

Agenda

Cabinet

Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 14 Hydref 2020

Amser: 4.00 pm

Lleoliad: Ystafell Bwyllgora 1 - Canolfan Ddinesig

At: Cynghorwyr: J Mudd (Cadeirydd), Councillor R Jeavons, P Cockeram, G Giles, D Harvey, D Mayer, Councillor R Truman, D Davies and M Rahman

Eitem

Wardiau Dan Sylw

- 1 Ymddiheuriadau dros Absenoldeb
- 2 Datganiadau o ddiddordeb
- 3 Cofnodion y cyfarfod diweddfaf (*Tudalennau 3 - 16*)
- 4 Adroddiad blynyddol y cynllun corfforaethol (*Tudalennau 17 - 70*)
- 5 Chwarter adroddiad risg 1 (2020/21) (*Tudalennau 71 - 102*)
- 6 Polisi tâl a gwobrwyo (*Tudalennau 103 - 140*)
- 7 SRS canolfan ddata (*Tudalennau 141 - 150*)
- 8 Rhif Rhadolwg (LAC) (*Tudalennau 151 - 172*)
- 9 LDP adroddiad blynyddol ac adolygiad (*Tudalennau 173 - 324*)
- 10 Covid-19: Effaith Ariannol (*Tudalennau 325 - 342*)
- 11 Adroddiad diweddarau Brexit (*Tudalennau 343 - 350*)
- 12 Rhaglan Wraith (*Tudalennau 351 - 358*)
- 13 Live event
[To view the live event, please click here](#)

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn



Minutes

Cabinet

Date: 16 September 2020

Time: 4.00 pm

Present: Cllrs Jane Mudd (Chair); P Cockeram, D Davies, G Giles, D Harvey, R Jeavons; D Mayer, M Rahman, R Truman

In attendance: Mrs B Owen, Mr G Price, Mr M Rushworth, Mr R Cornwall; Mr O James

Part 1

1 Apologies for Absence

No apologies received.

2 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of Interest.

3 Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 19 August 2020 were confirmed as a true record.

4 Revenue Budget Monitor July 2020

The Leader presented the report that provided an update on the revenue monitoring position as at July. The report showed a much improved position than that reported to the May Cabinet, with the reported overspend reducing from £5.4 million to £683,000, a quite considerable reduction. This reflected the changes resulting from confirmed funding from Welsh Government for Covid-19 related expenditure and loss of income, which includes additional financial support for:

- Loss of income for quarter 1 and confirmation that the full £78m of Welsh Government funding could be used for loss of income, improving forecasts considerably;
- Continued support for Adult Social Care and Homelessness into quarter 2;
- Announcement of £264m across Wales for the remainder of the financial year to cover covid-19 pandemic related lost income and increased costs.

The financial measures mentioned above have enabled the overspend forecast to be decreased substantially from that reported in May, however, the report noted that there is still further detail required on the application of the additional funding and what it can be used for. Therefore, there is still a level of uncertainty with the forecasts that will need reflecting as the detail is clarified.

The key areas contributing to the forecast overspend are:

(i)	Undelivered 2020/21 and prior year budget savings	£1,540k
(ii)	Increased demand for independent fostering agencies	£446k
(iii)	Impact of on-going school budget overspending	£305k
(iv)	Staffing and other service area underspends	(£1,608k)

One of the main areas of overspending (see (i) above) relates to the non-delivery of savings across a number of service areas. This equates to £1.5 million for 2020/21 and prior year savings and is not unique to one particular service area.

The Leader confirmed the forecasted delivery of savings have been significantly impacted by the covid-19 pandemic, reducing the projected savings to 80% of the target. Whilst the current delay is unavoidable, services will need to deliver these savings by the end of the current financial year at the latest so that they do not carry forward as an issue into next year, alongside potentially further new savings that may be required.

The report asked Cabinet to note and approve this, which will require on-going focus by Heads of Service and their teams; certainly something for individual Cabinet Members to monitor in their meetings with Heads of Service.

Another area of overspending reported in previous forecasts are those in demand-led areas. Whilst this has seen an improvement since the May forecast, there are still overspends reported within the Children's service area, including overspends on independent fostering. Given the inherent nature of this budget risk, numbers in this area could change throughout the year as has been the case over the last 2-3 years and this therefore represents a risk. The report confirmed these areas will continue to be closely monitored.

As reported in May, the schools' forecast position continues to be an issue, with schools forecasting in-year overspends of £1.4m, which are above their available school reserves by £305,000. This is a significant concern for the Authority and officers are continuing to work closely with those schools to ensure that deficit recovery plans are in place and that action is taken to reduce spend.

The overspends on the non-delivery of savings, on demand led services, and schools' budgets have been offset by the use of contingency of £1.4m and underspends, largely due to staff savings across other service areas, leading to the overall position of £683,000 overspend.

The Leader confirmed the need to remain cautious about this position, as, whilst it is a significant improvement on May, it is still an overspend position, and there remains significant uncertainty on the future of the covid-19 pandemic and what actions the Council will need to put in place if there is a continued increase in cases. There is also uncertainty on the level of income that will be received from Council Tax and the impact on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme as employees come off the furlough scheme and the impact of the economic downturn on this. These areas will continue to be closely monitored and updated in future forecast reports.

The Leader invited her Cabinet colleagues to comment and all agreed that these are unprecedented times, with lots of new challenges having been met but acknowledging more challenges lay ahead. All praised the hard work of officers during this time to ensure plans are in place to mitigate these challenges.

The Leader thanked all her cabinet colleagues, council officers, teachers and school governors who are supporting the authority during this pandemic to ensure that services continue to be provided to the people of Newport.

The Leader confirmed that in summary the report asked Cabinet to note:

- the overall budget forecast position and the significant overspending within service areas which is predominately resulting from undelivered MTFP savings impacted by the on-going pandemic, the risks associated with this and accept the recommendation that Heads of Service focus on and implement agreed savings as soon as is possible;
- the planning assumptions within the forecast position and in particular, the uncertainty around:
 - (i) the on-going impact that Covid-19 will have upon service areas and;
 - (ii) funding support available from Welsh Government for the remainder of the financial year.

- the forecast movements in reserves;
- the very significant financial challenges facing schools and the serious impact it will likely have on the Council's other revenue budgets and reserves. Note the action currently in progress and the Head of Finance comments on the seriousness of this position.

Decision:

Cabinet voted and unanimously agreed the report.

5 Capital Programme Monitor July 2020

The Leader presented the report which confirmed an update on the 2020/21 capital monitoring and the changes to the capital programme since the last report.

As indicated in the previous capital report presented to Cabinet, a significant review and re-profile of the capital programme has been undertaken which has led to £27.5m being re-profiled ("slipped") from 2020/21 into future years, across various programmes including the 21st Century Schools' Band B Programme. This now reflects a more realistic timescale for the projects to be delivered and officers are asked to continuously review projects and update the project profile as the schemes progress.

In addition, a further £2.8m of projects have been added to the programme, including a number of grant-funded highway and infrastructure improvement schemes benefiting Newport. This takes the overall capital programme to £204.4 million, which highlights the extensive investment in a number of areas of Newport including schools, heritage assets, highways and regeneration and environmental schemes.

In terms of monitoring, following the re-profiling of budgets and additions to the programme, the 2020/21 capital budget is £39.5 million. The report noted that against this there is a very small underspend against the 2020/21 programme of £375,000. In-year expenditure against the budget is currently low, however, this can be attributed to Covid-19, and expenditure is expected to increase significantly in the following three quarters of the year. The Leader confirmed officers will continue to monitor this closely and reflect the impact in future reports to Cabinet.

The Leader was pleased to report that the schemes which have been approved and already started are progressing well, as highlighted in the report.

The reported capital headroom (budget for which there is currently no committed expenditure), is £23.3m. The demand for capital expenditure in Newport exceeds the level of resource and the Council needs to prioritise where it spends this capital resource accordingly. The Capital Strategy will be looked at in the coming months alongside the Medium Term Financial Plan and will need to be approved by Council with regard to the long-term funding of the Capital Programme and the impact on the revenue budget of the future programme. Within the headroom figure are capital receipts, the figure as at July is £5.2 million.

The Leader invited her Cabinet colleagues to comment:

Councillor Giles referred to the capital spend on schools and the limitations imposed on the authority with having to identify capital monies within the budget and only when that is identified will Welsh Government provide match funding; the aspirations for spend on schools are far in excess of that indicated in this report.

Councillor Cockeram referred to the three new children's homes being developed and confirmed that Newport is leading the way with this initiative which is enabling children to be brought back home from out of catchment areas. The Leader and Deputy Leader visited two of the homes recently with Councillor Cockeram both of whom are extremely proud of this strategy and delighted to visit these schemes from the perspective of the impact that this can have on children's lives by way of their

personal development. The Leader also emphasised the moral obligation the authority has in respect of ensuring a better outcome for the lives of our looked after children. Both the Leader and Deputy Leader look forward to revisiting the homes on completion of the refurbishment.

In summary the report asked Cabinet to:

- approve the additions to the Capital Programme requested in the report (Appendix A);
- approve slippage of £27.5 million noting the re-profiling of the programme this gives rise to;
- note the available remaining capital resources ('headroom') until 2022/23;
- note the capital expenditure forecast position as at July 2020;
- note the balance of and approve the allocation of in-year capital receipts.

Decision:

Cabinet voted and unanimously agreed the report.

6 Risk Report Quarter 4 (2019/20)

The Leader presented the report which provided an update of the Council's Corporate Risk Register for the end of Quarter 4 (31st March 2020). The Leader explained that due to Covid-19 the update from this report had to be postponed until now.

The Leader drew attention to the following updates contained in the report:

- At the end of quarter 4 the corporate risk register included 13 risks requiring monitoring from Cabinet and the Council's Corporate Management Team;
- The remaining risks will continue to be monitored through the Council's service areas and Corporate Management Team. Mechanisms are in place to escalate any new or existing risk to the Corporate Risk Register.
- At the end of Quarter 4 (1st January to 31st March 2020) the Council has 8 High risks (15 to 25) and 3 Medium Risks (5 to 14) and 2 Low Risks (13 to 1). In comparison to quarter 3 there was one new risk and no risks were closed. However, one risk has increased in Risk score and four decreased.
 - **(NEW) Covid-19 Pandemic Outbreak**
 - In quarter 4 the Council added the Covid-19 risk onto the risk register as a result of Covid-19 spreading across communities in Newport and impacting on the delivery of Council services. The Council implemented its Gold Command Business Continuity arrangements to manage operational and community risks and issues for Newport with direct communications to regional and national groups (also outlined in the Covid-19 report on this agenda). Further updates on the strategic risks impacting the Council during the Covid-19 outbreak will be reported in the 2020/21 Quarter 1 risk update.

The Leader paused here to highlight that when these reports were prepared we were not in the position we find ourselves in today and she couldn't emphasise enough how much covid-19 has impacted on our communities. She confirmed the situation is still very fluid and subject to daily change. Some of Newport's neighbours are back in lockdown and the situation in Newport is also very serious. Everyone needs to ensure they are doing everything they can to reduce the risk and ensure they follow the guidelines to prevent the spread of the virus. The contact tracing service is fundamental to this and the Leader urged the people of Newport to ensure that they use this system when attending restaurants, pubs, etc., which is fundamental in tracking any virus outbreaks.

Going back to the content of the report:

- **Stability of Social Care Providers (Risk score increase from 20 to 25)**
 - The capacity and ability for Social Care Providers (residential and domiciliary) to be able to provide the necessary care and support for service users was being affected by Covid-19 outbreaks in the community and in care settings across Newport at the end of Q4.
 - **Balancing the Council's Medium Term Budget Plan (Risk score decrease from 20 to 15)**
 - At the end of the financial year the Council had reduced the gap between its forecasted projections for the next 3 years.
 - **In-Year Financial Management (Risk score decrease from 12 to 3)**
 - At the end of the financial year the Council's Cabinet agreed a cash injection into the schools' budgets reducing the impact of deficits. However, there remains individual schools facing a deficit budget position and further action is required to reduce the impact of overspending in 2020/21.
 - **Demand for Additional Learning Needs (ALN) and Special Educational Needs (SEN) support (Risk score decrease from 20 to 16)**
 - The budget for 2020/21 includes the new Additional Learning Needs funding formula agreed with head teachers which reduces the immediate risk. During the lock down there has been an increase of requests for Formal Assessment for pupils who may require specialist placements or additional support.
- A further update on the strategic risks impacting the Council during the Covid-19 outbreak will be reported in the 2020/21 Quarter 1 risk update.

The Leader invited her Cabinet colleagues to comment and all agreed with the Leader's comments earlier in the meeting regarding the seriousness of the virus and urged everyone to be mindful to follow the rules to prevent further spread of the virus in order to help to prevent a second lockdown like two of our neighbouring authorities.

In summary the report asked Cabinet to:

- consider the contents of the report and note the changes to the risk register for the end of quarter 4.
- note that the Council's Risk Management Policy and Corporate Risk Register enables the administration and officers to effectively identify, manage and monitor those risks which could prevent the authority from achieving its objectives in the Corporate Plan (2017-22) and its statutory duties.
- note that the Quarter 4 risk report will also be presented to the Council's Audit Committee in September 2020 to review the Council's risk management process and governance arrangements.

Decision:

Cabinet voted and unanimously agreed the report.

7 End of Year Performance Review 2019/20

The Leader presented the report which gave an overview on service areas' performance for 2019/20 against each of the service plans 2018/22 (for 2019/20); acknowledged the successes delivered during the last financial year; and addressed any areas of under-performance across the service areas.

The Leader confirmed that in 2017 the authority launched the Council's 5-year Corporate Plan which set out its vision and goals for delivering Council services and its Well-being objectives for the citizens of Newport. The Leader also confirmed this is the third year of delivering against the objectives.

The Leader asked Cabinet to note that the Council's Annual Report 2019/20 will be presented to Cabinet in October which will provide an overview of the activities undertaken by the Council during the last financial year; the report will first go to Scrutiny for review.

The report confirmed that:

As reported in the last quarter (January to March 2020), the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in many service areas diverting their resources and activities towards ensuring essential frontline services were supported. In addition the benchmarking of national performance measures were suspended.

Additional reports will be presented to Cabinet outlining the work undertaken by the Council to date and the progress being made by service areas against the Strategic Recovery Aims at the mid-year reviews in the autumn.

The report provided an overview of progress made by each service area in 2019/20 against each of their objectives and highlighted further notable developments in the delivery of the Corporate Plan and how each service area had been impacted by Covid-19.

As outlined in the report, each service area reported that they are making good progress towards the delivery of their objectives with:

- **58%** (171 / 297) of actions completed by the service areas;
- **25%** (74 / 297) of actions '*In Progress*' and will be carried forward into 2020/21 plans;
- **15%** (44 / 297 actions) where issues have been identified which could impact on delivering the action within the timescale;
- **3%** of actions (8 out of 297 actions) are off target.

The full detail of these developments are included in the report. The Leader highlighted some of the Council's successes from last year:

- Baby & Me service provided in collaboration between the Council's Children's Services and Barnardos which has received positive outcomes for service users involved and recognition across the UK and media outlets;
- The Council received Multi-agency inspection of Child Protection Services completed in 2019/20 a relatively new approach but which has had very positive feedback in the way services are being run and areas to strengthen our existing arrangements;
- NCC telecare service (Adult Services) is now fully operational and delivered in partnership with Monmouthshire County Council and Caerphilly County Borough Council. This service utilises technology to enable people to continue to live independently at home;
- Introduction of the Civil Parking Enforcement (City Services) which has seen improvements in road safety and improving the environment across Newport.
- Implementation of new bins (City Services) resulted in a recycling rate improvement from 58% to 66.4% - exceeding the Council's statutory target;
- School attendance (Education) has improved. With primary school attendance ranked 6th out of 22 Welsh local authorities – an improvement of 7 places on the previous year. Secondary school attendance ranked 7th out of 22 Welsh local authorities – an improvement of 9 places on the previous year;

- Significant progress of the regeneration of Newport City Centre (Regeneration Investment & Housing) has been made in the construction of projects such as the Chartist Hotel, Market Arcade and the former IAC building, Mill Street;
- Redevelopment of the Ringland Hub (Regeneration Investment & Housing) and introduction of the Neighbourhood Hubs that are providing different Council services in one building for the community;
- The Council's Regulatory Services continue to prevent and take action against those not complying with Trading Standards' regulation and removing dangerous products and goods from the shelves; this service area has been outstanding in its response to covid-19 and the Leader thanked the officers for their sterling work.
- The Digital team have supported the new way of working during Covid-19 lockdown through technology and IT support with the roll-out of Microsoft Teams in a short timeframe.

The report also highlighted the end of year performance measures that support the delivery of the Corporate Plan.

The Leader commented how encouraging it is to see at the end of the year, 61 of the 111 (55%) corporate performance measures reported had either achieved or exceeded their target for the year.

There were some performance measures that had been reported as being short of meeting their target or as being 'off target' from their target figures and these are identified in the report.

Included in the report was a summary from the service areas explaining the reason(s) for the performance and actions being taken to improve performance for Amber and Red performance measures. The report confirmed this information had also been provided to Scrutiny for information.

Under normal circumstances the end of year performance updates are also presented to the Place & Corporate and People Scrutiny Committees to review the progress and performance of the Council's service areas against their objectives. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic the Democratic process was suspended at the end of the financial year 2019/20; the reports were therefore provided to Scrutiny Committees for information. The Leader confirmed that Committees will have an opportunity to review the progress being made against the 2020/21 service plans at the mid-year point in the late autumn.

The Leader also confirmed a further mid-year report will be presented where Cabinet will be provided with updates on service plan delivery which will provide a clearer picture of how Covid-19 has impacted objectives and performance. Delivery of the 4 Strategic Recovery Aims is also reported in the September 2020 Cabinet report.

The Leader stated that the Cabinet, (both collectively and individually as Cabinet Members), have to acknowledge where service areas have achieved or exceeded their goals and the hard work that has been undertaken – particularly where Covid-19 has disrupted service delivery. Likewise, it must also ensure that where the Council is not meeting targets set that these are closely monitored, supported and challenged with service areas to ensure that the necessary action(s) are taken to improve performance and recover from the impacts of Covid-19.

The Leader invited her cabinet colleagues to comment:

Cabinet members praised staff who continue to work effectively and efficiently across all service areas during this particularly challenging time.

The Leader invited the Chief Executive to speak who said that the reports on performance, risk and finance are all interwoven and thanked the Cabinet for their support. She also gave personal thanks to the teams for their excellent work last year, focusing as a team on those areas that are challenging. She confirmed that work continues on the MTFP for this year and next year and officers are also focusing on the forward capital programme.

In summary the report asked Cabinet to:

- Note the contents of the report;
- Take action in conjunction with the Directors and Heads of Service to address areas of poor performance.

Decision:

Cabinet voted and unanimously agreed the report.

8 Welsh Language Annual Report

The report had been prepared in accordance with Welsh Language Standards 158, 164 and 170 which require that the Council reports annually on compliance with Welsh Language Standards, as well as publishing specific information, including the number of complaints received, the Welsh language skills of staff, the training offered through the medium of Welsh, and the level of Welsh required on all vacant and new posts advertised during the financial year.

The annual report is currently published on the Council's website in draft form in order to comply with the statutory publishing deadline of June 2020. The Welsh Language Commissioner has recognised that final reports may be delayed due to the impact of COVID-19 on council governance arrangements.

The Leader was pleased to present the report to Cabinet as it allowed her and her Cabinet Members to reflect on achievements over the past 12 months, as well as the opportunities that need to be further developed in the Council's commitment to growing the Welsh language in the city during the coming year.

The report confirmed that this year focus has been on developing relationships with community partners, welcoming the Welsh Language Commissioner to the Civic Centre as part of Gwyl Newydd, our local Welsh Language Festival, and recruiting a Welsh Language Promotion Officer to help engage local communities in the lead up to the opening of the city's fourth Welsh language medium primary school.

All Cabinet members have had the opportunity to attend Welsh language training this year, and the Leader thanked Cllr Jason Hughes, who, in his role as Welsh Language Champion, continues to promote Welsh language amongst elected members and across communities. The Leader also thanked officers for continuing to help promote this throughout the authority.

Looking forward, the annual report also identifies a number of key priorities for the future, including:

- increasing the number of staff that take up Welsh language training;
- improving the data that we hold on Welsh speakers within the Council, and,
- working to establish the Welsh language as part of our diverse communities' sense of identity and belonging in the city.

The Leader moved the annual report for adoption. Diolch yn fawr.

The Leader introduced the Cabinet Member for Community and Resources to speak to the report

Cllr Mayer, as equalities lead, welcomed this year's Welsh Language Annual Report, being particularly pleased with the progress made over the last 12 months in developing stronger links with the Council's Welsh language and community partners. He confirmed the Council is working to embed Welsh language as an integral part of the city's cultural identity, and was delighted that local events and partnerships have been supported in order to take this forward. As a Welsh language learner, the Cabinet Member is also encouraging, this year, the piloting of a number of new training opportunities for councillors and staff which he hopes will encourage more people to take up learning our national language.

In summary the report asked Cabinet to:

- approve the final monitoring report and publish it on the Council's website, in accordance with statutory deadlines.

Decision:

Cabinet voted and unanimously agreed the report.

9 Sustainable Travel

The Leader introduced the report that provided Cabinet with an update on Sustainable Travel across Newport.

The report noted that good local transport connections have many benefits to people, businesses, the environment, and the overall economy. They are crucial to improving and sustaining the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of Newport. Some of the main benefits are:

- connecting people and communities;
- supporting economic growth by encouraging businesses to invest in the area;
- helping tackle poverty by enabling people to access education and employment;
- improving our environment and health by reducing carbon emissions, improving air quality and enabling people to travel more actively.

The report also set out the national context of transport, the impacts and opportunities of the Covid-19 pandemic and gave an update on recent improvements and future opportunities in Newport.

The Leader was pleased to see the continuing improvements to the Council's fleet, public transport, infrastructure and active travel networks at this challenging time. She was also pleased to see the strong partnership working across Gwent on the Sustainable Travel Charter, which will be launched in October.

The Leader was delighted to see the fleet of electric vehicles delivered to Newport Transport and thanked Cllr Harvey, as Chair of Newport Transport Board and the management of Newport Transport for their hard work in bringing this vision to fruition.

The Leader invited the Deputy Leader (as Cabinet Member for City Services) and the Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development to speak to the report.

The Cabinet Member for City Services confirmed the report sets out some of the work that is underway to improve the transport options and network across the city, as identified in the bullet points below in this report. He was particularly pleased to see that that the Council will be receiving delivery of its first ultra-low emission refuse vehicle in March 2021 which will further support the work underway to reduce the Council's carbon emissions.

The Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development thanked officers for the information collated within the report. The Cabinet Member reported that sustainable travel networks are essential for improving and sustaining the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of Newport. They are key to connecting people and communities, supporting economic growth, tackling poverty and improving the environment and health. She also emphasised the need to reduce carbon emissions and welcome the work being done to support the Future Generation Act.

The Leader invited comments from other cabinet member colleagues:

Councillor Giles encouraged parents who can walk their children to school to please do so rather than take the car which will enhance all the fantastic work mentioned in this report.

Councillor Rahman confirmed that the health and wellbeing of residents is a top priority for this Administration whilst also investing in the future with many of these initiatives.

The Leader particularly thanked the officers for their diligence and hard work in the work done on Ensuring grant funding was accessed in order to deliver some of these initiatives. She also thanked Newport's cyclists who offer a whole raft of information and ideas to contribute to the work of the council. She also thanked Newport's members of the Senedd, John Griffiths and Jayne Bryant for their collaboration in this and gave thanks to the Deputy Minister for Economy and Transport, Lee Waters, for his involvement in this work.

The following main points were identified in the report:

National Context

- Wales Transport Strategy under development.
- Local Government & Elections Bill proposes the delivery of local transport functions to Corporate Joint Committees.
- National Infrastructure Commission for Wales in place to provide advice on the economic and environmental infrastructure needs of Wales over 5-30 years.
- South East Wales Transport Commission in place to consider a range of issues in relation to congestion on the M4 along the south-western corridor, and to provide recommendations on possible interventions to mitigate the impact by December 2020.

Impacts & Opportunities of the Covid-19 pandemic

- Public transport demand significantly reduced with bus and rail operations reporting a 95% reduction on pre-covid-19 levels. A support package is maintaining a core public transport network (albeit at reduced frequency).
- Car parking patronage reduced by 95.4% in April and May. Usage is increasing as shops and businesses are starting to re-open.
- Since March, an estimated 1,200 staff have been working from home on a part or full time basis contributing to the reduction in carbon emissions in South Wales. The council is exploring some of the benefits of working differently.
- £600k of additional funding awarded for seven schemes to facilitate social distancing and to mitigate potential increases in car use by encouraging active travel.

Recent Improvements & Future Opportunities

- Replacing and upgrading bus stops across Newport with real time information for passengers.
- 15 ultra-low emission buses expected to enter service at Newport Bus in the autumn.
- 21 ultra-low emission and hybrid vehicles are now part of the council fleet and an ultra-low emission refuse vehicle will be delivered in March 2021, the first in Wales.
- Car park electric charging points are being installed which will take the total points to 51 across the city.
- Since 2014, 20km of additional active travel routes have been added to the network.
- An on-street cycle hire feasibility study was undertaken in 2019.
- £1.72M of funding awarded for 2020-21 to fund nine schemes across the city to provide improvements to highways, active travel, road safety, drainage, bus infrastructure.
- Gwent Sustainable Travel Charter to be launched in October to support and encourage public sector staff to reduce travel when possible and also to use healthy modes of transport for commuting and business miles.
- Sustainable Travel Supplementary Planning Guidance now in place to support developers and place-makers consider sustainable travel in new community design and how developments link with the wider community.
- 47 organisations across Newport have taken part in the ECO stars fuel economy scheme to reduce fleet emissions.

In summary the report asked Cabinet to note the information contained in the report.

Decision:

Cabinet voted and unanimously agreed the report.

10 Covid-19 Recovery Update

The Leader presented the report that gave an update on the progress made to date by the Council and its partners to recover services and supporting Newport's communities as part of the Council's Strategic Recovery Aims.

The Leader stated that we have all experienced in some way the impact that Covid- 19 and the lockdown has had on the City's communities, businesses and economy and the delivery of Council services.

Since March, the Council's primary focus has been to preserve life, minimise the spread of the virus across communities; sustain the Council's front line and supporting services; and supporting the vulnerable that have either been impacted directly by covid-19 or the lockdown measures.

The report confirmed that in June, Cabinet endorsed the four Strategic Recovery Aims that support the delivery of the Council's Wellbeing Objectives but also ensure the Council's services can return safely and manage future outbreaks.

A summary of the Council's response since March following the introduction of lockdown measures by the Welsh and UK Governments is contained in the report.

Throughout this period the Council's emergency response team (Covid Gold) has been overseeing the delivery of operational and strategic activities in response to community outbreaks and lockdown measures.

At this point in time, covid-19 remains prevalent across South East Wales and it is for this reason that the Council remains vigilant but also flexible to support any necessary measures and to also support the communities across the city.

The report highlighted the Council's response across its service areas including the collaborative work with the Council's partners in the Public Services Board, community groups and third sector partners.

Full details of the Council's activities are included in the report, some examples are:

- Through collaboration between the Council's Digital Services and Shared Resource Service (SRS) the Council's staff were mobilised to work remotely from home using Microsoft Teams, laptops and other services.
- Significant pressures were encountered by the Council's Adult & Community Services to ensure all staff had access to the necessary personal protective equipment and ensure service users continued to receive care. Throughout, the Council's Adult teams have supported adults in residential homes, occupational therapy and domiciliary care settings.
- The Council's Children's Services utilised social media and technology to maintain contact with families and children, with necessary support provided to foster carers, respite and care settings.
- With the closure of schools, pupils had to be educated at home using technology such as Google Classroom and video conferencing. With the hard work of the Council's schools, Education services and SRS support was provided to children identified as digitally excluded and the Council provide the equipment and access they needed.
- Whilst the schools were closed for educational purposes, many schools and the Council's Neighbourhood Hubs provided childcare support for children of key workers and 60 vulnerable learners.

- The Council's City Services and Wastesavers continued to collect waste from households and businesses.
- Many public areas (parks, cemeteries, attractions) and leisure services had to close to ensure social distancing measures were in place, but as restrictions have eased these areas have been re-opened to the public.
- The Council's Finance services supported local businesses by administering over 2,100 grant claims totalling £27m as well as over £19m business rates relief for nearly 1,000 businesses. This work has really helped to keep Newport's businesses afloat.
- The city's economy has been impacted by the lockdown measures and as restrictions have eased, the Council's Regulatory services, Regeneration team and City Services have been supporting businesses to ensure safe environments are in place for customers and staff.
- Involvement with community leaders across the City's BAME and marginalised communities ensuring they have access to the necessary services, sharing advice and guidance and raising incidents of hate related crime.
- With the easing of restrictions, the Council has been working towards restoring and delivering services in Newport. The Leader wanted to be absolutely clear that we are at a point where increased restrictions may be introduced with the situation of the virus at the moment. The situation remains fluid and ever-changing. There is a potential that we may have to move back to operating on an emergency footing should the situation change.
- The report presented to Cabinet provided an overview of the current ongoing work being undertaken and planned across services:
 - Welcome the return of schools and the effort that they have undertaken to ensure establishments are safe environments for pupils and staff. This has been a very difficult time for pupils and schools and education staff will remain vigilant throughout this period to support both mainstream and vulnerable pupils.
 - Recommencing Adult Learning and supporting adults to access training and new skills.
 - Neighbourhood Hubs offering online and 'phone support to people looking for work and supporting the Cardiff Capital Region in the promotion of a virtual jobs fair across South East Wales.
 - The commitment to encourage and open up opportunities for young BAME people to access apprenticeship schemes in the Council and across the city.
 - Regeneration work has recommenced on key projects such as Market Arcade, the IAC building.
 - Purchasing new electric refuse vehicles as part of the Council's commitment to reducing its carbon footprint.
 - Supporting residential and domiciliary settings/providers across Newport with their recovery planning and long term financial stability.

- Received additional funding from Welsh Government to deliver active travel projects including Monkey Island and City Centre schemes.
- Reopening of cultural sites such as the Transporter Bridge and Fourteen Locks.
- Supporting the establishment of a Test, Trace and Protect service across the Gwent authorities and ABUHB.
- Supporting Council staff to work more flexibly from home and across Council sites and opening up new ways for communities to engage with the Council.
- The Council has secured funding of over £4.8m to build over 200 new affordable homes.
- Supporting homeless and rough sleepers (alongside our partners) to secure permanent accommodation and support.
- The Council is undertaking a Community Impact Assessment to understand, learn and support communities that have been impacted by Covid 19.
- Reopening of Neighbourhood Hubs (on an appointment basis) to provide childcare and support for the communities.

The Leader invited her Cabinet colleagues to comment:

Cllr Rahman thanked the Leader for her unfailing support and leadership throughout this pandemic. The Leader thanked Cllr Rahman for his kind comments.

Cllr Truman gave a massive thanks to staff who have stepped up and who are doing other work over and above their day jobs to ensure services are maintained during this pandemic.

Cllr Giles wanted to give a message to stop the misinformation about council staff not working – teaching staff and staff across the authority have worked tirelessly throughout this time. She commended the Health and Safety Team for the advice and support provided to schools. She made a plea to parents to ensure they comply with social distancing when dropping off and collecting children from school.

Cllr Jeavons thanked City Services' Refuse Collectors and Wastesavers who have all continued doing their day jobs throughout this pandemic, even during lockdown; he also thanked staff throughout the authority who have all stepped up to the plate.

Cllr Harvey reiterated her colleagues' comments and stated that no other council has better or more dedicated staff than Newport – all of whom have been phenomenal.

Cllr Cockeram applauded Social Workers who face some harrowing situations and acknowledged that working from home is very hard for these people not being able to offload on their emotions to colleagues which is very challenging so we need to be mindful of everyone's mental health and wellbeing.

The Leader invited the Chief Executive to speak who confirmed the purpose of the report is to keep this issue in people's minds and to reflect on the actions being taken by officers on a daily basis as this is a moving feast. Newport is seeing an increase in cases and the only way to address the issue we are now facing is for everyone to take personal responsibility for their actions.

In concluding the Leader thanked all staff, partners and councillors for supporting communities and services and confirmed that further updates on the Council's progress will be provided at the Cabinet meeting in October.

In summary Cabinet was asked to consider the contents of the report and note the progress being made to date, and the risks that are still being faced by the Council.

Decision:

Cabinet voted and unanimously agreed the report.

11 Cabinet Work Programme

The Leader presented the Cabinet Work Programme.

Decision:

Cabinet agreed the updated programme.

12 PSB Summary Document

This document was for information only but the Leader encouraged everyone to view the website to see the work that's being undertaken.

To conclude the meeting, the Leader thanked officers for their continued hard work, confirmed we are all one-Newport and encouraged everyone to continue working together and supporting each other.

The meeting concluded at 1759 hours.

13 Date of Next Meeting

Wednesday 14 October 2020 at 4pm.



Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14th October 2020

Subject Corporate Annual Report 2019/20

Purpose To present to Cabinet the Corporate Annual Report 2019/20 on the progress of delivery against the Corporate Plan 2017-22.

Author Chief Executive Newport City Council
Head of People and Business Change

Ward All

Summary Newport City Council launched its Corporate Plan 2017-22 'Improving People's Lives' and set 4 Well-being Objectives: to improve skills, education and employment opportunities; to promote economic growth and regeneration while protecting the environment; to enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient; and to build cohesive and sustainable communities. This year's Annual Report reaffirms our commitment to delivering the Corporate Plan objectives in 2020/21 and demonstrates how we are contributing towards the delivery of the Well-being of Future Generations Act and the Public Services Board Well-being Plan 2018-23.

This is the third year of reporting against the Corporate Plan objectives and this year's Annual Report reflects back on the achievements we have made, where we have learned from decisions made and looks forward at what will be delivered in 2020/21. Additionally the Annual Report also reflects on the Council's Covid-19 response and how this has contributed towards the delivery of the Council's Strategic Recovery Aims.

This year's report highlights the achievements made by the Council including: the improvement in Primary Schools categorisation; increase in household recycling; the delivery of the 'Baby and Me' initiative; Launch of the Council's commitment to be Carbon neutral by 2030; the redevelopment of Ringland Community Centre and launch of the Neighbourhood Hubs.

As part of the 2009 Local Government Measure the Council will publish the Annual Report in Welsh and English on the Council's website by 31st October 2020.

Proposal Cabinet is asked to endorse the Annual Report 2019/20 and enable the report to be published by the 31st October 2020 deadline.

Action by Corporate Management Team

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee
- Corporate Management Team

Signed

Background

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 has set seven Well-being goals for all public bodies in Wales to work towards. The Act also requires public bodies deliver 'sustainable development' to improve economic, social, environmental and cultural wellbeing. To deliver these goals the Future Generations Commissioner has set 5 principles for public bodies to consider in their decision making activities: Long Term, Collaborative, Involvement, Integration and Prevention.

Newport Public Services Board (PSB) 'One Newport' has set their Wellbeing Plan 2018-23 to deliver the Wellbeing goals for Newport. In support of the PSB work, Newport City Council's Corporate Plan 2017-22 has set a mission statement '*Improving People's Lives*' to address the root causes of inequalities and to give our citizens the possible chance to achieve their ambitions, to build strong and resilient communities and to have a local economy and thriving city. To achieve these aims we set four Well-being Objectives:

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

This is the third Annual Report on the delivery of the Corporate Plan as required by the Well-being Act and the 2009 Local Government (Wales) Act. The purpose of the report is to self-reflect on the achievements made, where the Council can do more to improve performance and what we intend to deliver in 2020/21 for the rest of the Corporate Plan. As part of the Council's Annual Review, the Council will commit to the delivery of the four Well-being Objectives in 2020/21, supported by our Strategic Recovery Aims.

The 2019/20 Annual Report looks back at the Council's performance against its finances, performance measures and progress against the four Well-being Objectives. The report also looks at other areas such as how Newport City Council supports the delivery of services, staff and decision making such as: corporate / service planning, workforce well-being, procurement, equalities (including the Strategic Equality Plan [SEP]) and engagement.

This year's Annual Report also reflects back on the Council's response to the Covid-19 crisis that impacted Newport since February 2020. The Council's response alongside its partners to the crisis has led towards the re-evaluation of how services are delivered and re-focus of the Council's priorities set in the Corporate Plan. The Council recognises the work that is required to help support the recovery of the City's economy, support of vulnerable and marginalised communities that have been impacted by Covid-19 and the delivery of Council services. This has resulted in the Council adopting its four Strategic Recovery Aims to support the Corporate Plan and the delivery of the four Well-being Objectives in 2020/21:

1. Understand, and respond to, the additional challenges, which Covid19 has presented, including loss of employment, impact on business and on the progress, achievement and wellbeing of both mainstream and vulnerable learners.
2. Understand and respond to the impact of Covid19 on the city's economic and environmental goals to enable Newport to thrive again.
3. Promote and protect the health and wellbeing of people, safeguarding the most vulnerable, and building strong, resilient communities.
4. Provide people with the resources and support that they need to move out of the crisis, considering in particular the impact that Covid 19 has had on our minority and marginalised communities.

The Annual Report has highlighted the ongoing collaborative work that it is involved with in the City and across the wider South East Wales region. The Report also highlights the many challenges that Newport City Council faces in delivering its services sustainably in the long term against increasing demand for services and ongoing budget pressures.

The Council once again managed to deliver its services against its budget despite overspends in frontline areas such as Adults social care (£0.95m), Children's independent fostering (£0.6m), Children's out of area placements (£0.5m) and schools (£2m).

The report also highlights where the Council is performing well over the last three years and where further improvement can be made. The Council strives to continuously monitor these areas and make the necessary improvements for the remainder of the Corporate Plan.

In this year's Annual Report 2019/20 the following has been successfully delivered by the Newport Council:

Well-Being Objective 1: To improve skills, education and employment opportunities

- Continuing improvement in the Welsh Government School Categorisation of Newport's Primary Schools as green increasing from 62.8% in 2018/19 to 74.4% in 2019/20.
- Continuous improvement with both Primary and Secondary school attendance in the academic year 2018/19.
- Successful delivery of the pilot project Raising Achievement of Disadvantaged Youngsters (RADY) and Seren Academy in secondary schools to support disadvantaged pupils to obtain their predicted attainment outcomes so that they are equalised to other mainstream pupils nationally (or in the school).
- Continuous delivery of adult learning including the delivery of EU funded schemes in the community to support disadvantaged people opportunities to retrain, reskill and employment opportunities.

Well-Being Objective 2: To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment

- Continuous regeneration of the City through the support and delivery of schemes such as the Chartist Hotel, Indoor Market, Market Arcade, Mill Street Post Office building, Transporter Bridge Visitor Centre and now the Information Station.
- Implementation of the new smaller bins across households in the City contributing towards the increase in the Council's recycling rates to 66.4%.
- Successful implementation of the Civil Parking Enforcement in Newport seeing the improvement in the behaviour of motorists and the environment of Newport.
- Delivery of various bio-diversity and green projects to improve the City's environment. This includes the installation of solar panels across 21 sites to reduce the Council's energy consumption.

Well-Being Objective 3: To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient

- The delivery of the Baby and Me initiative by the Council's Children Services and Barnardos to provide holistic support to parents in overcoming the barriers to successful parenting.
- The continuous improvement and delivery of the Council's First Contact Service, Community Connectors and Adult Social Care support to ensure service users are signposting to the right service and supported to live healthy and independent lives.
- Delivery of the Council's Active Travel schemes such as Fourteen Locks and Coed Melyn Cycleway and St David's Primary school offering improved access to walking and cycling.
- Adoption of the [Sustainable Travel Strategy](#), by Newport Council and its Public Services Board partners to encourage the move towards alternative / cleaner transport, use of more public transport, support infrastructure changes to enable safe routes and promote engagement across schools and communities.

Well-Being Objective 4: To build cohesive and sustainable communities

- Collaborative working with the City's Registered Social Landlords to deliver the Housing Support Grant and housing developments that will offer more affordable good quality housing for its residents.
- The delivery of the Safe, Warm and Secure housing improvement loan scheme to encourage private landlords to improve their properties for rental and home ownership in the city.
- Redevelopment of the Ringland Community Centre into the Ringland Neighbourhood Hub. The four Neighbourhood Hubs in the City bring together key community services for residents to access Council services.
- Continuing engagement and involvement of Newport's communities through collaborative groups such as Safer Newport that aim to problem solve issues in the communities and improve the opportunities of

disadvantaged groups. Other initiatives such as Operation Bang and Participatory budgeting help the communities to be involved in the Council's partnership activities.

Attached at Appendix 1 of this report is a copy of the Annual Report. The Council's Communications team will be finalising the report before it is published on the Council's website in Welsh and English by the 31st October 2020 as required by the Local Government Act 2009.

Cabinet also received a report outlining the progress against the Strategic Recovery objectives and as such this is not covered in detail here.

Financial Summary

The Council's Finance team are monitoring any impacts on budgets through the monthly budget reporting process.

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
The Annual Report is not published in accordance with the Wellbeing Act 2015 and Local Government Act 2009.	M	L	The Council will be finalising the report with the communication's team and publishing the report on the Council's website.	Head of People & Business Change Communications Manager

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Public Services Board Well-being Plan 2018-23
NCC Corporate Plan 2017-22
Strategic Recovery Aims

Options Available and considered

1. Cabinet to endorse the Annual Report and for officers to publish the report in accordance with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and Local Government Act 2009.
2. To request further information or reject the contents of the report

Preferred Option and Why

1. Cabinet are requested to endorse the Annual Report 2019/20 to enable publication by the 31st October 2020 deadline.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are no direct financial implications arising as a result of this report. The report highlights the impact of COVID at the tail end of 2019/20 and ongoing financial pressures that have been and continue to be managed through the Welsh Government Hardship Fund. The report outlines its strategic recovery aims and where there is a financial impact of delivering these aims and the objectives of the Corporate Plan, they are either met through existing budgets, WG grant identified in the Medium Term Financial Plan for funding or, in one promise area only, require further work to identify the financial impact.

This will be monitored and updated as the Corporate Plan progresses and further updates to the MTFP made when financial impacts are identified.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no specific legal issues arising from the Report. Although the Council has separate statutory duties in relation to continuous improvement under the Local Government Measure 2009 and also in relation to well-being objectives under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, a single integrated process of performance monitoring will provide a more streamlined and robust approach to performance management. The improvement and well-being objectives are closely aligned under the over-arching Corporate Plan and the delivery will be underpinned through individual service plans.

Comments of Head of People and Business Change

The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and the Local Government Act 2009 requires the Council to publish its Annual Report on progress of delivery against the Corporate Plan 2017-22. This provides the Council an opportunity to reflect on our achievements and the further work we have to do in delivering the Corporate Plan to 2022. The publication of this report also provides an opportunity for Newport residents, businesses and staff to understand the progress of delivery. The comments of the Scrutiny Committee are also included in the report.

This report, alongside our COVID recovery reports outline the continuous progress that is being made including to build up resilience in the long term.

Comments of Cabinet Member

The Leader of the Council has been consulted and agreed the content of the annual report, which was also reviewed by Scrutiny Committee.

Local issues

Not Applicable

Scrutiny Committees

The Annual Report was presented to the Overview & Scrutiny Management Committee on 24th September 2020. The agenda and video of the committee meeting is linked [here](#).

The Committee had a very detailed discussion on the contents of the report and the Council's response to the Covid-19 crisis in Newport. The Committee requested that the report provides an explanation for the 'Amber' and 'Red' performance measures which have been updated in the Annual Report.

Equalities Impact Assessment

Not applicable.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

Not applicable.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Annual Report endorsed by Cabinet has been drafted in accordance with the guidance and information provided by the Wellbeing of Future Generations Commissioner. The Report reflects on how the Council is delivering against its Wellbeing Objectives which contribute towards the 7 Wellbeing goals.

In the delivery of our services we consider the 5 ways of working principles and have incorporated these into the Council's reflection in the Annual Report. The final version of the report will be published on the Council's website and available in Welsh and English.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Not applicable.

Consultation

Senior Leadership Team

Corporate Management Team

Background Papers

Newport Public Services Board – One Newport Wellbeing Plan 2018-23

Corporate Plan 2017-22

Overview Scrutiny and Management Committee – 24th September 2020

Dated: October 2020

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn



NEWPORT
CITY COUNCIL
CYNGOR DINAS
CASNEWYDD

ANNUAL REPORT 2019/20

‘Improving People’s Lives’



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Leader's Foreword



Welcome to the third Annual Report 2019/20 of the Council's Corporate Plan 2017-22. In 2019/20 we have seen Newport Council and the city undergo significant changes, improving the delivery of Council services, embracing new opportunities with our strategic partners and

respond to one of the most difficult challenges this city has faced since the Second World War.

I was delighted to be selected by my fellow Councillors as Leader of the Council last November. I would like to thank Baroness Wilcox of Newport for her hard work and dedication to Newport and Council during her tenure as the Council's Leader. I also welcome Beverly Owen as the new Chief Executive for Newport Council. With Beverly's experience and knowledge of Newport, I am sure that we will be able to build on forging long lasting partnerships, deliver change and steer the Council through the immensely tough challenges of the Covid crisis.

Since February 2020, Newport Council has been focused on supporting communities, businesses and staff through the Covid-19 pandemic. As Leader of the Council and on behalf of all Councillors of Newport, I want to pass on our condolences to all families and communities that have been affected and have sadly lost loved ones. I also want to thank the Council staff, our partners and members of the community for their hard work and dedication to ensure our most vulnerable were cared for and businesses supported as the city responded and recovers from the crisis.

Newport City Council alongside its strategic partners, schools, Welsh Government and Public Health Wales have adapted and collaboratively worked together to support those affected by Covid-19. This has been through the administration of financial support to businesses and residents, food and medicine parcels, and providing care packages for vulnerable residents as some examples of the work we have done. Covid-19 has also highlighted the inequalities that still exist in society, where disadvantaged and marginalised groups have been severely impacted by Covid-19 and the restrictions to prevent the spread of the disease. This is why the Council is committed to support disadvantaged and marginalised groups to access services and improve their opportunities to succeed.

The Council and the city will face new challenges and opportunities as it adapts and responds to Covid-19. The Council has developed four Strategic Recovery Aims that will enable us to focus our efforts on

restoring services, supporting communities impacted by Covid and recovering our economy. These Aims also support the delivery of the Wellbeing Objectives and build on the opportunities that are now presented to us.

This year's Annual Report has highlighted some of the many activities and initiatives that have been delivered in 2019/20. Many of these successes have been achieved through collaborative work with the Council's partners and the involvement of service users, residents and businesses in shaping their delivery.

Newport has seen the progression of many large scale redevelopments and investment through Market Arcade, the indoor market and Chartist Hotel in the city centre. We have also seen the redevelopment of the Ringland Community Centre into a Neighbourhood Hub that will provide a range of public services in one building.

In 2019, Newport saw modal shifts in how the city manages its waste and the introduction of Civil Parking Enforcement. The implementation of smaller waste bins saw significant improvements to the amount of waste recycled making Newport one of the best performing Council's in Wales and the UK. With Civil Parking Enforcement transferring to the Council, Newport has seen significant improvements to its environment and compliance with traffic regulations. This has made it safer for pedestrians and road users to travel across the city.

The Council continues to work with charities, Registered Social Landlords and the third sector to support rough sleepers to move into more secure accommodation and improve the opportunities to access affordable and good quality housing throughout the city.

Newport's schools have continued to improve their attendance figures, GCSE and A Level results and whilst modernising school buildings. It is also encouraging to see the skill levels of young people entering into further education, training and work improve alongside community based learning and opportunities for adults in the city.

The Council's Social Services has continued to see increasing demand for complex long term care for both children and adults. Despite the financial pressures faced by the Council's Social Services, the teams have continued to innovate and support those in need whether it is the Baby and Me initiative or the Council's First Contact service.

This will be a challenging year for the City and the Council which is why it will be important for us all to work together and support each other as we respond and recover from a crisis which has reshaped our lives.

Introduction from the Chief Executive



I am pleased to welcome you to my first Annual Report as Chief Executive of Newport City Council. I am really excited to take on this role representing Newport and the Council at local, regional and national levels. Working for Newport City Council for the last five years, I have seen the city thrive in a number of areas with new investment opportunities emerging, supported by a growing strength across local communities. But I also know that the City and the Council now face many new challenges. The Covid-19 pandemic and the way in which we work with the European Union and the rest of the world will fundamentally change how we do things in future, how we do business and how we sustain and grow Newport as a city fit for the future.

The majority of 2020 has seen Newport Council having to respond to probably the biggest crisis that the country has faced in over 50 years in the form of Covid-19. But despite these circumstances I have seen the Council demonstrate resilience to continue to deliver services to communities, adaptability in adopting technology and finding different ways of working and agility in responding quickly to the changes brought about by Covid-19. None of the Council's work could have been completed without the support of its Councillors, its partners from the Public Services Board, Welsh Government, Community Leaders, business sector and most importantly residents of Newport.

In this year's Annual Report, it is encouraging to see Newport Council making good progress against the four Well-being Objectives set in the Corporate Plan. This has all been achieved in despite of continuing financial pressure on the Council's budget and increasing demand on key services provided in Adult and Children Services, frontline City Services and Schools.

In 2019/20 we made significant changes to how we collect waste in Newport through the introduction of smaller waste bins. As a result of this action the Council was able to report significant improvement to its recycling performance that makes Newport one of the best performing Councils in Wales and in the UK. We also introduced Civil Parking Enforcement across city taking over from Gwent Police. Implementing this has seen improvements to how residents and visitors park across the city and improved the general environment in the city centre.

In delivering the Corporate Plan, the Council has developed strong partnership working with private, not for profit and other organisations to attract investment into the City. This has seen significant projects such as the Indoor Market, Chartist Tower, Market Arcade and now the Transporter Bridge Visitor Centre make significant progress in their development. Despite the impact of Covid-19, these projects are still continuing and will build resilience over this difficult time. The redevelopment of the Ringland Community Centre and the ongoing community work of the Council in 2019/20 (and during the Covid-19 crisis) has demonstrated the importance of the Council involving communities to shape the way in which we deliver our services. This is has also been demonstrated by the work of the Council's Community Connectors working with marginalised and disadvantaged communities to improve access to Council services.

The Council is also committed to ensure that residents have access to affordable and quality housing in the city. In 2019/20, the Council launched its Empty Homes Strategy to ensure that empty properties are renovated through financial support and made available to residents to use. Over the next two years working with our Registered Social Landlords and charities we will improve the opportunities for people to access housing they need in the city and build more affordable homes.

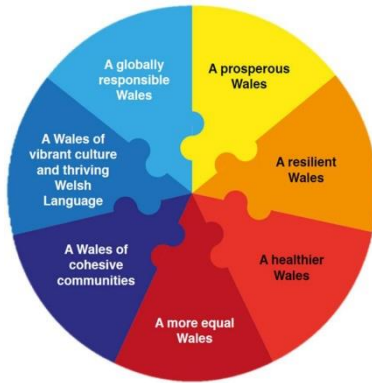
Climate Change and air quality remains one of our biggest challenges. In 2019/20 Newport Council has made a commitment to decarbonise by 2030. This is a very big challenge for Newport Council and our partners, but in 2019/20 we made step changes through the installation of solar panels, electric charging points and upgrading to electric vehicles. Additionally, Covid-19 has introduced new ways of working through remote / home working. The impact of this has seen a reduction in staff commuting and travel to work which all help reduce the Council's carbon footprint.

Newport Council remains committed to improving the resilience and aspirations of many of its disadvantaged and marginalised communities in the City. The report highlights some of the close partnership working to engage and offer opportunities in education, social services, community regeneration and partnership initiatives. However, the Covid crisis has highlighted the inequality that remains in the City's communities and this one of the reasons why we have introduced Strategic Recovery Aims to ensure those communities do not fall further behind and that the Council services are able to adapt and support our most vulnerable as the City comes out of the crisis.

2020/21 will be a very difficult and challenging year for Newport Council. However, I have confidence in the Council staff and its partners to rise to the challenge and enable the Council to deliver on its objectives to

Purpose of the Annual Report

Welcome to the 2019-20 Annual Report for Newport City Council. This report outlines the progress Newport City Council is making towards delivering its Well-being Objectives set out in the [Corporate Plan 2017-22](#). This report reflects back on the achievements we have made in the year, the challenges that we have faced, the lessons that we have learned and looking forward to the next two years and beyond on what we will deliver for Newport. This year's report will also reflect back on the impact that Covid-19 has had on the Council's services, Newport's communities and its economy. The report will highlight how these challenges and opportunities are reshaping the focus of the Council's delivery of services and supporting Newport in its recovery.



The objectives that we have set in the Corporate Plan contribute towards the 7 goals set out in the [Well-being of Future Generations Act \(Wales\) 2015](#). The Act requires all public bodies to deliver sustainable development that improves the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of citizens in Wales. What this means is that when we make decisions we should consider what the socio-economic impact that these decisions will have on the communities, businesses and those that use the Council's services. The Future Generations Commissioner has defined these as 5 ways of working principles.



Long-term



Integration



Involvement



Collaboration



Prevention

Newport City Council has a mission to 'Improve People's lives' and to achieve this mission we have set four well-being objectives in our Corporate Plan:

1. To improve skills, education and employment opportunities.
2. To promote economic growth and regeneration while protecting the environment.
3. To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient.
4. To build cohesive and sustainable communities.

From the outset of the Covid-19 outbreak, Newport Council's immediate response was to support front-line services, Newport's communities impacted by Covid-19 and Newport's businesses and economy. As the Council moves forward to a recovery phase, we have recognised that we cannot deliver the same level of services that we would have originally have liked to do. So in 2020/21, it is more important to retain the Council's mission alongside our partners and communities to support Newport in its recovery. To do this we will be focusing on four strategic areas that are aligned with the Council's Well-being Objectives:

1. Understand and respond to, the additional challenges which Covid-19 has presented including loss of employment, impact on businesses and on the progress, achievement and well-being of both mainstream and vulnerable learners.
2. Understand and respond to the impact of Covid-19 on the city's economic and environmental goals to enable Newport to thrive again.
3. Promote and protect the health and well-being of people, safeguarding our most vulnerable and building strong, resilient communities.
4. Provide people with the resources and support they need to move out of the crisis, considering in particular the impact that Covid-19 has had on our minority and marginalised communities.

Later in the report, we will outline the Council's key strategic priorities for the year that will support each of these recovery aims.

Newport City Council Delivering for Newport, Gwent and Wales

Newport City Council is a single tier unitary authority responsible for the administration of all areas of local government. There are 50 [Councillors](#) (31 – Labour, 12 – Conservative, 4 Newport Independent Party, 2 – Liberal Democrats and 1 Independent). The [Council's Constitution](#) sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures that are followed to ensure these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people.

The Council is responsible for over 800 different services / activities spanning 8 service areas that cover the city ranging from roads and parks, collecting your waste, managing cemeteries through to delivery of education services, social services, planning, libraries, car parks and many more. The Council also has to comply with different legislation and regulations that are set by the Welsh Government, UK Government and European Government (until UK formally leaves the EU).

Newport Council recognises the important role that Newport has in bringing prosperity and opportunities to its people. This is even more important following the Covid-19 outbreak as we look to support people and businesses impacted and to rebuild our economy. This cannot be achieved by the Council alone and we have to collaborate with other public sector bodies, third sector organisations and the private sector. In this report you will recognise that the achievements made have not been delivered in isolation and have involved you as users of our services and other organisations. Below is a summary and links to some of the strategic boards that representatives from the Council are involved in and contribute towards these successes.



The Well-being of Future Generations Act require local authorities in Wales to have a Public Services Board (PSB). The One Newport PSB is led by Newport City Council, Natural Resources Wales, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB) and South Wales Fire & Rescue Service. Other public sector bodies such as Gwent Police, Newport Live, University of South Wales and third sector partners also contribute to the PSB.

The One Newport PSB has its own [Well-being Plan 2018-23](#) and delivers an [Annual Well-being Report](#) which outlines its achievements made in 2019/20. Newport City Council's own Corporate Plan has been aligned to support the delivery of the Well-being Plan and will see examples throughout this report where the Council and the PSB have contributed towards achieving our objectives.

G10 Group – Public Sector Leaders in Gwent

The G10 is a strategic collective of Leaders from the 5 Gwent local authorities, South Wales Fire and Rescue Service, Gwent Police, Police & Crime Commissioner, ABUHB and Natural Resources Wales. Chaired by the Council's Leader, Councillor Mudd and guided by the Well-being of Future Generations principles, the Group's main aim is to provide the strategic direction of travel on agreed priorities, emerging issues and improve public services. The Gwent Strategic Well Being Action Group (GSWAG) also delivers work on behalf of the G10 and is represented by each invited group. The group is a strategic forum for public services to improve the outcomes for the people of Gwent through Gwent wide actions such as the Gwent Travel Charter, the development of the Futures Risk Register and the Climate Ready Gwent programme of work.



The [Cardiff Capital Region \(CCR\) City Deal](#) is an economic investment programme of £1.2 billion agreed in 2016 between the UK Government, the Welsh Government and the ten local authorities in South East Wales. The main focus of the programme is to deliver the proposed Metro network for South East Wales and building on the region's strengths of its physical and digital infrastructure, increasing its economic output through innovative business networks, and increasing skill levels in the region.

In 2019/20, CCR saw the semiconductor processor facility based in Newport secure a multi-million-pound refinancing deal to broaden the manufacturing capability of the plant. The CCR Skills Partnership which is hosted by Newport Council also saw the first cohorts of the Graduate scheme to support business across the region.

Following the decision of the Welsh Government not to proceed with the M4 Relief Road, the [South East Wales Transport Commission](#) was set up. Chaired by Lord Burns and including the Council's Director of Place, the Commission is examining other options and solutions to ease the congestion on the M4 corridor. Using evidence based analysis the Commission will look at the current and future needs of Wales including climate change, Well-being of Future Generations Act, alternative transport arrangements and societal changes.



Newport Council is also part of the [Western Gateway](#) which is a cross-border partnership made up of local authorities, city regions, local enterprise partnerships and Governments (Wales and Westminster). The partnership covers South Wales and Western England delivering an economic powerhouse that is focused on inclusive and clean economic growth in the area's existing strategies and structure.

Structure of Report

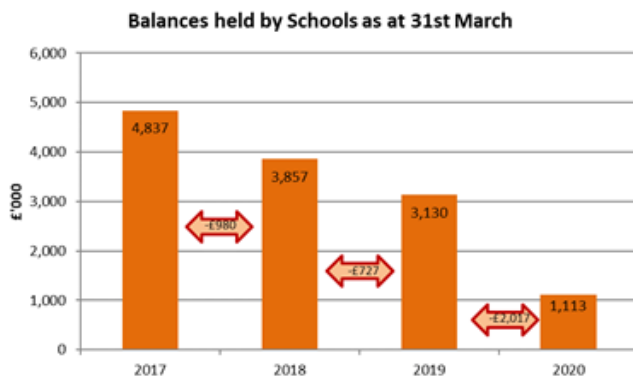
In the rest of this report, we shall provide with an overview of what Newport City Council delivered in 2019/20 as part of each Well-being Objective in the Corporate Plan. For each Objective we will also include the performance measures that are used to support and indicate the areas which the Council is performing well and the areas that require improvement. Where measures are reporting amber or red against their target, an explanation has been provided. The performance measures reported include national indicators such as Public Accountability Measures (PAMs) reported to Data Cymru, Welsh Government Social Services and Wellbeing Measures, and local performance measures set by the Council.

The report will also provide an overview of what the Council and its partners did in response to the Covid-19 outbreak in Newport. It will also detail the Council's Strategic Recovery Aims that will support the Council's recovery and delivery of the Corporate Plan.

Newport City Council's Finances

Similar to other local authorities and public sector organisations across Wales, Newport City Council has to set a budget every year to deliver its services. In 2019/20 the Newport Council had a net budget of £280.6m which is made up of Welsh Government funding (76%), and Council Tax revenues (24%). Every year becomes even more challenging as we continue to see increasing demands for essential services such as education, adults and children social services.

Every year the Council is required to produce its **'Statement of Accounts'** to advise the final outcome of its finances. At the end of 2019/20, an underspend of £1.8m was reported and could have been worse had the Council not received unexpected grant income during the year to support its social services. However, the pressures remain in areas such as Adults Community care (£0.95m), Children's independent fostering (£0.6m) and Children's out of area placements (£0.5m).



Another area that the Council is facing increased financial pressure is its schools. At the end of 2019/20 schools had overspent by £2m and over the last 3 years has seen balances held by schools reduced from £4.8m in 2016/17 to £1.1m at the end of 2019/20. In the last financial year (2019/20) all schools sectors faced in year overspending causing deficit balances for many schools. It was secondary schools that had faced the biggest challenge with all 9 secondary schools reporting an in year overspend position.

Medium Term Savings

In 2019/20 a target of £6.5m was set to achieve its Medium Term Savings across all service areas. At the end of the year we successfully saved £5.9m and were £683k short of meeting the target. Those savings that were not achieved have been carried forward into 2020/21 savings plan.

Newport Council's Budget 2020/21

The Council's budget for 2020/21 is £300.3M which was contributed by the Council receiving a net cash increase of £7.2m from Welsh Government and increasing the Council Tax at 6.95%. After taking into consideration existing cost pressures and savings, this resulted in an overall increase of £3.9M. The Council Tax increase of 6.95% still has Newport as the third lowest Band D rates in comparison to the other 21 authorities in Wales.

Covid-19 impact on the Council's budget 2020/21

Towards the end of the financial year 2019/20 and into 2020/21, the lockdown measures implemented by UK and Welsh Government had significant financial implications both in terms of additional costs and loss of income. The UK and Welsh Governments implemented the biggest fiscal stimulus into the economy to support businesses, organisations and furloughed staff. In Newport the Council's Revenues team administered over 2,500 grant claims totalling £31m. We also administered over £18m rates relief effectively cancelling rates bills for nearly 1,200 businesses for 2020/21; and supported households to revise their payment instalments for Council Tax. However, Covid-19 has brought estimated unavoidable loss of income of £3m for the year and additional costs to date exceeding £8m which are assumed to be reimbursed in full from Welsh Government's Hardship Fund. Furthermore Covid-19 has impacted on the delivery of agreed savings as the current forecast assumes undelivered savings in 20/21 of around £1m.

Whilst some of these costs will be met by the Welsh Government, there remains ongoing uncertainty for remainder of the financial year should the city encounter second or even third waves of Covid-19 and also the ongoing uncertainty over the UK/EU trade negotiations which are expected to conclude by 31st December 2020. At the time of the report there remains risks of the UK falling back to World Trade Organisation tariffs which could impact on the cost of goods and services but could also impact on the city's businesses. These risks are fully considered with the use of the Corporate Risk Register monitored by the Cabinet and Audit Committee.

We want to give every child in Newport the opportunity to have the best start in life from the very early years through to secondary, tertiary education and eventually into employment. We also strive for adults to have the opportunities to up-skill and strengthen their prospects of maximising their potential. Improving educational and employment opportunities has been shown to have a significant impact on the health and well-being of individuals. It also reduces inequalities, improves prosperity of individuals and communities to move out of poverty and overall improve the socio-economic position of the city.

The Steps	
1	Improve school attainment levels and ensure best educational outcomes for children.
2	Support young people into education, employment and training.
3	Reduce inequalities in education by improving educational outcomes for pupils disadvantaged by poverty.
4	Improve basic skill levels and increase personal capacity to assist more people to enter sustained employment, training or education
5	Produce and implement a strategy for the delivery of Adult Community learning and lifelong learning opportunities.
6	Development of digital skills through support for schools and community IT programmes including a Digital Inclusion Charter
7	Improve school attendance, reduce exclusions and improve safeguarding and well-being.



A Prosperous Wales



A More Equals Wales



A Globally Responsible Wales

Newport has 57 schools consisting of 9 secondary schools, 43 primary schools, 2 special schools, 1 pupil referral unit and 2 nurseries. Within these there are 3 welsh-medium primary schools, 1 welsh-medium secondary school, 6 Roman Catholic primary schools, 1 Roman Catholic secondary school and 2 Church in Wales Primary schools. In the academic year 2018/19 both primary (94.8%) and secondary (93.9%) schools improved their performance with school attendances from the previous academic years. The average attendance for primary school pupils who are eligible for free school meals (92.4%) was also above the Welsh average of 92.1%. This was also true for secondary school pupils who are eligible for free school meals (89.9%) being above the Welsh average of 89.5%. However, we recognise that more needs to done to reduce the gap between free school meal pupils and non-free school meal pupils at both primary and secondary levels.

2018/19 Academic Year	% Attendance of pupils eligible for Free School Meals	% Attendance of pupils who are not eligible for Free School Meals	% Difference
Newport City Council (Primary Schools)	92.4%	95.5%	-3.1%
Wales Average (Primary Schools)	92.1%	95.3%	-3.2%
Newport City Council (Secondary Schools)	89.9%	94.8%	-4.9%
Wales Average (Secondary Schools)	89.5%	94.7%	-5.2%

The Newport Attendance Strategy, Education Welfare Service, school and EAS staff will be supporting pupils and their families to safely return for the academic year 2020/21 and to support those who are unable to return to full education. In 2019/20, the [Welsh Government National School Categorisation system](#), had categorised 34 (32 Primary / 2 secondary) out of the 57 schools in Newport as Green. In the last 3 years we are pleased to see an increase from 24 Primary schools to 32 Primary schools categorised as Green. In the last year there was positive news with Llanwern High moving from red to amber categorisation and John Frost School moving from Amber to Yellow categorisation. This is testament to the ongoing collaborative work between Education Services, Education Achievement Service (EAS), school management teams and Governors.

In 2018 the Minister for Education announced the introduction of a suite of interim Key Stage 4 (KS4) performance measures that are designed to remove the narrow focus of borderline C/D grade learners and instead reflect a school average of all individual learners' 'points' scores. Thus valuing learner needs and achievements and the broader learner choice that is now offered. The [Cabinet report](#) published in February 2020 reported on the performance of KS4 pupils from the 2018/19 academic year. There were schools such as St Josephs RC High, Llanwern High, Bassaleg School, St Julian's and Newport High that had performed better than the modelled expectation. However what the report also reflected was the further work required to reduce the gap between pupils receiving Free School Meals (FSM) and those who are not and also the diversity of learners whose first language is not English or have high rates of mobility in and out of the city.



Long Term / Involvement / Prevention – Raising Achievement of Disadvantaged Youngers (RADY)

One of the many projects that the Council ran was the pilot project Raising Achievement of Disadvantaged Youngsters (RADY) in secondary schools. The purpose of this work is to 'up-lift' predicted attainment outcomes for year 7 disadvantaged pupils (FSM) so that they are equalised to other pupils nationally (or in the school). The project has identified pupils improving their attitude to learning grades as well as improvement in their attendance through the provision of RADY mentoring and support. It is recognised that this work is not a quick fix and will be continued into future academic years to provide long term goals for those pupils involved.

Another key initiative is the Seren Academy (Post 16) programme that supports 50 young people in years 9-12 at risk of under achieving despite their academic ability with particular focus on first generation university entrants and/or FSM learners. In 2017/18 there were 81 young people involved in the Seren Academy and has increased to 90 in 2019/20. In the last two academic years (2017-2019) the number of young people going to the Sutton Trust 20 (ST30) universities increased from 45 in 2017/2018 to 53 in 2018/19. The Seren learners who did not go to the ST30 gained placements at Welsh universities or specialist departments in other UK universities.

For the city's Key Stage 2 and 3 pupils there continues to be good progress being made by pupils and schools where pupils are performing above the region's average in 6 out of 7 areas. Following the Estyn inspection in November 2018 it was recommended that the Council strengthens the opportunities for children and young people to influence the decisions that affect them in setting the strategic direction of education. Working together with pupils and schools during 2019/20 the Council's Education services have been undertaking a range of initiatives to involve pupils in the decision making processes. These initiatives have included the development of the 'Learn Well Plan'; establishment of a 'Pupil Voice' steering group which includes representatives across a range of Council services including Education, Community Regeneration, Children services, and youth justice; focus groups with vulnerable young people e.g. looked after children; raising the profile of the Youth Council; establishing mechanisms to share policies; developing pupil participation network in primary schools; and establishing monitoring of our work in developing the Pupil Voice. All of this work is integrating with the Council's Young Person's promise and strengthening the Council's work in engaging and involving young people.



Public Services Board 'Newport Commitment'

As part of the Council's role at the PSB we supported the delivery of the Newport Commitment employer pledge. In collaboration with Coleg Gwent, University of South Wales, Careers Wales and Job Centre Plus, the Newport Commitment will ensure young people and the unemployed in the city can develop their skills and talents to secure decent work. The pledge enables public, private and third sectors to work in partnership with schools and education providers to connect with children and young people to the world of work whilst opening up opportunities for the long term unemployed. The PSB involved young people and local businesses to develop the website that will be launched in 2020/21. This will enable employers to post available job / training opportunities with prospective applicants able to post their CVs with a view to being matched to a suitable position. In the long term this will prevent young people from becoming NEET and provide another avenue for local businesses, schools and education providers to provide opportunities of employment and secure links develop skills for the city and region. You can find out more about the Newport Commitment in the [One Newport Annual Report](#).

Collaboration
Involvement
Integration
Prevention
Long Term

Back in 2016, Newport City Council was the first Council to adopt the Digital Communities Wales Charter with its main aim to promote digital skills and to help people get online. Since this pledge, Newport Council has continued to offer a range of IT and digital skills courses through Newport Adult Community Learning and also through schools at both Primary and Secondary levels. The Newport Adult Community Learning also delivers a range of other courses to young people and adults over the age of 16 from the Central Library and St Julian's Community Learning and Library Centre. These skills range from literacy, numeracy, digital and IT skills, GCSE Maths and English, Teaching Assistant, and British Sign Language. Newport is also home to asylum seekers and refugees and through the Reach/Restart initiative support was provided for housing, education, money, employment and more. In 2019/20 we completed 116 assessments and supported 83 people to gain employability skills in Newport.

Newport Council also delivers three initiatives through EU Social Funding: [Inspire to Work \(I2W\)](#); [Journey to Work \(J2W\)](#) and [Skills at Work \(S@W\)](#). The I2W initiative aims to reduce the number of young people aged 16-24 years that are not in employment, education or training (NEET) and supported them to gain the necessary skills and training to get into long term employment.

In 2019/20 the I2W initiative supported 24 young people into work and enabled 72 young people to undertake further training and education. The J2W initiative supports the long term unemployed aged 25 and over to gain the skills and confidence for work and in 2019/20 we enabled 30 adults to move into employment whilst providing 44 adults with training and 52 adults with volunteer placements to gain valuable workplace experience. Finally, S@W supports people already in the workforce with no or low skills to increase their skill levels. In the last year, we supported 70 people to gain qualifications through the initiative. All of this work contributes towards improving skills in the city, which from the table above has seen improvements to skill levels since 2017.

Highest qualification levels of working age adults (18-64) in Newport. (Source Stats Wales)				
	2019 (Newport)	Welsh Average 2019	2018 (Newport)	2017 (Newport)
No Qualifications	7.1%	8.2%	7.6%	7.5%
Below NQF Level 2	13.3%	12.7%	15.7%	15.2%
NQF Level 2 or above	79.6%	79.1%	76.7%	77.3%
NQF Level 3 or above	60.4%	59.4%	56%	56.3%
NQF Level 4 or above	37.5%	38.8%	36.2%	38.4%

To improve skills, education and employment opportunities

Well-being Objective 1

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 Target	2018/19	2017/18
Public Accountability Measure (PAM) Indicator - % attendance Primary Schools for previous academic year 2018/19	94.8% (Academic Year 2018/19)	94.7%	94.5% (Academic Year 17/18)	94.7% (Academic Year 16/17)
PAM Indicator - % attendance Secondary Schools for previous academic year 2018/19	93.9% (Academic Year 2018/19)	93.8%	93.4% (Academic Year 17/18)	93.6% (Academic Year 16/17)
WG (Welsh Government) Indicator - % of Primary schools categorised as Green (National School Categorisation system)	74.4%	Not Applicable	62.8%	55.8%
WG Indicator - % of Secondary schools categorised as Green (National School Categorisation system)	22.2%	Not Applicable	22.2%	22.2%
PAM Indicator - % Young people NEET Year 11	0.9%	3%	1.1%	1.3%
PAM Indicator - % 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	2.6%	6%	2.6%	4%
% young people NEET 13.	1.8%	3%	1.7%	1.5%
Number of incident of fixed term exclusion (over 5 days)	23 (Academic Year 2018/19)	38	Not Available*	Not Available*
Number of incidents of fixed term exclusions (5 days or less)	933 (Academic Year 2018/19)	946	Not Available*	Not Available*
Total No. of days lost to secondary fixed term exclusions	1,249 days (Academic Year 2018/19)	1,290 days	1,338 days (Academic Year 2017/18)	1,344 days (Academic Year 2016/17)
No. schools being accredited at healthy schools level 4 and 5	53	35	33	31
No. of schools who have gained the National Quality Award in Healthy Schools	12	Not Applicable	8	3
No. of people improving skills & qualifications	944	500	1,165	Not Available*
No. of people supported into employment.	451	200	434	Not Available*
% care leavers in education, training or employment at 24 months	50%	50%	48%	44.1%

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 Target	2018/19	2017/18	Explanation
% of young people recorded as unknown following compulsory education.	1.2%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7	Every effort is made to ensure as few young people are recorded with an unknown destination. This includes carrying out 3 home visits at different times of the day and working with their previous education establishments. Due to GDPR issues 'unknown' data has increased through the destination survey.
% of care leavers in education, training or employment at 12 months	14.3%	45%	42.9%	45.7%	This measure is linked to very small numbers of young people. We have done internal work with improving what the Council itself offers but we are still struggling with the wider offer. Employment options going forward are likely to impact negatively on this area.

Covid-19 Response

20th March saw the closure of all schools in Wales, something that has not been encountered in our lifetime. What this has brought is a once in a generation change to how education was delivered using technology such as Google Classroom, video calls and parents having to support teachers and schools to deliver education at home. This wasn't easy for either the children or the parents taking on the role of a teacher whilst juggling home working and parental responsibilities. What it has given us all is an appreciation of the hard work and effort that schools provide to deliver education for young people. These changes have also brought new challenges and concerns regarding the long term impact that this will have on pupils in general, pupils from disadvantaged / BAME backgrounds, children that require additional learning needs support and also those pupils that were unable to sit their final exams.

All schools closed for educational purposes at this time, re-opening as childcare hubs alongside the Council's Neighbourhood Hubs for children of key workers and vulnerable pupils. Children that were entitled to Free School Meals were initially offered food parcels before receiving fortnightly supermarket vouchers from April. For parents of who are key workers that were already accessing childcare through the Council's Hubs this was extend for the summer holidays. We also offered support to 60 vulnerable learners by providing additional teaching support through the Hubs and the schools during this period.

From the onset of lockdown it highlighted the inequalities that are still faced by households across the city and the digital exclusion that children and families face in accessing IT devices or having suitable internet access. Schools had initially identified 2,565 digitally excluded learners that did not have access to devices and/or reliable internet connection. In response through collaboration with our IT partner Shared Resource Service we distributed over 800 devices with licence costs for 1 year paid for by the Welsh Government. For those that did not have access to reliable internet connections Newport Council loaned 1,300 Mi-Fi units to enable children to access the internet with costs initially paid for by Welsh Government. We recognise that more will need to be done in the long term to reduce digital exclusion and to support disadvantaged households to have access to the necessary IT equipment and internet.

In July 2020, schools reopened for three weeks enabling teachers and pupils to check in, catch-up and prepare with a focus on well-being whilst continuing social distancing. During this time, pupils were able to access lessons in school whilst continuing their learning at home using online resources. This period has also enabled schools to become 'Covid secure' environments and prepare for the reopening of schools in the ~~Autumn~~autumn. However, we are aware that as we ease out of lockdown, Newport could face localised and national lockdowns in 2020/21 academic year and that we will need to ensure blended learning through face to face and online teaching will need to continue. Further information on the steps that Newport schools and Education services are taking can be found in the link [here](#) or refer to your local school.

Similar issues have been faced by the Council's Neighbourhood Hubs having to close during the lockdown period. We recognise that many residents and communities have not been able to access the necessary facilities and IT equipment to support their training, accessing jobs and the services to support their needs. As our Hubs reopen we will be offering support to those that have lost their jobs during Covid-19 and throughout the recovery phases whilst reopening training and support programmes in the ~~Autumn~~autumn 2020.

Strategic Recovery Aims

To support schools and education establishments to safely reopen; address long term issues of digital exclusion across the city and to support those have been made unemployed, the following Strategic Aim has been set: *Understand, respond to, the additional challenges which Covid-19 had presented, including the loss of employment, impact on business and the progress, achievement and well-being of both mainstream and vulnerable learners.* To support this aim we have 6 steps:

1. Support schools and other education establishments to safely reopen for both staff and pupils.
2. Work to prevent and reduce inequality of progress and outcomes in education for mainstream and vulnerable learners through the implementation of the National Continuity of Learning Plan.
3. Support schools to enhance and develop digital skills, digital teaching and learning platforms, and enhanced support for digitally excluded learners.
4. Support and enable people that are digitally excluded to access community IT programmes, Council and other services.
5. Support people who have been affected by unemployment to access new opportunities through training and re-employment required for post Covid-19 businesses.
6. Ensure our diverse communities are appropriately supported through tailored interventions specific to their needs.

To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment

Newport is uniquely positioned in South East Wales served by road, rail, sea and air services making it an ideal location for businesses and investments. Newport has already seen global organisations such as Airbus, IQE Ltd and SPTS invest in the City alongside home grown businesses like Tiny Rebel, Admiral and Wales & West Utilities. We want to continue to build on this success and attracting diverse, innovative businesses that can contribute towards making Newport and Wales a prosperous place to live and work.

Newport also has a heritage and cultural assets that rival other cities in the UK and abroad. These include one of only six Transporter Bridges in the world that dominates the Newport skyline, Caerleon Roman fortress and baths, Tredegar House and the Wetlands National Nature Reserve.

We want to preserve these areas to attract visitors into the city and for future generations to use. Finally, climate change and the protection of Newport's environment is one of the biggest challenges that our future generations will face and we have made the commitment to become a zero net carbon organisation by 2030.



A Prosperous Wales



A Resilient Wales



A Globally Responsible Wales



A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language

The Steps	
1	Specialise in high value business growth.
2	Grow the economy as part of the wider region – collaboration for competition.
3	Promote and innovate for entrepreneurship, support indigenous development
4	Create an economic environment to support population growth.
5	Deliver a digital strategy with improved connectivity in the city with access for citizens, partners and businesses
6	Recognise and promote the importance of fast, reliable and frequent public transport links for the connectivity of the city
7	Maintain our focus on regenerating the city centre to become one of the UK's top cities
8	Improve school attendance, reduce exclusions and improve safeguarding and well-being. (See WB Objective 1)
9	Maximise environmental opportunities
10	Work with communities and schools on a range of countryside, biodiversity & recycling related matters
11	Increase household recycling and divert waste from landfill
12	Protect and promote local built and natural assets and cultural heritage
13	Support compliance within reputable businesses and investigate rogue traders to maintain a fair and safe trading environment.

We recognise that Newport has to compete with other cities in the UK, Europe and the rest of the world to be able to produce home grown businesses and to attract and sustain global organisations into the city and region. We cannot do this alone and have to collaborate with other local authorities, public services, private and not for profit sectors which is why we are involved with initiatives such as the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal and the Western Gateway. To support the Council's strategic focus, the next iteration of the Council's 10 year [Economic Growth Strategy 2015-25](#) was adopted in February 2020. This Strategy builds upon the strengths, challenges, opportunities and threats identified in the original 2015 Strategy and recognises the further work that the city has to do to improve economic prosperity and well-being of its residents. Much of the work that is undertaken by Newport Council is completed in collaboration with the Newport Economic Network who provide insight and support.

As part of the Council's destination work, phase one of the [City of Newport website](#) was launched to partners. In 2020/21, we will be completing phase two of the project to add interactive features such as commercial property search and integration with Visit Wales events. Once complete this will be actively promoted to support the Council's wider growth strategy and economic recovery plans following Covid-19.

Throughout the last year, Newport has continued to see major developments take shape across the City. We were pleased to be associated with the launch of Wales' first International Conference Centre at the Celtic Manor site and have taken forward a number of developments including:

Property Enhancement Fund offers potential applicants the opportunity to apply for a grant for new shop/commercial property frontage and associated external and internal works, the intention being to enhance building frontages and bring vacant commercial floor space back into beneficial business use and supports start-ups and growing businesses in the target areas.

The Urban Centre Living Grant supports city centre living through bringing back in to use empty upper floors of City Centre based properties. Supporting the Property Enhancement Fund, the Urban Centre Living Grant offers potential applicants the opportunity to apply for grants to undertake external and internal works to improve access to vacant or under-utilised space above shop/commercial frontages, with the intention of assisting owners to bring that space into use for residential purposes.

In 2018, the Council launched the City Centre Masterplan, recognising the need for the City Centre to diversify in the long term and offer an environment for people to work, live and visit. In February 2020 we secured funding from the Heritage Fund, Cadw and Welsh Government for the restoration of the 19th Century Market Arcade. The development of this work will see the restoration of shop fronts and refurbishments of the glazed canopy. The development of the Indoor Market also took major steps forward in the year with final designs being prepared to restore the market into a multi-use facility that will include residential apartments, service apartments, modern market place for shoppers, leisure facilities and co-working space for businesses.

One of key aims for Newport is to increase its Grade A office space for businesses in the City Centre. During the year work commenced on the redevelopment of office space at the former Post Office on Mill Street. In February 2020, the Council's Cabinet agreed to the transformation of the Information Station and move the Council's contact centre to the city centre library and museum to act as a 'one-stop shop' for the public. Building on the need identified through the Newport Economic Network for more collaborative work spaces for small to medium enterprises, the Information Station will be transformed into a tech-hub within the next 2 years.

Newport Council is committed to supporting businesses and ensuring that reputable businesses are able to operate safely and comply with necessary trading legislation / regulation. Throughout the last year the Council's Regulatory services working across multi-agencies on proactive and reactive investigations and initiatives. In 2019/20, the 96% of businesses were found to be broadly compliant with food hygiene laws and had participated in three events with communities during the year. The Council was also involved in many investigations of illicit and rogue trading activities. This included operations tackling counterfeit fraud, illegal alcohol and tobacco sales. The City's night-time economy was also to be assessed for its purple flag status but due to the Covid-19 restrictions this has now been postponed.

Prevention / Collaboration / Integration – Civil Parking Enforcement



From the 1st July 2019, Newport Council took responsibility for enforcing parking restrictions in the City. Working in collaboration with South Wales Parking Group (operated by Rhondda Cynon Taf Council), the Council's City Services established a new team of Civil Enforcement Officers and improved the road signage and markings in the city. Following its implementation the Council has issued over 19,000 tickets. The city has also seen a significant environmental and behavioural changes by motorists that have improved traffic flow, reduce congestion, reduced inconsiderate parking for residents and pedestrians and released Police resources.

Newport's industrial and historical past can be seen throughout the City ranging from the Roman fort at Caerleon, the Medieval ship, Newport Castle ruin, Tredegar House and the Transporter bridge. The Transporter bridge is an icon of the city and the Council wishes to maintain and preserve the site for future generations to visit and use. In March 2020, a vital step was taken when the proposal for a new Heritage Centre was given planning permission (subject to conditions). This new £12m project involving restoration of the bridge and development of a new Visitor Centre will protect the area's industrial history and architecture and provide a space for visitors to learn about Newport and its industrial past. Over the next 3 years, involving the community and local schools, the delivery of this project will help support the ongoing maintenance of this world heritage site.



Last year we were pleased to be associated with the ABP Wales Marathon and was host of the [42nd British Transplant Games](#). Over 2,000 people registered for the games and attracted over 1,300 supporters to demonstrate the benefits of transplantation, helping patients to regain fitness, thank and celebrate donor families and the gift for life. You can find out more about organ donation in Wales [here](#). Throughout the last year Newport hosted many events across the City including the annual food festival, theatre productions at the Riverfront theatre and Shwmae Day celebrating the Welsh language.

In 2015 Newport Council launched its 5-year Digital Strategy outlining a way forward for citizens to access services, improve connectivity and enhance partnership working. Over the last couple of years, the Council has fully funded free Wi-Fi across a range of locations in Newport. In the last year through collaboration with our IT partner Shared Resource Service (SRS) we had supported and enhanced many initiatives to improve services to the Community. As part of the Council's multi-agency neighbourhood hubs we implemented wireless network, printing facilities for all users, digital displays and an appointment booking system into Ringland Hub. This will be extended further to the other Hubs as part of the initiative. As part of the Civil Parking Enforcement (CPE) project mobile technology and body cams were implemented to support and protect staff to undertake their duties. The next iteration of the Digital Strategy will be developed learning from what the Council has delivered in the last five years and also reflecting the issues identified during the Covid-19 crisis.

Newport City Council has a long term commitment to manage and enhance Newport's wealth of green and blue assets. Our aim is to reconnect our communities with their green spaces and help them to change the image and perception of their areas now and for future generations. The environmental and biodiversity work undertaken by Newport City Council is closely linked to the Public Services Board's Green and Safe Spaces intervention. Newport has a wealth of natural assets ranging from the River Usk, the Gwent Levels, Wentwood Forest as well as the many small and open spaces running throughout the City.



Collaboration / Involvement – Greening the Public Estate Project 'Barrack Hill'

Barrack Hill is a Site of Importance Nature Conservation (SINC) designated for its semi-improved wet and dry natural grassland, scrub, bracken and woodland. The area also includes open space and woodland alongside residential estates which over the years has seen issues around fly-tipping and anti-social behaviour.

Through involvement of the housing association and local resident group the Council was awarded funding to enhance the areas and support nature recovery for the community to use. Collaborating with the Canal and Countryside volunteers and volunteers from the Office for National Statistics we removed the fly tipping in the area over 2 days. The next phase of the project will be to enhance the areas that have been cleared for use by the communities in the area.

The Barrack Hill clear up was one of many activities undertaken in the year. The Council also collaborated with TSB at the Monkey Island site and Fourteen Locks, Warburtons and Eveswell Primary School replacing old fencing, clearing up the yard and creating raised beds for the children. Having a close working relationship with the Gwent Wildlife Trust also contributed to the Coastal Clear Up, St Woolos cemetery and Tredegar House during the year.

Throughout the year the Council's Biodiversity and Education Officer engages with the City's schools to raise awareness and support the schools to deliver their own biodiversity projects. In 2019/20 30 schools signed up to the Biodiversity Agreement to enable them to create 'leave to grow' areas, tree planting, mini orchards and bug hotels. We have also supported the schools with obtaining their Eco-schools awards and to become Bee Friendly with activities linked to the curriculum. You can view which schools have this award [here](#).

In July 2019, the Council agreed a cross-party motion to make Newport into a Bee Friendly City. This motion has enabled the Council and its partners to protect and enhance pollinator habitats through the management of green spaces. To support this motion, over the year the Council and its partners undertook several initiatives across the city including its local nature reserves at St. Julians and Allt-Yr-Yn, Wentwood Meadow, St. Woolos Cemetery, Belle Vue Park. New Pollinator sites were also established at Percoed Lane and Newport Tip alongside Community adopted sites in Great Oaks, Rogerstone Welfare Grounds, and St. Woolos Cemetery.

The Council's Countryside Warden Team ran monthly 'guided' walks across Newport taking in sites such as the Transporter Bridge, Allt-yr-Yn Nature Reserve, the Canal and Gwent Levels. Collaborating with the Gwent Wildlife

To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment

Well-being Objective 2

Trust and Nash College the Council supported students with additional learning needs in a range of activities including litter picking, short walks, placing hedgehog hibernacula's. A short video highlighting one of the many activities can be accessed [here](#).

Newport City Council has committed to be a carbon neutral organisation by 2030 integrating with the Welsh Government commitment for all Welsh public services to meet this target. As part of our commitment, in February 2020 we announced a new partnership with Egni Co-op and installer Joju Solar to roll out rooftop solar panels across buildings. This project installed 6,000 solar panels across 21 sites in Newport producing up to 2 Mega Watts. This builds on the Council's installation of electric charging points at key sites across our estate. The Council's own Fleet provision has also seen the introduction of 15 ultra-low emission vehicles and six hybrid vehicles which equates to approximately 10% of the fleet.

The Welsh Government 'Towards Zero Waste – One Wales: One Planet Strategy' set an ambitious target for Wales to have zero residual waste by 2050. Over the last 7 years, Welsh Government has set statutory intermediate targets for local authorities achieve. In 2019/20 we made significant steps towards achieving this target through limiting residual household waste capacity and the launch of our Waste strategy 2019-2025.



Prevent / Collaboration / Involvement – New Household Waste Collection

In 2019/20 we introduced the new waste collection service which saw new smaller household bins introduced across households in the City. This was a significant step change for the City and to support them we undertook a social media and communication campaign to inform residents of the changes. Throughout the year we have supported households to adapt to the changes, educating the importance of recycling and if required as a last resort financial penalties. At the end of 2019/20, Newport Council reported increase in household recycling from 59% (31st March 2019) to 66.4% and are now the 6th best towns and cities for recycling in the UK. This is an opportunity for us to say thank you to all of the households in Newport for this success and demonstrates what we can do together in working towards becoming a zero waste city.

Performance Analysis 2019/20 *No data available as data was not collected during year.

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated source)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 NCC Target	2018/19	2017/18
Welsh Government (WG) Indicators – Difference (£s) between average (median) full time hourly earnings of males / females (workplace)	£1.37	0.88 (Welsh Average)	£0.57	£0.54
WG Indicators – Gap (£s) between average (median) full time hourly earnings of males / females (Resident)	£1.65	1.11 (Welsh Average)	£1.53	£-0.13
WG Indicators - % of people in employment.	74.6%	73.7% (welsh Average)	75.1%	74.5%
Public Accountability Measure (PAM) Indicator - % of waste reused, recycled or composted	66.4%	64%	58.9%	59.8%
PAM Indicator - Kilograms of residual waste generated per person	163.75kg per person	175kg	196.95kg	Not available*
% of municipal waste recycled at the waste recycling centre	65.4%	65%	61.1%	59.8%

To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment

Well-being Objective 2

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated source)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 NCC Target	2018/19	2017/18
PAM Indicator - % of streets that are clean.	95%	95%	92.4%	95.8%
PAM Indicator - Average number of days taken to clear fly tipping incidents	1.49 days	2 days	1.73 days	N/A
PAM Indicator - % of principal A / B / C roads in overall poor condition.	A – 2.7% B – 5% C – 7.4%	A – 3.1% B – 5.1% C – 7.4%	A – 2.3% B – 4.2% C – 6.9%	A – 2.6% B – 4.4% C – 7.1%
Number of businesses supported and provided advice	144	58	113	116
Number of new business start-ups through the business development fund	9	3	10	8
Number of events held on a range of countryside, biodiversity and recycling related matters	92	35	81	38
Number of Penalty Charge Notices issued from 1 st July 2019 to 31 st March 2020 *Legislation does not allow the Council to set targets for Penalty Charge Notices	19,678	No Target*	Not available*	Not Available*

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 Target	2018/19	2017/18	Explanation
PAM Indicator - % of all planning appeals dismissed	62.2%	75%	70%	75%	62.2% is considered to be a fair outcome when viewed in accordance with the WG Performance Framework which considers a result between 55-65% as being good. Newport continues to lose appeals on Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) applications which impacts on the statistics. It is hoped the Planning Inspectorate will attend a future member training event – a session which was arranged for May but aborted due to lockdown.
PAM Indicator - % of all planning applications determined in time	77.8%	87%	87.6%	88.6%	77.8% is considered to be a fair outcome in accordance with the WG Performance Framework. The drop in performance from last year is slightly disappointing but is attributable to officers trying to provide applicants with an opportunity to amend unacceptable schemes or to negotiate improvements to schemes. The Planning department have also been involved with the implementation of a new back office IT system.
% of vacant commercial properties in the city centre *Data impacted by Covid-19	23%*	24%	No data	24%	It needs to be noted that this figure is not reflective of the current level of vacancy, as the last mid-year count was completed in July 2019. Unfortunately, whilst we calibrate our data with other sources such as property agents and the National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) team, the most reliable way to count vacancy levels is through a physical property survey. Covid-19 restrictions have made conducting this exercise impossible as of the end of March and given that business trading is equally restricted any data presented would be inaccurate in any case.

Covid-19 Response

At the end of 2019/20, Newport's economy faced an unprecedented challenge following the UK Government's announcement to lockdown the spread of the virus. In response to this, the UK and Welsh Government implemented one of the largest fiscal support packages to support the economy. The Welsh Government funded over £2.4 billion of which £1.3 billion was allocated through the Economic Resilience Fund and £332 million towards Non-Domestic Rate relief. Newport Council administered £19 million of rates relief, effectively cancelling bills for 2020/21 for nearly 1,000 businesses. The city also saw 16,600 working aged people furloughed during the crisis. The Debenhams store did not qualify for Welsh Government funding and the Council took the pragmatic step to allow deferral of their payment of business rates until the outcome of their business rate valuation appeal is known. We also administered nearly £30 million of business grants to 2,250 eligible businesses within Newport and to enable those businesses to gain access to this funding quickly we undertook short term borrowing pending the receipt of Welsh Government funds in early April.

There remains an unprecedented challenge for Newport's economy to thrive again following Covid-19 and the city's economy will prepare for the challenges and opportunities that will emerge through the Brexit trade negotiations in 2020. In light of these challenges and as part of the Economic Growth Strategy 2020, the Council has adopted the Economic Impact and Recovery Strategy which is focused on three key areas: supporting businesses to safely **Recover (short term)** and rebuild with focused support and interventions; **Reposition (medium term)** to attract inward investment and accelerating digital infrastructure with an improved skills and learning offer; and **Renew (long term)** to rebalance the economy, society and the environment that will provide long term resilience and improved well-being for the city.

The Council remains committed to preserving and improving the environment which residents live and work in Newport. Our commitment to decarbonise and become carbon neutral by 2030 remains a key priority of the Council and we want to extend this across all of our partners, businesses and residents in the City. With a significant proportion of the City's workforce (including Council staff) having to work from home either on a full time or part time basis there has been notable improvements to the city's air quality. However, there also needs to be consideration about the wider economic impact on the City Centre and what this will look like in the long term. The Council will also continue to replace its fleet with more ultra-low emission vehicles and to purchase a new electric Refuse vehicle.



During this Covid-19 crisis we have seen the city's green spaces flourish and its bio-diversity improve. The Council has also not been able to promote and implement many of its initiatives. However the Council's Bio-diversity Officer ([Back Garden Biodiversity](#)) has used social media and YouTube to inspire households on how they can improve the bio-diversity of their gardens and spaces.

Throughout this period, the Council's City Services and its partners Wastesavers have continued to deliver waste and frontline services to residents and businesses. Despite the impact on its services, Newport has continued to maintain its recycling levels and has seen the re-opening of the [Household Waste Recycling Centre](#).

Strategic Recovery Aims

Newport Council has set the Strategic Aim to 'Understand and respond to the impact of Covid-19 on the city's economic and environmental goals to enable Newport to thrive again'. It is important that Newport Council is able to support businesses to return back to operation and provide safe places for its workers and customers. The regeneration of the city with new and affordable housing, meeting the needs of businesses and providing efficient transport networks is vital for providing long term prosperity for the city and wider region. But it is also important that the city builds on the societal and behavioural changes to how we work and connect with one another exploiting the technological advancements made.

To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment

Well-being Objective 2

To support the delivery of this, the Council has 6 strategic steps / actions:

1. Maintain our focus on regenerating Newport to deliver existing and new investment projects.
2. Enable and support the construction industry to re-establish the supply of new and affordable housing.
3. Enable and support businesses re-establish normal operations whilst maintaining the health and safety of their workers and customers.
4. Enable and support businesses to prepare for future trade arrangements resulting from Brexit negotiations.
5. Protect and improve the environment, including air quality and decarbonisation of the city for its residents, businesses and visitors.
6. Continuing support and safe delivery of the Council's City Services including waste, cleansing and highways

To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient

Well-being Objective 3

We want all people in Newport to live healthy, independent lives where they are able to take part in social activities and contribute towards their communities. The preventive and early intervention work undertaken by the Council and our partners is at the heart of our work. Whether it is supporting children, young people and families to live healthily and safely or supporting the elderly and vulnerable people to live independently in their homes and communities.

The health and well-being of residents is also important for preventing people having to require acute services and reducing the demand for Council and health services in the long term.

It is also important for the city to encourage people to be active and offer alternative approaches to travel (including commuting) across the city and the wider region. All of this will support the city to improve its environment, reduce health inequalities and deprivation. To achieve this we will:

- A Prosperous Wales**
- A Resilient Wales**
- A Globally Responsible Wales**
- A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language**
- A Healthier Wales**
- A More Equal Wales**
- A Wales of Cohesive Communities**

The Steps	
1	Support people to remain living independently in their homes and communities.
2	Work with partners to promote healthy lifestyles and support the prevention, early intervention and self-management of illness
3	Support children to remain safely with their families
4	Support all schools to work towards the National Quality Award for Healthy Schools
5	Work towards Newport becoming a recognised Dementia Friendly City
6	Improve opportunities for Active Travel
7	Regulate residential dwellings to ensure provision of safe homes
8	Work towards improved air quality
9	Regulate businesses and support consumers / residents to protect and improve health

In the last year Newport City Council’s Children Services has been working collaboratively with Barnardo’s to deliver Baby and Me. With the support of other agencies including Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB), housing services, and using the Baby Steps programme, established by NSPCC, the aim of Baby and Me is to support parents to overcome barriers to successful parenting by providing practical support and recognising the importance of building skills as they become parents. The programme focusses on supporting parents at risk of their children becoming looked after at birth. This contributes towards the ethos of ‘well-being leads to well doing’ by increasing confidence and reducing stress for the parents to become the best parents they can be. Since October 2019 the team has supported 17 families where of the nine babies that have been born, seven have gone home with the mother. Whilst undertaking this work the Council enjoyed collaborating with its partners and relationship building with the families to ensure there is regular communication and understanding of needs. The ‘Baby and Me’ work also identified the need to provide wider community and social networks for mothers that are often integrated in either toxic social groups or domestically abusive relationships. The work undertaken by the Council and its partners has received positive praise from leading academics and has been cited as areas of good practice in articles published by the [BBC](#) and [The Guardian](#).

Family Group Conferences (FGC’s) were introduced into Children Services over the last 12 months and have received over 100 referrals from social workers. The main purpose of FGC’s is to engage families and help them to find their own solutions to the problems presented. FGC’s have been seen by families, staff and partners as a vehicle for empowering families to bring about positive change to the lives of their children by offering an opportunity for everyone

to be listened to and support the families to develop a plan and action the changes that are needed. Since its implementation the service has learned a lot sharing its experiences and development with its partners and other local authorities in Wales as part of the All Wales FGC network.

For young people in Newport, the Wider Circles Model was undertaken to support adolescents on the edge of care and their families in Newport to reduce family breakdown and admissions into the care sector. Collaborating with Barnardos we recognise the bespoke approach required to form relationships with young people, their families, friends and surroundings. We ran a 12-week Teenager workshop and feedback from the young people that attended has been positive. Unfortunately, due to Covid-19 further work on the model had to be paused but we are looking to continue once lockdown restrictions are eased.

In last year's Annual Report, we included the opening of Rose Cottage as a setting for young people in the Council's care. During the year we have had five children living at the cottage with one who returned to live with their parents and the remaining four will be there in the long term. The main impact of this setting has been for the children to live in their home city having previously been placed many miles away from Newport. For one child in particular this is the longest that they have remained in placement. The purpose of the cottage is to provide a 'regular family home' for the children where they are able to experience a safe 'family' environment where there are no areas excluded to them or considered 'staff only'. This has helped the children not to feel that are part of an institutional setting and have been allowed to manage their emotions, enjoy positive activities and complete their education knowing staff are invested in their welfare. The children have benefited by being able to join local sports clubs, one of the children regularly walking a neighbour's dog, recycling competitions and organising litter picks along the seawall. During the Covid-19 lockdown they held their own sports day and have been showing their support for the NHS painting posters and decorating the house for VE day. The delivery of this setting has been recognised through the Social Care Accolades Award where the Council is a finalist.

The principles and lessons learned from this project are being incorporated into both Rosedale and the Windmill Farm development. Windmill Farm will be aimed at supporting children in crisis and provide shorter term stays. The farm will have a dedicated team to develop relationships with the children and assist in their transition to a longer term placement.

20 REASONS TO FOSTER IN 2020

1. YOU CAN HELP A CHILD WHO'S HAD A DIFFICULT PAST 2. YOU'LL HELP BUILD POSITIVE FUTURES 3. YOU CAN HELP A CHILD REACH THEIR FULL POTENTIAL 4. FOSTERING IS AMAZING AND REWARDING 5. MEET OTHER CARING PEOPLE - JUST LIKE YOU 6. YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE LOCALLY 7. CHOOSE WHICH TYPE OF FOSTERING IS RIGHT FOR YOU 8. HELP KEEP A CHILD IN THEIR SCHOOL 9. DEVELOP NEW SKILLS AND GAIN QUALIFICATIONS 10. YOU'LL MAKE A DIFFERENCE THAT LASTS A LIFETIME 11. IT'S A DIFFERENT WAY TO GROW YOUR FAMILY 12. BECOME PART OF OUR FOSTERING COMMUNITY 13. YOU'LL BE A POSITIVE ROLE MODEL 14. KINDNESS FEELS GOOD 15. LOCAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE URGENTLY NEED A HOME 16. YOU'LL HELP BUILD A CHILD'S CONFIDENCE 17. YOU CAN CHANGE CAREER 18. YOU'LL GIVE A CHILD A CHANCE IN LIFE 19. FOSTERING GIVES YOU NEW PERSPECTIVES 20. YOU'LL GIVE A CHILD A SENSE OF BELONGING

WHAT OTHER REASON DO YOU NEED?

Foster Newport
01633 210272
www.newport.gov.uk

FOSTER NEWPORT
NEWPORT COUNCIL
WELSH GOVERNMENT

Integration / Collaboration / Involvement – 20 Reasons Fostering Campaign

Newport Council has a responsibility for ensuring babies, children and young people are protected and there are times when the Council has to provide short term accommodation and security. Fostering is a vital part of our care but over the years Newport and other local authorities have struggled to find suitable Foster carers. Last year Newport, and 6 other local authorities in Wales collaborated to launch the [20 Reasons to Foster Campaign](#). Involving carers from the 6 authorities, social media videos and media publications was carried out promoting the benefits and inspiration that Fostering provides to both children and carers. The campaign attracted media coverage through the [BBC](#), [ITV News](#) and [South Wales Argus](#) as well as social media conversation. As a result of the campaign, Newport received 19 enquiries which was a record high for the Council and demonstrated the benefits of collaborating together with other Council's and foster carers to provide a 'one voice' for the service and since this campaign the Council has once again collaborated with Gwent local authorities to promote the Foster Care fortnight campaign.

If you are interested in becoming a Foster Carer please contact us on 01633 210272 or visit [Newport Council's Fostering & Adoption page](#)

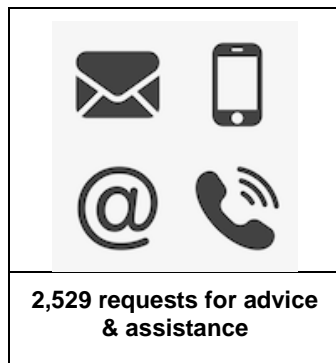
We understand that to get better at delivering services, we must involve the people that use them. This was demonstrated through the refurbishment of Oaklands which provides planned overnight short breaks for children and young people with severe disabilities. Using the Intermediate Care Fund from the Welsh Government we improved the facilities and environment at Oaklands to have a 'home from home' experience for both the children and their families. This was achieved by involving the families throughout the project from the design process and finalisation of the layout in the home; families, staff and health practitioners providing their own experiences and knowledge through their own home life and work. All of this enabled the Council and its facilities provider Newport Norse to create sensory rooms, improved access in the home and garden, and provided space for children to have independence and creativity.

In 2011, Newport had 23,839 people aged 65 and over which has now grown to 26,670 people aged 65 and over ([Mid-Year estimate 2019, Stats Wales](#)). Over the next 10 years, this is projected to grow further to 33,064 ([Population projections, Stats Wales](#)). With increases in the total population further demands are being placed on the Council's

To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient

Well-being Objective 3

Adult and Community Services, health care and supporting partners to provide acute care and support. This rise in the numbers of over 65's has resulted in both an increase in demand and complexity of need. In 2019/20, the Council had completed 2,248 integrated assessments and had received 2,529 requests for advice and assistance. In the last 3/5 years the Council has seen increasing levels of complexity to provide specialist and long term care packages for service users.



One of the ways to mitigate this growing demand is for citizens to have the opportunity to access help and support at an earlier stage in order to prevent or delay the need for long-term care. The Social Services and Well-Being Act requires Local Authorities to offer early intervention and prevention services to improve and extend well-being and independence. Newport Adult and community services has developed its First Contact team to ensure that citizens are able to access the right type of information and support from the very first conversation. The team includes Social Workers, Occupational Therapists, Community Connectors, Housing Support, Safeguarding, Sensory Impairment and Direct Payment workers. The staff are trained to discuss the issue with the service user and provide an immediate response. This could be advice, signposting or referral to another organisation or arranging a more in depth assessment for care and support.



The [Newport Community Connectors](#) have specialist knowledge of community based services and offer information and support to enable residents to access groups and activities in accordance with their individual needs and interests. Throughout the year the team ran café drop in sessions and directly supported over 1,000 people from minority ethnic backgrounds. The team help carers to get together and share their experiences, knowledge and training via the Newport Carers Network. In October 2019 1,000 citizens attended the 50+ information Day at Newport Centre where 120 local and national organisations offered advice and information to older people and their carers.

Technology is playing a bigger role in people's lives to enable them to live independently. The [NCC telecare service](#) delivered in partnership with Caerphilly and Monmouthshire Councils. A range of equipment is available such as pendant alarms that offer reassurance to service users and their families in the knowledge that help is available 24/7. In 2019/20 this service was provided to 153 people in Newport. The '[AskSara](#)' online service is also available to help service users, carers and/or families to access information and advice about independent living aids and equipment, how to use them and where to get them. Newport was the first local authority in Wales to go live with this service. In residential care homes, innovative aids such as electronic dogs, cats and babies to stimulate positive responses from patients with dementia.

The Occupational Therapy service undertakes home assessments to help people maintain their independence and keep them safe. During 2019/20 the Council spent £1.66m on home adaptations. The Council also delivered 1,369 Safety at Home Grants, 296 Welsh Government Enable Grants and 135 Disabled Facility Grants. Working in partnership with Care and Repair, Newport Council facilitated many minor adaptations which improve people's lives and by keeping them safe helps prevent hospital admissions and enables timely discharge.

Intermediate Care Funding (ICF) from Welsh Government was secured in 2019/20 to support speciality Occupational Therapy to work with young people as they transition into adult services. This support enables young adults to develop their independent living skills and aims to improve opportunities to exert individual choice and control.

The processes around hospital admission, discharge and after care have a huge impact on the ability for service users to maintain their long-term independence. ICF from Welsh Government has developed the 'In Reach' service that requires the Hospital Social Work Team to start planning for safe discharge when patients are still on the ward. This integrated approach has ensured people leave hospital as soon as possible with social care services in place. Additional funding was received from the ICF in 2019/20 to expand the step down bed capacity at Parklands Care Home from 10 to 15. This service enables people to receive specialist Reablement care prior to returning home.

Preventing unnecessary hospital admission is the key aim of the Home First service. A Regional initiative that offers citizens the opportunity for an assessment by a social care professional to determine if the presenting issue can be dealt with in a way that does not require a hospital stay and can be better managed in the community.



Newport Council recognises that in the long term to reduce the demand on social care and health services, preventative work is required to promote and encourage people to live healthy and active lives. We also recognise there is not a 'one size fits all' solution and that a range of educational, infrastructure, collaboration with partners and societal changes are needed over time to promote and improve the health of people across Newport. Newport Council is involved in the Welsh Network of Healthy Schools Schemes and the [National Quality Award](#) which is offered to schools that promote physical, mental and social health and well-being. At the end of the year Newport had 12 schools which achieved full NQA with another 7 schools working towards the full NQA accreditation. Individual schools in Newport also offer a wide range of initiatives and schemes for their pupils and local communities across Newport. This includes allotments, active schools, healthy cooking and eating.

It is recognised that the use of the car to make short journeys not only impacts the air quality of the city, it also impacts on our health and well-being. The [Active Travel \(Wales\) Act 2013](#) aims to make walking and cycling the most attractive option for people, which consequently reduces the amount of traffic on the city's roads and network. During 2019/20 the Council has been delivering four schemes across Newport including Fourteen Locks and Coed Melyn cycleway which have been delayed by Covid-19 and will be completed in the first half of 2020/21. The Council has also been involved in the improvements along Corporation Road to make the road safer for cyclists and pedestrians.

In September 2019, the Council's Cabinet adopted the [Sustainable Travel Strategy](#), following consultation with the general public and members of the Sustainable Travel group. The Strategy outlines how Newport City Council alongside its partners at the PSB and strategic delivery partners will encourage the move to use alternative cleaner transport, use of more public transport, support infrastructure changes to enable safe routes and promote engagement across schools and communities.



Collaboration / Prevention / Involvement / Integration – St David's Primary School Walk Active Travel scheme

Led by Sustrans, in collaboration with Newport City Council and St David's Primary School, work has been undertaken to improve the pedestrian routes to the school to encourage parents and children alike to walk more. As part of the project Sustrans and Newport Council involved parents, children, residents and communities around the school to contribute towards the design and build of the project. As highlighted in the video from [Sustrans](#) involving the school has enabled them to understand where dangerous areas are around the schools and to design safe crossings, wider / protected pavements. This has also supported the education of the children to encourage health and well-being by exercising more, making areas safer for the community and to discourage the use of vehicles around the school. In 2020/21 using the information obtained from this work, Sustrans will be delivering the road improvements.

The Council's Regulatory Services has been undertaking a range of proactive and reactive work to support businesses and protect consumers. Some of the most notable aspects of their work has included operations to prevent the illegal tobacco sales from shops, underage sales test purchasing across commercial units in the city which resulted in further action being taken against three shops in the city. The teams are also involved in work to ensure correct labelling on food and retail outlets; and also the selling of counterfeit goods and clothing. The team also carried out a review of private hire taxis to ensure that they were complying with the Equality Act when carrying disabled and wheelchair users. When carrying out the exercise the team had only one operator that had failed to comply. The Council's Regulatory services had also supported a national campaign for businesses such as Uber and Ola to incorporate an 'assist' feature for disabled people, older people and people with dementia to be provided with extra assistance. For more information or how to report an issue, please visit [here](#).



Involvement / Collaboration / Preventative – Newport City Dogs Home

Newport Council runs the Newport City Dogs Home (NCDH) and we are responsible for taking in stray dogs found by residents or the Council's dog wardens. We make every effort to rehome dogs to their owners and ensure owners understand their responsibility for caring for their dogs. In 2019, NCDH alongside our partner charity Friends of the Dogs Wales identified that a dedicated dog exercise area was needed. Two acre field adjacent to the home was sufficient to allow all of our dogs (large and small) the freedom to enjoy their exercises and run safely off their lead. The team ran a consultation exercise with the Friends of Dogs social media followers and collaborated with the Council's City Services to design and create the space which is a unique facility for a Welsh Council. Following its completion the space is open to the public to use and enjoy by completing a registration form on the NCDH home page.

If you are interested about rehoming a dog or wish to access the space / further information visit their webpage [here](#).

Regulatory Services are also responsible for delivering mandatory and additional licensing schemes for Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs). These schemes ensure the condition of properties are well maintained, adequate facilities are in place and fire precautions are installed and maintained. Finally, these schemes also ensure the landlords/managers are suitable to hold licences. Throughout 2019/20 Environmental Health officers have been undertaking proactive and reactive work inspecting HMOs and investigating complaints. Where complaints have been made we offer the opportunity for the tenant(s) and landlord/manager to resolve the issue(s). However where insufficient and/or multiple complaints occurred, inspections have been undertaken and appropriate enforcement action taken.

A Paid for Advice service was launched in the housing area last financial year and this gained traction during the year. Such services allow property owners or prospective owners to pay for an inspection and receive bespoke advice. This is particularly useful for individuals who wish to operate houses in multiple occupation and who want to ensure that their property purchase or property renovation will result in a property that can be licensed, and therefore that their investment is not wasted. To find out more about Regulatory services role and HMOs please visit through the link [here](#).

Performance Analysis 2019/20 *No data available as data was not collected during year.

Performance Measure (NCC Indicator unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance (unless stated)	2019/20 NCC Target	2018/19	2017/18
WG Indicator - % Re-registrations of Children on Local Authority Children Protection Registers	1.1%	5%	3.2%	8.5%
Number of Children Subject to Interim Care Orders	43	50	45	Not Available*
WG Indicator - % Adults who have received advice and assistance no repeat contact.	84.6	60%	24.4%	33.8%
WG Indicator - Delayed Transfers of Care (DTC)	5.10	7	6.18	6.02
WG Indicator - Length of Time (days) Adults are in Care Homes	827	868.2 days	789 days	868 days
WG Indicator - Average Age of Adults Entering Residential Homes	84.5	76	84.8	79.2
WG Indicator - % Adult Protection Enquiries Completed Within 7 Days	100%	95%	100%	100%

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 Target	2018/19	2017/18	Explanation
WG Indicator - % Looked after Children (LAC) who have had 3 or more Placements	11.8%	9%	16.5%	8.6%	While we are outside of our target the final part of the year saw an improvement in moves and we have significantly improved on last year. This is an area of ongoing work for placement stability to ensure fewer moves.
Number of Children on Child Protection Register as at 31 st March 2020	128	110	105	Not Available*	The increase in children on the Register is in some ways an indication of our management of risk and keeping children at home in line with WG drivers. This is a small increase in the latter part of the year and while off target is still in line with similar Local Authorities (LA)s.
PAM Indicator - Visits to Sport and Leisure Centres per 1,000 population (Year to Date) *Q4 data could not be collected due to Covid-19	5,288.3 (Q3)	7,800	7,887.7	7,451.8	Due to Covid 19, Newport Live staff were furloughed at the end of the financial year and therefore we have not been able to obtain Quarter 4 figures.
WG Indicator - % Looked after Children (LAC) Returned Home from Care	9.3%	15%	10.8%	10.8%	These are PMs which are almost certainly going to be discontinued. We can only support children to remain safely at home and we cannot always control this so this is not always possible hence this PM requires amending. Similarly children can only return home if it is safe and this is not always in our control.
WG Indicator - % Children Supported to Remain Living with their Family	58.1%	65%	56.5%	65%	
Welsh Government (WG) Indicator - % Assessments Completed for Children Within Statutory Timescales.	88.9%	95%	93.2%	91.5%	Q4 saw a very slight improvement on the Q2 figure but still a drop in completion on earlier years. We do now have a far more effective set of processes in place at the front door but it has taken time to shift to a change in the way resources are focused. This work is now complete and we expect to see an improvement in the coming six months.

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 Target	2018/19	2017/18	Explanation
WG Indicator - Average Length of Time Children who were on Child Protection Register during the year	242 days	230 days	245 days	261 days	The timetabling of conferences was impacted by the inspection and then right at the end of the year by Covid so the slight increase in days can be understood in this context.
Number of Looked after Children (LAC) as at 31 st March 2020	380	375	375	Not Available*	The National trend for numbers of children who are looked continues to be an upwards move. In the returns to WG we are now asked to consider the numbers without Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children. We again saw an increase in this group of children while overall our rate of issuing in care proceedings is slowly coming down. Against the National picture of increases this small increase is reasonable.
Number of Active Travel journeys (Year to Date)	224,924	250,000	200,927	139,680	Due to functionality issues with the sensors in 2019/20 this has impacted on the figures. The sensors have been repaired and this should improve in 2020/21.

Covid-19 Response

The onset of Covid-19 in February 2020 has brought great demand on adult, children's and community services across Newport. Despite the lockdown measures that were brought in to manage the spread of the disease, the Council's front-line social and community services have continued to ensure people receive the necessary care they need and to support carers across Newport.

One of the biggest impacts that Covid-19 had was on the Council's residential homes, domiciliary care and occupational therapy (OT) work. Throughout Covid-19 Adult Services' First Contact Service continued to operate an integrated duty system from a virtual hub from 8 till 8, 7 days a week. The service's OT team had carried out over 75 urgent visits to facilitate hospital discharge and prevent hospital admission. They had also contacted over 90 service users on their non-urgent list to ensure that they had the necessary advice, assistance and help with daily activities. One of the biggest challenges that our teams had was ensuring our staff maintain valuable contact whilst wearing the necessary PPE equipment. Throughout this period the teams faced very challenging and often difficult circumstances to support individuals, carers and families, we are thankful to all of those that have supported us and provided positive feedback. Here is an example of a particular case:

A patient was admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital in February as a result of collapsing and was later diagnosed with Spinal Metastasis. The patient was transferred to the Velindre Cancer Centre for treatment where they had become paralysed from the waist down. A referral came into the team to look at providing manual handling equipment for the patient when they returned home so that they were able to spend as much time with their family. The team visited the home, installed the equipment and supported the patient and the family to ensure as much quality time could be spent during their palliative care.

Throughout Covid-19, the Council's Community Connectors Team has been offering support through shopping, meds collection, provision of utilities and phone top ups and signposting to the Council's Community Hubs to access food banks and Welsh Government food parcels. Utilising the data from the Welsh Governments' Shielding letters we were able to link back to our Social Services systems and contact households to ensure that they had access to the necessary services, advice and guidance as well as signposting to appropriate Council services and collaborating partners such as Pobl to provide additional services.



To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient

Well-being Objective 3

Community Connectors had also distributed 550 carer packs and handbooks. Across the Council's and private sector residential homes, regular contact was maintained and PPE equipment has been provided to staff to support them during this time.



For the Council's Children Services remaining in contact with children and their families due to the lockdown and social distancing measures required has provided challenging. Despite this the teams have continued to undertake the necessary court work, fostering & adoption, family support, preventions and work with disabled children and their families. Children's Services has successfully used video conferencing and social media to remain in contact with families and young people throughout the crisis. The Council's Youth Justice Team with young people put together Pamper Packs for NHS staff and linked with Care Homes. The service continued to celebrate Fostering Fortnight and have continued to recruit carers as well as supporting foster carers and residential staff. Throughout this period Oaklands has remained open and we extended our offer for day care to alleviate the stresses on families.



During the crisis the Council's Regulatory Services alongside the Customer Contact Centre set up the City's Test, Trace & Protect service. Staff across the services had volunteered to support the service. Operating virtually, the service has been able to support the local community to contain the spread of the virus.

During the Covid-19 lockdown, the City had seen a significant reduction of vehicles on the roads and more residents walking, cycling and exercising across the City. What this crisis has seen is improvements to the air quality across the City and societal changes in attitude and approach to using cars to travel to places. Such a dramatic impact has highlighted what improvements can be made in the long term to city's environment and air quality if we used cars less and used alternative transport and cleaner vehicles to travel / commute across Newport and the wider region. In 2020/21, the initial findings from the South East Wales Transport Commission will be published and form the basis of the next stages of modelling and feasibility work to inform the final report. Newport Council also received £600k from the Welsh Government to deliver seven schemes around Newport to improve active travel.

Strategic Recovery Aims

Learning from the Covid-19 crisis, Newport City Council has set the Strategic Recovery Aim '*Promote and protect the health and well-being of people, safeguarding our most vulnerable and building strong, resilient communities.*' This aim recognises the long term impacts that Covid-19 will pose to the health (physical and mental) and well-being of variety of people in the City. It also recognises the vulnerability of the social care sector to be sustainable for the long term to continue to provide the tailored care and support for complex needs over long periods of time. Additionally, we understand that we need to continue to improve our early intervention services and ensure that we can support communities to become more active and healthier. There is also a need to ensure the environment of the city is improved in the long term by reducing carbon dioxide emissions and providing alternative means of travelling and commuting across the city. To support this aim and the delivery of the Well-being objective we have developed the following steps:

1. Support people to remain living independently in their homes and communities.
2. Fully restore children and adult services, supporting partners that have been impacted by Covid-19 and ensuring service users and staff are supported and protected.
3. Assess the impact and the long term sustainability of the social care sector in Newport informing future service requirements.
4. Safeguard and support children and young people to remain safely with their families.
5. Improve opportunities for Active Travel and work towards improved air quality.
6. Regulate businesses and support consumers / residents to protect and improve their health.
7. Work with key partners to safely re-open cultural and leisure facilities including the promotion of the city's parks, open spaces and coastal paths.
8. Sustain a safe, healthy and productive workforce.

Cities are built by the communities that live in them where they shape the way we connect with each other, adapt to change, create safe environments and ensure that the people who live there are focused on each other's well-being. Improving the access to Council services, housing and improving the opportunities of communities to access employment is vital for building resilience to change. We also want to build on the strong sense of place and the diversity of our communities that Newport provides so that we can all contribute towards improving the way we live.

In Newport, we are proud of our place in Wales' history and it is important that we continue to grow the Welsh language. We also recognise that our Welsh Culture and language is one part of the many communities and languages that live and work in Newport.



A More Equal Wales



A Wales of Cohesive Communities



A Globally Responsible Wales



A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language

Newport is home for many residents from across the world that have settled here and we want to ensure that everyone has a voice and are able to contribute towards the shaping of our services and can benefit from what we can offer to them and to the city. To deliver our objective we have the following steps.

The Steps	
1	Deliver a community cohesion programme that creates opportunities for communities to interact with one another.
2	Prevent offending and re-offending of young people.
3	Develop sustainable communities through the provision of good quality, accessible and affordable housing.
4	Prevent and tackle instances of antisocial behaviour impacting upon the residents and the business community including general poor behaviour, noise nuisance, fly tipping, illegal alcohol sales to children and doorstep crime.
5	Work with key partners to tackle antisocial behaviour and crime, and improve community cohesion and well-being in Pillgwenlly, and use this area focussed model to inform potential future programmes in other areas of Newport.
6	Work towards increasing the number of Welsh speakers and promote the Welsh language in all parts of life.
7	Deliver a sustainable library service and varied cultural offer.
8	Work with key partners to promote the city's parks, open spaces and coastal path.
9	Develop opportunities for community involvement, participation and engagement

Newport Council is committed to ensure residents have access to good quality affordable and safe housing. Towns and cities across the UK face challenges to ensure residents are prevented from becoming homeless and to support people who are already homeless or rough sleeping to access more long term housing arrangements. In 2019/20 the Council had 610 households presented as homeless and received 919 allocations of affordable housing. At the end of 2019/20 the need for affordable housing remains high with over 7,000 applications on the housing waiting list.

Newport Council does not own any housing stock of its own and therefore we work closely with our Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) such as Newport Homes, Pobl, Llamau. In 2019/20 Newport Council received £6.3 million from the Housing Support Grant as well as an additional £2.5 million towards the end of the financial year. During the year housing developments were completed at Durham Road, the former Kings Head Public House and Cot Farm in Ringland. Developments have also commenced at the former Hillside resource centre and Centurion Public House where there were incidents of Anti-Social behaviour and will now be redeveloped into much needed family homes. The redevelopment of the Tredegar Court sheltered accommodation will be replaced with modern one and two bed apartments alongside a communal courtyard and dementia friendly garden. The first residents have also moved into Central View which provides modern apartments for over 55s in the heart of Newport.



One of the Council's biggest challenges is the number of empty private homes in city. At the end of the year (2019/20) the Council had over 1,100 homes that have remained empty for over 6 months. To improve the Council's performance, in 2019/20 we introduced the Council's [Empty Homes Strategy](#). The Council continues to try and contact the owners of these properties and offer support and information to return the properties back into us through the [Safe, Warm & Secure housing improvement loan scheme](#). The pictures show how this scheme has enabled an apartment that had been empty for at least 12 years return back into use.

The Housing Support Grant is also used for many other initiatives and schemes across Newport and the wider Gwent region. Much of the Council's work is through supporting homeless and rough sleepers to find safe and secure accommodation and support so that they can live independently and develop skills and training. Support is also provided to people who have additional mental or physical needs through different collaborative schemes with Pobl, Llamau and other not for profit organisations. Newport Council is also responsible for delivering the [Disabled Facility Grant](#) scheme to enable people to live independently at home by installing independent aids and facilities into their accommodation. Additionally, the Council in collaboration with [Care and Repair](#) provide a home improvements to support people coming out of hospital or are at risk of admission.

Collaboration / Involvement / Prevention / Integration – Ty Rhyddid scheme supporting women and children fleeing domestic abuse

Commissioned by Caerphilly CBC and in partnership with Torfaen Council (1 unit), Llamau Ltd and Newport Council (2 units) utilising the funding from the [Housing Support Grant](#), Ty Rhyddid provides self-contained accommodation and specialist support for women and their children with complex needs fleeing domestic abuse in the region. Since opening in December 2019 the accommodation has supported 23 women and 16 children. Through the holistic support provided the families are provided safe places, build positive relationships and support through the healing and recovery from the abuse they have faced.



If you are a victim of domestic violence or abuse, please contact the Live Fear Free Helpline (0808 80 10 800).

If you need access to housing support services call Newport Gateway on (01633) 235201 or email Newport.gateway@newport.gov.uk

The Council's Community Regeneration team developed four Community Hubs across the city to bring together key community services such as work & skills, Youth Services, Families First, Resilient Communities, Library Services, and Flying Start. At the heart of this new approach was the redevelopment of the 'Ringland Community Centre'. Having first opened back in 1966, there was a case to reinvest and refurbish the building to become the East of Newport Community Hub. By working with the community, we shaped the refurbishment to support their needs and provided detailed visual information on its progress through the development. Street artists were commissioned to develop artwork on the building and also engaged with the community to identify what services and activities they would like to have at the Hub. Since its opening in November 2019, the Council has been nominated as a finalist as part of the Municipal Journal Awards for Innovation in Property and Asset Management.



Safer Newport is the city's community safety partnership. Progress has been made as an authority to establish a process that reflects the need for a long term approach to tackling Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) and to help address the prevention of ASB. The Council, along with its partners including Gwent Police, South Wales Fire and Rescue Service, housing providers, Newport Live, local community groups and others, have developed an ongoing multi-agency approach which responds to concerns from local communities regarding anti-social behaviour and crime. This approach includes holding action days, walkabouts and community assist events to visibly demonstrate our commitment to improving the well-being of local areas and to build trust within communities. Partners work with local people, residents groups, businesses and traders to promote community involvement and address various issues with the aim of reducing ASB and the fear of crime.

The group meets quarterly to provide a strategic overview of activity across the city, and reports direct to Safer Newport. This partnership approach promotes integration with partners and other public bodies. In addition, there are Problem Solving Groups which meet bi-monthly and a quarterly ASB Operational Group that looks at timely and seasonal activities such as Op Bang (October/November) and holiday periods.

Prior to the current situation regarding Covid-19, the Community Hubs had agreed to establish Local Action Groups. These groups will collaborate with the community to reflect their needs and help to prevent further ASB. A more joined up approach to communicating positive outcomes and messages to the local community and stakeholders will influence activity and provide reassurance.

Audit Wales published a report on how the Council is acting in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act in tackling instances of antisocial behaviour with a focus on the five ways of working in January 2020. The report praised "imaginative and innovative methods of engagement" and stated that there is "clear drive and ambition to tackle ASB across senior Council leaders and PSB partner organisations." Looking forward the report highlighted areas of improvement that the Safer Newport group will consider for the future.

Prevention and Collaboration – Operation Bang

Operation Bang is a partnership approach to help reduce ASB throughout Halloween and Bonfire night through the delivery of diversionary activities. This period is often associated with Anti-Social Behaviour. The partners supporting Op Bang include Gwent Police, South Wales Fire and Rescue, Urban Circle, Newport Live, Newport County in the Community, Newport City Homes, Charter Housing and Newport City Council.

The programme aims to support residents to enjoy both Halloween and Bonfire Night, but at the same time, being mindful of keeping safe and respecting those around you. Events at this time supported by the partnership included: 200 attendees at a Halloween Shutdown Event (Newport Centre), 100 participants engaged at Alway Police Station and The Youth Service engaged with over 300 individuals through Outreach sessions.

The project has engaged a total of 2,769 participants, seen a decrease of 14% in ASB, 37% decrease in fire settings and delivered a total of 212 diversionary hours.



Newport City Council continues to build cohesive communities and tackle hate crime. Over the past 12 months, the Council has been delivering the Welsh Government's Community Cohesion Programme priorities, and recruited two new Cohesion Officers to support this work, covering Newport and Monmouthshire. Community cohesion involves everyone, creating a shared sense of identity, and promoting positive relationships across communities regardless of their background. This year's focus has been on mitigating some of the negative impacts that we have seen as a result of Britain leaving the EU, including rises in hate crime, anti-migrant narrative, and the fear that has been created within our EU communities about their future in the UK. We have worked with partners in the voluntary sector to reach out to our EU citizens, supporting them to apply for the EU Settlement Scheme whilst promoting the positive contribution that migration has made to Newport. We have also been hosting a regular EU Citizens meeting, to make sure our approach to this work is joined up, and focussed on the right areas. This year, Newport also signed up to the Inclusive Cities programme, a knowledge exchange programme facilitated by the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society at Oxford University which focusses on sharing good practice around migration and integration. We continue to provide Prevent training which raises awareness of the risk of radicalisation, to school and corporate staff, and this year trained over 700 people.

Our Vulnerable Person's Resettlement Team continues to work with the Home Office to resettle vulnerable families from areas of conflict and over the last 12 months brought a further nine families to Newport. Several of these cases were complex, involving children or adults with specific needs or disabilities who could not access appropriate care in their home countries. The Team provides practical support to enable families to settle in the city and play an active role in their local community. This year we have celebrated a number of achievements made by our families, including taking on voluntary roles, finding paid employment and successfully passing school exams.

Involvement / Integration – Hiba Albaba

Hiba Albaba is one of the exceptional individuals who despite all the trauma faced and the hardship experienced they make such a positive impact and use all opportunities granted through the resettlement support to flourish and give back to their communities. Hiba arrived 2018 with little to no English and is now volunteering with: The British Red Cross for the voices project, Home Start and Volunteering Matters. Hiba has participated in different activities, events and campaigns to share her experiences and views. This has helped promote a positive change in the UK's asylum system, providing ideas and views on improving the services, documents and practices of Home Office and Welsh Government. She has also delivered a public speech in a Global Resettlement Event providing an overview of her experience of being resettled in Wales. Hiba also participated for the AVAIL Project at the Red Cross EU conference held in Brussels. She also recently co-authored an article for the Oxford Monitor on Forced Migration quoting her views of why resettlement matters.



Meaningful community involvement, participation and engagement with the public is another step to Well-being Objective 4. Engagement is also central to the Council's equalities agenda. Whether that is through the different ways the public can participate in the policy process via consultations or through the engagement and events that the authority supports.

The council offers a wide variety of mechanisms for people to engage with the democratic process. This includes formal consultation via the council's website and social media platforms; the Citizens Panel, over 50 forum, Youth Council and the bus Wi-Fi where the public can engage with Council surveys.

Shown below are some highlights of topics the Council has engaged on during 2019-20. A detailed timeline is shown on page 40.

Public Toilet Strategy

Migration in Newport

Perception of Newport

Welsh Language Skills

Budget Consultation

Active Travel

In Ringland and Alway areas there were Participatory Budgeting projects (Community Grant Scheme) - The Home Office/Gwent PCC allocated £15k specifically for this purpose. A participatory budgeting approach made funding available to address ideas that came out of the Connecting Café engagement event. A Community Steering Group was set-up made up of local residents, to oversee the grant scheme e.g. deciding bid limits, who was eligible to apply, shortlisting bids etc. This gave local people a high degree of ownership, involvement and empowerment. Organisations and groups were encouraged to apply for funding and those that met the criteria were invited to take part in the Community Grant Event, which took place in April. A total of 15 groups pitched their projects to almost 100 attendees who voted to decide which bids received funding.

The successful bids were as follows:

Newport Samaritans - (£5,000) to support vital telephone and face-to-face support for those who need a safe place to be heard whatever the problem.

Gwent Police Cadets - (£5,000) running a range of crime prevention initiatives in the communities e.g. staying safe online, safer relationships, be-friending, motorbike training

Ringland Radio - (£4,995) – a project by Ringland Primary School to run a local radio station, through which, pupils will promote local services events and activities, pass on crime prevention advice etc.

Alway Boxing Club - (£300, plus they were offered a share from the Police Cadets bid) using boxing to divert young people from crime and ASB and to develop discipline and self-confidence.

Newport Youth Council (NYC) is a forum for young people who live in Newport to have a say on the issues that are important to them. Each year the Youth Council choose a number of priorities that shape a work programme for the year. For 2019 - 2020 these priorities have been LGBTQ+ issues for young people, Education and the Environment.

Members of NYC developed questions that were used as part of a consultation to find out from young people the difficulties they faced living in Newport and being part of the LGBTQ+ community.

These questions were:

1. Do you think LGBTQ+ young people feel safe in Newport?
2. Are you aware of any LGBTQ+ support youth groups in Newport?
3. Do you think there is a need for a LGBTQ+ service to support young people living in Newport?

There was a response of approximately 2,500 people with over half aged 11-25. An example of one of the responses:

"I am gay, I can't hold hands with my boyfriend in public or kiss him goodbye at the end of the day because people stare shout and throw things I've had people threaten to hit us threaten and bully"

A discussion group was held with local LGBTQ+ groups, NYC, the local authority Equality Officer and a pupil led LGBTQ+ group to discuss how they could work groups can work together to make a positive impact on the lives of young people who live in Newport and from the LGBTQ+ community.

It was agreed by partners that an LGBTQ+ event would be held to celebrate LGBTQ history month, to provide information and advice to young people from the community and to create a safe space for other young people to meet each other.

In February 2020 a "History in full colour" event was held in line with LGBTQ+ history month, a range of partners attended the event with stallholders providing information and advice regarding LGBTQ+ issues. Partners included: Stonewall, Pride Cymru, Newport Mind, Umbrella Cymru and Gwent Police.

There were a variety of activities available on the day to help attendees to be able to have a say, and to make the day inclusive and fun as possible. There were over 40 attendees on the day including the leader of Newport City Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent.



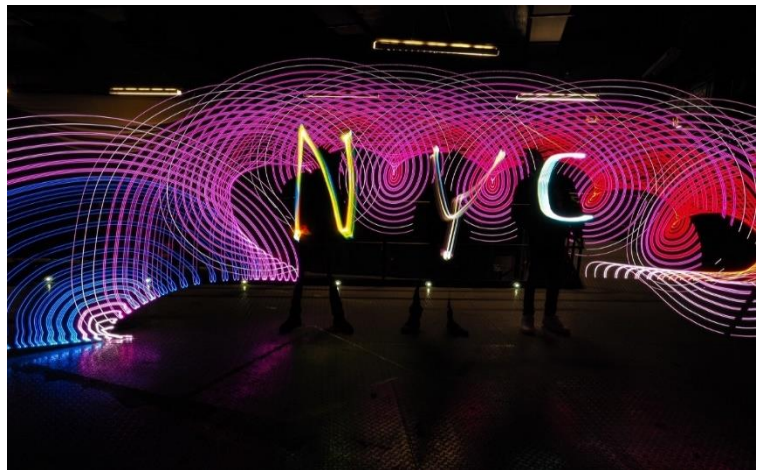


The visual minutes from the event.

On the day a number of engagement activities took place to encourage young people to share their views, network and find information to support them.

These activities included:

- A graffiti/doodle board for young people to write their issues.
- A visual minute taker for views to be recorded.
- A local artist provided opportunity for young people to take part in an art display.
- An open mic session for young people to share their views and concerns.



Throughout 2019-20, young people across the city have been involved in the development of Newport Young Person Promise. This promise is a set of commitments that young people in Newport feel they would like from the local authority which will help to guide policy and decision making. From the onset the promise has been developed by young people, with Newport Youth Council leading engagement with stakeholders. In December 2019 an engagement event was held in partnership with a number of different agencies with Newport Youth Council taking the lead in organising and facilitating the event.

The Promise has set out six commitments for Newport Council to implement and incorporate into the decision making processes and activities of the Council. These promises are statements of intent and are aspirations for Newport City Council and its staff. The commitments in the Promise are as follows:

1. All young people are listened to and are included in decisions that affect them.
2. All young people have access to education and learning opportunities.
3. All young people have the same opportunities to reach their potential regardless of race, gender, religion, (dis)ability, LGBTQ+ status, language preference (Welsh).
4. Newport Council will work with other services to help keep young people safe.
5. All young people's mental, physical health and well-being are considered in decisions that affect them.
6. All young people have access to safe spaces to play and socialise.

Following on from the development of the promise a local artist was commissioned to create a floor graphic of Newport Civic Centre that was used as an engagement tool to inform many young people about the promise through local schools and family events.

Images of young people with the floor graphic were used to create a mosaic which was then unveiled by Councillor Wilcox and her cabinet at a celebration event on 13th November – young people across the city attended as well as Newport Fairness Commission with speeches from Councillor Wilcox, the chair of Newport Youth Council and Fairness Commission.



The mosaic is now in Committee Room 1 of the Civic Centre to remind cabinet members of their commitment to young people when making decisions. The promise will be sent to all service areas within the authority to identify how staff are meeting these commitments and will be monitored by young people regularly.

The Welsh Language Standards continue to provide the Council with the impetus to rise to the Welsh Government's challenge of delivering bilingual public services. This is reflected in the positive work the authority is undertaking implementing change across the organisation in terms of governance, performance monitoring and increasing accountability for compliance with the Standards.

Having launched its five-year strategy in 2017, the Council continues to work with the Welsh Language Forum partners and key local Welsh language stakeholders to promote and use the Welsh language in our activities and services. An annual report, published on the Council's website, reflects the positive steps taken, while also highlighting the remaining work and challenges.

During 2019/2020, the Council made progress in a number of areas including the delivery of Welsh Language Awareness training and introducing alternative methods for staff to learn Welsh. This included a number of employees using the Say Something in Welsh to develop levels of conversational Welsh, and a celebration of both Diwrnod Shwmae and St David's Day to raise awareness and promote the Welsh language across the authority.

The Council was one of the main sponsors of Gŵyl Newydd, a local Welsh language festival, and hosted a talk by Welsh Language Commissioner, chaired by the Council Leader and Deputy Leader as part of the week's events.



Last year the Council also:

- Reviewed and updated our Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment (FEIA) process and delivered training to decision makers around the necessity to consider the impact of key decisions on the Welsh language.
- Revisited and reviewed our Welsh Language Awareness training, which was then delivered face-to-face to new staff members.
- Enhanced our partnership with the Welsh Language Forum in line with the Welsh Language Strategy.
- Developed advice and guidance for Council staff to include Welsh language guidance and compliance with the Welsh Language Standards.

The authority continues to make positive steps to achieving the goals set out in its five-year Welsh strategy, its journey towards complying with all the Standards and developing links with local Welsh medium stakeholders. A journey made easier by the appointment of a fixed term Welsh Language Promotion Officer, specifically responsible for raising awareness of the benefits of Welsh medium education.

Over the last financial year Newport City Council have continued to work on improving the parks and open spaces available in the city. A notable achievement was the Green Flag award being awarded to Belle Vue and Beechwood Park from environmental charity Keep Wales Tidy. The award recognises excellent floral displays, facilities and a commitment to delivering great quality green spaces. This was the 12th year that Belle Vue Park received the award and the 2nd year it was given to Beechwood Park. The award is judged by volunteer green space experts which judge

sites based on a variety of criteria including biodiversity, cleanliness, environmental management and community involvement.

Prevention / Collaboration – Belle Vue refill station



A new fountain, located between the pavilion and play area in Belle Vue Park was installed by the Council in June 2019, with plans for more across the city being developed as part of the commitment to the national Refill campaign.

The campaign is urging people to stop buying single-use plastic water bottles and switch to refillable ones to help fight the tide of plastic waste. Councillor Debbie Harvey, Cabinet Member for Leisure and Culture, was joined by Hannah Blythyn AM, Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government to mark the new refill station.

Hannah Osman, Refill Wales Coordinator, said: "It is amazing to see how quickly Newport has embraced the Refill Campaign. The new water fountain installed by Newport City Council and launching to celebrate National Refill Day just shows how seriously the people of Newport want to sort out the plastic pollution in their community."

Refill is a City to Sea and Water UK campaign – find out more at refill.org.uk

Performance Analysis 2019/20 *No data available as data was not collected during year.

Performance Measure (NCC Indicator unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 NCC Target	2018/19	2017/18
PAM Indicator – Number of new homes created as a result of bring empty properties back into use.	21	20	9	6
PAM Indicator - Number of Additional Affordable Housing Units Delivered per 10,000 Households.	31.46 units per 10,000 households	30 units per 10,000 households	11 units per 10,000 households	Not Available*
PAM Indicator - Percentage of Food establishments broadly compliant with food hygiene standards	96.62%	95.16%	94.64%	95%
% Quality Indicators (with Targets) Achieved by the Library Service	80%	80%	80%	Not Available*
% of challenges to Welsh language provision upheld.	100%	40%	100%	Not Available*
Number of employees trained in Welsh Awareness (Year to Date)	81	63	208	Not Available*
% of public protection fraud investigations successfully concluded	88%	88%	80%	Not Available*
Average value of fraud cases successfully concluded	£60,000	N/A	£5,966.90	Not Available*
% of young people in suitable accommodation at the end of a statutory order.	96.9%	80%	Not Available*	Not Available*

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 Target	2018/19	2017/18	Explanation
PAM Indicator - % of Empty Private Properties Bought Back Into Use	0.44%	1%	0.6%	1.01%	<p>Work has been undertaken in 2019/20 to ensure the Uniform IT system is used for all empty homes recording and customer record management</p> <p>Regular governance is in place between housing, legal and council tax to progress action on specific cases</p> <p>Letters, points of contact and reminders have been sent to owners offering advice and information about all forms of assistance available from NCC</p> <p>Welsh Government training in enforcement has been hampered due to Covid-19 and has recently re-commenced work with housing, regeneration and legal departments</p>
PAM Indicator – Average Calendar Days to deliver a Disabled Facilities Grant.	239 days	192 days	218 days	171 days	The performance of DFG delivery has underperformed this year due to staffing resource issues in the Occupational Therapy team (Adult Services). However, two new Occupational Therapists were appointed and are now working through the backlog of assessments. The Adaptations team appointed a new Team Manager on the 11th October from within the team with no gap in service. This has resulted in a vacant position with one of the Surveyor roles which was backfilled. In addition to this, early signs of lockdown in March has impacted on PI as it was not possible to progress schemes.
Local (Youth Offending Service) - Average number of hours 'School Age' children attend at the end of an Intervention.	16.7 Hours	25 Hours	25 Hours	Not Available*	Part time timetables, and non-attendance at school continue to be a priority area for the team to work with. The Education Officer has developed excellent links to address the educational needs of each individual.
Local (Youth Offending Service) - Total Number of First Time Entrants	25	48	Not Available*	Not Available*	Although this figure has increased from the mid-year report we are still well below our target, as we drive towards preventing young people entering the criminal justice system.
PAM Indicator - % of Households for whom Homelessness was Prevented	50%	52%	47.2%	52.2%	2019/2020 has seen a steady increase in the number of households assisted to prevent homelessness despite an increased number of presentations.
% of People Seeking Housing Assistance Who are Determined as Statutorily Homeless	19.2%	18%	30.3%	15.7%	In comparison to 2018/19 and the mid-year position, we were able to prevent homelessness for an increased number of people that were deemed statutorily homeless.
No. People Approaching Authority For Housing Advice And Assistance	1,926	1800	1,814	1,999	In the last quarter of 2019/20, the Council's Housing services experienced a significant increase in demand for housing services due to the Covid-19 health crisis.

Performance Measure (NCC Measure unless stated)	2019/20 Actual Performance	2019/20 Target	2018/19	2017/18	Explanation
Average 'Post 16' Hours at End of Intervention	14.4 Hours	16 Hours	Not Available*	Not Available*	This can be a challenging area of work. Engaging plus 16s into a form of education, training or employment relies on a variety of opportunities being available that will suit the young person.
Local (Youth Offending Service) – % of All Cases that are Community Resolutions (CRs).	62.58%	70%	Not Available*	Not Available*	During the months of February and March we had an increase of young people being considered for a Youth Caution/Youth Conditional Caution via the Bureau Panel as opposed to CRs. This could be the seriousness of their offences, such as Drugs offences, Burglary, Assault by Beating, Possession of a Knife, etc. Some young people had also had previous CRs which would trigger an automatic referral to bureau. Interestingly though, the number of full time equivalents declined towards the end of the year, despite having 5 young people who were given court orders in February. With the exception of 2, three youths who were given a court order in February are children who have already been through the criminal justice system before.

Covid-19 Response

Working collaboratively with our communities and partners has been an area which Newport City Council has excelled in over the last few years. This has been highlighted by the work which the Council's Housing team / Supporting People services, Pobl, Eden Gate, the Salvation Army, the Olive Branch and Gwent Police did from the onset of the Covid-19 outbreak. Working together we were able to accommodate over 70 people that were presenting as homeless and rough sleeping during lockdown. In addition to the accommodation we were also able to provide regular meals and opened up access to the necessary toiletries, clothes, professional health, medication and substance abuse services. We understand that more needs to be done by us all to find longer term solutions to support the homeless, provide early intervention and prevention to stop people from becoming homeless in the first place. During the Covid-19 crisis the Council has seen a significant increase in the number of people that are presenting themselves as homeless or are risk of being homeless. With the instability of the economy, closure of the housing market and an increase in unemployment there is a risk that this could increase further throughout the year. Also, people who do present themselves as homeless often have complex needs which require additional mental and physical health support as well as providing safe and secure accommodation. This is why the Council is working closely with its Registered Social Landlords, Supporting People services and its partners to develop more secure accommodation and to look at enhancing the support provided.

The Council's Community Hubs and libraries had to close to the public. Behind the scenes the Hubs have continued to deliver services throughout the Covid-19 crisis supporting the local communities, delivering over 1,000 childcare sessions for key worker's children and distributing over 1,000 food parcels, to shielding and self-isolating residents. The Council's libraries service also moved to an online All-Wales eBook service, which enabled members to access free books, audiobooks and magazines. As lockdown measures have been eased the Council's Hubs and services have been re-opening in compliance with the necessary Covid-19 secure measures.

Throughout the Covid-19 crisis there has been a disproportionate impact on BAME communities that has also intersected with other factors such as age, poverty and migration status. Since the outbreak the Council has been undertaking a Community Impact Assessment that will review the impacts that Covid-19 has had across the City's communities. The results of this work will support the Council's future planning and actions required to support those communities that have been impacted by Covid-19. We also saw different organisations coming together and supporting each other to deliver food packages.

To build cohesive and sustainable communities

Well-being Objective 4

The Newport Yemeni Community Association (NYCA) collaborated with the Council, GAVO, and Pobl to deliver food packages to residents of all nationalities and whoever needed their help.

We have also been working with local food banks and have donated over £25k to support them during the Covid-19 crisis and collaborating with them to ensure we maximised the logistical support and resources throughout Newport.

During the Covid-19 crisis the Newport Youth Council used Twitter and Instagram to post daily challenges and get people involved during the April in Isolation initiative. This initiative helped to encourage a community spirit and providing a fun way to keep families entertained and learn new skills. The Youth Council also held video conferencing to discuss key issues for the city including education, LGBTQ+ and the environment.



We also had to make tough decisions to close parks, play facilities and other park areas to maintain social distancing across the city. As restrictions have eased we reopened our parks and we look forward to be able to offer a wide range of services again across our green spaces.

As part of the Welsh Language standards the Council reviews its performance against previously identified priorities and as part of that process identifies areas of focus for the upcoming financial year. For 2020/2021, these include:

- Developing creative partnership arrangements outside of the public and voluntary sector to better raise the profile of the Welsh language across Newport and local regions, for example, exploring opportunities to work with local sports teams.
- Working with our neighbourhood hubs in each area of the city to promote better engagement with Council services through the medium of Welsh.
- Reviewing the current Welsh language lessons and classes we offer with a view to developing bespoke learning interventions, for example, delivering a course for staff who may have studied Welsh in school but now lack confidence to use it in the workplace.
- Reviewing our internal governance structure around Welsh language to ensure it is effective and responsive.
- Working with our refugee, migrant and BAME communities to better embed Welsh language and culture in a shared sense of identity across the city, particularly in the context of the development of our fourth Welsh medium school.
- Continuing our work to improve the representation of Welsh speakers across the Council. This year we have also commissioned research to look at why young people are not choosing childcare and early years education as employment/further education options, and how we can work to better address these gaps.

Strategic Recovery Aims

To support the Council's Recovery we will provide people with the resources and support that they need to move out of the crisis, considering in particular the impact that Covid-19 has had on our minority and marginalised communities. To deliver this aim we will:

1. Work together with our partners to reduce poverty, address homelessness and support our most vulnerable people as a priority.
2. Assess and address the inequalities that Covid-19 has highlighted or contributed to within our communities.
3. Identify, develop and seek to sustain any positive developments emerging during the crisis.
4. Developing opportunities for people to access suitable and affordable housing.
5. Deliver a community cohesion programme that effectively responds to community tensions and creates a shared sense of identity across the city.
6. Prevent and tackle instances of antisocial behaviour impacting upon the residents and the business community of Newport.
7. Re-establish community regeneration facilities and services where it is safe to do so for staff and service users.
8. Develop opportunities for community involvement participation and engagement.

The way in which Newport City Council delivers its services, makes decisions and plans for the future (both short term and long term) is important as we try to evolve our services to meet the demands of our communities. The Future Generations Commissioner for Wales has set corporate areas where continuous development is undertaken to deliver change. The Future Generations Commissioner has also adopted 'Journey Checkers' that shares best practice (both simple and innovate) for public sector bodies to consider and incorporate.

Corporate / Service Planning and Performance and Risk Management

In 2019/20 Newport Council fully adopted an [integrated framework](#) that aligns the work between planning (strategic and operational), performance, and risk functions that support the Council's Corporate Plan and now Strategic Recovery Aims. This benefits both staff, public and partners to understand how the Council is performing, what achievements have been made and where improvements can be made to services. The Council is also evolving its risk culture to fully understand the opportunities and risks that both strategic and operational decisions are based upon and ensure evidence based decisions improve the transparency and accountability of the Council.

As part of the Council's Strategic Recovery Planning, the framework has supported how service areas are able to reconfigure their plans for 2020/21 and identify new opportunities and risks for the organisation.

Workforce Well-being / Planning

The Well-being and support for staff to undertake their role to their full potential is paramount for Newport Council to achieve its aims. In 2019/20, Newport Council has made available support such as Care First which is an online or telephone support to access advice, information and counselling 24 hours every day. Staff have also been offered Zest, which is an interactive health management portal to support staff in managing and improving their mental / physical health.

Throughout 2019/20, the Council's Human Resources team has been undertaking pulse surveys with staff to understand different aspects of staff well-being and health. These surveys include: a mental health survey in June 2019; an employee engagement survey in August 2019; smart working survey in October 2019; employee benefits survey in January 2020; reward & recognition survey in February 2020; and management of attendance survey in March 2020. The results of all of these surveys have been shared with the Council's Corporate Management Team and the findings are being used to develop new policies and approaches in 2020/21.

Since Covid-19, the Council immediately mobilised its workforce to work on an agile basis using remote working technology. Since its introduction, many staff have seen the benefits of working more agile has brought to the delivery of Council services. It has also introduced new challenges and considerations for the Council in how it manages the well-being of staff. In 2020/21 the Council will be introducing new policies and procedures using the findings of the surveys undertaken in 2019/20 that will be more focused on supporting the well-being and health of staff in the Council. Furthermore, developments to the Council's Human Resources (HR) systems in 2020/21 will make it easier for managers to support staff throughout the different stages of an employee's progression in the Council.

Procurement

In 2019/20 the Council's procurement team has been reviewing and developing their new Procurement Strategy which will be formally endorsed in 2020/21. The development of the new strategy has been building upon the work from the Future Generations Commissioner 'Journey Checkers' introduced earlier in 2020.

In 2020/21, the Council's Procurement team will be undertaking a series engagement sessions across the Council's service areas to inform the new requirements under the Council's Procurement Strategy as well as promoting the benefits of using and attracting opportunities for local businesses in the procurement of goods and services.

Financial Planning

The Council undertakes a thorough evaluation and assessment of its budget position through scrutiny reviews and business change proposals to determine the delivery of its services both through the annual review and medium term financial plans. Throughout the budget setting process, the Council consults with its stakeholders such as Newport citizens, trade unions, Council Members and Newport Fairness Commission to gauge their views and decide on where the funding is allocated.

Asset Management

In 2018/19, the Council implemented a new Asset Management Strategy that made it more attractive and simpler for community groups to acquire Council assets to convert and/or use by the local community. In 2019/20, Maindee Unlimited were successful in the 99 year lease of the 'Maindee Triangle'. The Community Group are in the initial stages of re-purposing the area for community use with initial proposals outlining a new café and communal area for the public to use. Further information on this project

can viewed in the Well-being Plan Annual Report 19/20.

Equalities

The 2019-20 financial year represented the final active year of the authority's 2016-2020 Strategic Equality Plan (SEP). Over the course of the year the authority has not only made continued progress to achieving the objectives it agreed in 2016, it has also carried out a robust consultation exercise with its staff, key stakeholders and the general public on the development of its next SEP, which will run from 2020-2024.

Progress on both the delivery of the current SEP and the development of the 2020-2024 SEP has been supported by the Strategic Equalities Group. This is an internal, member led group that has representatives from the Fairness Commission, trade unions, heads of service and lead officers to ensure that a wide range of partners are all involved with shaping the delivery of the SEP and to ensure that the agenda is closely associated with wider Council priorities.

Outlined below is a summary of the progress that has been made in 2019-20 against the Equality Objectives agreed within the 2016-2020 SEP.

Diversity in the Workplace

Over the duration of the 2016-2020 Strategic Equality Plan Newport City Council has steadily improved on the way it communicates with staff on Equality related issues.

Data from our forthcoming 2019-20 Annual Report and over the duration of the current Strategic Equality Plan highlights that Female employees make up around 77 per cent of the workforce, this figure drops slightly to 72 per cent when we exclude staff based in schools.

There is a significant difference in working patterns. Approximately 33 per cent of women work full time compared to 66.7 per cent of men. When we exclude teaching staff, we see that 19.6 per cent of women work full time, compared to 60 per cent of men in non-teaching roles.

The percentage of leavers identifying as disabled (2.7 per cent) is higher than the number of employees that identify as disabled (2.0 per cent), and the percentage of disabled job applicants and employees is also low.

The proportion of BAME employees is lower than that of the population of Newport. BAME employees make up 4.7 per cent of the Council's workforce, while this is an increased figure from the previous year (3.9 per cent in 2018/19), it remains lower than the BAME population of Newport, which is at least 10.1 per cent. The data dashboard now provides up-to-date information on staffing profiles, enabling us to identify targeted interventions and gaps which are all working

towards ensuring the workforce becomes increasingly representative of the population we serve. These will continue to be supported by our positive and collaborative relationships with partner organisations.

Over the course of the 2019/20 financial year the authority has supported a number of notable events in the equalities calendar, such as Hate Crime Awareness Week, Black History Month and International Women's Day.



Council Leader Jane Mudd speaking at Newport's International Women's Day celebration at the Riverfront

This year also saw Newport City Council establish its first Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic staff network, which was launched in March by the Leader of the Council, Chair of the National Black Police Association, and General Secretary of Wales TUC. The network is in its early stages and will play a valuable role to ensure the Council policies and services are shaped by the voices and experiences of our diverse staff.

The Council is learning from the impacts that Covid-19 has had on the Council and its communities. The Council is undertaking a Community Impact Assessment in 2020/21 to understand the impact of Covid-19 across its communities and identifying actions to improve the opportunities for communities and marginalised groups to access services and improve their life opportunities.

2019 – 22 – Looking Forward

- Delivering on the action plan built in the 2020-2024 Strategic Equality Plan.
- Building better equality monitoring into Council processes.
- Providing support to EU citizens in Newport to access the Home Office's settlement scheme.
- Engaging with our staff that share protected characteristics in order to better understand their experiences working for the Council.
- Undertaking a Community Impact Assessment and actively working in the community to help understand the impact of Covid-19 on marginalised groups.

The Council offers a wide variety of mechanisms for people to engage with the democratic process. This includes formal consultation via the Council's website and social media platforms, the Citizens Panel, surveys that are filled out before accessing Wi-Fi on buses and engagement events. Newport Youth Council are also engaged with Council activities. Below is a selection of engagements that occurred in the 2019-20 financial year:

April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019
Public Toilet Strategy – Bus WiFi Survey	Green and Safe Spaces – Involve Newport Citizens Panel	Safety in Newport – Bus WiFi Survey	Strategic Equality Plan (SEP) – Bus WiFi Survey	Perception of Newport / Safety in Newport - Involve Newport Citizens Panel	Migration in Newport - Bus WiFi Survey
Bettws Action Day - Engagement Event regarding ASB in the area	Welsh Language Skills – Bus WiFi Survey	Pupil Participation Learning network showcase - Event celebrating work undertaken over the year to promote pupil voice		Public Service Complaints – Bus WiFi Survey	LGBTQ+ Survey (For Newport Youth Council) – Bus WiFi Survey
England Participatory Budgeting Event – Engagement even with community and partners on tackling Serious Organised Crime				Armed Forces Family Fun Day – Engagement event with members of the armed forces community	St Paul's Family Fun Day – Event to encourage use of St Paul's Walk

October 2019	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020
Your Newport Survey 2019 – Involve Newport Citizens Panel	Launch of Newport Young Person Promise – Event where the Young Person Promise is unveiled by the Leader and her Cabinet	NCC Budget Consultation 2020-21 – Bus WiFi Survey and online survey. Multiple engagement events on the 20-21 budget were also held throughout the year	50+ Annual General Meeting – Public meeting providing information on services and to vote for the roles of the 50+ Forum members	Residents Parking Permit Consultation – Online Survey	Active Travel Improvements (Monkey Island and Black Ash Park) – Consultation event and online survey
Perception of Newport – Bus WiFi Survey			Pill Business Forum Drop-In – Engagement event with local businesses to support the development of a business forum.	Safety in Newport over Christmas – Bus WiFi Survey	
Pill Action Day – Engagement with local businesses and residents regarding issues in Pillgwenlly				LGBTQ+ Event – Engagement event to consult young people and celebrate LGBTQ+ Month	
				Families Love Newport Event – Engagement event for families in Newport	

The following notable Decisions and Achievements were made during 2019/20:

	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	August 2019	September 2019
	Plans for the fourth Welsh medium primary school in Newport are revealed	Newport City Council sign up to TUC's Dying to Work campaign – supporting employees with terminal illnesses	A new water fountain is unveiled in Belle Vue Park as part of National Refill Day 2019.	Newport City Council takes over Civil Parking Enforcement in the city.	Newport unveiled as UK's second donor city – recognising the commitment to make sure the work around organ donation and transplant communities continues.	
Tudalen 68		Newport City Council receives two awards at the GeoPlace Exemplar Awards 2019 – Gold performance for Street Data and Address Data.	New Breastfeeding Room and Reflection Room to promote the well-being of staff and members of the public are established in the Civic Centre.	The Pedal Power scheme that introduces bicycles suitable for use by disabled youngsters and adults is piloted in Tredegar Park.	Recycling rates increased to 69.6% in the first quarter of the year compared to 56% for the same time in the previous year.	A joint project between Newport City Council and Network Rail is completed - extending a footpath creating a much safer alternative route in Marshfield.
			The John Frost School and Ysgol Gyfun Gwent Is Coed were highly commended in the Education Buildings Wales Awards 2019.	Newport City Council receives Green Flag Awards for Belle Vue Park and Beechwood Park.	Newport City Council secured £1 million to support the redevelopment of empty or underused city centre properties.	A dedicated dog exercise park – the first of its kind in Wales - is opened by Newport City Council.
			Reservists Day is held by Newport City Council – as part of the ongoing commitment to the Armed Forces community.	Newport hosts the British Transplant Games 2019.		Newport City Council and four other local authorities in Gwent receive funding to install electric vehicle charging infrastructure across local authority car parks.
				The Council agreed a cross-party motion to make Newport into a Bee Friendly City		The Sustainable Travel Strategy is approved by Cabinet.

October 2019	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020
The ninth annual Newport Food Festival takes place on 5th October.	Newport City Council receives an Employer Recognition Scheme Gold Award for outstanding support for the Armed Forces community.	Llawern High School is judged to have made sufficient progress in relation to the recommendations made by Estyn.	12 Newport schools gained the Welsh Network of Healthy Schools Scheme's highly regarded national quality award.	Work begins restoring the historic Market Arcade in Newport city centre.	
Project to improve and revamp walking routes around Pilton Vale is completed by Newport City Council.	Flying Start are awarded Bronze in the Careers Wales Valued Partner Awards 2019.		Cabinet agrees to commercialise the Information Station building.	Newport Council begin partnership with Engi Co-op to help boost the ambition to be carbon neutral.	
Newport City Council celebrates Diwrnod Sŵn, Shwmae Day – an annual event to celebrate the Welsh language.	Maes Ebbw School is given a Vision Friendly Mark award – the first in Wales. Recognising the work they do with pupils who are visually impaired.			Western Gateway - a new economic partnership across South Wales and Western England that aims to boost local economies by working together is launched.	
	Newport City Council becomes the first local authority in Wales to join the ECO Stars Fleet Recognition Scheme.				

Have your Say

We welcome your views on this report, our plans for the future and how we did last year. We would also like to know how you, your family and your community have been affected by our work to improve the services that we deliver.

Ways to get in touch:

Newport City Council Website: www.newport.gov.uk



Download the My Newport App to your Smartphone device.
Available on Apple and Android devices.



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Telephone – (01633) 656 656 between 8.00am and 6.00pm Monday to Friday



Text – NCC followed by your message to 60777

Minicom – (01633) 656 657



Write to –

Newport City Council
Civic Centre
Godfrey Road
Newport
NP20 4UR



Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14th October 2020

Subject Quarter 1 2020/21 Corporate Risk Register Update

Purpose To present the Council's Corporate Risk Register for the end of quarter 1 (30th June 2020).

Author Head of People and Business Change

Ward All

Summary The Council's Corporate Risk Register monitors those risks that may prevent the Council from achieving its Corporate Plan or delivering services to its communities and service users in Newport.

In quarter 1 the Corporate Risk Register has 19 risks, which are considered to have a significant impact on the achievement of the Council's objectives and warrant monitoring by the Council's Senior Leadership Team and Corporate Management Team. At the end of quarter one, one new risk and 5 escalated risks from service area risk registers have been included on the Corporate Risk Register. Overall, there are 13 Severe risks (risk scores 15 to 25); 4 Major risks (risk scores 7 to 14) and 2 Moderate risks (risk scores 1 to 3) that are outlined in the report.

Proposal Cabinet is asked to consider the contents of the quarter one update of the Corporate Risk Register.

Action by Corporate Management Team and Heads of Service

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Corporate Management Team

Signed

Background

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, requires Newport City Council to set Well-being Objectives in its Corporate Plan 2017-22. In the delivery of the Corporate Plan and Council services there will be risks that may prevent, disrupt or impact on the Council's objectives. The Council's Risk Management Policy and Corporate Risk Register enables the Council to identify, manage and monitor those risks to ensure effective mitigation action is taken to minimise or prevent the risk from impacting on services, communities and citizens. In July 2020 the new Risk Management Policy for 2020-22 was approved by the Leader of the Council.

Following the Covid-19 outbreak, service areas were asked to review their service plans and consider any new and/or emerging risks that could impact on the delivery of their services. Additionally as part of the Council's quarterly monitoring process, service areas reviewed their risks considering the impact of Covid-19.

Summary of risks in this report

At the end of quarter one (1st April to 30th June 2020) there were 19 corporate risks which consisted of:

- 13 Severe risks (15 to 25);
- 4 Major Risks (7 to 14); and
- 2 Moderate Risks (4 to 6).

In comparison to the quarter four (2019/20) risk register (presented to Cabinet In September 2020), there was one new risk and five escalated risks from service area risk registers. Additionally, there were six existing corporate risks that had changed direction and seven risks that had remained the same as quarter four.

In accordance with the Council's Risk Management Policy, risks that are escalated from the Service Area are presented to the Council's Corporate Management Team and Chief Executive to decide whether the risks are included onto the Corporate Risk Register for monitoring or if they are kept within the service area's own risk register and monitored by the service area.

New / Escalated Risks

- **Pressure on Adult & Community Services (Escalated Risk, risk score increase from 16 to 20)** – This was due to the impact that Covid-19 had on the delivery of Adult Social Care services. There is pressure on the finances and long term sustainability of adult care and services having to redesign themselves to accommodate the Covid-19 guidelines. These impact on the perception and delivery of services. Adult services are working with providers to understand the impact of Covid-19 and new guidelines.
- **Ash Die Back Disease (New Risk Score 20)** – The Council's City Services had undertaken a review of Council owned trees to risk assess the number of Ash trees in the city that were at risk or had Ash Die Back. The results of the review identified approximately 8,600 Ash trees that belong to the Council. The risk score reflects the high financial costs and urgency to remove the trees before they fall and cause damage.
- **Pressure on the delivery of Children Services (Escalated Risk, risk score increase from 16 to 20)** – The pressure is derived from Covid-19 in terms of the quantum of work and nature of the work alongside the impact on staff with the societal changes. There is currently no real way to minimise this pressure and attempts to mitigate the risk are reliant on maintaining communication and minimising tasks which are likely to increase during the year.
- **Cyber Security (Escalated Risk, risk score increase from 12 to 16)** – In quarter one public sector bodies were notified of the increased threat level to the UK to gain access to data held by central and local government through hacking, ransomware and phishing attacks. Additionally, with the increased number of people working from home, this vulnerability has increased.

- **Pressure on Homelessness Service (Escalated Risk, risk score increase from 12 to 16)** – The Welsh Government implemented new statutory legislation to support the homeless and rough sleepers into accommodation and provide support. Welsh Government provided phase one funding to the Council and has recently received phase two funding to continue this support.
- **Pressure on Housing Service (Escalated Risk, risk score increase from 12 to 16)** – Due to the implementation of the statutory legislation for homeless, rough sleepers and the most vulnerable this has impacted on the delivery of the housing service. Furthermore, due to the vulnerable economic position and the furlough scheme ending in October, there could be more pressure to provide assistance for residents that may be at threat of redundancy and/or reduction in pay.

Change in direction of risk score (Quarter One)

- **COVID-19 Pandemic Outbreak (Increase from 20 to 25)** – The number of positive cases and deaths resulting from community spread was at its highest in quarter one. During this period the Council was focused on supporting the communities that were impacted by Government restrictions and then implementing the easing of restrictions.
- **Balancing the Council’s Medium Term budget (Increase from 15 to 16)** – In quarter one there remains a significant budget gap over the medium term financial plan with no medium term strategy / actions agreed at this point.
- **City Centre Security and Safety (Reduction from 15 to 10)** – Due to Covid-19 and the social distancing measures in place this has meant the probability score has decreased to two for this quarter.
- **In year financial management (Increase from 3 to 9)** – While the July monitoring position shows a relatively small overspend, this is following the full use of the contingency and with a number assumptions made on the recovery of expenditure and loss of income as a result of the Covid pandemic. Also there is a risk that if the pandemic sees a significant second wave, there may be an adverse effect on the monitoring position without funding from Welsh Government.
- **Climate Change (Reduction from 12 to 9)** – Due to Covid-19 lockdown measures, Council staff have been working remotely which has reduced the environmental impact due to a reduction in commuting, use of fleet vehicles and use of Council buildings.
- **Newport Council’s Property Estate (Reduction from 12 to 8)** – Due to the Council moving to remote working, the Council is now reviewing how it uses the Council buildings and facilities for the future.

Appendix 2 – Quarter 1 of Newport Council’s Corporate Risk Register.

Financial Summary

There are no direct costs associated with this report.

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
The Council does not achieve its objectives as corporate level risks are not adequately managed and monitored.	M	L	Risk Management Strategy has been adopted and mechanisms are in place to identify, manage and escalate emerging and new risks / mitigation strategies. Audit Committee oversight of risk management process.	Directors, Heads of Service and Performance Team

* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Corporate Plan 2017-22

Service Plans 2020/21

Options Available and considered

1. To consider the contents of the Corporate Risk Register and to continue monitoring progress of actions taken to address the risks identified in the report.
2. To request further information or reject the contents of the risk register

Preferred Option and Why

To consider the contents of the Corporate Risk Register and monitor the progress of actions taken to address the risks identified in the report. This will give the Cabinet sufficient assurance and oversight of the main overarching risks that the council faces in delivering the objectives of the Corporate Plan.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. The corporate risk register forms an important part of the governance and budget setting arrangements for the council and the risk register is used to guide the internal audit plan. Risks that result in financial pressures will be reflected in established ongoing monitoring arrangements.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no specific legal issues arising from the report. As part of the Council's risk management strategy, the corporate risk register identifies those high-level risks that could impact upon the Council's ability to deliver its corporate plan objectives and essential public services. Although Audit Committee are responsible for reviewing and assessing the Council's risk management, internal control and corporate governance arrangements, the identification of corporate risks within the risk register and monitoring the effectiveness of the mitigation measures are matters for Cabinet.

Comments of Head of People and Business Change

Risk Management in the Council is a key area to implementing Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015. Effective monitoring and reporting against the Council's Corporate Risk Register is essential in minimising and preventing the likelihood and impact of risks against our objectives. The recent changes made to our risk management processes and system will ensure officers at all levels of the organisation have greater control and oversight of their risks taking the necessary action to mitigate their impact and escalate where necessary to senior management.

Comments of Cabinet Member

The Chair of Cabinet is consulted on the corporate risk register and has agreed that this report goes forward to Cabinet for consideration, including the Audit Committee comments.

Local issues

None.

Scrutiny Committees

The Corporate Risk Register for quarter one will be presented to the Council's Audit Committee for information and comment in October.

Equalities Impact Assessment

Not applicable.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

Not applicable.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

Under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 and its 5 ways of working principles this report supports:

Long Term – Having effective risk management arrangements will ensure that the opportunities and risks that will emerge consider the long term impact on service users and communities.

Preventative – Identifying opportunities and risks will ensure the Council is able to implement necessary mitigations to prevent or minimise their impact on Council services and service users.

Collaborative – The management of risk is undertaken throughout the Council and officers collaborate together within service areas, Corporate Management Team and the Council's Cabinet to ensure decisions are made in a timely manner and are evidence based.

Involvement – The Council's Risk Management process involves officers across the Council's service areas and Cabinet Members.

Integration – Risk Management is being integrated throughout the Council and supports the integrated Planning, Performance and Risk Management Framework. The Framework ensures that planning activities consider the opportunities and risks to their implementation and overall supports the delivery of the Council's Corporate Plan and legislative duties.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Not applicable.

Consultation

As above, the Risk Register is also considered by Audit Committee.

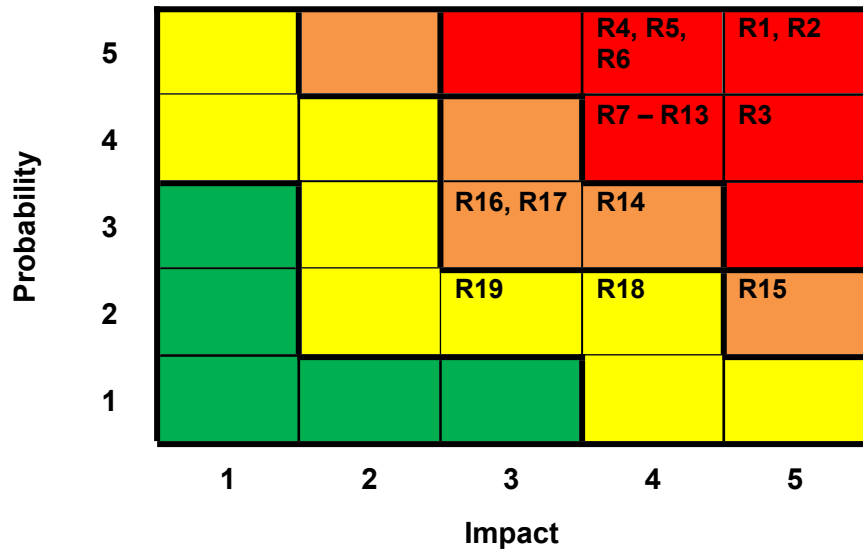
Background Papers

Corporate Risk Register, Cabinet 16th Sep 2020

Risk Management Policy 2020-22

Dated: October 2020

Appendix 1 - Quarter 4 Corporate Risk Heat Map



Corporate Risk Heat Map Key (Quarter 1 2020/21)	
R1 – Covid-19 Outbreak	R11 – (New) Cyber Security
R2 – Stability of Social Services Providers	R12 – (New) Pressure on Homelessness service
R3 – Highways Network	R13 – (New) Pressure on Housing Service
R4 – (New) Pressure on Adult & Community Safety	R14 – Brexit – Trade Agreement
R5 – (New) Ash Die Back Disease	R15 – City Centre Security and Safety
R6 – (New) Pressure on the delivery of Children Services	R16 – In year Financial Management
R7 – Educational Out of County Placements	R17 – Climate Change
R8 – Demand for ALN and SEN support	R18 – Newport Council’s Property Estate
R9 – Balancing the Council’s Medium Term Budget	R19 - Safeguarding
R10 – Schools Finance / Cost pressures	

Risk Score Profile between Quarter 2 2019/20 and Quarter 1 2020/21

* Information on Cabinet portfolios added to the report to improve alignment with portfolios.

Risk Reference	Risk	Lead Cabinet Member(s) *	Risk Score Quarter 2 2019/20	Risk Score Quarter 3 2019/20	(Current) Risk Score Quarter 4 2019/20	(Current) Risk Score Quarter 1 2020/21	Target Risk Score	
R1	COVID-19 Pandemic Outbreak	Leader of the Council /Cabinet	-	-	20	25	6	
R2	Stability of Social Services Providers	Cabinet Member for Social Services	20	20	25	25	6	
R3	Highways Network	Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for City Services and Member Development	20	20	20	20	9	
R4	NEW (Escalated) - Pressure on Adult & Community Services	Cabinet Member for Social Services	16	16	16	20	10	
Tudalen 77	R5	NEW – Ash Die Back Disease	Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for City Services & Member Development	-	-	-	20	6
	R6	NEW (Escalated) – Pressure on the delivery of Children Services	Cabinet Member for Social Services	16	16	16	20	6
	R7	Educational Out of County Placements	Cabinet Member for Education and Skills	16	16	16	16	8
	R8	Demand for ALN and SEN support	Cabinet Member for Education and Skills	20	20	16	16	12
	R9	Balancing the Council’s Medium Term budget	Leader of the Council / Cabinet	20	20	15	16	10
	R10	Schools Finance / Cost Pressures	Leader of the Council /Cabinet Member for Education and Skills	20	20	16	16	6
	R11	NEW (Escalated) – Cyber Security	Cabinet Member for Community & Resources	12	12	12	16	10
	R12	NEW (Escalated) – Pressure on Homelessness Service	Leader of the Council	12	12	12	16	6

Risk Reference	Risk	Lead Cabinet Member(s) *	Risk Score Quarter 2 2019/20	Risk Score Quarter 3 2019/20	(Current) Risk Score Quarter 4 2019/20	(Current) Risk Score Quarter 1 2020/21	Target Risk Score
R13	NEW (Escalated) – Pressure on Housing Service	Leader of the Council	12	12	12	16	4
R14	Brexit – Trade Agreement	Leader of the Council / Cabinet	16	12	12	12	10
R15	City Centre Security and Safety	Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for City Services and Member Development	15	15	15	10	8
R16	In year financial management	Leader of the Council / Cabinet	12	12	3	9	6
R17	Climate Change	Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development	12	12	12	9	10
R18	Newport Council's Property Estate	Cabinet Member for Assets	12	12	12	8	9
R19	Safeguarding	Cabinet Member for Social Services	6	6	6	6	4

Glossary

This document provides an explanation of terminology used in this report and supporting documents.

Risk Appetite – the amount of risk that Newport City Council is willing to seek or accept in the pursuit of the Council's long term objectives.

Inherent Risk Score – The level of risk in the absence of any existing controls and management action taken to alter the risk's impact or probability of occurring.

Residual Risk Score – The level of risk where risk responses i.e. existing controls or risk mitigation actions have been taken to manage the risk's impact and probability.

Target Risk Score – The level of risk (risk score) that Newport City Council is willing to accept / tolerate in managing the risk. This is set in line with the Council's overall risk appetite.

Risk Mitigation Action – Actions identified by the Risk Owner to respond to the risk and reduce the impact and probability of the risk of occurring.

Risk Mitigation Action (Red Progress Score) – Significant issue(s) have been identified with the action which could impact on the ability of the action meeting its completion date. Immediate action / response is required resolve its status.

Risk Mitigation Action (Amber Progress Score) – issue(s) have been identified that could have a negative impact on the action achieving its completion date. Appropriate line manager(s) should be informed and where necessary action taken.

Risk Mitigation Action (Green Progress Score) – The action is on course for delivering to the agreed completion date and within the agreed tolerances.

How the Council Assesses Risk

An assessment of the likelihood and impact of risk is important to measure, compare and monitor risks to ensure efficient use of resources and effective decision making. This assessment is carried out using the risk matrix as described below.

Risk Assessment Matrix

A Corporate Risk Register will contain the high level risks for the whole authority. In order to differentiate between these high level risks a 5x5 risk assessment matrix will be applied. The matrix is shown below and further detail is included in appendix 3.

Risks are scored using the scoring system for probability and impact and assigned a rating based on the tolerances set out in the matrix below

Score	Description	Impact Measures						
		Strategic / Policy	Operational / Business Continuity	Financial	Governance / Legal / Regulatory	Health & Safety	Reputational	Project Delivery / Savings / Benefits
5 Tudalen 80 ⁴	Severe	Failure of a key strategic objective	Serious organisational / service failure that has direct impact on stakeholders including vulnerable groups. Service disruption over 5+ days.	<u>Corporate / Project</u> Unplanned and/or additional expenditure disturbance. Capital > £1M Revenue >£1M	Legislative / Regulatory breach resulting in multiple litigation / legal action taken on the Council (linked to Financial / Reputational Impacts).	Multiple major irreversible injuries or deaths of staff, students or members of public. (Linked to Financial / Reputational Impacts)	Severe and persistent National media coverage. Adverse central government response, involving (threat of) removal of delegated powers. Officer(s) and / or Members forced to Resign.	Project status is over 12 months from anticipated implementation date. Project(s) do not deliver the major benefits / savings identified in business case. This is linked to Financial / Strategic / Reputational Impacts
	Major	Severe constraint on achievement of a key strategic objective	Loss of an important service(s) for a short period that could impact on stakeholders. Service disruption between 3-5 days.	<u>Corporate / Project</u> Unplanned and/or additional expenditure disturbance. Capital > £0.5M - £1.0M Revenue >£0.5M-£1M	Serious legislative breach resulting in intervention, sanctions and legal action. (Linked to Financial / Reputational Impacts)	Major irreversible injury or death of staff, student or member of public. (Linked to Financial / Reputational Impacts)	Adverse publicity in professional / municipal press, affecting perception / standing in professional /local government community Adverse local and social media publicity of a significant and persistent nature.	Project status is 6 to 12 months over from anticipated implementation date. Project(s) do not deliver major benefits / savings identified in business case. This is linked to Financial / Strategic / Reputational Impacts
	Moderate	Noticeable constraint on achievement of a key strategic objective / Service Plan objective.	Loss and/or intermittent disruption of a service between 2-3 days.	<u>Corporate / Project</u> Unplanned and/or additional expenditure disturbance. Capital = £0.25M - £0.5M Revenue = £0.25M to £0.5M Revenue = £0.25M to £0.5M	Significant legislative breach resulting in investigation. (Linked to Financial / Reputational Impacts)	Major reversible injury to staff, student or member of public. Not life threatening. (Linked to Financial / Reputational Impacts)	Adverse local publicity / local public opinion including social media. Statutory prosecution of a non-serious nature.	Project status is 1 to 6 months over from anticipated implementation date. There is significant reduction on delivery of benefits / savings identified in business case. This is linked to Financial / Strategic / Reputational impacts.

Score	Description	Impact Measures						
		Strategic / Policy	Operational / Business Continuity	Financial	Governance / Legal / Regulatory	Health & Safety	Reputational	Project Delivery / Savings / Benefits
2	Low	Constraint on achievement of Service Plan objective that does not impact on Corporate Strategy	Brief disruption of service that has a minor impact on the delivery of a service. Service disruption 1 day.	<u>Corporate / Project</u> Unplanned and/or additional expenditure disturbance. Capital = £0.1M - £0.25M Revenue = £0.1M - £0.25M	Moderate impact leading to warning and recommendations.	Some minor reversible injuries. (Linked to Financial / Reputational Impacts)	Contained within Directorate Complaint from individual / small group, of arguable merit	Project status is 1 to 4 weeks over from anticipated implementation date. There is minor reduction on delivery of benefits / savings identified in business case. This is linked to Financial / Strategic / Reputational impacts.
Tudalen 81	Very Low	Constraint on achievement of Service / Team Plan objective	Minor disruption of a non-critical service.	<u>Corporate / Project</u> Unplanned and/or additional expenditure disturbance. Capital < £100k Revenue <£100k	No reprimand, sanction or legal action.	Some superficial injuries. (Linked to Financial / Reputational Impacts)	Isolated complaint(s) that are managed through the corporate complaints process and service area.	Project status is 1 week over from anticipated implementation date. There is insignificant / no impact on delivery of benefits / savings identified in business case. This is linked to Financial / Strategic / Reputational impacts.

Score	Probability	Criteria
5	Very likely 75% +	<p>Systematic Risks – Local evidence indicating very high probability of occurrence if no action / controls are in place. Risk is highly likely to occur daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly.</p> <p>Emerging Risks – National and Global evidence indicating very high probability of occurrence on local communities if no action / controls are taken. Risks are highly likely to occur within the next 5 years.</p>
4	Likely 51-75%	<p>Systematic Risks – Local evidence indicating high probability occur in most circumstances with near misses regularly encountered e.g. once or twice a year.</p> <p>Emerging Risks – National and Global evidence indicating high probability of occurrence on local communities if no action / controls are taken. Risks are likely to occur within the next 5-10 years.</p>
Tudaløen 82	Possible 26-50%	<p>Systematic Risks – Local evidence indicating distinct possibility with circumstances regularly encountered and near misses experienced every 1-3 years.</p> <p>Emerging Risks – National and Global evidence indicating distinct probability of occurrence on local communities if no action / controls are taken. Risks are likely to occur within the next 10-15 years.</p>
	Unlikely 6-25%	<p>Systematic Risks – Local evidence indicating low to infrequent near misses experienced every 3 + years.</p> <p>Emerging Risks – National evidence indicating low probability of occurrence on local communities if no action / controls are taken. Risks are likely to occur within the next 16-25 years.</p>
1	Very Unlikely	<p>Systematic Risks – Local evidence indicating risk has rarely / never happened or in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Emerging Risks – National evidence indicating very low probability of occurrence on local communities if no action / controls are taken. Risks are likely to occur within the next 16-25 years.</p>

Systematic Risks – Risks that are known or are becoming part of social, cultural, economic and environmental systems that govern our lives.

Emerging Risks – Risks that are further away, less defined and early stage of being known about.

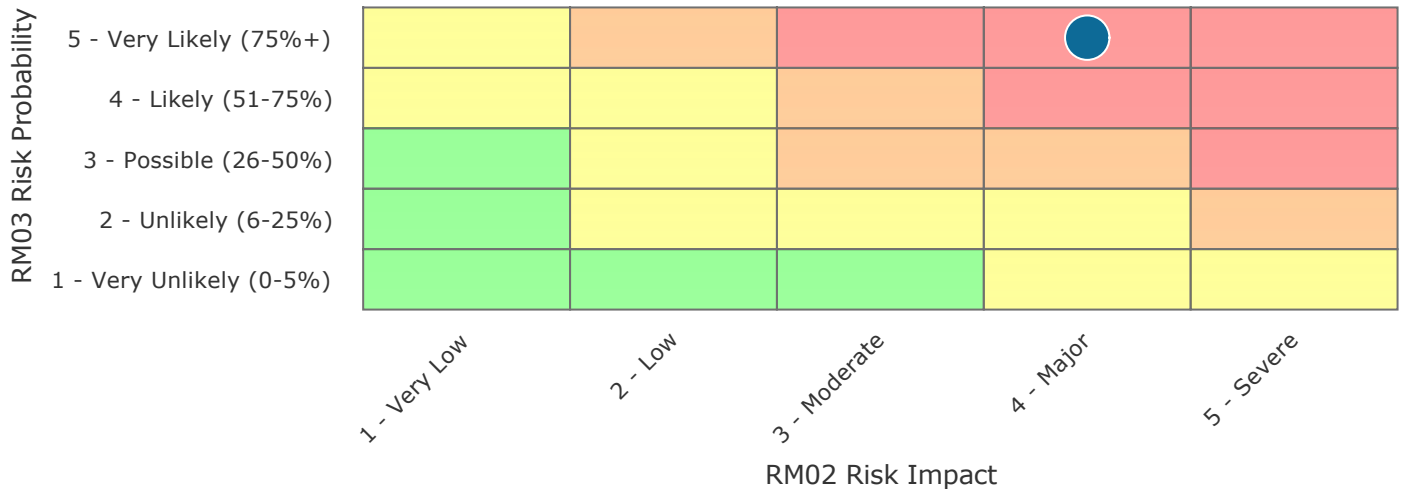
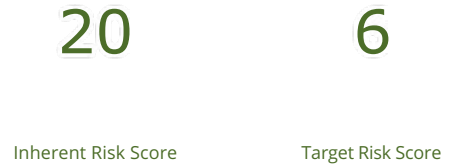
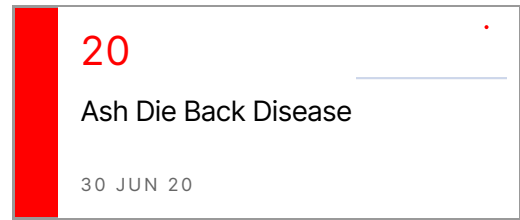


NCC Corporate Risk Register

2020/21 Quarter 1 Update

Ash Die Back Disease

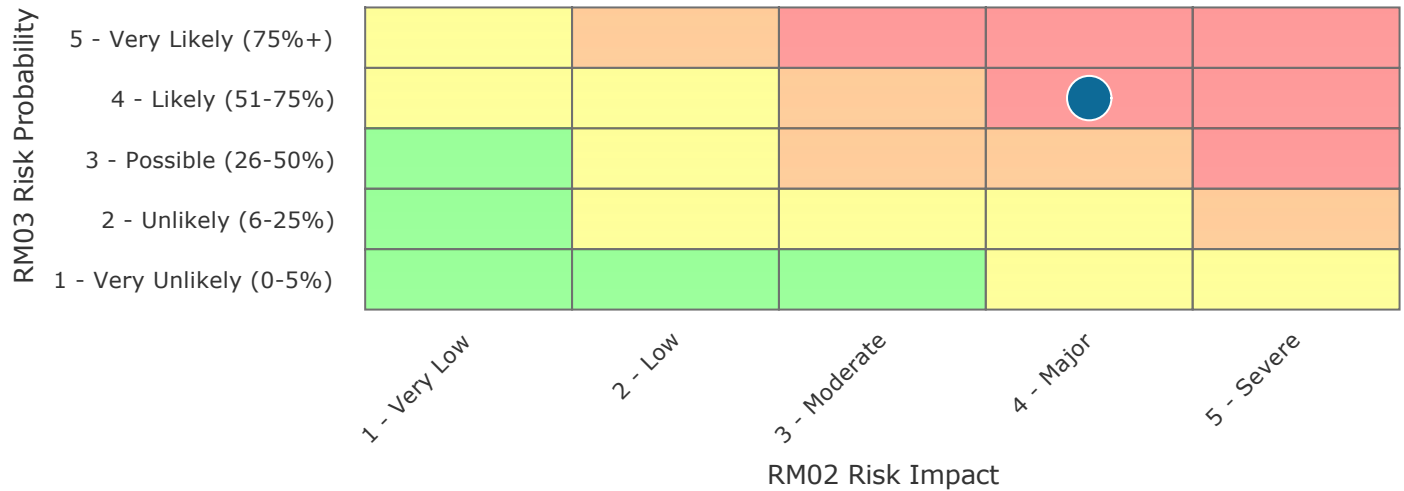
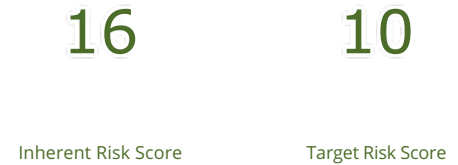
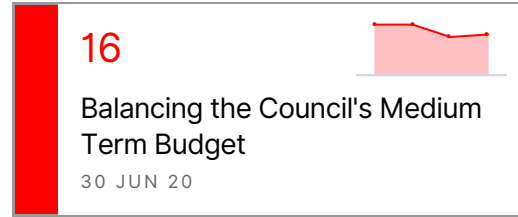
Short Description	Ash Die back disease will affect tree population in Newport. The disease has already been identified in Newport and could kill the majority of Ash trees in the authority. The impact of no action will be significant numbers of tree failures that could see an increase in the number of people harmed by trees and property claims.
Risk Owner	Joanne Gossage
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Streetscene and City Services
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for City Services & Member Development
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Thriving City
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration WBO 4. Cohesive & Sustainable Communities



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Ash Die Back Disease	<p>? Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>This is a new risk for the Council. In quarter 1 the risk score has been assessed as 20 due to the high financial costs and urgency to remove the trees before they fall and cause damage.</p>

Balancing the Council's Medium Term Budget

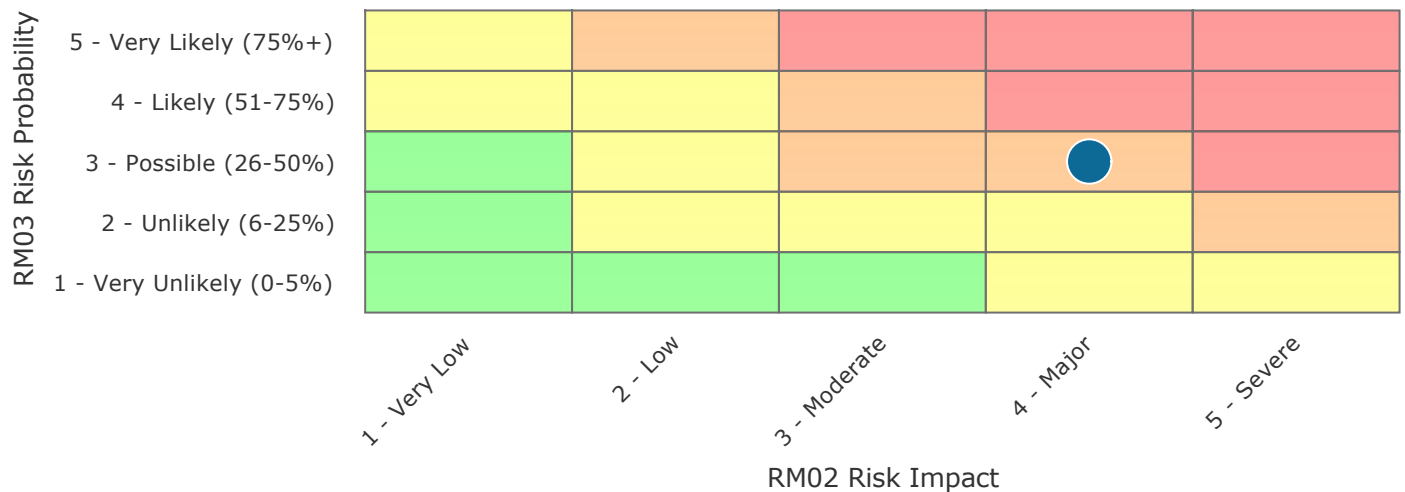
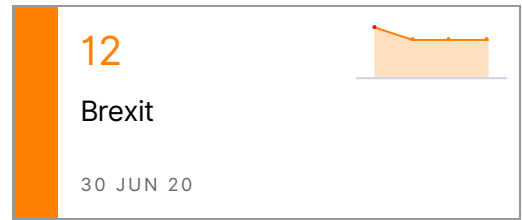
Short Description	To meet the Council's requirement of reducing the gap between Council spend and Budget allocation over the next 3-5 years
Risk Owner	Owen James
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive Head of Finance
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leader of the Council & Cabinet Member for Economic Growth & Investment
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Aspirational People Theme : Modernised Council Theme : Thriving City Theme: Resilient Communities (Community) Theme: Resilient Communities (Social Care)
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 1. Skills, Education & Employment WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient WBO 4. Cohesive & Sustainable Communities



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Balancing the Council's Medium Term Budget	<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>There remains a significant budget gap over the Medium Term Financial Plan with no medium term strategy / actions agreed at this point.</p>

Brexit

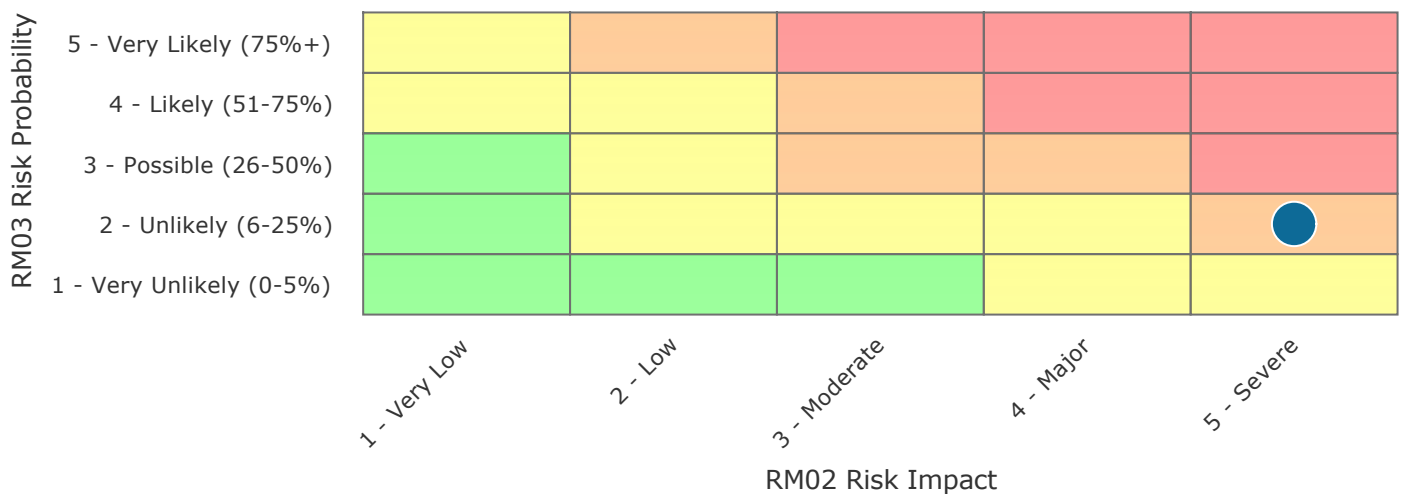
Short Description	The UK Government (UKG) and EU have now entered into the transition phase to negotiate a trade agreement by 31st December 2020. Should the UKG fail to secure a deal, the UK will fall back onto World Trade Organisation (WTO) arrangements which could impact on the cost and supply of goods / services and could impact on the economy and business arrangements. Also concerns around EU citizens living in the UK.
Risk Owner	Rhys Cornwall
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leader of the Council & Cabinet Member for Economic Growth & Investment
Linked Theme	
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRA 2. Supporting the Environment & the Economy WBO 1. Skills, Education & Employment WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient WBO 4. Cohesive & Sustainable Communities



Direction of Risk		
	DoR	Comment
Brexit	➔	Risk - Direction of Risk No change to the risk score at the end of Quarter 1.

City Centre Security & Safety

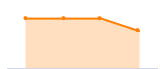
Short Description	Significant incidents of deliberate acts that pose hazards to people in surrounding areas; structural damage; business continuity; damage/disruption to infrastructure and utilities; and reputational and economic impact.
Risk Owner	Rhys Cornwall
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Director - Place
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for City Services & Member Development
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Thriving City
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration SRA 2. Supporting the Environment & the Economy



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
City Centre Security & Safety	<p>✓ Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>The risk score has decreased in Quarter 1 due to Covid-19 and the social distancing measures in place. This has meant the probability score has decreased to 2 for this quarter.</p>

Climate Change

Short Description	Scientific evidence indicates that the global climate is warming and is changing the environment that we live in Wales and in Newport. The cause of this change is through emissions produced by industry, vehicles, households and businesses. Newport has 11 Air Quality Management Areas which monitor air quality and since they were in place we have been in breach.
Risk Owner	Ben Hanks
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Modernised Council Theme: Resilient Communities (Community) Theme : Thriving City
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient

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Climate Change

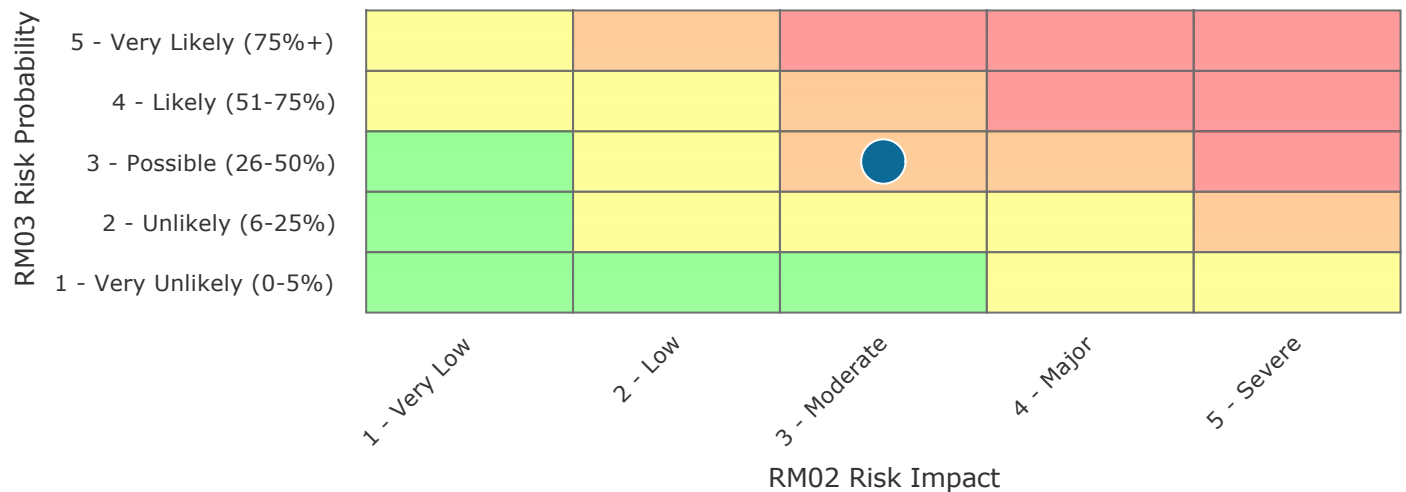
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16

Inherent Risk Score

10

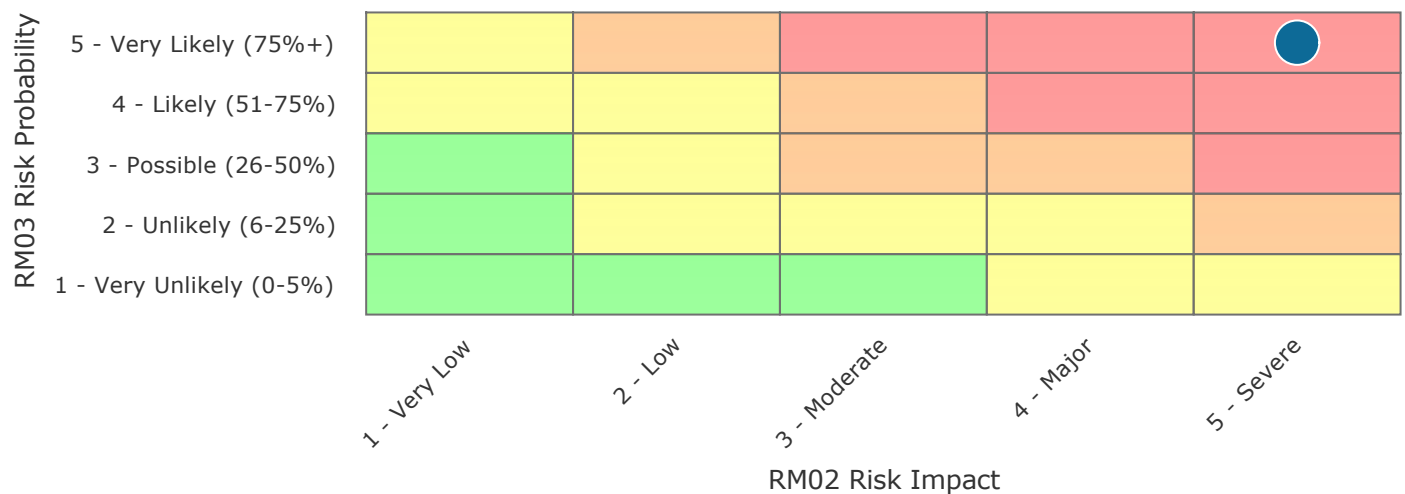
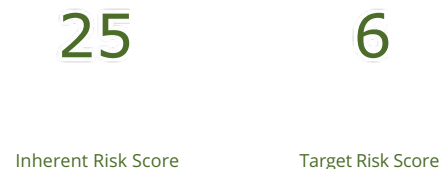
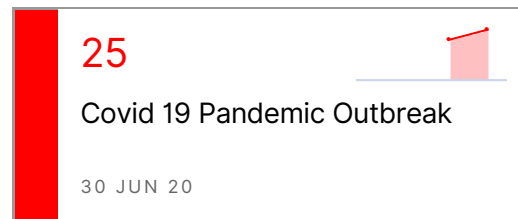
Target Risk Score



Direction of Risk		
	DoR	Comment
Climate Change	↓	<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>Due to the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions, Council staff have been working remotely which has reduced the environmental impact due to reduction in commuting, use of fleet vehicles and use of the council buildings.</p>

Covid 19 Pandemic Outbreak

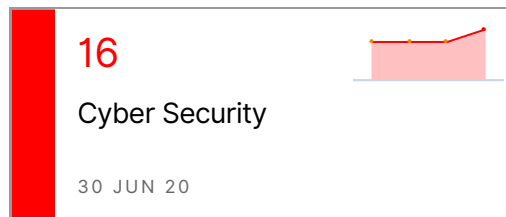
Short Description	The Corona Virus (COVID 19) pandemic has put at risk the operational ability of the Council to deliver its services, support vulnerable people across Newport and the economic impact to the local and wider economy. Potential mitigations carried out in line with the Chief Medical Officer's advice and Welsh/UK Government guidance.
Risk Owner	Rhys Cornwall
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leader of the Council & Cabinet Member for Economic Growth & Investment
Linked Theme	
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 1. Skills, Education & Employment WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient WBO 4. Cohesive & Sustainable Communities SRA 1. Supporting Education and Employment SRA 2. Supporting the Environment & the Economy SRA 3. Supporting Health & Well-being of Citizens SRA 4. Supporting Citizens post Covid-19



Direction of Risk		
	DoR	Comment
Covid 19 Pandemic Outbreak		<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>The Covid-19 risk has increased from 20 to 25 in quarter 1 due to the increase in numbers of cases in Newport. Council services remain focused on supporting the community due to government requirements during this quarter. Easing of restrictions have to comply with guidelines from Welsh Government and Public Health Wales.</p>

Cyber Security

Short Description	Management and security of the Council's ICT systems to protect personal and sensitive data from theft and loss whilst also maintaining business continuity and integrity of our systems.
Risk Owner	Rhys Cornwall
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Community and Resources
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Modernised Council
Linked Corporate Objective	

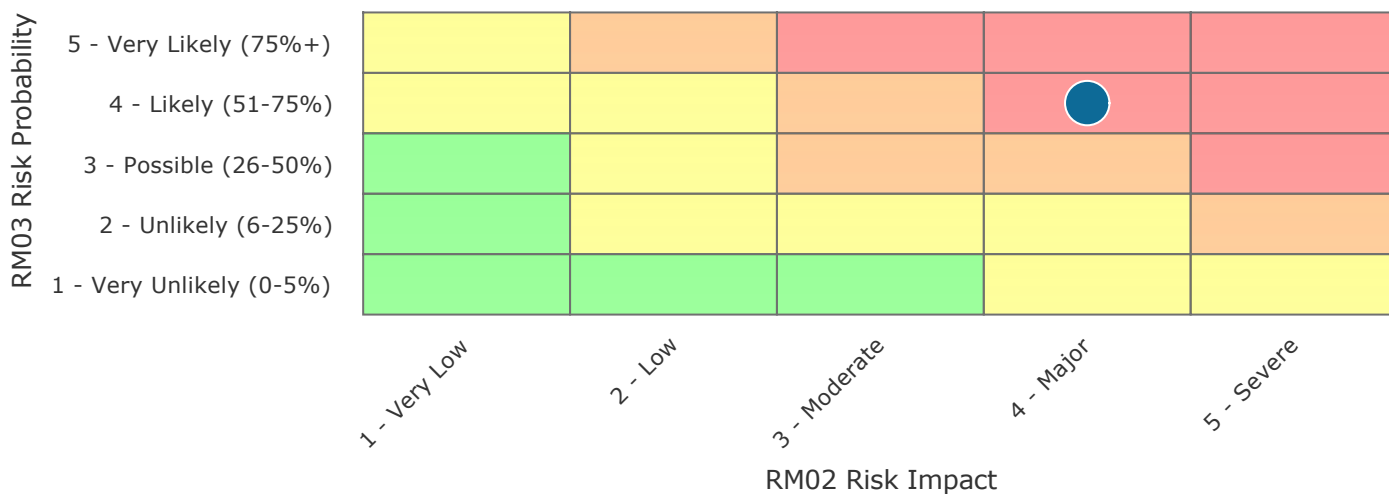


20

Inherent Risk Score

10

Target Risk Score

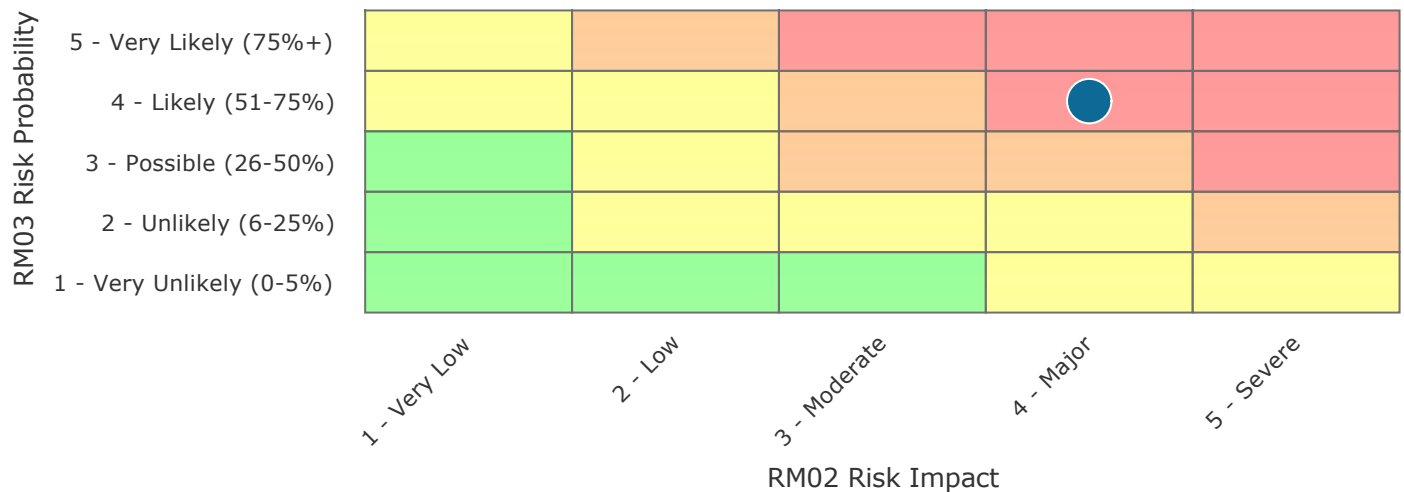
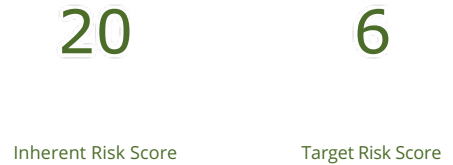
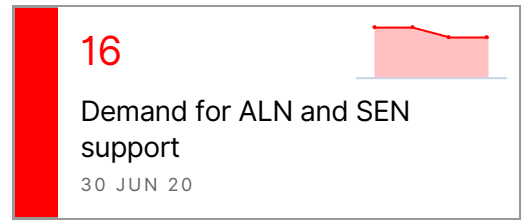


Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Cyber Security	<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>In Quarter 1 the National Cyber Security Centre updated their threat levels to all public services regarding an increase in cyber attacks as local authorities and public service bodies are an attractive target with the data held and links to other government departments. There is also an increased vulnerability of staff working from home and likelihood of Ransomware and phishing attacks against individual staff and corporate accounts. During the quarter there was a number of high profile reports in the media of state sponsored actors attempting to hack into organisational systems and increased concerns regarding state owned organisations having access to 5G infrastructure. In response the Council has increased both the inherent and residual risk scores to reflect this.</p>

Tudalen 90

Demand for ALN and SEN support

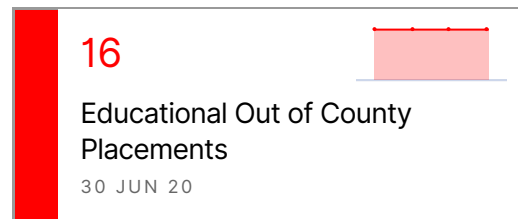
Short Description	Funding to cover Additional Learning Needs (ALN) and Special Education Needs (SEN) provision across the city is insufficient and does not meet the demand of increasing need.
Risk Owner	Katy Rees
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Education Officer
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Education and Skills
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Aspirational People
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 1. Skills, Education & Employment WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient SRA 1. Supporting Education and Employment



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Demand for ALN and SEN support	<p>➔ Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>The SEN Department received a considerable increase in Formal Assessment requests during the lockdown period and at the end of the summer term. A number of these referrals have resulted in requests for Learning Resource Base provision and/or additional school based support. This increases the demand for ALN/SEN support and provision.</p>

Educational Out of County Placements

Short Description	Limited access to Newport City Council (NCC) provision for pupils who require complex and specialist placements which results on a reliance on Out of County (OOC) placements both day and residential.
Risk Owner	Katy Rees
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Education Officer
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Education and Skills
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Aspirational People
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 1. Skills, Education & Employment SRA 1. Supporting Education and Employment

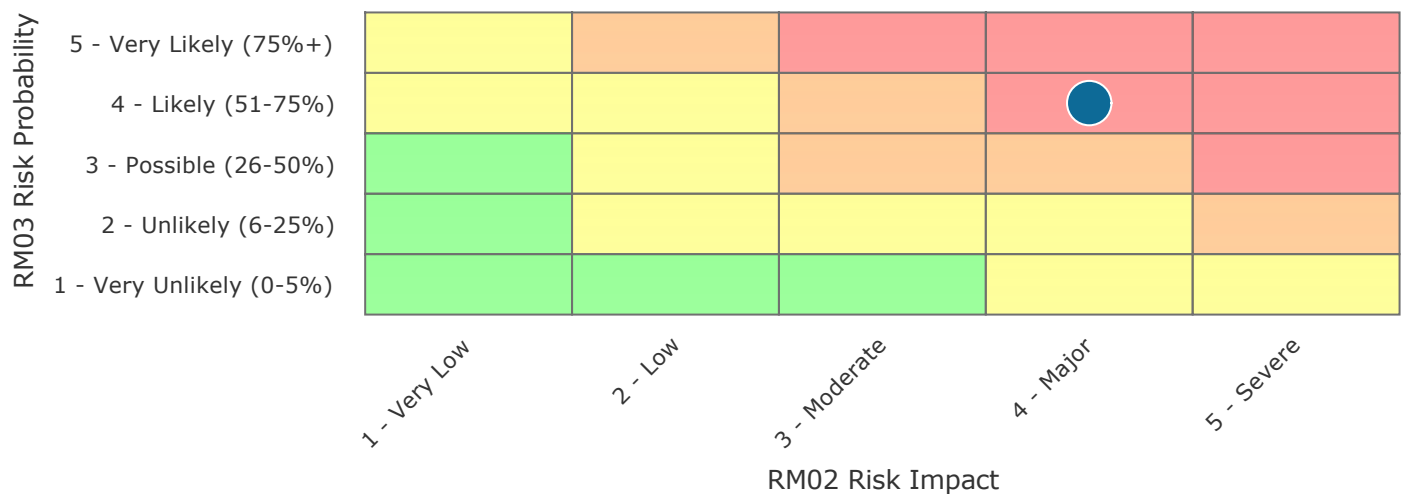


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Inherent Risk Score

5

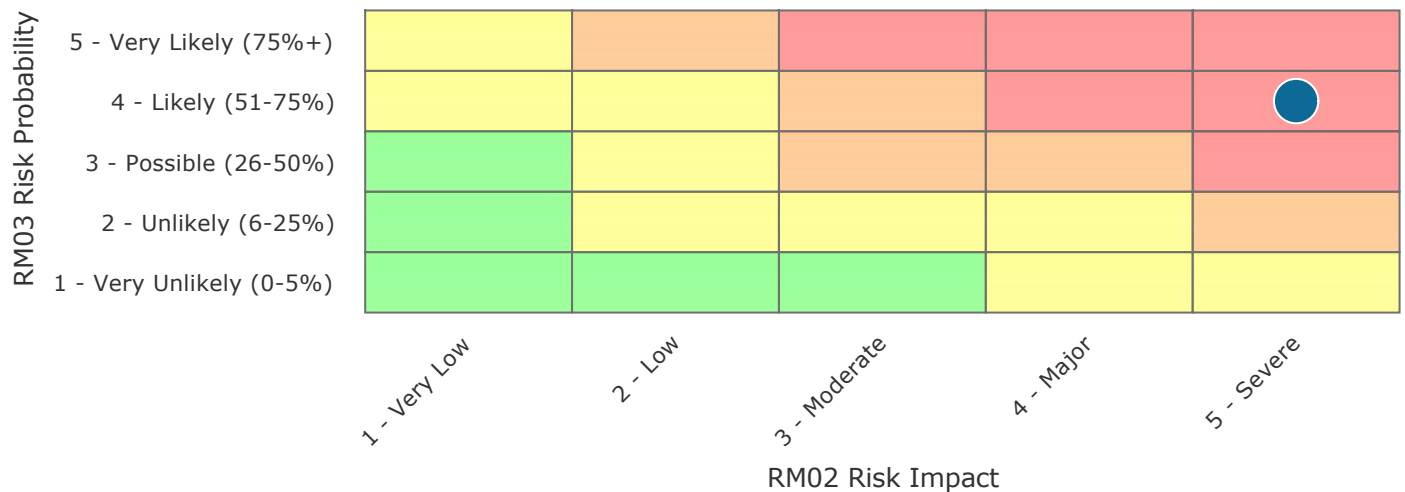
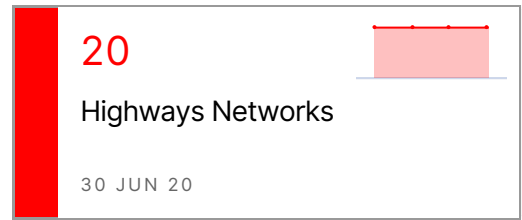
Target Risk Score



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Educational Out of County Placements	<p>➔ Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>Educational placements for September have been finalised, through this process all Special School placements have been filled with some provisions taking over numbers to ensure the pupils needs are met. If further pupils require specialist placements such as Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) or Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties (PMLD) then Out of County placements will need to be sought at a higher cost to the LA due to a limited number of placements across the Independent sector.</p>

Highways Networks

Short Description	Failure to recognise current levels of under investment in the whole life of the city's highway network assets in the medium to long term will continue to compound existing maintenance backlog figures.
Risk Owner	Paul Jones
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Leader & Cabinet Member for City Services & Member Development
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Thriving City
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient SRA 2. Supporting the Environment & the Economy SRA 3. Supporting Health & Well-being of Citizens



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Highways Networks	<p>➔ Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>There is no change to the risk score for Quarter 1.</p>

In Year Financial Management

Short Description	This relates to the in year management of budgets and risk profiling of service areas / activities that are forecasting end of year overspends.
Risk Owner	Owen James
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive Head of Finance
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leader of the Council & Cabinet Member for Economic Growth & Investment
Linked Theme	
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 1. Skills, Education & Employment WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient WBO 4. Cohesive & Sustainable Communities

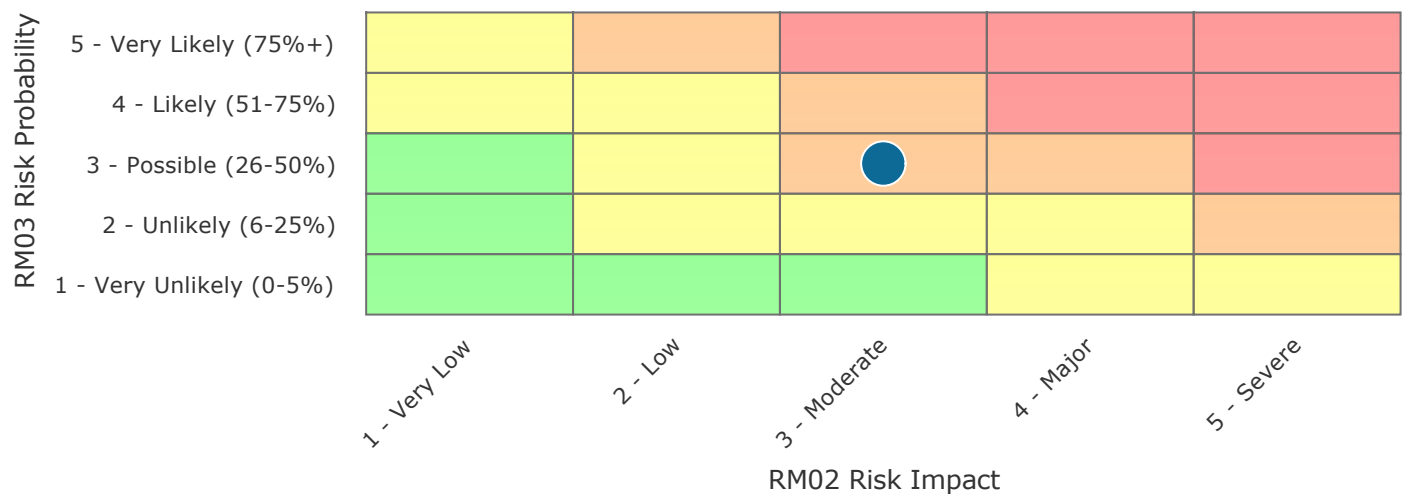
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In Year Financial Management

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20
 Inherent Risk Score

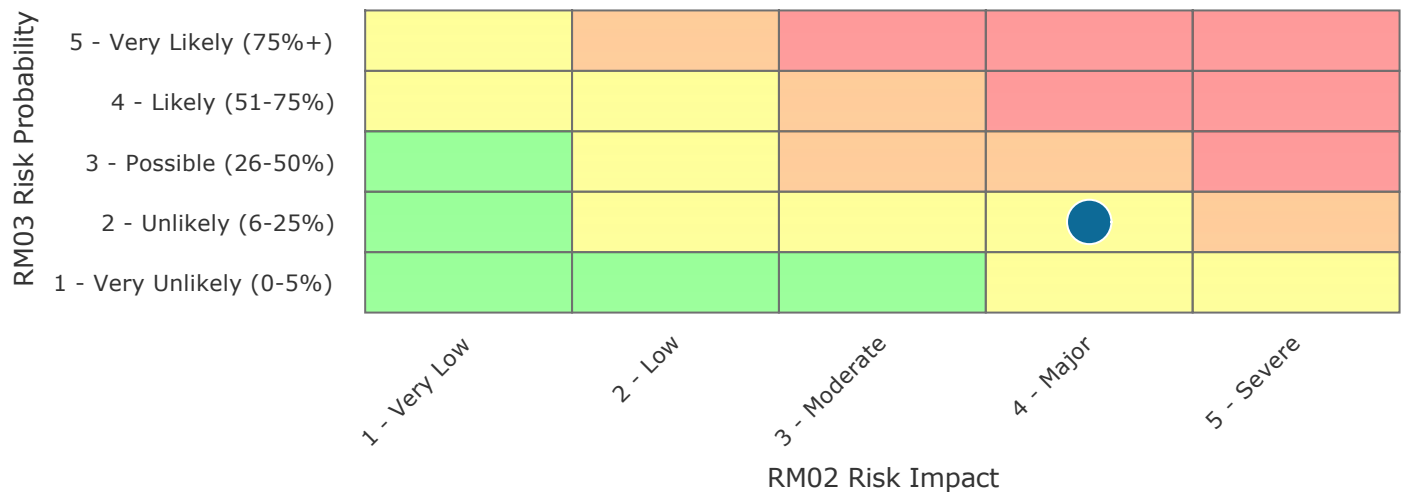
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 Target Risk Score



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
In Year Financial Management	✘ Risk - Direction of Risk While the July monitoring position shows a relatively small overspend, this is following the full use of the contingency and with a number assumptions made on the recovery of expenditure and loss of income as a result of the Covid pandemic. Also there is a risk that if the pandemic sees a significant second wave, there may be an adverse effect on the monitoring position without funding from WG.

Newport Council's Property Estate

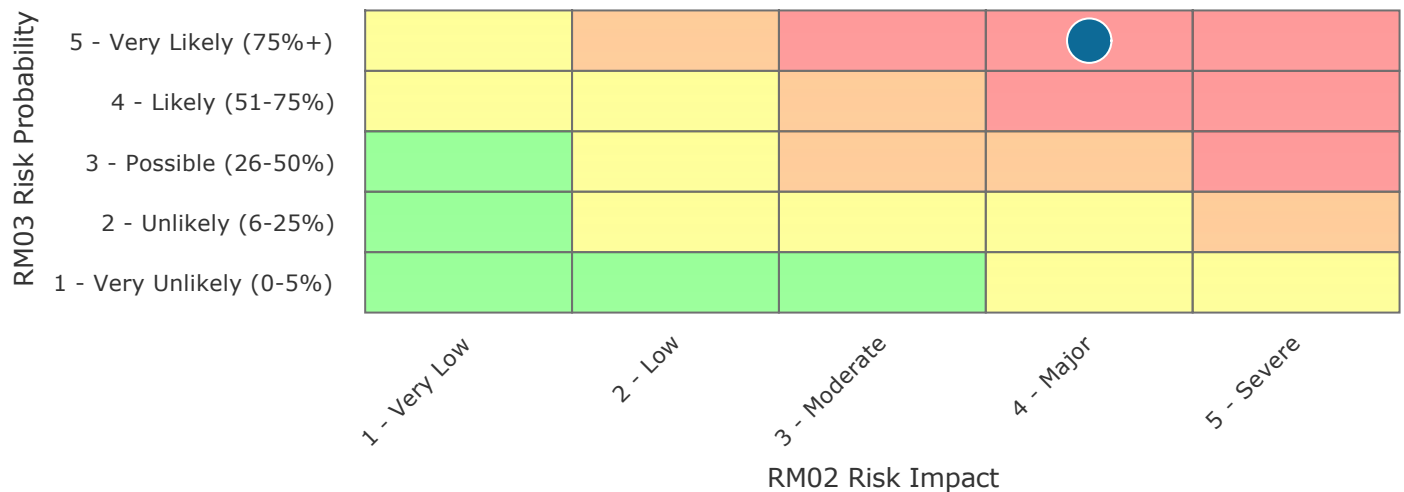
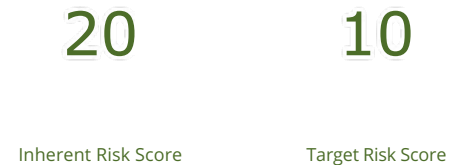
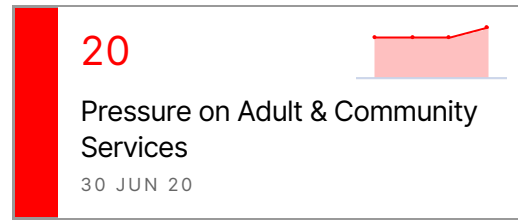
Short Description	NCC has a significant property estate covering over 170 buildings (circa) such as the Civic Centre, Telford Depot, schools etc. The Council has to ensure the estate is maintained to required standards to enable access, safety, security and in the long term sustainable for staff and residents to use.
Risk Owner	Ben Hanks
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive Head of People & Business Change Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Assets
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Modernised Council
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRA 2. Supporting the Environment & the Economy SRA 3. Supporting Health & Well-being of Citizens WBO 2. Economic Growth & Regeneration WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Newport Council's Property Estate	<p>✓ Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>Risk Score has reduced in Q1 due to the Council moving to remote working. The Council is now reviewing how it uses the Council buildings and facilities for the future.</p>

Pressure on Adult & Community Services

Short Description	There is increased pressure on Adult Services to deliver services to adults with complex and long lasting needs. With an increase in demand / volume of referrals and care packages the Council has seen an increase in costs whilst in the context of tightening budgets. There are also additional statutory requirements to safeguard adults in our care and prevent risk of harm, injury or a loss of life.
Risk Owner	Jenny Jenkins
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Adult and Community Services
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Social Services
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme: Resilient Communities (Social Care)
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient SRA 3. Supporting Health & Well-being of Citizens



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Pressure on Adult & Community Services	<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>Covid 19 has placed significant amount of pressure on Adult Social Care services. There is pressure on the finances and long term sustainability of adult care and services having to redesign themselves to accommodate the new Covid-19 guidelines which impact on the perception and delivery of services. Adult services are working with providers to understand the impact of Covid-19 and new guidelines.</p>

Pressure on Homelessness Service

Short Description	Further pressures and increased presentations on homelessness service
Risk Owner	Ben Hanks
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leader of the Council & Cabinet Member for Economic Growth & Investment
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme: Resilient Communities (Community)
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 4. Cohesive & Sustainable Communities

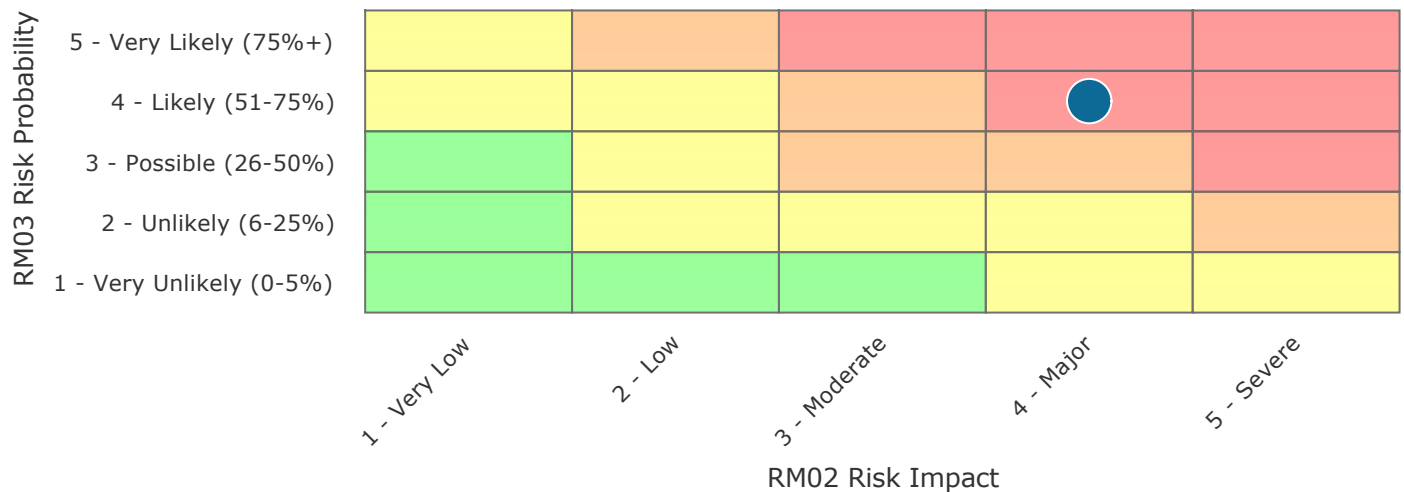


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Inherent Risk Score

6

Target Risk Score



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Pressure on Homelessness Service	<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>Risk score has increased to 16 for this period. There was changes to legislation surrounding the statutory duty to support homelessness and rough sleeping. We had to provide substantial amount of temporary accommodation and support using phase 1 emergency hardship funding</p> <p>Further to phase 1, we have been awarded additional Phase 2 Homelessness funding from Welsh Government of approximately circa £2.5 million.</p>

Pressure on Housing Services

Short Description	Increased pressure on Housing services to provide residents with safe, affordable housing options.
Risk Owner	Ben Hanks
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leader of the Council & Cabinet Member for Economic Growth & Investment
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme: Resilient Communities (Community)
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient WBO 4. Cohesive & Sustainable Communities

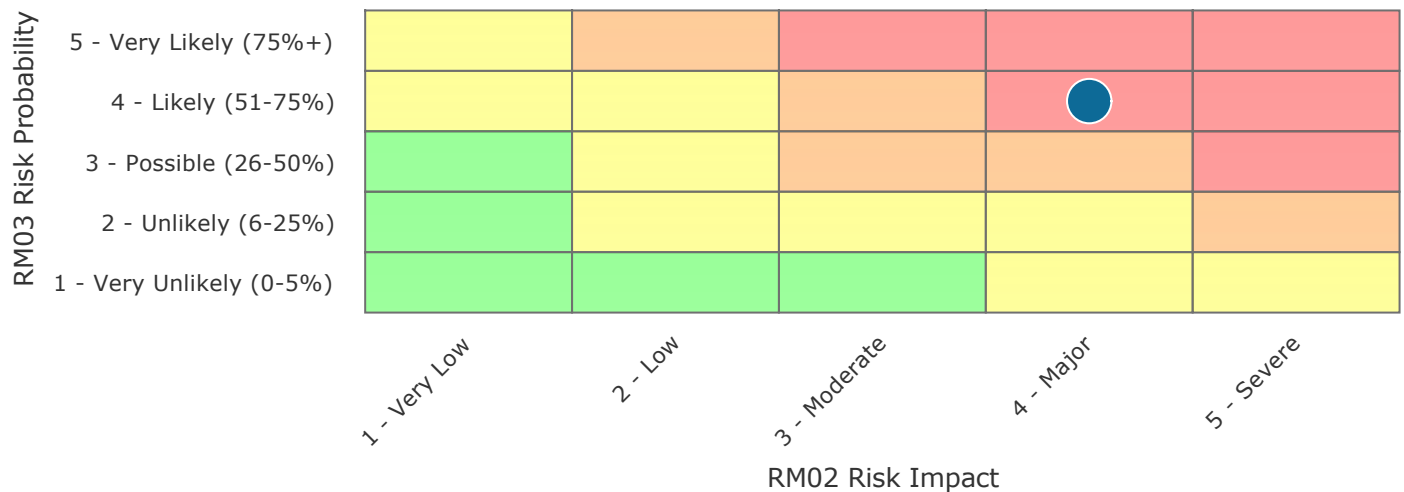


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Inherent Risk Score

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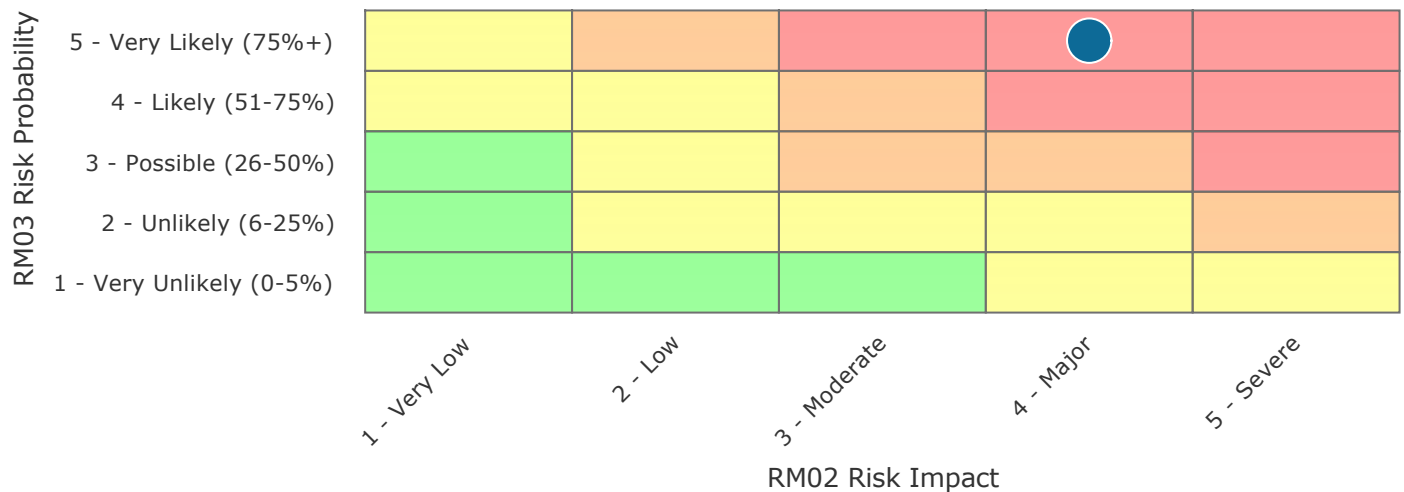
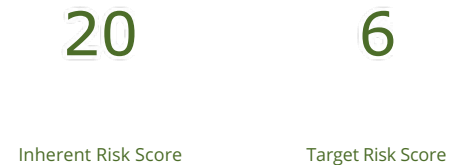
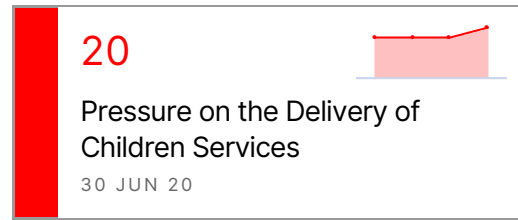
Target Risk Score



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Pressure on Housing Services	<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>Risk score has increased to 16 for this period. Due to the implementation of the homelessness and rough sleeping legislation prioritisation has been to support the homeless, rough sleepers and the most vulnerable during this period. In the medium term the economic position remains vulnerable with the Furlough scheme ending in October and could be further exacerbated should there be further lockdowns (localised / national). The impact of this could be that there are more people requiring housing assistance and support which will place additional pressure on the service.</p>

Pressure on the Delivery of Children Services

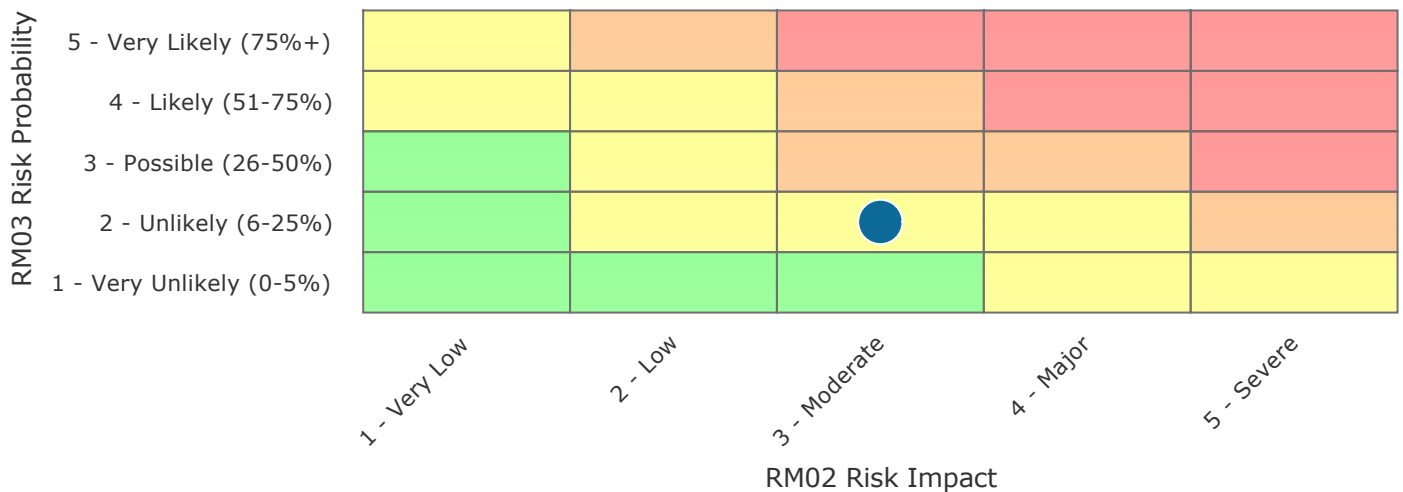
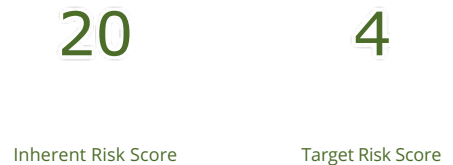
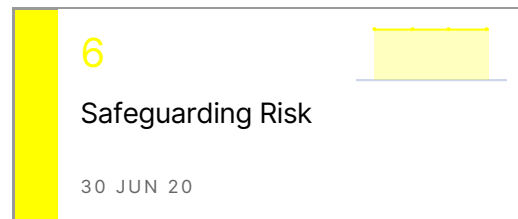
Short Description	Increased pressure on Children Services to manage increase in volume of referrals / cases of children with complex needs. This is in the context of budgets not being able to meet increase in costs to provide the necessary care and front-line staff being able to manage high volume and complex caseloads.
Risk Owner	Sally Jenkins
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Executive
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Social Services
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Aspirational People Theme: Resilient Communities (Social Care)
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient SRA 3. Supporting Health & Well-being of Citizens



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Pressure on the Delivery of Children Services	<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>The pressures deriving from Covid in terms of the quantum of work, the nature of the work alongside the impact on staff of the societal changes wrought by Covid are considerable. There is currently no real way to minimise this pressure. Attempts at mitigation are reliant on maintaining communication and minimising tasks but at core the current pressures are considerable and are likely to increase.</p>

Safeguarding Risk

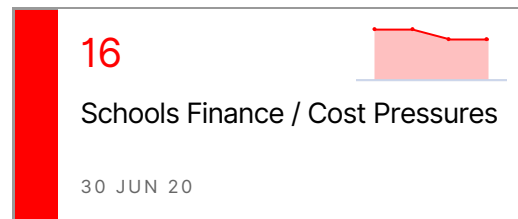
Short Description	To ensure the Council safeguards adults, children and carers as part of its statutory duty.
Risk Owner	Mary Ryan
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chief Education Officer ■ Chief Executive ■ Head of Adult and Community Services ■ Head of Children and Family Services ■ Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cabinet Member for Social Services
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme: Resilient Communities (Social Care)
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient ■ SRA 3. Supporting Health & Well-being of Citizens



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Safeguarding Risk	➔ Risk - Direction of Risk No Change to the risk score in Quarter 1.

Schools Finance / Cost Pressures

Short Description	In year cost pressures of schools are not met resulting in increased deficit budgets
Risk Owner	Sarah Morgan
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Education Officer Chief Executive
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Education and Skills Leader of the Council & Cabinet Member for Economic Growth & Investment
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme : Aspirational People
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 1. Skills, Education & Employment

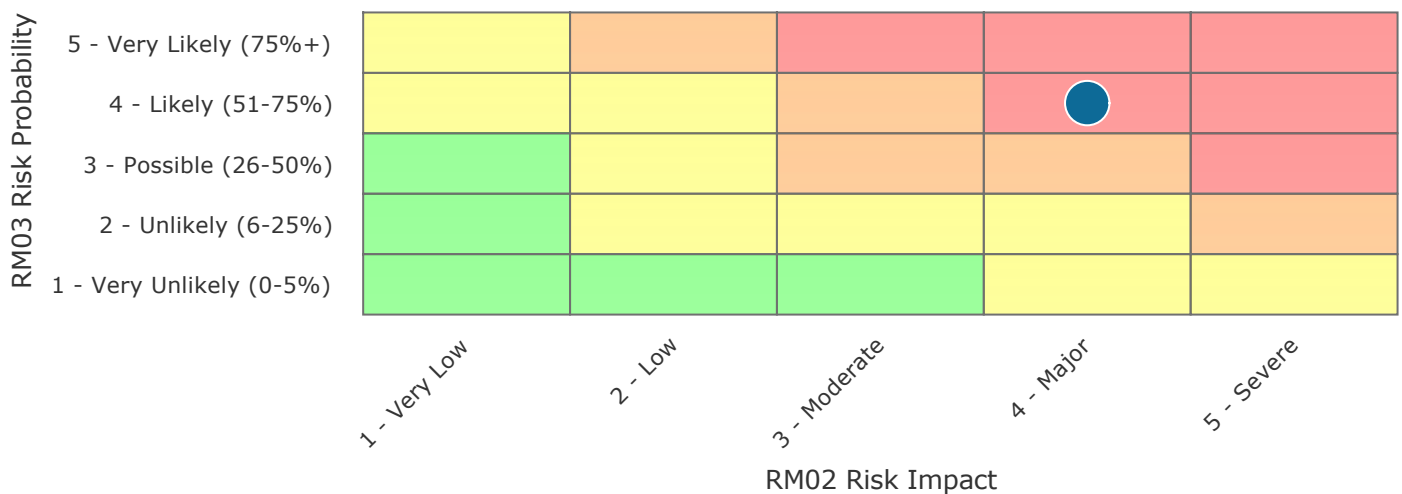


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Inherent Risk Score

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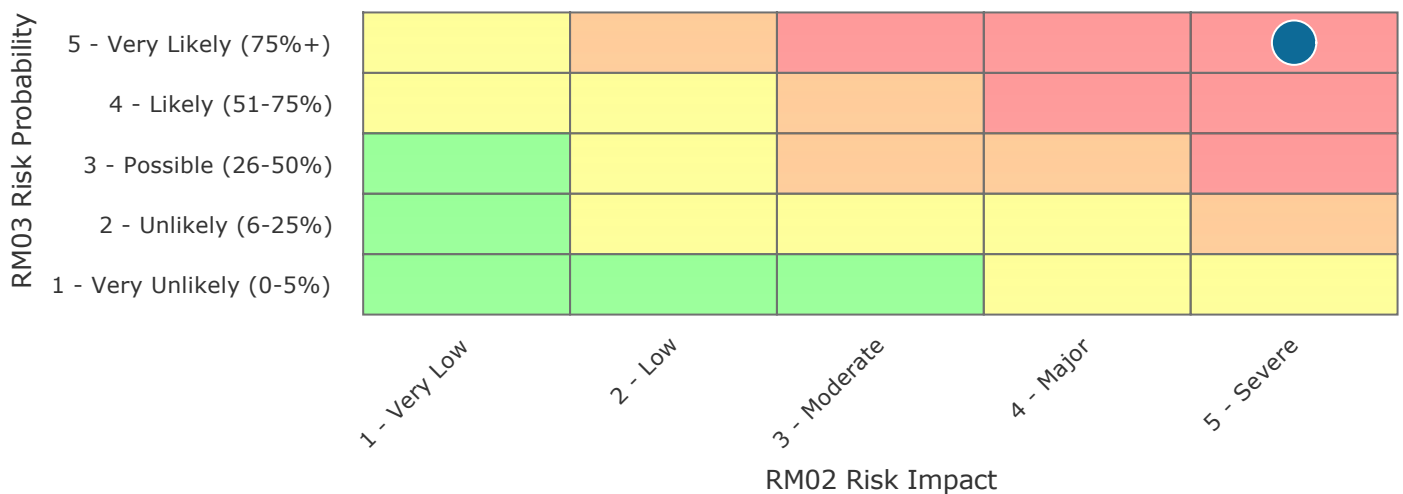
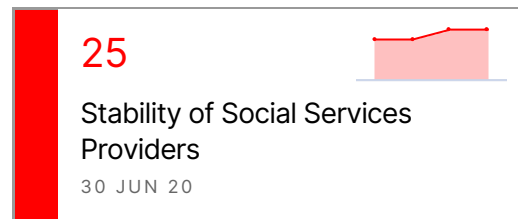
Target Risk Score



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Schools Finance / Cost Pressures →	<p>Risk - Direction of Risk</p> <p>Overall, schools are forecasting a collective overspend of £1.3 million in 2020/21. Most schools in a deficit position have presented savings but these may be delayed due to Covid-19. There are some unknowns linked to school expenditure in the forthcoming months and some school grants from Welsh Government have been withdrawn from schools to be diverted to Covid-19.</p>

Stability of Social Services Providers

Short Description	The Council requires support from external providers to deliver care packages for children and adults (residential / Non Residential). The current marketplace for external providers is volatile due to the increasing costs to provide care, maintain homes, staffing meeting legislative and regulatory requirements.
Risk Owner	Jenny Jenkins
Overseeing Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Adult and Community Services
Lead Cabinet Member(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member for Social Services
Linked Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theme: Resilient Communities (Social Care)
Linked Corporate Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBO 3. Healthy, Independent & Resilient SRA 3. Supporting Health & Well-being of Citizens



Direction of Risk	
DoR	Comment
Stability of Social Services Providers →	Risk - Direction of Risk There is no change in the direction of risk for this quarter.



Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14th October 2020

Subject Pay and Reward Policy 2020/21

Purpose Cabinet to consider the updated Pay and Reward Policy for 2020/21

Author Rhys Cornwall, Head of People and Business Change

Ward All

Summary The Localism Act 2011 required English and Welsh local authorities to produce a “pay policy statement”, initially for the financial year 2012-13, and then on an annual basis. The legislation outlined a number of statutory requirements which must be included in any pay policy statement.

The Pay and Reward Policy 2019/20 has been reviewed and two changes are proposed for the 2020/21 version; to remove the car block allowance for Chief Officers and to insert a clause regarding the restriction of re-employment for employees taking voluntary redundancy or settlement agreements from the Council.

Proposal Cabinet to approve the updated Pay and Reward Policy in order to meet the statutory requirement for a pay policy statement to be approved and published by Council on an annual basis.

Action by Chief Executive/Head of People and Business Change

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Chief Executive
- Head of Law and Regulation
- Head of Finance
- HR&OD Manager
- Trade unions

Signed

Background

The Localism Act 2011 required English and Welsh local authorities to produce a 'pay policy statement,' initially for the 2012-13 financial year, and then on an annual basis. Items which must be included in the statutory pay policy statement are as follows:

- A local authority's policy on the level and elements of remuneration for each chief officer
- A local authority's policy on the remuneration of its lowest-paid employees (together with its definition of 'lowest-paid employees' and its reasons for adopting that definition)
- A local authority's policy on the relationship between the remuneration of its chief officers and other officers
- A local authority's policy on other specific aspects of chief officers' remuneration: remuneration on recruitment, increases and additional to remuneration, use of performance-related pay and bonuses, termination payments, and transparency.

The Act also specifies that the pay policy statement:

- must be approved on an annual basis formally by the full Council meeting (the responsibility cannot be delegated to Cabinet or a sub-committee)
- can be amended in-year
- must be published on the authority's website (and in any other way the authority chooses)
- must be complied with when the authority sets the terms and conditions for a chief officer.

The Act requires an authority to have regard to any statutory guidance on the subject issued or approved by the Secretary of State or Welsh Ministers. The Welsh Government issued statutory guidance on "*Pay Accountability in Local Government in Wales*" in March 2012 and the Public Services Staff Commission published further supplementary guidance in December 2016.

Pay and Reward Policy

The Council recognises that, in the context of managing scarce public resources, remuneration at all levels needs to be adequate to secure and retain high quality employees dedicated to the service of the public; but at the same time needs to avoid being unnecessarily generous or otherwise excessive.

The Council's Pay and Reward Policy, initially approved in March 2012, was developed to meet the statutory requirements contained in the Localism Act 2011. However, in the spirit of transparency, the Council took the opportunity to take a wider view and include information relating to school based employees. Local authority schools are specifically excluded from the Localism Act's statutory requirements. However, as employees in community maintained and voluntary controlled schools are employees of the Council, reference has been made to school based employees within the Pay and Reward Policy. It is recognised that the pay decisions for these employees are delegated to school Governing Bodies by legislation and that each school is responsible for publishing its own Pay Policy. For the avoidance of doubt, the relevant school Pay Policies are the definitive version of policy for school based staff engaged by the governing body of the respective school.

Subject to approval by full Council, to meet the requirements of the Localism Act, this Pay and Reward Policy will be published on the Council's Website. In addition, in accordance with the provisions of Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2005, the Council's Annual Statement of Accounts will include a note setting out salary and remuneration information for Council posts where the full time equivalent salary is at least £60,000.

Updates since April 2019

The national employers and trade unions have agreed that with effect from 1st April 2020 a 2.75% pay award will be applied to all pay points for Chief Executives, Chief Officers and the NJC workforce. The pay award for teaching staff will apply from 1st September and the School Teachers Pay and Conditions Document (Wales) is out to consultation, with a publication date to be determined.

Car block allowance for Chief Officers

Chief Officers have provision in the policy to receive a block allowance for incurring business mileage in the course of undertaking their duties. They have the alternative option to claim through the HR and Payroll system, iTrent, and one Chief Officer has currently elected to do this. By removing the block allowance mileage incurred in order to undertake duties is accurately reimbursed and provides meaningful data to complement the wider workforce mileage undertaken and understand the journeys being taken by employees. Should a decision be taken to remove the block allowance, notice will need to be issued to the affected staff group and appropriate training provided to use the employee self-serve function to claim mileage expenses.

Restriction of re-employment

In the last five years 618 employees have chosen to return to the Council after terminating their employment. 67 of these employees chose to take voluntary redundancy with and without release of pension benefits at a significant cost to the Council. There is currently no restriction on re-employment within the Pay Policy. Other Councils across Wales have a range of different measures in place to restrict the employment of those staff who have volunteered for redundancy and/or early retirement. Of those who have responded to a request for information, 4 (including Newport) have limited restrictions, but the other 6 have variations of restrictions.

The proposed insertion recommends retaining the opportunity for compulsory redundant employees to return at any time due to the redundancy not being of their choosing, and that with the Council being the largest employer in the locality, refusing to re-employ could be detrimental to future employment opportunity. However, this report suggests that by introducing a 24-month restriction for those employees who have volunteered for redundancy, this gives sufficient time for newer delivery of services to have been embedded and gives greater opportunity for a more diverse workforce to be recruited.

Equally, those employees who have signed a settlement agreement to terminate their employment from the Council are recommended to be restricted on any return, whether on a contractual basis, as an agency worker or as a self-employed consultant providing services.

Consultation responses

The Council's recognised trade unions have been informed and consulted on the proposed changes. Responses have been received on the chief officer car block allowance removal from three trade unions who are in support of the proposal. Responses have been received from two trade unions on the restriction on re-employment proposal with broad support but requesting that exceptional circumstances can be applied based on the merits of each redundancy situation when a volunteer comes forward for the benefit of the wider pool in a compulsory situation.

The Gender Pay Gap

In accordance with the Equality Act (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017, the Council is required to publish its gender pay gap information on its website and upload them onto a national Government website by 31st March 2020. The results from the analysis are as follows:

We have 2,558 relevant employees (excluding schools) for the purpose of establishing the gender pay gap, of which 72.5% are women and 27.5% are men.

Improvements since last year have shown the median pay gap close from 3% to 0%, and from 2019 women and men are paid the same median hourly rate. Similarly, the gender pay gap when comparing the mean hourly rate has altered from 4.8% last year to 3.6% in 2019. Newport City Council has one of the smallest gender pay gaps from amongst local authorities in Wales and compares favourably to the national average of 17%. Our gender pay gap report is published on the Council's transparency page each year [here](#)

Our Mean pay gap

- Our average hourly rate for women is £13.43
- Our average hourly rate for men is £13.92
- Our mean pay gap between men and women is 3.6%. This means that, on average, a woman's hourly rate of pay is 3.6% lower than a man's.

Our median pay gap

- Our median hourly rate for women is £11.98
- Our median hourly rate for men is £11.98
- Our median pay gap between men and women is 0%. This means that the median (or midpoint) hourly rate for a woman is equal to that for a man.

Our bonus pay gap

- Following the implementation of Single Status Pay and Grading Arrangements in 2015, the Council no longer makes any bonus payments to either men or women.

Our pay quartiles

We must report the percentage of men and women in each pay quartile. Quartiles are created by listing the rates of pay for all employees from lowest to highest, before splitting that list into four equal sized groups and calculating the percentage of men and women in each quartile.

	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
LOWER	76%	24%	100%
LOWER MIDDLE	70%	30%	100%
UPPER MIDDLE	70%	30%	100%
UPPER	70%	30%	100%

Pay Relativities within the Council

The relationship between the rate of pay for the lowest paid Council employee and that of the Council's Chief Officers is determined by the processes used for determining pay and grading structures set out in the Pay and Reward Policy. The Council's lowest paid employee is paid on spinal column point 1 of the NJC for Local Government Workers.

As part of its commitment to pay transparency, and following the recommendations of the Hutton Review, the Council will publish information on pay relativities on an annual basis in the Pay and Reward Policy. This information for **2020-21** is as follows:

Multiple of Salary	Ratio
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiple between the annual salary of the lowest paid Council employee and the Chief Executive (full-time equivalent basis) as a ratio 	1 : 8:0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiple between the annual salary of the lowest paid Council employee and the average Chief Officer (full-time equivalent basis) as a ratio 	1 : 5:3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiple between median earning of Council employees and the Chief Executive (full-time equivalent basis) as a ratio 	1 : 4.4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiple between median earning of Council employees and the average Chief Officer (full-time equivalent basis) as a ratio 	1 : 2.4

Note:

- i) Column A provides the pay ratio as per the requirement of the Localism Act 2011
- ii) These figures exclude remuneration for appointments within organisations for which the Council provides a payroll service but is not the employer.
- iii) These figures exclude remuneration for joint appointments where the Council is not the employer

Financial Summary

There are no financial implications contained in the updated *Pay and Reward Policy*, as the policy confirms the current pay and reward arrangements in place in the Council.

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Failure to comply with statutory requirement to approve and publish a "pay policy statement" on an annual basis	H	L	Produced an updated <i>Pay and Reward Policy</i> which meets the statutory requirements and which is recommended for approval by Council	Chief Executive / Head of People and Business Change

* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

The Pay and Reward Policy forms a key part of the Council's People and Culture Strategy. The strategy underpins the Council's Corporate Plan and strategic objectives - how employees are rewarded for their contribution is directly linked to the delivery of the council's key aims. The updated Pay and Reward Policy will ensure, when approved, that the Council complies with the statutory requirement to publish a "pay policy statement" on an annual basis.

Options Available

The options available are as follows:

1. For Cabinet to agree to recommend the updated Pay and Reward Policy to full Council for approval.
2. For Cabinet not to agree to recommend the updated Pay and Reward Policy to full Council for approval.

Preferred Option and Why

For the Cabinet to agree to recommend the updated Pay and Reward Policy to full Council for approval in order to meet the statutory requirements for a 'pay policy statement' to be published on an annual basis.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The Council's Budget is based on the overall pay structures in place, as outlined in the updated *Pay and Reward Policy*. There are therefore no direct financial implications contained in the report.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

The Council has a statutory duty under Section 38 of the Localism Act 2011 to approve and publish its Pay Policy on an annual basis. The proposed Pay and Reward Policy has been prepared in accordance with the legislation and Welsh Government Guidance. The policy has to be approved by full Council on an annual basis, in order to comply with the statutory requirements, albeit that this process has been delayed this year due to the Covid-19 lock-down restrictions. Therefore, Cabinet will need to make a recommended to full Council to approve and adopt the final Pay and Reward Policy. This revised Policy has been updated to take account of national pay awards and includes two substantive changes since last year, to remove the block travel allowances for Chief Officers and to restrict the re-employment of staff who have taken voluntary redundancy or signed a settlement agreement for a period of 24 months following the termination of their employment (unless there are exceptional circumstances). Once adopted, the Pay and Reward Policy will need to be published and the Annual Statement of Accounts will also need to include details of the remuneration of individual Chief Officers, to comply with the requirements of the Audit (Wales) Regulations.

Staffing Implications: Comments of Head of People and Business Change

Author of report, comments contained within main body of the report.

Comments of Cabinet Member

Council previously approved the Pay and Reward Policy in April 2019. The updated policy reflects the current position in relation to pay arrangements for employees of the Council, including changes approved during the past 12 months. I have agreed that the updated policy be presented to the Cabinet for consideration, and subject to Cabinet's approval, be recommended to full Council.

Local issues

N/A

Scrutiny Committees

N/A

Equalities Impact Assessment

An FEIA has been undertaken which identifies areas of potential disadvantage amongst older female workers due to the increased likelihood of them taking voluntary redundancy due to there being far fewer male counterparts from within the workforce.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

N/A

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Pay and Reward Policy contributes to the well-being goals for a more equal Wales and a prosperous Wales. The policy demonstrates how employees are rewarded for their contribution to the organisations local and national priorities, and will ensure the Council complies with the statutory requirement to publish a “pay policy statement” on an annual basis.

The five ways of working have been applied when considering this proposal. The Council is required to publish a Pay Policy Statement each financial year and this updated policy meets this requirement. This policy provides a framework for decision making on pay and allows the Council to demonstrate its key approaches to pay and reward for employees, ensuring resources are managed effectively both in the short and longer term.

This updated policy outlines the Council's approach to pay and reward of its employees in the interests of openness and transparency, and is in place to prevent problems and issues occurring with any decisions made in relation to public sector pay. The policy also forms a key part of the Council's People and Culture Strategy. The strategy underpins the Council's Corporate Plan and strategic objectives - how employees are rewarded for their contribution is directly linked to the delivery of the council's key aims and objectives.

As part of this policy, the Council's intention is to continue to develop collaborative working on a planned and strategic basis with local authority partners and other public and third sector organisations. In addition, the policy provides the public with the Council's policy on all aspects of pay and reward, including senior posts and the lowest paid posts, explaining the relationship between remuneration for senior post holders and other groups.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

N/A

Consultation

As outlined within the report.

Background Papers

Pay and Reward Policy 2020/21

Fairness and Equality Impact Assessment – Pay and Reward Policy 2020/21

Dated:

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn

Introduction

Newport City Council recognises the importance of remuneration decisions that are appropriate, transparent, provide value for money and reward employees fairly for the work that they perform. This policy statement sets out the Council's key approaches to pay and reward for our employees.

Aims of Policy

To outline Newport City Council's approach to the pay and reward of its employees in the interests of openness and transparency.

Scope

To provide the public with the Council's policy on all aspects of pay and reward, including senior posts and the lowest paid posts, explaining the relationship between remuneration for senior post holders and other groups.

School Based Employees

Employees who are appointed and directly managed by Head teachers and/or Governing Bodies are not required to be included within the scope of Pay Policy Statements as the provisions in the Localism Act (2011) only apply to employees appointed and directly managed by the Council. This reflects the requirements contained within the Staffing of Maintained Schools (Wales) Regulations (2006) where school-based staff are considered to be employees of the Council, yet the appointment and management of this staff group is discharged to the Governing Body.

In the interests of consistency and transparency the pay related data set out within this Pay Policy Statement includes information relating to those who are appointed and managed by Head teachers/Governing Bodies. Schools are required to develop their own Pay Policies.

To be read in conjunction with

Annual Statement of Accounts 2019/20
Job Evaluation Scheme
School Teachers' Pay and Conditions Document/School Pay Policies
Market Supplement Guidance
Early Retirement and Redundancy Payments Guidance
Out of Hours/Additional Duties/Detriment Schemes
Travel and Subsistence Policy

Principles

This is Newport City Council's 2020/21 annual Pay and Reward Policy for the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021. This Pay and Reward Policy provides the framework for decision making on pay and in particular decision making on senior pay.

The Council recognises that there is public interest in public sector pay and therefore the importance of being transparent in its decisions relating to pay. It is recognised that senior posts in the Council are accountable for delivering the current strategic objectives of the organisation, including demonstrating value for money and the role that senior leadership plays in the quality of service delivery. The context of managing resources effectively and appropriately is of importance to the Council and transparency on pay is therefore appropriate to publish for public scrutiny.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 38 of the Localism Act 2011 and of the Revised Guidance issued by the Welsh Government in December 2015, Newport City Council is required to publish a Pay Policy Statement for each financial year detailing:

- a) The Council's definition of senior posts
- b) The Council's definition of lowest paid employees
- c) Reasons for adopting these definitions
- d) The relationship between the remuneration of senior posts and that of the lowest paid employees

In addition to this Pay and Reward Policy, remuneration reporting is included in the Council's Annual Statement of Accounts. The 2020/21 information can be found [here](#)

The Council's senior posts are defined as:

Chief Executive
Strategic Director – People
Strategic Director – Place
Chief Education Officer
Head of Finance (Section 151 Officer)
Head of Law and Regulation (Monitoring Officer)
Head of People and Business Change
Head of Children and Young People's Services
Head of Adult and Community Services
Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing
Head of City Services

1.0 Legislative Framework

1.1 General

In determining the pay and remuneration of all its employees, the Council will comply with all relevant employment legislation. This includes the Equality Act (2010), Part Time Employment (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations (2000), the Agency Workers Regulations (2010), Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations (2006) where relevant, and the National Minimum Wage Act (1998).

With regards to Equal Pay requirements contained within the Equality Act, the Council aims to ensure that there is no pay discrimination within its pay structures and that pay differentials can be objectively justified using equality proofed job evaluation mechanisms which directly relate salaries to the requirements, demands and responsibilities of the role.

1.2 Pay in schools

Employees who are appointed and directly managed by Head teachers and/or Governing Bodies are not required to be included within the scope of Pay Policy Statements as the provisions in the Localism Act (2011) only apply to employees appointed and directly managed by the Council. This reflects the requirements contained within the Staffing of Maintained Schools (Wales) Regulations (2006) where school-based staff are considered to be employees of the Council, yet the appointment and management of this staff group is discharged to the Governing Body.

In the interests of consistency and transparency the pay related data set out within this Pay Policy Statement includes information relating to those who are appointed and managed by Head teachers/Governing Bodies. Schools are required to develop their own Pay Policies.

2.0 Responsibility for Pay Decisions

2.1 Responsibility for the Approval of the Pay and Reward Policy

The Council's Pay and Reward Policy incorporates the statutory provisions of the Localism Act (2011) in relation to pay policy statements. Approval of this statement and of any amendments to it is therefore a matter for full Council and cannot be delegated to any sub-committee.

2.2 Responsibility for Council Pay Structure and Employment Terms and Conditions

As per the Council's constitution, overall responsibility for Council policy in relation to pay and grading structures, and employment terms and conditions rests with the Cabinet, with specific policy decisions delegated to the Cabinet Member for Community and Resources.

The exception to this is the matter of senior pay structures, where any proposed changes are a matter for full Council.

2.3 Delegated Authority

Managers should be aware of their delegated levels of authority. Delegations for decisions on pay cannot be further delegated below these levels:

Decision	Delegated level of Authority
Salary packages above £100,000 per year	Full Council
Starting pay above grade minimum for the Chief Executive, Strategic Directors and Heads of Service	Appointments Committee
Market Supplement for the Chief Executive, Strategic Directors and Heads of Service	Appointments Committee
Performance related pay increases for the Chief Executive	Leader and Deputy Leader of the Council in consultation with the Head of People and Business Change
Performance related pay increases for the Strategic Directors	Leader, Deputy Leader and Chief Executive in consultation with the Head of People and Business Change
Pay progression through Head of Service grade	Strategic Directors in consultation with the Head of People and Business Change
Starting pay above grade minimum for all grades below Head of Service	Head of Service in consultation with Human Resources
Market Supplement for posts below Head of Service	Head of Service in consultation with the Head of Law and Regulation, Head of Finance and Head of People and Business Change
Pay progression through all grades below Head of Service	Head of Service in consultation with Human Resources
Additional duties payments below Head of Service	Head of Service in consultation with Human Resources
Salary detriment	Head of Service*
Early release of pension	Head of Service*
Planned overtime payments	Head of Service

Decisions marked with * are subject to a formal business case and consultation with the Head of Law and Regulation, Head of Finance and Head of People and Business Change. Any dispute will be determined by a Strategic Director.

The Head of People and Business Change is responsible for ensuring that the Council's Job Evaluation Scheme (where applicable) and pay processes have been applied. Human Resources is responsible for overseeing any decision on pay to ensure that they are made in accordance with the delegated authority levels and are compliant with the terms of the Pay and Reward Policy.

3.0 Terms and Conditions of Service

The Council's employees are employed on a number of different terms and conditions dependent on the role that they fulfil:

Employee Group	Terms and Conditions
Chief Executive	Joint National Council for Chief Executives terms and conditions except for pay which is determined by a local performance related pay arrangement
Strategic Directors and Heads of Service	Joint National Council for Chief Officers' terms and conditions. Strategic Director pay is determined by a local performance related pay arrangement, Head of Service pay is subject to annual incremental movement through the grade
School Teachers	Head, Deputy, Assistant Head teachers and all other classroom teachers employed directly by the Council (as opposed to those employed by the Governing Body of a voluntary aided school) are paid in accordance with the School Teachers' Pay and Conditions Document (STPCD).
School Improvement Professionals and Education Psychologists	The Soulbury Committee determine pay arrangements and National Joint Council for Local Government Service Employees terms and conditions apply for all other contractual entitlements
All other employees (including school-based staff other than teachers)	National Joint Council for Local Government Service Employees apply, supplemented by the Newport City Council Single Status Pay and Grading arrangements

4.0 National pay bargaining arrangements

The Council uses nationally negotiated pay spines for the relevant groups of employees as the basis for its local pay structures. The Council remains committed to adherence with national pay bargaining in respect of the national pay spines and any increases negotiated in the pay spine.

Employees on all terms and conditions will receive a pay award where this is negotiated nationally by the relevant negotiating committee.

5.0 Process for grading posts

The Council utilises the Newport City Council Job Evaluation scheme as the basis for its local grading structure. This determines the salaries of the majority of employees including non-teaching staff in schools. The pay and grading structure was agreed through a collective agreement with the recognised trade unions and implemented with effect from 1st April 2015.

The pay grade of posts on Soulbury and Teachers' pay will be determined in accordance with the national and local agreed terms.

The pay grade of JNC posts is through the Hay job evaluation scheme.

6.0 Senior Management Remuneration

For the purpose of the Council's Pay and Reward Policy, senior management means 'Chief Officers' as defined within Section 43 of the Localism Act (2011). The posts within the Council's structure identified by the statutory definition are set out below:

- Chief Executive
- Strategic Director – People
- Strategic Director – Place
- Chief Education Officer
- Head of Children and Young People's Services
- Head of Adult and Community Services
- Head of Law and Regulation
- Head of Finance
- Head of People and Business Change
- Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing
- Head of City Services

The current salary ranges for these posts can be found in Appendix B.

6.1 Recruitment and appointment of Chief Officers

The Council's policy and procedures with regard to the recruitment of chief officers is set out within the Officer Employment Procedure Rules as set out in Part 4 of the Council's Constitution. When recruiting to all posts the Council will take full and proper account of its own Recruitment Policy and Procedures, Job Security and Diversity Policies. The determination of the remuneration to be offered to any newly appointed chief officer will be in accordance with the pay structure and relevant policies in place at the time of recruitment.

Where the Council remains unable to recruit chief officers under a contract of employment, or there is a need for interim support to provide cover for a vacant substantive chief officer post, the Council will, where necessary, consider and utilise engaging individuals under 'contracts for service'. These will be sourced through a relevant procurement process ensuring the Council is able to demonstrate the maximum value for money benefits from competition in securing the relevant service. The Council does not currently have any chief officers engaged under such arrangements. Any substantive chief officer appointment made under a contract for service is subject to the approval of full Council in accordance with the provisions of the Council's Constitution.

6.2 The role of the Chief Executive

The Chief Executive is the senior officer who leads and takes responsibility of the organisation. The organisation has a turnover of £275m and is responsible for a wide range of services employing some 5500 staff.

The role of the Chief Executive is a full time and permanent appointment. Post holders are selected on merit, against objective criteria, following public advertisement. They are appointed by the Council's Appointments Committee. As head of the paid service, the Chief Executive works closely with elected members to deliver Newport's corporate plan.

The Chief Executive routinely works evenings as well as the standard Monday to Friday business week. The Chief Executive also heads the 'on call' arrangements particularly to cover emergency planning requirements.

6.3 Chief Executive Pay

The salary for the Chief Executive is set out in Appendix B, and the Chief Executive may receive additional payments for any of the elections where they are the Returning Officer.

Details of the Chief Executive's pay, including any additional payments are published on page 109 of the annual accounts of the Council and can be accessed [here](#)

The Chief Executive is a member of the LGPS pension scheme and details are disclosed in the remuneration report. There have been no increases or enhancements to the pension outside of standard arrangements.

The notice period for the role is 3 months.

6.4 Proposals to change the Chief Executive's salary

Where the Council proposes to change the Chief Executive's salary level and the proposed change is not commensurate with a change to the salaries of the authority's other employees, it will consult the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales (IRPW) about the proposed change. The Council will provide the IRPW with all relevant information regarding its proposed change and will have due regard to any IRPW recommendations on the proposals.

The Council is required to declare whether or not any referrals have been made to the IRPW. To date there have been no referrals made to the IRPW regarding any aspects of the Chief Executive's salary in the Council's Pay and Reward Policy.

The Council will have regard to any recommendation received from the IRPW when performing its functions under section 38 or 39 of the Localism Act 2011. This may include any recommendations from the IRPW in relation to a policy within the Council's Pay and Reward Policy regarding severance packages.

6.5 Joint Appointments

The Council's intention is to continue to develop collaborative working on a planned and strategic basis with local authority partners and also with other public sector organisations. Therefore, when senior vacancies arise, including at Chief Officer level, the views of elected Members will be sought as to whether consideration of a joint appointment would be appropriate. If Members are supportive, discussions will take place with partners and neighbouring authorities to determine whether the posts can be reconfigured as a joint appointment, instead of automatically being filled on a like for like basis.

If a decision is made to progress with a joint appointment, both parties will need to reach agreement on the salary and overall remuneration package for the post, and the proportion to this which each party will pay. Where the Council will be the employer of the joint appointee, the determination of salary and other pay arrangements will be in accordance with this Pay and Reward Policy.

Any joint appointments at Chief Officer level will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Officer Employment Procedure Rules contained in the Council's Constitution.

7.0 Pay Relativities within the Council

The relationship between the rate of pay for the lowest paid Council employee and that of the Council's Chief Officers is determined by the processes used for determining pay and grading structures as set out in this Pay and Reward Policy. A copy of the Council's grades for NJC posts is published on the external webpage [here](#).

The lowest paid persons employed under a contract of employment with the Council are employed at spinal column point 1 of the National Joint Council pay spine for Local Government Services which is £9.25 per hour with a pay supplement of 0.05p per hour to match the foundation living wage hourly rate of £9.30 per hour.

The Council employs Apprentices (and other trainees) who are not included within the definite of lowest paid employees as they are not employed under Contracts of Employment.

The relationship between the rate of pay for the lowest paid employees and the Council's Chief Officers is regulated by the processes used for determining pay and grading structures as set out in this Pay and Reward Policy.

The salary utilised for the Chief Officer calculations of all the pay multiple data is £127,411.

As part of its commitment to pay transparency and following the recommendations of the Hutton "Review of Fair Pay in the Public Sector" (2011), the Council will publish information on pay relativities on an annual basis. The information for 2019/20 is as follows:

Multiple of Salary	Ratio
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiple between the annual salary of the lowest paid Council employee and the Chief Executive (full-time equivalent basis) as a ratio 	1 : 8:0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiple between the annual salary of the lowest paid Council employee and the average Chief Officer (full-time equivalent basis) as a ratio 	1 : 4:5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiple between median earning of Council employees and the Chief Executive (full-time equivalent basis) as a ratio 	1 : 4:4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the multiple between median earning of Council employees and the average Chief Officer (full-time equivalent basis) as a ratio 	1 : 2:4

Note:

- Column A provides the pay ratio as per the requirement of the Localism Act 2011
- These figures exclude remuneration for appointments within organisations for which the Council provides a payroll service but is not the employer.
- These figures exclude remuneration for joint appointments where the Council is not the employer

In relation to the gender pay gap, the Council's Gender Pay Gap 2019 report outlines the gender pay gap between men and women in the Council. As at April 2019 the Council had a mean gender pay gap of 3.6% and a median gender pay gap of 0%. There is no bonus paid to any employee, therefore no bonus gender pay gap exists, and our quartiles are as follows:

	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
LOWER	76%	24%	100%
LOWER MIDDLE	70%	30%	100%
UPPER MIDDLE	70%	30%	100%
UPPER	70%	30%	100%

8.0 Starting Pay

New appointments will normally be made at the minimum of the relevant grade for the post. Under exceptional circumstances, and where there are compelling and evidenced reasons to support the decision, a new employee may be appointed to a higher increment. Exceptional reasons may include the need to secure the best candidate and/or having regard to the knowledge, skills and competencies of the individual as well as their current and previous salary levels.

All requests to appoint above the minimum of the grade must be agreed by the relevant Head of Service in consultation with their HR&OD Business Partner before any salary offer is made to the candidate. In the case of Chief Officers all requests to appoint above the minimum of the grade must be agreed by the relevant Appointments Committee of the Council.

In addition, all salary packages for Chief Officers with a value of £100,000 or more must be approved by the full Council. The salary package will include salary, performance related pay, fees or allowances and any benefits in kind.

9.0 Annual Pay Progression arrangements

Pay structures for the all employee groups are attached at the appendices as follows:

Appendix A: NCC NJC Salary Structure with Effect from 1 April 2019 (Applicable to National Joint Council for Local Government Employees)

Appendix B: Chief Officer Pay Scales

Appendix C: Soulbury Pay Scale

Appendix D: School Teachers' (Qualified and Unqualified) Pay Ranges and Leadership Group Pay Spines

The pay progression arrangements for the relevant employee groups are outlined below.

9.1 NJC for Local Government Employees

Increments will be paid on 1st April each year until the maximum of the level is reached subject to the following:

(i) In exceptional circumstances, increments may be accelerated within the grade at the discretion of the authority on the grounds of special merit or ability, subject to the maximum of the level not being exceeded in accordance with Head of Service delegation. This will only occur after careful consideration of equal pay requirements and consultation with Human Resources.

(ii) Employees with less than six months' service in the grade by 1st April shall be granted their first increment six months from the actual date of their appointment, promotion or re-grading. All future increments will then be paid on 1 April.

NB: Any action under (i) or (ii) shall not interrupt the payment of subsequent increments on 1 April.

9.2 Chief Officers – Chief Executive and Strategic Directors

The Chief Executive and Strategic Directors will not be paid any annual increment. Any progression within these salary ranges will be based solely on performance in accordance with the agreed performance related pay arrangements.

9.3 Chief Officers – Heads of Service

Increments will be paid to Heads of Service on 1 April each year until the maximum of the level is reached subject to the following:

(i) In exceptional circumstances, increments may be accelerated within the grade at the discretion of the authority on the grounds of special merit or ability, subject to the maximum of the level not being exceeded in accordance with Head of Service delegation. This will only occur after careful consideration of equal pay requirements and consultation with Human Resources.

(ii) Employees with less than six months' service in the grade by 1 April shall be granted their first increment six months from the actual date of their appointment, promotion or re-grading. All future increments will then be paid on 1 April.

NB: Any action under (i) or (ii) shall not interrupt the payment of subsequent increments on 1 April.

9.4 Employees on Soulbury salary scales

Increments will be paid on 1 September each year until the maximum of the level is reached subject to the following:

(i) In exceptional circumstances, increments may be accelerated within the grade at the discretion of the authority on the grounds of special merit or ability, subject to the maximum of the level not being exceeded in accordance with Head of Service delegation. This will only occur after careful consideration of equal pay requirements and consultation with Human Resources

(ii) Employees with less than six months' service in the grade by 1 September shall be granted their first increment six months from the actual date of their appointment, promotion or re-grading. All future increments will then be paid on 1 September.

(iii) Structured Professional Assessment points will be paid in accordance with the provisions of the Soulbury Committee and the Council's Soulbury Guidance note.

The small group of employees who remain subject to the local agreement reached in June 2005 for employees within school improvement posts are employed on 'spot points' and are therefore not entitled to receive annual increments.

9.5 Withholding an increment

For all employees in posts subject to incremental progression, an increment may be withheld due to poor performance. This will only apply where formal capability procedures are being followed in accordance with the Council's Capability Policy. Any increment withheld may be paid subsequently if the employee's performance improves.

9.6 Teachers and School Leaders

Progression for teachers paid on the main or upper pay ranges will be in accordance with the provisions of the STPCD (Wales) 2019; any pay movement, where awarded, applies from 1 September each year. Teachers employed on the Leadership spine (Head Teachers, Deputies and Assistant Head Teachers) are eligible to progress within the pay range for their post on 1 September each year until the maximum point is reached. Progression is subject to meeting the requirements for movement set out in the STPCD (Wales) 2019.

10.0 Pay on Promotion or Transfer

10.1 Move to a new post at the same level

Where an employee moves to a new permanent post at the same level, they will normally be appointed on the same salary point and retain the incremental date (where this is relevant) from their original post.

10.2 Pay on promotion

Where an employee receives a promotion, they will normally be appointed on the minimum point for the new post subject to them receiving a minimum of one increment above their current spinal point in their pre-promotion post.

All requests to appoint above the minimum of the level must be agreed by the relevant Head of Service, in consultation with their HR&OD Business Partner before any salary offer is made.

In the case of Chief Officers all requests to appoint above the minimum of the grade must be agreed by the relevant Appointments Committee of the Council.

11.0 Allowances: Overtime, Bank Holiday Working, Night Work, Standby

Employees on all terms and conditions, other than Chief Officers and teachers, may be paid allowances, where appropriate, in accordance with the relevant provisions of their terms and conditions of employment as supplemented by local agreement.

Chief Officers and teachers are not eligible for such allowances but are expected to undertake duties outside their contractual hours and working patterns as is commensurate with their salary level without additional payment.

12.0 Additional Payments – All Employees

Employees on all terms and conditions may be eligible for the following additional payments unless otherwise stated:

12.1 Additional Duties Scheme

There may be occasions when an employee is asked to carry out additional duties at a higher level to those of their substantive post for a period of time. In such circumstances an additional payment may be made in line with the Council's Additional Duties Scheme, which can be found [here](#).

N.B. Under the School Teachers' Pay and Conditions Document (Wales) 2019, there are no provisions which allow for the payment of honoraria to teachers.

12.2 Professional Fees

The Council does not pay or reimburse professional/registration fees.

12.3 Market Supplements

Within a diverse workforce encompassing highly skilled professional and technical roles the Council recognises there may be occasions where market forces produce a situation where, in exceptional circumstances, the Council may offer an additional temporary supplement to the pay of a post.

The Council has a Market Supplement Scheme for Local Government Service employees to ensure that requirement for any market pay supplements is objectively justified. With the exception of teachers, the Scheme may apply to other posts within the council.

Supplements are subject to regular review and can be withdrawn where no longer considered justifiable.

12.4 Additional Payments under the STPCD (Wales) 2019

The STPCD (Wales) 2019 makes provision for the following additional allowances/payments for teachers, subject to the necessary criteria being met:

- Teaching and Learning Responsibility Allowances
- Special Educational Need Allowances
- Recruitment or Retention Incentives and Benefits
- Payments for participation in continuing professional development undertaken outside the school day, out-of-school hours learning activities, activities relating to the provision of initial teaching training and / or additional responsibilities and activities
- learning activities

Where the Council has centrally employed teaching staff, it may make use of the above allowances, subject to meeting the relevant provisions of the STPCD (Wales) 2019.

12.5 Travel and Subsistence Expenses

The Council's Travel and Subsistence Policy seeks to ensure that no employees will be financially disadvantaged whilst undertaking duties which take them from their normal place of work. Employees will be reimbursed additional travelling or subsistence expenses incurred in the course of their work in accordance with this policy, subject to evidence of expenditure being produced. Details of the current rates for travelling and subsistence expenses can be found [here](#).

13.0 Returning Officer

The Council has agreed that the Chief Executive undertakes the role of Returning Officer in respect of local and national elections.

The Returning Officer is an officer of the City Council who is appointed under the Representation of the People Act 1983. Whilst appointed by the Council, the role of the Returning Officer is one which involves and incurs personal responsibility and accountability and is statutorily separate from their duties as an employee of the Council. As Returning Officer, they are paid a separate allowance for each election for which they are responsible.

Other Council staff may undertake duties on behalf of the Returning Officer, e.g. polling clerks, count supervisors, etc. They will receive separate payments for these duties based on their role in any election process.

14.0 Employee Benefits

In addition to an employee's salary, the Council is able to offer a comprehensive range of benefits designed to enhance the work / life balance of our employees. The current benefits include:

- the Local Government/Teachers' Pension Schemes as applicable
- generous annual leave entitlements in addition to bank holiday entitlement
- The option to purchase up to one week of additional annual leave
- learning and development opportunities
- flexible working arrangements
- employee wellbeing schemes, such as counselling
- childcare vouchers
- cycle-to-work scheme
- car lease scheme
- technology purchase scheme
- discounted gym and leisure membership
- use of the Vectis card scheme to provide retail discounts
- access to financial support and advice
- pay advance facility
- advance loans for sustainable rail and bus travel

15.0 Detriment Arrangements

15.1 All employees except Teaching staff

The Council has a non-contractual Detriment Scheme for those employees whose posts are downgraded as a consequence of implementing structural change. This can be found on the Council's Intranet. Detriment arrangements will not apply where the move to a lower graded post is voluntary.

15.2 Teaching Staff

There are specific statutory arrangements in place for teachers whose posts are downgraded as a result of implementing structural change or because of the implementation of school reorganisations. These provisions are outlined in the STPCD (Wales) 2019.

16.0 Termination of Employment

16.1 Payments on Termination

Where an employee's employment is brought to an end on grounds of redundancy or early retirement, they will receive payment on termination of their employment in accordance with the Council's Redundancy Payments and Early Retirement Guidance and discretions relating to the Local Government Pension Scheme policy. This guidance sets out the Council's approach to statutory and discretionary payments on termination of employment of all employees, prior to reaching normal retirement age. It includes the Council's discretions in accordance with the following statutory regulations:

- The Local Government (Early Termination of Employment) (Discretionary Compensation) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007, The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions & Savings) Regulations 2014
- The Teachers' Pension Scheme Regulations 2010 and Teachers (Compensation for Redundancy and Premature Retirement) Regulations.

Chief Officer severance packages above £100,000 must be agreed by full Council. The severance/redundancy package includes any redundancy payment, contractual notice period and full cost of early release of pension (as required under Regulation 68 (2) of the Local Government Pension Scheme).

Payments to the Chief Executive falling outside these provisions or the relevant periods of contractual notice shall be subject to a formal decision made by the Leader and Deputy Leader.

Other payments to other Chief Officers falling outside these provisions or the relevant periods of contractual notice shall be subject to a formal decision made by the Leader and the Cabinet Member for Community and Resources.

16.2 Re-employment following termination

The Council will not re-employ ex-employees who have been made voluntarily redundant (or left in the "efficient exercise of the service") until a period of 24 months from their leaving date has expired. The same restriction will apply in respect of the placement of such ex-employees via employment agencies or as self-employed consultants under a contract for services. For the avoidance of doubt this restriction does not apply to

employees who were made compulsory redundant. Where a former employee is re-employed at Chief Officer level, the appointment will be subject to the approval of full Council in accordance with the provisions of the Council's constitution.

The Council will not re-employ staff whose termination of employment is covered by a Settlement Agreement or COT3. The same restriction will apply in respect of the placement of such ex-employees via Employment Agencies or as self-employed consultants under a contract for services. Delegated authority will be given to the Chief Executive, Strategic Directors (for posts in their respective services), Head of People and Business Change and the Head of Law and Regulation to consider any pre or post termination requests to waive this policy provision on a case by case basis. A number of factors will be relevant in considering requests to waive this policy provision including, financial, working relationships and trust and confidence (this is not an exhaustive list). In the event that a request to waive is agreed, ex-employees will not be able to recommence employment with the Council (after an open advertisement and successful outcome from a recruitment and selection process) until a period of time has elapsed that is equal in length to the number of weeks' pay their compensation payment equates to.

17.0 Confidentiality

The application of this Pay and Reward Policy will be undertaken in an open and transparent way but the salary details of individual members of staff shall remain confidential. Where the Council is required to publish salary information in accordance with the provisions of the Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2005, this information is published on an anonymised basis due to the requirements of the current Data Protection Act.

18.0 Workforce Information

It is recognised that accurate workforce data is critical to the management of the Council's most valuable and costly resource, its employees, and to the implementation of this Pay and Reward Policy. People and Business Change will be responsible for analysing the data that is currently collected in order to inform any future proposed changes to this policy/related policy and in order to fully understand the financial context.

19.0 Partnership with Trades Unions

The Council will endeavour to maintain the joint working approach that it has developed with its recognised Trade Unions and will continue to work closely with them on pay related matters. There has been consultation with representatives of the recognised Trade Unions during the development of this Pay and Reward Policy. Collective bargaining processes will be followed as appropriate for any proposed changes to pay and/or allowances.

20.0 Publication

Following approval by the full Council, and in accordance with the requirements of the Localism Act, this Pay and Reward Policy will be published on the Council's Website.

In addition, for posts where the full-time equivalent salary is at least £60,000, in accordance with the provisions of Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2005, the Council's Annual Statement of Accounts will include a note setting out:

- the total amount of salary, fees or allowances paid to or receivable by the postholder in the current and previous year
- any bonuses so paid or receivable by the postholder in the current and previous year
- any sums payable by way of expenses allowance that are chargeable to UK income tax
- any compensation for loss of employment and any other payments connected with termination
- any benefits received that do not fall within the above.

21.0 Policy Review

This Pay and Reward Policy outlines the current position in respect of pay and reward within the Council. It will be reviewed and reported to Council on an annual basis to ensure it meets the principles of fairness, equality, accountability and value for money for the authority and its residents.

This Pay and Reward Policy is updated and approved by Council on an annual basis. This statement will come into immediate effect once fully endorsed by Council at its meeting in October 2020.

Created By:	Rachael Davies
Date Created:	February 2020
Reviewed By:	Rachael Davies
Date Reviewed:	28/02/2020
Current Version:	e.g. February 2018

Document Control

Version	Date	Author	Notes/Changes
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Appendix A: **NJC FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKERS SALARY RATES**
1 APRIL 2020

Spinal Column Point	Annual Salary £	Monthly Salary £	Weekly Salary £	Hourly Rate (37) £		
1	17842	1486.79	342.17	9.2477	Grade 1	
2	18198	1516.50	349.00	9.4325	(210-253)	
3	18562	1546.52	355.98	9.6210		Grade 2
4	18933	1577.73	370.36	9.8133		(254-297)
5	19312	1609.32	370.36	10.0098	Grade 3	
6	19698	1641.52	377.77	10.2101	(298-341)	
7	20092	1674.31	385.32	10.4141		
8	20493	1707.79	393.02	10.6223		Grade 4
9	20903	1741.96	400.89	10.8348		(342-397)
10	21322	1776.81	408.91	11.0515		
11	21748	1812.34	417.09	11.2726		
12	22183	1848.56	425.42	11.4978		
13	22627	1885.55	433.93	11.72.79		
14	23080	1923.31	442.62	11.9628	Grade 5	
15	23541	1961.75	451.47	12.2019	(398-453)	
16	24012	2000.97	460.50	12.4458		
17	24491	2040.96	469.70	12.6946		
18	24982	2081.80	479.10	12.9486		
19	25481	2123.41	488.67	13.2074		
20	25991	2165.88	498.45	13.4716		Grade 6
21	26511	2209.21	508.42	13.7411		(454-509)
22	27041	2253.39	518.59	14.0159		
23	27741	2311.79	532.03	14.3791		
24	28672	2389.37	549.88	14.8616	Grade 7	
25	29577	2464.72	567.22	15.3303	(510-565)	
26	30451	2537.58	583.99	15.7835		
27	31346	2612.16	601.15	16.2474		
28	32234	2686.14	618.18	16.7075		Grade 8
29	32910	2742.48	631.15	17.0580		(566-621)
30	33782	2815.18	647.87	17.5101		
31	34728	2894.04	666.02	18.0006		
32	35745	2978.72	685.51	18.5274	Grade 9	
33	36922	3076.85	708.09	19.1377	(622-677)	
34	37890	3157.51,	726.66	19.639494		
35	38890	3240.82	745.83	20.1576		
36	39880	3323.36	764.83	20.6710		Grade 10
37	40876	3406.33	783.92	21.1871		(678-743)
38	41881	3490.08	803.19	21.7079		
39	42821	3568.42	821.22	22.1952	Grade 11	

40	43857	3654.73	841.09	22.7321	(744-809)	
41	44863	3738.56	860.38	23.2535		
42	45859	3821.62	879.49	23.7701		Grade 12
43	46845	3903.73	898.39	24.2808		(810-875)
44	48014	4001.17	920.81	24.8869		
45	49220	4101.69	943.95	25.5121	Grade 13	
46	50453	4204.44	967.60	26.1512	(876-941)	
47	51709	4309.08	991.68	26.8020		
48	53002	4416.79	1016.46	26.4720		Grade 14
49	54323	4526.91	1041.81	28.1569		(942-1007)
50	55685	4640.45	1067.94	28.8631		
51	57079	4756.55	1094.66	29.5853	Grade 15	
52	58504	4875.32	1121.99	30.3240	(1008+)	
53	59961	4996.73	1149.93	31.0792		

Appendix B: CHIEF OFFICER SALARY RATES – 1 APRIL 2020

JOB TITLE	GRADE	SCALE	ANNUAL SALARY £
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	MD01	001	127,411
		002	133,881
		003	140,352
		004	146,824
STRATEGIC DIRECTORS	CD01	001	106,993
		002	110,954
		003	112,667
		004	116,547
HEADS OF SERVICE	HDS01	001	78,937
		002	80,914
		003	82,933
		004	85,001

Appendix C: SOULBURY SALARY RATES – 1 SEPTEMBER 2020

i) EDUCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT PROFESSIONALS (EIPs)

SPINE POINT	SALARY FROM 1.9.20	SPINE POINT	SALARY FROM 1.9.20
1	36,419	26	67,257
2	37,723	27	68,419
3	38,955	28	69,597
4	40,203	29	70,777
5	41,443	30	71,956
6	42,684	31	73,124
7	43,998	32	74,311
8	45,243*	33	75,498
9	46,705	34	76,714
10	48,009	35	77,927
11	49,295	36	79,174
12	50,541	37	80,402
13	51,951**	38	81,642
14	53,209	39	82,866
15	54,598	40	84,089
16	55,854	41	85,318
17	57,114	42	86,546
18	58,350	43	87,773
19	59,625	44	89,006
20	60,283***	45	90,236
21	61,549	46	91,468
22	62,653	47	92,705
23	63,867	48	93,930****
24	64,956	49	95,160****
25	66,121	50	96,392****

NOTES:

Salary scales to consist of not more than four consecutive points, based on the duties and responsibilities attaching to posts and the need to recruit and motivate employees.

* normal minimum point for EIP undertaking the full range of duties at this level

** normal minimum point for senior EIP undertaking the full range of duties at this level

*** normal minimum point for leading EIP undertaking the full range of duties at this level

**** extension to range to accommodate structured professional assessments.

ii) EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS - SCALE A	
SPIKE POINT	SALARY FROM 1.9.20
1	38,197
2	40,136
3	42,075
4	44,012
5	45,951
6	47,889
7	49,714
8	51,538
9	53,247*
10	54,959*
11	56,554*

NOTE:

*The 11-point scale A provides for up to 3 additional SPA points to be added to the post holder entitlement on the appropriate 6-point range

ii) SENIOR EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS

SENIOR AND PRINCIPAL EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS (B) SALARY RANGE			
SPIKE POINT	SALARY FROM 1.9.20	SPIKE POINT	SALARY FROM 1.9.20
1	47,889	10	60,880
2	49,714	11	62,090
3	51,538*	12	63,233
4	53,247	13	64,577
5	54,959	14	65,790**
6	56,554	15	67,061**
7	57,209	16	68,318**
8	58,433	17	69,585**
9	59,646	18	70,850**

NOTES:

Salary scales to consist of not more than four consecutive points, based on the duties and responsibilities attaching to posts and the need to recruit, retain and motivate employees.

* Normal minimum point for the principal educational psychologist undertaking the full range of duties at this level

** Extension to range to accommodate discretionary scale points and structured professional assessments

Appendix D: TEACHERS' SALARY RATES – 1 SEPTEMBER 2019

Set out below are teachers' pay scales from 1 September 2019 for Wales. This will be amended upon receipt of confirmation for September 2020 pay scales.

i) TEACHER PAY RANGES

QUALIFIED TEACHERS – pay rate from 1/9/19 – 31/8/20	WALES	UNQUALIFIED TEACHERS – pay rate from 1/9/19 – 31/8/20	WALES
MAIN RANGE	£ p.a.		£ p.a.
Minimum	24,096	Minimum	17,602
Maximum	35,971	Maximum	27,965
UPPER PAY RANGE	£ p.a.		
Minimum	37,654		
Maximum	40,490		

NOTE:

From 1 September 2013, the qualified and unqualified teacher pay scales were replaced by the ability for the relevant body to pay such salary as it determines within the above Qualified and Unqualified Teacher Pay Ranges.

ii) ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES / PAYMENTS

TEACHING AND LEARNING RESPONSIBILITY (TLR) PAYMENTS	ANNUAL ALLOWANCE £		ANNUAL ALLOWANCE £	
TLR 3 BAND (fixed-term award only)	Minimum	555	Maximum	2,757
TLR 2 BAND	Minimum	2,796	Maximum	6,829
TLR 1 BAND	Minimum	8,069	Maximum	13,654
SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS (SEN) ALLOWANCES	ANNUAL ALLOWANCE £			
SEN RANGE	Minimum	2,209	Maximum	4,359

iii) PAY SPINE FOR THE LEADERSHIP GROUP 1/9/2019 – 31/8/2020

(This spine applies to Headteachers, Deputy Headteacher, and Assistant Headteachers)

LEADERSHIP PAY – 1/9/19 – 31/8/20	
	WALES
MAIN RANGE	£ p.a.
Minimum	41,065
Maximum	114,060

Fairness and Equalities Impact Assessment (FEIA)

Version 3.6 May 2017

The purpose of this assessment is to provide balanced information to support decision making and to promote better ways of working in line with equalities (Equalities Act 2010), Welsh language promotion (The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011), sustainable development (Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015), and the four parameters of debate about fairness identified by the Newport Fairness Commission (NFC Full Report to Council 2013).

Completed by: Rachael Davies **Role:** HR&OD Manager

Head of Service: Rhys Cornwall **Date:** October 2020

I confirm that the above Head of Service has agreed the content of this assessment

Yes / No

When you complete this FEIA, it is your responsibility to submit it to
impact.assessment@newport.gov.uk

1. Name and description of the policy / proposal being assessed. Outline the policy's purpose.

The Pay Policy is an annual statement required to be adopted by the Council. It outlines the organisation's approach to pay and reward for the workforce and sets out the terms and conditions related to pay. This FEIA considers the impact from one new proposal within the policy, and not the policy in itself. The proposal is to restrict re-employment to those who apply for voluntary redundancy to 24 months and to restrict re-employment to those who terminate employment via a settlement agreement.

2. Outline how you have/ will involve stakeholders who will be affected by the policy/proposal

Consultation with trade unions on behalf of the workforce

3. What information/evidence do you have on stakeholders? e.g. views, needs, service usage etc. Please include all the evidence you consider relevant.





Discussed with CMT group and received feedback from trade unions.


4. Equalities and Welsh language impact

Protected characteristic	Impact:			Provide further details about the nature of the impact in the section below. Does it: 1. Promote equal opportunity 2. Promote community cohesion 3. Help eliminate unlawful discrimination/ harassment/ victimisation?
	Positive	Negative	Neither	
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>There is evidence to suggest potential disproportionate impact on older people because of their age. Over 50s regularly struggle to regain employment in entry level to medium seniority roles, however are successful in senior and management roles. Whilst older workers may be more likely to opt for voluntary redundancy on the basis that they can access their pension benefits from age 55, this is the compensatory benefit to requesting voluntary redundancy. The organisation will take into account the reasons that employees choose voluntary redundancy and consider alternative adjustments if those reasons could be related to other characteristics e.g. changes to their long term health (physical, mental and wellbeing) or who have a change in circumstances, or who have a wealth of knowledge, expertise and experience. For example, a part time role may benefit them with reduced responsibilities that was not available to them previously when they were employed. As new opportunities arise it would be best practice to wish to recruit the best talent for the role, regardless of previous employment with NCC.</p> <p>A focus on professional development of older workers to retain skills and experience in the workplace will be considered.</p> <p>Any compulsory redundancy would not preclude any worker from returning to the organisation with immediate effect.</p>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>There is no evidence of any disproportionate impact on people because of their disability. There may be changes to their previously employed disability status, which may impact the need to return to employment</p>

Protected characteristic	Impact:			Provide further details about the nature of the impact in the section below. Does it: 1. Promote equal opportunity 2. Promote community cohesion 3. Help eliminate unlawful discrimination/ harassment/ victimisation?
	Positive	Negative	Neither	
Gender reassignment/transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is some potential disproportionate impact on people because of their gender identity. This could depend on their gender 'status' when employed and if this had any bearing on the reasons they took redundancy and if this has changed, but no direct impact from policy
Marriage or civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no evidence of any disproportionate impact on people because of their marital or civil partnership status.
Pregnancy or maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no evidence of any disproportionate impact on people because of their pregnancy/maternity. The Council's Job Security Policy references the pregnancy/maternity impact when going through a redundancy process and this is taken into consideration at the time of selection.
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no evidence of any disproportionate impact on people because of their race.
Religion or Belief or non-belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no evidence of any disproportionate impact on people because of their religion, belief or non-belief.
Sex/ Gender Identity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no evidence of any disproportionate impact on people because of their sex or gender identity.
Sexual Orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no evidence of any disproportionate impact on people because of their sexual orientation.
Welsh Language	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is no evidence of any disproportionate impact on people because of their ability to speak Welsh.

5 How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the sustainable development principle in its development?

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? Describe how.
 <p>Long Term</p> <p>Balancing short term need with long term needs</p>	<p><i>The proposal to introduce restrictions on reemployment following redundancy provides a longer term need to protect the Council's budget in releasing severance packages against the short term decisions that are taken to reduce staffing resource.</i></p>
 <p>Collaboration</p> <p>Working together to deliver objectives</p>	<p><i>Not relevant</i></p>
 <p>Involvement</p> <p>Involving those with an interest and seeking their views</p>	<p><i>Consultation with trade unions on behalf of the workforce Consultation with CMT group</i></p>
 <p>Prevention</p> <p>Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse</p>	<p><i>Not relevant</i></p>

Sustainable Development Principle	Does your proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? Describe how.
 <p data-bbox="244 660 336 683">Integration</p> <p data-bbox="140 698 424 842">Considering impact on all wellbeing goals together and on other bodies</p>	<p data-bbox="459 304 647 336">Not relevant</p>

6

7 Will the proposal/policy have a disproportionate impact on a specific geographical area of Newport?

No

8 How does the proposal/policy relate to the parameters of debate about Fairness identified by the Newport Fairness Commission

Adopting an approach already followed by many other Welsh Councils to protect the public purse from severance packages that are then followed by reemployment shortly afterwards is a fair and

balanced proposal. Our duty to minimise public money being spent in this way gives opportunity for budget to be focused on delivering services to all residents.

9 Taking this assessment as a whole, what could be done to mitigate any negative impacts of your policy and better contribute to positive impacts?

Any negative impacts (potentially related to age and older workers being more likely to apply for voluntary redundancy) are considered proportionate due to the higher percentage of older workers that the Council recruits and continues to employ. They are also balanced against the proposal being relevant to voluntary redundancy only, which is a choice that employees will elect to request and their re-employment is a matter for them. However, we should recognise that older people may be more likely to take voluntary redundancy and be mindful of the reasons why someone is taking it (age, disability etc.) which should be mitigated by our approach to developing/supporting those members of the workforce to remain in work if they want/need to.

Any decision on the part of the Council to make a compulsory redundancy will not impact on any worker.

Heads of Service will need to ensure that within their areas any volunteers for redundancy are aware of the potential impact on the re-employment of such individuals before any requests are accepted, as this could mitigate the potential negative impact on not being able to return to the organisation for 24 months.

10 Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing

The policy is reviewed and updated every 12 months

11 Involvement

Guidance will be sent to managers via heads of service and department managers, and placed on the intranet.

12 Summary of Impact (for inclusion in any report)

Equality Act 2010 AND Welsh Language
Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn



Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14th October 2020

Subject Shared Resource Service (SRS) Data Centre Business Case

Purpose To update Cabinet on the Shared Resource Service (SRS) business case to migrate IT infrastructure of Newport City Council and other SRS partners

Author Digital Services Manager/Head of People and Business Change

Ward General

Summary Proposed migration of the council's IT infrastructure and that of other SRS partners from Blaenavon, Newport and Ebbw Vale to an alternative data centre location. A review by SRS has identified that even more secure data centre facilities can be provided over public infrastructure at lower cost. The proposed change of physical data centre location compared with the original business case, rather than a change in strategic direction is the main reason for this report being put forward for consideration and approval.

Proposal Cabinet accepts the SRS' proposed data centre move, and provides SRS with approval to migrate Newport City Council's infrastructure to its preferred location

Action by Head of People and Business Change

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Head of Law and Standards
- Head of Finance
- Chief Executive
- Cabinet Member for Communities and Resources
-
-
-
-
-

Signed

Background

Original Decision Resulting in Newport City Council Joining the Shared Resource Service (SRS)

On 14th March 2016 a [report on Review of IT - Alternative Service Delivery](#) was presented to Cabinet that agreed:-

I. To accept the Scrutiny Committee's preferred option of developing a detailed business case for a partnership with the Shared Resource Service,

II. To agree in principle the preferred option for NCC to establish a collaborative public sector partnership with the SRS and to provide update reports to the Cabinet

III. To delegate authority to the Head of People & Business Change and Statutory Officers to develop a final business case for the preferred option, to establish a collaborative public sector partnership with the SRS

IV. To delegate authority to the Head of People & Business Change and Statutory Officers to implement the preferred option to establish a collaborative public sector partnership with the SRS, subject to the arrangement being financially viable and operating to at least the financial requirements stated in the Part 2 / Confidential report presented to Cabinet. The arrangement will also be subject to not falling below the expected benefits as detailed within the Business Case

Subsequently, a detailed business case was developed. This was implemented with Newport City Council's IT service formally becoming a partner of the Shared Resource Service (SRS) on 1/4/2017. A number of 'investment objectives' were included in the part 2 report provided to Cabinet.

Investment objectives, at a minimum, were identified as:

- *Responsive, continuously improving IT service*
- *Rationalisation of systems across the partnership*
- *Staff development*
- *Infrastructure that delivers resilience and quality of service*
- *Development of business continuity and disaster recovery arrangements including out of hours support as appropriate*
- *Support for the delivery of digital goals as outlined in the digital strategy*

September 2020 Update - Proposed Data Centre Move

As referenced in the original report from March 2016 mentioned above, a number of the investment objectives reference the benefits of a move of the council's infrastructure to SRS' data centre in Blaenavon. Little of the council's infrastructure has been transferred to Blaenavon to date. A reasonable proportion currently remains in Newport's computer room and an increasing proportion is provided in the cloud e.g. Office 365, WCCIS, CRM, HR/Pay etc. Whilst the physical data centre in Blaenavon has been a positive asset to the SRS for ten years, this represents a long time in the world of technology. Therefore, SRS has developed a business case for data centre provision for partners that is summarised below.

The main objective of the business case is to identify the best value for money option for data centre provision going forward. This will be done by:-

- reducing the need for capital investment in the current data centre (i.e. refreshing/replacement of the mechanical, electrical and environmental equipment (i.e. Aircon UPS etc.)
- reducing data centre revenue costs (i.e. support and maintenance contracts which includes engineer service, callouts and parts replacements)

- removing the varying risks that are present in the current provision to all partners from all facilities, these are documented in the SRS Risk Register as agreed with the Strategic Board
- reducing SRS staff time to manage major incidents and day to day operations required from operating a partner owned data centre facility
- procuring data centre services that avert service failure and provide ICT service continuity to SRS' partners
- providing a core infrastructure in an alternative data centre location acting as a safe harbour for hosting ICT services and providing the interconnect / stepping-stone to access future cloud services such as Azure
- removing the risk of providing data centre services to non-core partners in light of the SRS Strategic Board direction

Options considered (whilst these are generic options for the SRS partners they equally apply to Newport City Council) are:-

- Do nothing – this would result in certain failure of equipment causing loss of service for extended periods of time. This is not considered as a viable option for partners as it would not be fit for purpose given the reliance on IT for service delivery.
- Do minimum, by replacing all environment facilities within SRS's data halls on a phased approach. This would be significantly more expensive and less resilient than the preferred option
- Reduce to a single data hall in Blaenavon. This option would be a similar amount of work to another migration but would not meet the future needs of partners. This option continues with higher costs than are required but does meet the supportability. The SRS Strategic Board also rejected this option as too high cost in January 2020
- Alternative provision - move to an alternative data centre. This offers all of the data centre requirements the SRS needs and delivers at a reduced overall cost compared with the current provision

The main conclusion of SRS' review is that a move to an alternative data centre is best for effective service delivery for all partners and provides best value for money. The original recommendation was a move to Blaenavon for both Newport and Blaenau Gwent services. In light of the direction of travel the move for both partners should still be to align with the wider partnership. This now means that all partners should move to the alternative location and Newport and Blaenau Gwent would not take the interim step of moving to Blaenavon first.

The business case has been reviewed by Digital Services and Finance. It needs to be recognised that the move will provide a much more resilient core infrastructure than that of existing computer rooms in Newport. This improved resilience does result in an increase in revenue costs but this is also in part due to the inclusion of annual funding to ensure the sustainability of this core infrastructure. Capital costs are significantly less than updating the infrastructure at Blaenavon for use by all partners. The apportionment of costs is considered to be fair going forward giving flexibility to partners whilst still benefiting from economies of scale for the partnership. It aligns with the council's general move to cloud services over time. It is therefore the preferred option proposed for Newport City Council.

The proposal is therefore as below:-

- To accept the SRS' preferred option of moving the necessary council IT infrastructure and that of other SRS partners to another data centre location,
- To delegate authority to the Head of People & Business Change to implement the preferred option to move the necessary council IT infrastructure to another data centre led by SRS in conjunction with SRS partners

Financial Summary

- As detailed above SRS has identified that the cost of moving to an alternative data centre location is significantly cheaper than the costs of updating and maintaining the original facility in Blaenavon.

Revenue Costs

- The proposal results in additional revenue costs as detailed below:-

	Year 1 2021-22	Year 2 2022-23	Year 3 2023-24	Year 4 2024-25	Year 5 2025-26
REVENUE					
<i>Shared Costs</i>	9,234	9,419	9,607	70,898	72,316
<i>Reduction in NCC Energy Costs</i>	0	0	0	(55,000)	(55,000)
<i>Contribution to Capital</i>	60,991	60,991	60,991	60,991	60,991
<i>Rack Rental</i>	0	0	0	38,357	39,546
<i>Energy for Racks</i>				52,101	57,311
<i>New Maintenance Contracts</i>	25,750	26,265	26,790	27,326	27,873
	95,975	96,675	97,388	194,673	203,036
FUNDED BY:					
<i>Reduction in SRS Costs</i>	(9,234)	(9,419)	(9,607)	(9,799)	(9,995)
<i>Closure of Building*</i>	0	0	0	(21,000)	(21,420)
<i>Contract and PSBA Savings</i>	(46,819)	(47,755)	(48,710)	(49,685)	(50,678)
<i>(Additional funding required)/saving realised</i>	(39,922)	(39,501)	(39,071)	(114,189)	(120,943)
TOTAL FUNDING	(95,975)	(96,675)	(97,388)	(194,673)	(203,036)

- The additional costs in relation to the Data Centre move shown above will be met from the planned IT and Digital revenue budget shown within the MTFP for 2021 onwards.
- As stated previously in the report, the proposed £60,991 revenue contribution will cover the periodic upgrade of infrastructure required for the data centre move.

Capital Costs

In relation to capital costs, the data centre migration negates the need for the necessary spend on the underlying infrastructure at Blaenavon

- The necessary funding fits in the Council's IT infrastructure requirements as identified by SRS on the Council's behalf
- The capital costs are detailed below:-

	Year 1 2021-22	Year 2 2022-23	Year 3 2023-24	Year 4 2024-25	Year 5 2025-26
CAPITAL COSTS	361,000	0	0	0	0
Rolling programme of works	143,750	143,750	135,500	150,000	145,750
Servers	60,000	80,000	40,000		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	564,750	223,750	175,500	150,000	145,750
ANNUAL CAPITAL IT BUDGET	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)
Assumed Slippage from 2020/21	(514,000)				
TOTAL FUNDING	(664,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)
NET POSITION	(99,250)	73,750	25,500	0	(4,250)

	Year 1 (2021- 2022) £	Year 2 £	Year 3 £	Ongoing £	Notes including budgets heads affected
Costs	60,991	60,991	60,991	114,189	*Year 4 is the proposed year of transfer and includes an assumed reduction in NCC energy costs
(Savings)	(21,069)	(21,490)	(21,920)	0	
Net Costs	39,922	39,501	39,071	114,189	
Funded by: MTFP	(39,922)	(39,501)	(39,071)	(114,189)	
Net Impact on Budget	0	0	0	0	

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Doing nothing would result in future failure of equipment and associated impact on service delivery	H	H	Proposal is to move to an alternative data centre location and cloud services in line with the council's Digital Strategy	Head of People and Business Change/Digital Services Manager/SRS
Project is a large, complicated one across a number of partners with a number of associated risks	H	L	Work with SRS and suppliers via existing SRS boards and specific project groups to ensure successful project delivery	Head of People and Business Change/Digital Services Manager/SRS

* Taking account of proposed mitigation measures

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

This project supports the Council's Modernised Council theme, facilitating a modern, flexible organisation supported by technology. It is also closely aligned to the council's Digital Strategy. Removing the servers from our buildings will reduce our direct carbon emissions by 92 tonnes CO₂eq per year which represents close to 1% of our total building related carbon emissions. Although emissions will be transferred to the datacentre, these will be much lower.

Options Available and considered

- Do nothing – this would result in certain failure of equipment causing loss of service for extended periods of time. This is not considered as a viable option for partners as it would not be fit for purpose given the reliance on IT for service delivery. Newport's current data and compute facilities are end of life
- Do minimum, by replacing all environment facilities within SRS's data halls on a phased approach. This would be significantly more expensive and less resilient than the preferred option and would also require Newport moving all current facilities to Blaenavon
- Reduce to a single data hall in Blaenavon. This option would be a similar amount of work to another migration but would not meet the future needs of partners. This option continues with higher costs than are required but does meet the supportability. The SRS Strategic Board also rejected this option as too high cost in January 2020. This would also require Newport moving all current facilities to Blaenavon
- Alternative provision - move to an alternative data centre. This offers all of the data centre requirements the SRS needs and delivers at a reduced overall cost compared with the current provision

Preferred Option and Why

The preferred option is to approve the proposed data centre move to alternative data centre provision. This provides all of the data centre requirements the SRS needs for partners and delivers at a reduced overall cost compared to updating the current data centre provision. Newport does not have a viable 'do nothing option' due to the current state of our current data centre facilities. All options require capital investment to 'move' so it is logical to choose the highest quality and cheapest option.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The detailed financial impacts are shown within the body of the report.

REVENUE: There will be an additional on-going revenue cost of c£40k from 2021/22 and will be met from the proposed investment of £250k in the service at that time, currently included in the Council's MTFP. This will rise to c£120k in 2024/25 and will also be met from the same investment, at that time. It is therefore important that the full investment is not fully committed next year so that it can be prioritised for this in 2023/24 onwards when the full financial impact of this move is incurred.

CAPITAL: The development has now crystallised the capital investment plans required within the Council and in that respect, is useful and provides clarity. There are two broad aspects. Firstly, the initial capital costs of £361k within the alternative data centre location will need periodic refresh and the proposed c£61k reserve contribution will do that and is recommended. This provides a sustainable solution to this aspect of the Council's ICT requirement. Secondly, on top of that – an annual investment of c£150k in Council offices ICT infrastructure is also required and is identified in the report and will be included within the Council's capital programme. It is one of about 4 broad areas of 'annual sums' within the Council's annual capital spend and given that, is funded from the annual WG capital grant. In that respect, that also provides a sustainable solution to this aspect of the Council's ICT infrastructure.

The Council has revenue budgets for purchase of desktop equipment i.e. laptops, keyboards etc

The situation will no doubt flex as we move on through the next 4 years and our use of equipment in the data centre may well change/reduce as we move further to cloud/provider hosted solutions and therefore this plan and budget will need periodic review as part of the Council's MTFP/annual budget setting process.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no specific legal issues arising from the Report. The proposal to move the Council's IT infrastructure to an alternative data centre location is in accordance with the investment objectives identified in the original Business Case for the Council to join the SRS joint service. The preferred solution is also consistent with the Council's Digital Strategy and the move to cloud-based systems. The Council's current data storage arrangements in the Civic Centre are outmoded and need to be relocated and centralised to maintain information and data security, business continuity and resilience. It was originally intended to relocate the IT infrastructure to the SRS data centre in Blaenavon, but this is no longer considered to be a viable option. In terms of the procurement of the preferred solution, the SRS Business Case confirms that there is only one technical solution and data centre which meets the specified requirements for the service and, therefore, they are recommending that a direct award should be made without any competitive tendering. The procurement process is a matter for Torfaen/SRS as the commissioning authority, but the Council still needs to be satisfied that the recommended solution represents best value.

Comments of Head of People and Business Change

As the report author, the comments of the Head of People and Business Change are contained in the main body of the report.

There are no HR implications arising directly from this report. The report notes how the proposal is in line with the sustainable development principle in the Well-being of Future Generations Act. Key considerations are preventing future infrastructure problems and reducing risks of local system failure as well as ensuring longer term sustainability.

Comments of Cabinet Member

The decision by SRS to move to find alternative data centre provision was discussed and resolved at the SRS Strategic Board. The security and integrity of data and systems is of critical importance to the Council and is vital in ensuring operational resilience. This proposal is most beneficial to Newport from a security, resilience and a financial perspective and will provide a long term solution for us and SRS partners.

Local issues

None

Scrutiny Committees

Not applicable

Equalities Impact Assessment and the Equalities Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 contains a Public Sector Equality Duty which came into force on 06 April 2011. The Act identifies a number of 'protected characteristics', namely age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation; marriage and civil partnership. The new single duty aims to integrate consideration of equality and good relations into the regular business of public authorities. Compliance with the duty is a legal obligation and is intended to result in better informed decision-making and policy development and services that are more effective for users. In exercising its functions, the Council must have due regard to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act; advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. The Act is not overly prescriptive about the approach a public authority should take to ensure due regard, although it does set out that due regard to advancing equality involves: removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics; taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these differ from the need of other people; and encouraging people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

Although no targeted consultation takes place specifically aimed at children and young people, consultation on planning applications and appeals is open to all of our citizens regardless of their age. Depending on the scale of the proposed development, applications are publicised via letters to neighbouring occupiers, site notices, press notices and/or social media. People replying to consultations are not required to provide their age or any other personal data, and therefore this data is not held or recorded in any way, and responses are not separated out by age.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The sustainable development principle in the Well-being of Future Generations Act has been considered as follows:

- Long term: the provision of a data centre that SRS has identified can be provided over public infrastructure that provides a long term sustainable option, especially given the wider move away from private on premise provision. The provision is costed over a 15 year period but is flexible and scalable which is part of the public infrastructure model.
- Prevention: the business case is based on preventing future infrastructure problems for partners and reducing local risks of failure.
- Integration: the proposed alternative data centre will consolidate infrastructure across partners that will provide a simpler, more integrated delivery model. The proposal aligns with the Council's digital strategy and Modernised Council agenda.
- Collaboration: the SRS is a collaborative IT service and this proposal maintains the provision of key IT infrastructure between partners collaboratively for improved economy, efficiency and effectiveness
- Involvement: All partners and their respective representatives have been engaged in the process and will be heavily involved in the implementation with SRS.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Section 17(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a duty on the Local Authority to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.

Consultation

Comments received from wider consultation, including comments from elected members, are detailed in each application report in the attached schedule.

Background Papers

[Review of IT - Alternative Service Delivery](#) – Cabinet 14th March 2016.

SRS Data Centre Business Case 2020

Dated:

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn



Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14th October 2020

Subject **Expectation of reduction in the number of children who are looked after**

Purpose To ensure Cabinet Members are fully sighted on the expectations from Welsh Government for Children's Services and the challenges this poses.

Author Sally Jenkins

Ward City wide

Summary The First Minister has prioritised a reduction in the numbers of children who are looked after across Wales. In May 2019 a report was presented to Cabinet focussing on the plan submitted to Welsh Government and the proposed actions to meet the expectation of a reduction. The report highlighted the potential challenges this presents more widely across the Council.

This report is an update in terms of both the continued expectations of Welsh Government and the actions of Children's Services in Newport

Proposal **To update Members in respect of the Welsh Government expectation of a reduction in children looked after numbers across the Council including work with partner agencies e.g. the Public Services Board**

Action by Sally Jenkins

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Children's Services staff
- Cabinet Member for Social Services

Signed

Background

The First Minister proposed in his manifesto a reduction in the numbers of children who are looked after across Wales as a priority for his government. The First Minister carried this manifesto proposal into government and all Local Authorities were required to submit a template to Welsh Government outlining how they proposed to reduce their numbers of children who are looked after. The completion of the template followed on from a number of meetings and discussions across the sector with Welsh Government officials. All Local Authorities were visited by Welsh Government and presented the local challenges with the support of the then Statutory Director, the then Chief Executive and the Cabinet Member.

The First Minister continues to be concerned that the numbers of children who are looked after in Wales are per ten thousand significantly higher than in England. The implications for the children of Wales are that they are more likely to be removed from their family care and brought up within public care. The outcomes for children in care are well documented and while it is recognised that poorer outcomes are in very large part a result of early childhood experiences prior to becoming looked after the challenges of good public care and the need to support families to care well are evident throughout social care research. While short term risk can quickly be managed by removing children from the family home the long term implications of managing the risk in this way are additional costs and a failure to provide sustainable solutions.

Working towards reducing the numbers of children who are looked after is challenging for all agencies but the current trajectory of ever rising numbers is untenable both in terms of the outcomes for children and the costs across the public sector. Early intervention and prevention to avert the need for children becoming looked after is preferable in terms of both cost avoidance and potentially better outcomes. Working collaboratively across the Council and with partner agencies is more likely to achieve successful prevention and divert children from becoming looked after.

Over the past eighteen months Local Authorities have submitted quarterly updates to Welsh Government. Since March 2020 Local Authorities have been required to submit weekly updates to Welsh Government including the numbers of looked after children and were required to present additional information in August 2020. On a National basis the numbers of looked after children have continued to rise. An analysis of the information reveals that across Wales while fewer children came into care during the year 2019/20 fewer children left care so overall there has been an increase in numbers.

The most recent quarterly report, the most recent weekly data return and the August additional information are appended to this report.

Children's Services are the lead part of the Council in working to support the most vulnerable families and manage risk for children and young people across Newport. Every week the Local Authority receives at least 120 referrals which progress to some form of intervention. Of those 120 at least 25 will require a formal investigation with Social Services staff alongside colleagues in health and police. There are clear themes for the most vulnerable families including domestic abuse, substance misuse, poor parental mental health and the challenges of poverty. For Children's Services the task is to manage the presenting risk and then to support families wherever possible for children to remain at home. When that is no longer safely possible then Children's Services will intervene to provide the best possible care away from the family. During the period of the lockdown there was a very short period when Children's Services saw a reduction in referrals. However, by the end May referrals had returned to pre Covid levels and in fact have continued to rise.

Discussions with other agencies have taken place since the previous report to Cabinet including a presentation to the Public Services Board. The challenge of a shared understanding of risk across agencies continues to exercise all working with children. In a recent submission to the Gwent Children and Families Partnership Board the following were highlighted as areas where work is needed across agencies.

- Shared management of risk
- Shared responsibilities
- Shared priorities
- Shared multi disciplinary policies and procedures could underpin joint assessment / joint plans /joint commissioning

These gaps lead to daily issues for staff across agencies. For example work with the Police often raises differences in approach in terms of children as victims and the need to seek greater work with perpetrators or with health where there are considerable differences in views as to the funding needed to support children.

Throughout the past eighteen months Children's Services staff have worked to establish particular work strands to maximise support for families to safely remain together. With a combination of grant funding from the Welsh Government Intermediate Care Fund and a redirection of existing Children's Services resources the following have been established

- Family Group Conferencing – across Children's Service families are supported to find their own solutions. A Family Group Conference is an independently facilitated meeting with all the relevant family members who are then supported to find ways to address challenges in the family and provide care and support to prevent children coming into care. This is a Nationally evaluated programme which has a history of considerable success.
- Baby and Me – a small team of social workers, health staff and family support staff work with families from very early in pregnancy. The midwifery team refer at the 12 week booking appointment and an intensive package of support is then provided including the Baby Steps group programme, daily visiting when the baby is born and support in all areas so housing , substance misuse, benefits, emotional health, antenatal care and so on. The families referred are at very high risks of their babies being removed at birth. Early indications are that this intervention is proving very successful.
- Mediation – we have introduced mediation workers to focus on two areas firstly at the front door so where there are difficulties particularly in families with older teenagers we provide immediate mediation and crisis work while the second area is working with families of older children who have been in care for lengthy periods of time and negotiating to see if children could now they are older safely return home
- Family and Friends – a team has been established specifically to support extended families who care for children. The team is supporting families where children are cared for either on the basis of a Special Guardianship Orders or where family members have been approved as foster carers. The emphasis is on finding family members to care for children into adulthood safely and without the need for them to become looked after.

All of these resources are now in place and have been welcomed by families. Channelling through to a long term reduction in the numbers of children in care will take time. The cautionary note is that despite the resources available the events of the past 6 months will inevitably impact on the pressures and the strains on families. The links between family income, poverty and family breakdown are well documented.

Over the past eighteen months the numbers of children in care in Newport has remained largely stable. Currently there are 385 children in our care. During the past eighteen months the highest at any one point has been 396 while the lowest has been 378. Even at the higher figure this is below the Welsh average. Of these children currently 22 are with us as a shared arrangement with parents. This group of children are mainly children with very complex needs in terms of disability. 22 as Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children. The other 341 are all subject to court orders and thus the decision for them to be in our care has been overseen and agreed by the family court. We continue to work with a further 140 children on the Child Protection Register as well as about 2,200 children each year using a Care and Support Plan.

On 24.09.2020 after the body of this report had been prepared the Deputy Minister wrote to all Local Authorities to update on the data and the Welsh Government plans linked to the reduction strategy. This letter is included as an Appendix with this report.

There are no decisions arising from this report. Children’s Services will continue to report regularly against the template to Welsh Government and will continue to work with all partners and take shared appropriate steps to address how to reduce the numbers of children who are looked after in the City.

Financial Summary

The proposals for Welsh Government are funded from with the core Children’s Services budget.

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Continued rise in numbers of looked after children	H	M	The proposals in the Welsh Government template lay out mitigation. Discussions are taking place to widen the scope for involvement in responsibility for reducing the numbers of looked after children	Head of Children’s Services

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

The work outlined in the Reduction template is part of the wider work of Children’s Services which has been developed to support the delivery of the Council’s Corporate Plan and is focused on

Resilient Communities
Aspirational People

The Corporate Plan sets out the meeting of the Well Being Objectives. “Supporting children to remain safely with their families” is within Well Being Objective 3 – To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient.

Options Available and considered

Not applicable

Preferred Option and Why

Not applicable

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are currently no direct financial implications arising from the report however, any reductions in the numbers of looked after children should eventually benefit the overall council budget. The work strands mentioned in this report are proving successful in terms of outcomes for children and families but it will take time for these improvements to materialise into savings given the complexity that surrounds the current situation.

The Council has invested significantly in this area to keep up with growing demand, which the action plan recognises and is the case nationally. The balance between ensuring adequate funding levels to ensure these services are operating at safe levels and the affordability of this is increasingly challenging and very tight. The sustainability of on-going investment similar to recent year's levels would pose a considerable financial risk to the Council and other services in light of other pressures on the budget and low funding levels, which will need to be kept under regular review.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no specific legal issues arising from the report, which provides an update on actions taken during the past 18 months to meet the Welsh Government priority for reducing the numbers of children in care. There has been a continuing emphasis on early intervention and prevention, to avoid taking children into care, but this remains challenging and has to be balanced against the Council's statutory safeguarding duties under the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014 and the increasing risk of satellite litigation and claims in "non-removal" cases.

Comments of Head of People and Business Change

This report outlines how the Council plans to reduce the number of looked after children in its care. The proposals are closely linked to sustainable development and wellbeing principles with an emphasis on early intervention and prevention and working collaboratively with partners to manage risk and enable children to remain safely with their families, with the aim of achieving better long-term outcomes for children. The improved wellbeing outcomes will benefit children themselves, their families and wider society and will also alleviate financial pressures on public services. There are no direct human resources implications to this report however cultural change will be required within the Council. It is noted that the report explains that achieving a long term reduction in the numbers of children in care will take time and that despite the resources now in place the events of the past 6 months will impact on the pressures and the strains on families and could increase family breakdown in the shorter term.

Comments of Cabinet Member

The Cabinet Member has approved the report for consideration by cabinet.

Local issues

Not applicable

Scrutiny Committees

None

Equalities Impact Assessment and the Equalities Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 contains a Public Sector Equality Duty which came into force on 06 April 2011. The Act identifies a number of 'protected characteristics', namely age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation; marriage and civil partnership. The new single duty aims to integrate consideration of equality and good relations into the regular business of public authorities. Compliance with the duty is a legal obligation and is intended to result in better informed decision-making and policy development and services that are more effective for users. In exercising its functions, the Council must have due regard to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act; advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. The

Act is not overly prescriptive about the approach a public authority should take to ensure due regard, although it does set out that due regard to advancing equality involves: removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics; taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these differ from the need of other people; and encouraging people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low.

There is no decision linked to this report hence a FEIA will be completed as and when necessary.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

Although no targeted consultation takes place specifically aimed at children and young people, consultation on planning applications and appeals is open to all of our citizens regardless of their age. Depending on the scale of the proposed development, applications are publicised via letters to neighbouring occupiers, site notices, press notices and/or social media. People replying to consultations are not required to provide their age or any other personal data, and therefore this data is not held or recorded in any way, and responses are not separated out by age.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

Report writes need to indicate how they have considered the five things public bodies need to think about to show they have applied the sustainable development principle put into place by the Act. You will need to demonstrate you have considered the following:

- Long term: the importance of balancing short- term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to also meet long – term needs
- Prevention: How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help us meet our objectives
- Integration: Consider how the proposals will impact on our wellbeing objectives, our wellbeing goals, other objectives or those of other public bodies
- Collaboration: have you considered how acting in collaboration with any other person or any other part of our organisation could help meet our wellbeing objectives
- Involvement: The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the wellbeing goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the City we serve.

Throughout this report the core principles of the WFG are referenced and interwoven. This is clearly a long term proposal which seeks to embed preventative working as a way to ensure good outcomes for citizens. Integration with other elements of the Council and public bodies is key to the success of the proposal. Working in collaboration with families and partner agencies is vital and drives this plan. Throughout Children's Services we are looking for new ways to fully involve and engage children, young people, parents and carers this plan is key to that work.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Section 17(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a duty on the Local Authority to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.

Consultation

Comments received from wider consultation, including comments from elected members, are detailed in each application report in the attached schedule.

Background Papers

Template attached

Dated:
05.10.2020

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn

Local Authority Reduction Expectation Plans – Progress Statement (1 April – 30 June 2020)

Newport City Council (NCC) Children’s Service

Reduction Expectations – numbers of children in care

(NB: Please also provide the total LAC figure minus UASC, and children:

- **placed with own parents or other person with parental responsibility, and;**
- **children in foster placements with a relative or friend)**

2020/21 proposed reduction

The number of looked after children on 31.03.2020 was 379.
 (note reported as 381 last quarter amended due to late recording)
 And the number on 30.06.2020 was 378 a decrease of 1. (Including UASC)
 The proposed expectation of change for 19/20 was an increase to 410 and the expectation of change for 20/21 is to hold the current position of 375 – 380. Given all the changes over the past 6 months and the uncertainty looking forward for the coming six months while we will continue to focus on Family Group Conferencing, SGO support and mediation we are very uneasy about predicting major

Reduction Expectations – numbers of children placed out of county

2020/21 proposed reduction

The number of children placed out of county (inc children outside of Wales) on 01.04.2020 was 128 (excluding UASC). The proposed expectation of change for 20/21 is a figure of 126. We do not have a proposed expectation of significant change for 20/21. The children placed out of county are appropriately placed either with adopters, family members or in settings offering good, safe care and similar offers of such care for these children do not exist in the area. Many of the children are placed in neighbouring LAs. To set a reduction in this area for a return to NCC for any of these children would be to fail to best meet their needs. Similarly if during the course of the year the most appropriate placement for a child is out of NCC for the same sort of reasons then the number out of NCC may increase.

Achievement to date (1st April – 30th June)

Tudalen 159

changes. The uncertainties are acute and accurate forecasting whilst in the midst of such uncertainty is immensely difficult.

Achievement to date (1st April – 30th June)

CLA total number as at 01 April 2020 = 379

UASC as at 01 April 2020 = 19

CLA as at 01 April 2020 = 360 (Excluding UASC)

CLA total number as at 30 June 2020 = 378

UASC as at 30 June 2020 = 19

CLA as at 30 June 2020 = 359 (Excluding UASC)

Ceased CLA Between 01 April 2020 - 30 June 2020 = 19 (No UASC ceased)

Started CLA Between 01 April 2020 - 30 June 2020 = 18

2 Children started and ceased being looked after in the period 01 April 2020 - 30 June 2020

There were no children that ceased and re-started in the period.

Out of the total number of CLA on the 31 March 2020

(Excluding UASC)

The number of children placed out of county on 30 June 2020 was 126 (this includes the 20 children placed out of Wales.)

Narrative and proposed next steps :

There are no significant changes from the information provided in the earlier templates. The reasons why children are placed out of county are well rehearsed. Of the 106 currently placed out of county in Wales 33 were with NCC foster carers and in Gwent while 40 were with agency foster carers the majority of whom were in Gwent. 12 were placed for adoption. 3 were with parents and 3 were with other family members.

<p>50 children were placed with own parents or other person with parental responsibility</p> <p>37 children were in foster placements with a relative or friend (inside or outside the LA) (38 inc UASC)</p>	
<p><u>Reduction Expectations – numbers of children placed out of Wales</u></p> <p><u>2020/21 proposed reduction</u></p> <p>On 01.04.2020 there were 21 looked after children placed out of Wales (Excluding UASC). We do not have a proposed expectation of change for 20/21. The children placed outside of Wales are appropriately placed either with adopters, family members or in settings offering good, safe care and similar offers of such care for these children do not exist in Wales. To set a reduction in this area for a return to Wales for any of these children would be to fail to best meet their needs. Similarly if during the course of the year the most appropriate placement for a child is out of Wales for the same sort of reasons then the number out of Wales may increase.</p> <p><u>Achievement to date (1st April – 30th June)</u></p>	<p><u>Reduction Expectations – numbers of children removed from parents with a learning disability</u></p> <p><u>2020/21 proposed reduction</u></p> <p>There is no proposed reduction in this area. We will continue to use PAMS methodology, deploy capacity assessments in the court settings, and if appropriate link with adult services colleagues.</p> <p><u>Achievement to date (1st April – 30th June)</u></p> <p>In the original submission no figures were included for this area. We continue to use PAMs methodology with a number of families. Once again there have been no removals of children during this period from families where either parent was accessing services from adult LD teams.</p>

On 30.06.2020 there were 20 children placed outside of Wales. (21 inc UASC)	
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Template for collection of LAC data for period of COVID-19 lockdown

Purpose

Welsh Government is keen to gain a better understanding of the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown period (1 April to 30 June 2020) on looked after children numbers in Wales. To inform a full picture, additional information is required about the LAC population including entrants and exits.

Name of Local Authority: Newport

As a baseline the total number of looked after children (as of 31 March 2020) was: 378

NOTE Figures Exclude V1 – Short Term Breaks

Table for LAC data (1 April to 30 June 2020)

	1st - 30th April 2020	1st - 31st May 2020	1st - 30th June 2020	TOTAL (1 April to 30 June 2020)
LAC Population	374	377	378	Stayed the same
Please specify number of New Entrants, inc:	5	8	5	18 Please see below *
- Emergency	4 emergency	7 emergency	3 emergency	14
- Planned	1 planned	1 planned	2 planned	4
	(note of these 1 Child BLA and Ceased in April)			
Please specify number of Moves	8 Moves (7 Children)	4 Moves (4 Children)	14 Moves (13 Children) **	26 moves (24 Children)

Please specify number of Exits, inc: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaving Care (Reached 18) - Revocations - Adoptions 	9 (note of these 1 Child BLA and Ceased in April) E12 = 3 E4 = 4 E8 = 2	5 E7 = 1 E43 = 1 E12 = 1 E4 = 1 E8 = 1	4 E10 = 1 E12 = 1 E4 = 1 E8 = 1	18
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Exit Reason Codes

<p>E4:Returned home to live with parents, relatives, or other person with parental responsibility (not under a residence order or special guardianship order)</p> <p>E12 Adopted consent dispensed with</p> <p>E8:Period Of Being Looked After Ceased For Any Other Reason</p> <p>E7:Transferred To Care Of Adult Social Services</p> <p>E43 Special guardianship order made to former foster carers</p> <p>E10: Turned 18 years old and continuing to live with foster parent/s in a When I Am Ready arrangement</p>

*Of the 18 children who became looked after we were already working with 13 of the families. The 5 previously unknown we have counted as emergencies – 2 were UASC. Of the other 13 there were 7 newborns all in families where we have previously removed children. These had all had CP conferences and PLO in place prior to birth but sadly interventions to remove were still required. We have also classed these as emergencies as we needed to go into Court on short notice.

** Of the moves during April, May and June the larger number in June included 2 sets of siblings.

Julie Morgan AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref:
Council Leaders
Directors of Social Services
Heads of Children's Services

24 September 2020

Dear colleague,

Looked after children reduction expectation plans – Year 1 (2019/20) outcomes

Thank you to you and your teams for continuing to constructively engage with officials on the work to reduce the numbers of children in care and bring those who are in care closer to home.

This is a challenging agenda, however there is a shared consensus amongst local authorities to work together to manage our looked after children numbers so the best possible outcomes for children in our care can be delivered and more can be invested in prevention. The key principle remains that children have a right to live with their birth families where possible, with additional support where needed.

As you will be aware, reduction expectation plans are in place for three years, covering the period 2019-2022. Following the submission of end of year returns for 2019/20, we are now able to communicate the outcomes achieved over the first year of delivery. In 2019/20 we saw an:

- increase of 280 looked after children (4%)
- increase of 99 children placed out of county (5.2%)
- increase of 27 children placed out of Wales (7%)
- increase of 19 children removed from a parent with a learning disability (19%), however as figures are reported from only eight of 22 authorities, this figure is unreliable.

As of 31 March 2020, there were 7,180 children looked after in Wales, at a rate of 114 per 10,000 population (previously 109 per 10,000 population). Over the past year the number of children in care but not with own parents, wider relatives or friends has increased only by 0.75% (33 children). This is at a rate of 69 per 10,000 population, considerably below the 114 per 10,000 population for the whole children looked after population in Wales.

Across Wales, local authorities set out to achieve a 2.9% reduction in children looked after numbers in 2019/20. A 4% increase in looked after numbers is therefore very disappointing. Further work is required to ensure these reductions are delivered.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:
0300 0604400
YP.PrifWeinidog@llyw.cymru • ps.firstminister@gov.wales

Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

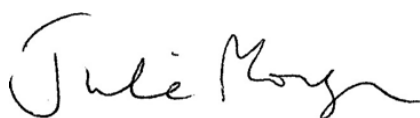
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

Of particular concern is the continued variation in achievement of reductions across local authorities in Wales. While most have kept increases to a minimum or achieved small reductions, including your own authority, a small number have seen large increases which are adversely affecting the national picture. To align numbers of children in care with the reductions offered by local authorities for years 2 & 3, targeted action is required.

- Research by the Wales Centre for Public Policy, with CASCADE at Cardiff University, on variation of children looked after rates amongst local authorities has recommenced (this work had paused due to COVID). This research is looking at whether the values and decision making of social workers impact on the variation in children looked after rates.
- Continued engagement with the judiciary – a ministerial meeting is due to be held shortly with the judiciary to discuss reduction expectations and the role of the Welsh judiciary. We will continue to work to improve trust and confidence between local authorities and the courts.
- We will establish a transformation and support team to reduce variation amongst local authorities and support consistent all-Wales best practice, deliver reductions of children in care and fulfil the sufficiency duty in relation to placements within local authority boundaries. The team will seek to hold conversations with local authorities on progress made to date against reduction plans and future plans for delivery. Authorities who have not achieved their own reduction expectation plans in 2019/20 and/or have the most problematic increasing rates will be prioritised for support.
- Increase focus on restorative practices, to help drive cultural practice around prevention and reunification from care. This will include expanding new and existing innovative models for parental advocacy, family reunification and family group conferencing, which support children safely remaining with birth parents and wider family.
- Deliver the All Wales Heads of Children's Services' Peer Learning Framework to enable local authorities to share and exchange examples of good practice. Implementation has been delayed due to COVID-19, however this will now be reinvigorated. Working alongside Social Care Wales, peer review workshops will be delivered between local authority areas to identify opportunities for shared learning.
- Following the IPC research and the first Minister's round table meeting, officials will co-produce the development of guidance on supporting parents with learning disability.

Officials are available to discuss these proposals in more detail. We hope you will continue to engage positively to co-produce solutions that work best for your local authority.

Yours sincerely,



Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services

Julie Morgan AC/AM
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf/Our ref:
Arweinwyr Cynghorau
Cyfarwyddwyr Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Penaethiaid Gwasanaethau Plant

24 Medi 2020

Annwyl gyfaill,

Cynlluniau i leihau niferoedd plant sy'n derbyn gofal – Canlyniadau blwyddyn 1 (2019/20)

Diolch i chi a'ch timau am barhau i weithio'n adeiladol gyda swyddogion ar y gwaith i leihau niferoedd plant sy'n derbyn gofal a dod â'r rhai sy'n derbyn gofal yn nes at eu cartref.

Dyma agenda heriol, ond mae awdurdodau wedi cytuno i gydweithio i reoli'r niferoedd plant sy'n derbyn gofal fel y gellir sicrhau'r canlyniadau gorau posibl i'r plant yn ein gofal, a buddsoddi mwy mewn gweithgareddau atal. Yr egwyddor allweddol o hyd yw bod gan blant yr hawl i fyw gyda'u teuluoedd genedigol os yw'n bosibl, gyda chymorth ychwanegol os oes angen.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r cynlluniau i leihau nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal ar waith am dair blynedd, sef y cyfnod 2019-2022. Ar ôl cyflwyno canlyniadau diwedd blwyddyn 2019/20, gallwn yn awr roi gwybod am y canlyniadau yn y flwyddyn gyntaf. Yn 2019/20 gwelwyd:

- cynnydd o 280 o blant sy'n derbyn gofal (4%)
- cynnydd o 99 o blant sydd wedi'u lleoli y tu allan i'w sir (5.2%)
- cynnydd o 27 o blant sydd wedi'u lleoli y tu allan i Gymru (7%)
- cynnydd o 19 o blant sydd wedi'u cymryd oddi ar riant gydag anabledydd dysgu (19%), fodd bynnag, nid yw'r rhif hwn yn ddibynadwy gan mai dim ond wyth o'r 22 awdurdod a adroddodd ar hyn.

Ar 31 Mawrth 2020, roedd 7,180 o blant yn derbyn gofal yng Nghymru, ar gyfradd o 114 i bob 10,000 o'r boblogaeth (roedd yn 109 i bob 10,000 o'r boblogaeth yn flaenorol). Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf mae nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal gan rywun ac eithrio eu rhieni, eu perthnasau ehangach neu ffrindiau wedi cynyddu 0.75% yn unig (33 o blant). Mae hyn yn gyfradd o 69 i bob 10,000 o'r boblogaeth sy'n llawer iawn is na 114 i bob 10,000 o'r boblogaeth ar gyfer y boblogaeth gyfan o blant sy'n derbyn gofal yng Nghymru.

Ar draws Cymru, ceisiodd awdurdodau lleol gyflawni lleihad o 2.9% yn y niferoedd plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn 2019/20. Mae cynnydd o 4% yn y niferoedd plant sy'n derbyn gofal felly yn

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

siomedig iawn. Mae angen gwneud gwaith pellach i sicrhau y gellir cyflawni'r lleihad disgwylidig.

Rydym yn bryderus iawn am yr amrywiad parhaus o ran yr hyn y mae awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru wedi'i gyflawni. Mae'r rhan fwyaf, gan gynnwys eich awdurdod chi, wedi cadw'r cynnydd i'r lleiafswm neu wedi cyflawni lleihad bychan, ond mae nifer fach wedi gweld cynnydd mawr sy'n cael effaith niweidiol ar y darlun cenedlaethol. I gysoni nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal gyda'r lleihad a gynigiwyd gan awdurdodau lleol ym mlynnyddoedd 2 a 3, mae angen camau gweithredu penodol pellach.

- Mae'r ymchwiliad gan Ganolfan Polisi Cyhoeddus Cymru, gyda CASCADE ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd, ar amrywiad cyfraddau plant sy'n derbyn gofal mewn awdurdodau lleol wedi ailddechrau (roedd y gwaith hwn wedi'i atal dros dro oherwydd COVID). Bydd y gwaith hwn yn ystyried a yw gwerthoedd a phenderfyniadau gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn effeithio ar amrywiad cyfraddau plant sy'n derbyn gofal.
- Parhau i drafod gyda'r farnwriaeth – cynhelir cyfarfod gweinidogol yn fuan gyda'r farnwriaeth i drafod y disgwyliadau i leihau nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal a rôl barnwriaeth Cymru. Byddwn yn parhau i weithio i wella ymddiriedaeth a hyder rhwng awdurdodau lleol a'r llysoedd.
- Byddwn yn sefydlu tîm cymorth a thrawsnewid i helpu i leihau amrywiad ymysg awdurdodau lleol a chefnogi arferion gorau cyson Cymru gyfan i leihau nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal a chyflawni'r ddyletswydd digonolrwydd o ran lleoli plant o fewn ffiniau awdurdodau lleol. Bydd y tîm yn ceisio cynnal trafodaethau gyda'r awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â chynnydd a wnaed o ran y cynlluniau i leihau nifer y plant sy'n derbyn gofal a'r cynlluniau darparu i'r dyfodol. Bydd yr awdurdodau sydd heb gyflawni'r lleihad mewn plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn 2019/20 a/neu sydd â'r cyfraddau cynnydd mwyaf problemus, yn cael blaenoriaeth o ran cymorth.
- Gwella'r ffocws ar ymarfer adferol i helpu i gymell arferion diwylliannol yn ymwneud ag atal ac ailuno â'r teulu ar ôl derbyn gofal. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys ehangu modelau arloesol newydd a phresennol ar gyfer eiriolaeth rhieni, ailuno â'r teulu a chynadledau grŵp teulu sy'n cefnogi plant i aros yn ddiogel gyda'u rhieni genedigol a'r teulu ehangach
- Cyflawni Fframwaith Dysgu gan Gymheiriaid Penaethiaid Gwasanaethau Plant Cymru Gyfan i alluogi awdurdodau lleol i rannu a chyfnewid arferion da. Bu oedi o ran ei weithredu o ganlyniad i COVID-19, ond dylid ei roi ar waith yn awr. Gan weithio ochr yn ochr â Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru bydd gweithdai adolygu gan gymheiriaid yn cael eu darparu rhwng ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol i adnabod cyfleoedd ar gyfer rhannu dysg.
- Yn dilyn ymchwiliad yr IPC a chyfarfod bord gron y Prif Weinidog, bydd swyddogion yn cyd-gynhyrchu datblygiad canllawiau i gefnogi rhieni ag anableddau dysgu.

Mae swyddogion ar gael i drafod y cynigion hyn yn fanylach. Gobeithiwn y byddwch yn dal i weithio'n gadarnhaol gyda ni i gyd-gynhyrchu'r atebion a fydd yn gweithio orau i'ch awdurdod lleol chi.

Yn gywir,

Julie Morgan

**Y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Deputy Minister for Health and Social Services**

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn



Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14 October 2020

Subject **Annual Monitoring Report Submission and Local Development Plan Review**

Purpose To report on the 2020 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the Local Development Plan (LDP) and seek endorsement to submit to Welsh Government. Cabinet is specifically asked to endorse the AMRs recommendation to begin the review process for a replacement LDP. Endorsement of the AMR would be the first step to formally triggering a review of the LDP.

Authors Planning Policy Manager

Ward All wards.

Summary The Local Development Plan (LDP) was adopted by the Council in January 2015 and is the development plan for Newport. An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is submitted to Welsh Government every October and reports on the progress of the LDP against a set of indicators.

Local planning authorities are required to commence a full review of their LDPs every four years. Newport's LDP has been successful and it was considered that a review was not necessary last year, but the Plan will be six years old in January 2021. The 2020 draft AMR has recommended that a formal review of the LDP is now required and consequently Cabinet approval is sought for this AMR to be submitted to Welsh Government. Submission would be the first step to formally triggering a review.

The review would update policies and legislative requirements that have been introduced since the LDPs adoption (for example the Well-being of Future Generations Act). It would also help to identify new development and regenerations sites to aid Newport's recovery following Coronavirus and promote Newport's growth aspirations in line with the draft National Development Framework. The LDP will also continue to protect Newport's best historical and environmental assets.

Proposal **Cabinet to approve the submission of the Annual Monitoring Report 2020 to Welsh Government and endorse the recommendation to commence a formal review of the Local Development Plan.**

Action by Acting Head of Regeneration, Investment and Housing

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

Tudalen 173

- Chief Executive
- Head of Finance – Chief Finance Officer
- Head of Law and Regulations – Monitoring Officer
- Head of People and Business Change

Signed

Background

The Newport Local Development Plan (2011-2026) was adopted in January 2015 and became the adopted development plan for Newport. In accordance with statutory requirements the performance of the LDP has been monitored on an annual basis with four Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) approved by Cabinet Member and published to date. The AMRs assess the extent to which the LDP strategy, objectives and policies are being delivered and implemented. The fifth draft AMR is a matter for this report and approval is sought for its submission to Welsh Government.

To ensure that LDPs are kept up-to-date, local planning authorities are required to commence a full review of their plans at least once every four years following plan adoption, or sooner if the findings of the AMRs indicate significant concerns with a plan's implementation. Following informal discussions with Welsh Government officers, and considering the strong performance of Newport's LDP, a review at four years was not considered necessary. However, the LDP will be six years old in January 2021 and it is considered that a review is now needed in order to ensure that the Plan continues to respond to the challenges and opportunities in Newport for the next fifteen years. Consequently the fifth AMR for 2020 recommends a formal review of the LDP.

Annual Monitoring Report 2020

An AMR monitors the effectiveness of the policies within the LDP and is the main mechanism for reviewing the relevance and performance of the LDP. It identifies whether any changes are necessary. The 2020 AMR is the fifth report produced and focusses primarily on the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, but also builds on evidence obtained for the last four AMRs.

The evidence collected throughout the AMR demonstrates that the LDP Strategy is still working. Since the start of the Plan period (April 2012), achievements worthy of note are:

- 5,978 new homes have been delivered
- 94% of housing completions have been on brownfield land
- Of the 5,978 new homes built, 1,223 (20%) have been affordable
- Almost 26ha of new employment land has been created in the Plan period

The overall conclusion of the AMR is that significant progress is still being made in Newport, especially with regard to housing growth and employment land and the LDP Strategy, key aims, and objectives are all still being fulfilled. However, some of our larger development sites are now complete or approaching completion and there is a need to find new sites in order to ensure there is a healthy supply of housing in the future. Newport has also been identified as a Centre of National Growth in Welsh Government's Draft National Development Framework, and therefore a refreshed LDP will help to facilitate these growth aspirations and help the economic recovery post Covid. The City Centre retail policies are also considered to be in need of a refresh. New legislation and policies (such as the Well-being of Future Generations Act) have been introduced since the adoption of the LDP and ultimately the LDP will be six years old in January 2021.

It should also be noted that Welsh Government have introduced a policy 'drop-dead date' into legislation clarifying the importance of up to date development plans. An adopted LDP provides certainty to developers and can fend off undesirable development. Endorsing a review now will leave sufficient time for the LDP to be reviewed and a new LDP put in place to meet legislative requirements. To update Newport's LDP will mean that we can continue making effective and consistent planning decisions, by supporting the objectives of a plan-led system this gives a clear steer on the ambitions of the Council and minimises undesirable speculative development.

Review Process

If the review is endorsed, the first key piece of work will be the drafting of the Review Report (RR). Section 69, of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires all LPAs to undertake a review of their adopted LDP and report their findings to Welsh Government through a Review Report (RR). The LPA should approve the RR before it is submitted to Welsh Government within six months of triggering the review process.

There are two options for the revision of an LDP; 1: Full Revision and 2: Short Form Revision (SFR). The Review Report will need to conclude which of the revision procedures will be followed. It is worth noting that the SFR procedure could be subject to a higher degree of risk regarding procedural challenges and are not suitable if the LDP requires changes to its strategy or proposes significant changes to the adopted LDP. Snowdonia National Park are the only authority to conduct a SFR to date, all other Authorities are undertaking a full review so far.

The RR will be a key part of the evidence base underpinning the form and context of the reviewed plan. The RR will be informed by the adopted monitoring framework set out in the current LDP as well as the collation and analysis of other evidence to make an informed and robust conclusion. Consultation on the draft RR will be undertaken to ensure that the RR reaches an informed decision on the review procedure and future content of the RLDP.

As a minimum, the RR will need to outline the following:

- What information is considered to inform plan review and why
- How the findings impact on the vision, aims and objectives of the plan, including implementation of the strategy
- A review of each plan topic area clearly identifying what needs to change and which parts of the evidence base require updating to support the changes
- The implications for those parts of the plan not proposed to be amended in terms of coherence and effectiveness of the plan as a whole
- A reconsideration of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment
- Explore and explain the opportunities to prepare Joint LDPs with neighbouring LPAs and increase cross-boundary working
- Clear conclusions on why the full, or SFR procedure is to be followed

Delivery Agreement

In addition to the RR, the draft Delivery Agreement (DA) will also be prepared. The DA is a succinct public statement that contains the Community Involvement Scheme (CIS) setting out how and when stakeholders and the community can become involved in the plan making process and a timetable for preparing/revising an LDP. It is an essential project management tool and will need to be prepared to fulfil the requirements of LDP regulations. The DA will also set out the resources available for the work (financial and officer resource), clarifies the scope and influence of the LDP and allows co-ordination with other strategies.

The DA (including the CIS and timetable) must be approved by resolution of the LPA in accordance with LDP Regulation 9 before submission to Welsh Government. The Welsh Government's role is to ensure the DA is robust, realistic and covers the main plan preparation requirements. Agreement of the DA marks the legal formal start of the plan preparation/revision process and is an agreement with WG that the LPA is committed to the stated timescales and consultation processes. The DA will be kept under review and any changes required to the DA will need to be confirmed and agreed with WG. It is important to note that Welsh Government expects plans being reviewed to be prepared in 3.5 years from formal agreement of the DA, with a single additional slippage period of 3 months. Table 1 below illustrates the key stages and anticipated timescales set out in WG guidance.

Table 1: Delivery Agreement Indicative Timescales

Key Stage		Timescales
Definitive		
Stage 1	Delivery Agreement Preparation and submission	Up to 4 weeks for WG approval
Stage 2	Pre- Deposit Preparation and involvement	Approximately 1.5 years
Stage 3	Preferred Strategy Public consultation	
Stage 4	Deposit Plan Public consultation	Approximately 1 year
Indicative		
Stage 5	Submission	Approximately 11 months
Stage 6	Examination	
Stage 7	Inspector's Report	
Stage 8	Adoption	
		Total Plan Preparation 3.5 years

It is proposed to bring the Review Report and Delivery Agreement back to Cabinet in December 2020 for consideration and approval for public consultation. The Review Report and Delivery Agreement will then need to be approved by Full Council before submission to Welsh Government (expected to be April 2021).

Next Steps

To start the review process, it is essential that the LDP contact list is reviewed and updated to ensure that only those interested parties are contacted. The proposal is to contact all current contacts from the Local Development Plan database to inform them that a formal review process has been agreed. They will need to opt-in to remain informed and will be contacted on each key stage of the review and subsequent LDP processes. In addition to those persons on the database it is for any persons or organisations wishing to remain informed of the review process and any subsequent Plan to contact us and ask to be added to the list of consultees. We shall advertise the need to opt in to stay informed through the website, Newport Matters and social media.

In addition, we intend to undertake an informal call for potential development sites to gain an understanding of where the market is looking to invest. This will help the Council in considering its strategy for growth. This will not be a formal stage and the information sought will be very basic (a plan and short description of the proposed uses). An informal call for potential development sites does not commit the Council in any way.

Following the production of the draft Review Report and Delivery Agreement, the documents will be presented to Cabinet in December 2020 seeking approval for public consultation in January 2021. The consultation process will take a minimum of 8 weeks and the responses will be fed back to Cabinet in March 2021 where endorsement of the document will be sought. The documents will then go before Full Council in April 2021 seeking formal approval to submit to Welsh Government.

Financial Summary

The Development Plan process has a project specific budget to cover costs of all resources associated including additional staff, consultations, commissions, examination processes etc. The resources required for the RLDP process are required to be set out in the Delivery Agreement and this will be part of the consideration of the draft DA that will be reported back to Cabinet in December 2020. The cost associated

with the production of the Review Report and Delivery Agreement, as set out in this report, will be met from the current Planning Policy and Local Development Plan budgets and reserve. The table below sets out an estimated cost for the RLDP which has been based on the previous LDP and neighbouring authority costs. The table identifies a budget pressure towards the end of RLDP creation, however it should be noted that estimates used are on the cautious side. We intend to monitor and mitigate as the plan review progresses.

	Year 1 (Start RLDP 2021/22) £	Year 2 2022/23 £	Year 3 2023/24 £	Year 4 2024/25 £	Notes including budgets heads affected
Costs	330,000	250,000	155,000	260,000	Costs include estimated additional staff resource on fixed term contracts which will need to be subject to a business case.
Funded by:					
Revenue Budget	71,600	71,600	71,600	71,600	
LDP Reserve	258,400	178,400	83,400	133,800	
Net Costs	0	0	0	54,600	
(Savings)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Net Impact on Budget	0	0	0	54,600	
LDP Reserve (£654,000)	395,600	217,200	133,800	0	

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Not submitting AMR to WG	M	L	Previous AMRs have been submitted without delay, process has been complied with and there is room for feedback through this process.	Planning Policy Manager
Not agreeing to review the LDP	H	L	Providing detailed reporting on the legislative requirements, processes and options available for reviewing including the impact of not undertaking a review.	Head of Service, Development Services Manager
Staff Resources and Budget	H	M	There are resources available for this immediate stage of LDP review. Future resource levels will be dealt with as part	Head of Service, Development Services Manager

			of the Delivery Agreement process.	
Delays arising as a result of Covid-19	M	L	Development of the documents will be undertaken with professional bodies and specialised organisations therefore technological approaches of engagement are satisfactory.	Planning Policy Manager

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

The Local Development Plan is one of the statutory plans the Council has to prepare, the current LDP determines Newport's land use policies to 2026. The LDP covers many topics that impact on other sections of the Council e.g. drainage, tourism, education etc. Liaison with those sections is an essential part of the LDP process. A revised LDP will consider any new Council policy, strategy or priority and its impact on the policy framework for the Council. Since the LDP's adoption in 2015 there have been a number of significant changes to Council policy which will be of relevance to the LDP, particularly the Well-Being Plan for Newport. Newport City Council has a Corporate Plan that runs to 2022 which is also not referenced in the current adopted LDP. The primary objective of the Corporate Plan is 'improving people's lives' and whilst this is not at odds with the aims of the current LDP, a new LDP will help us to better align the four commitments; Resilient Communities, Thriving Cities, Modernised Council; and Aspirational People within the strategy. As a key document outlining the issues and aspirations of the Council this needs to be reflected in a revised LDP. In addition, there are numerous Council strategies and policies that will influence the LDP e.g. Flood Risk Strategy, Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan, Destination Management Strategy, Economic Growth Plan etc. The LDP review process will consider how the LDP helps to deliver the aspirations of these plans and strategies.

Options Available and considered

Approve submission of AMR to Welsh Government, including the recommendation for review, and endorse the next steps of the LDP review process.

Do not approve submission of AMR to Welsh Government, including the recommendation for review, and do not endorse the next steps of the LDP review process.

Preferred Option and Why

To approve submission of AMR to Welsh Government, including the recommendation for review, and endorse the next steps of the LDP review process. This option will provide Newport with an opportunity to update the LDP within its new context of legislation, regulations and social, economic and environmental context to ensure it is providing the most appropriate and ambitious policy framework for Newport. The Council would also be meeting its legislative requirement for a timely review of the LDP. A revised LDP would also ensure the benefits of continuing a strong plan-led approach that provides effective and consistent planning decisions and certainty for investment and minimises undesirable speculative development.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The Local Development Plan carries a budget which contributes to a reserve in less active years where no review is required so that there should be sufficient funds to carry out the necessary actions to refresh the LDP when needed. The financial summary above shows how the LDP will be funded over the course of the review and indicates a shortfall in the final year which would need to be met through existing budget in the Regeneration, Investment and Housing service area. Officers have based the estimated costs on a worst case scenario and the shortfall may not materialise but accept that mitigation from other RIH budget areas will be required if it is the case.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

The proposed action is in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended 2015). The legislation requires the Council to keep under review its Local Development Plan and to submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to Welsh Government before 31st October every year setting out how the objectives in the LDP are being delivered. The legislation and the Regulations require the Council to review the LDP every 4 years. Until now, this has not been necessary as the provisions within the LDP have remained relevant but the current plan is now 6 years old and is in need of revision to reflect legislative changes and the National Planning Framework and to identify new candidate sites for development in the light of increased growth. Therefore, Cabinet are being asked to formally endorse the start of this review process and to agree to the submission of the AMR to Welsh Government to confirm this. The formal process will then commence with the approval of the Review Report (RR) and Delivery Agreement (DA) for submission to Welsh Government. The RR needs to be submitted to Welsh Government within 6 months of triggering the LDP review, following which there needs to be a period of extensive public consultation in accordance with the Regulations. In the meantime, Cabinet are asked to agree to the LDP contact list being updated, in readiness for the formal consultation process and for an informal call for the submission of potential development sites. The RR and DA need to be formally approved and adopted by the Council, in its capacity as Local Planning Authority. Therefore, although Cabinet can agree to trigger the review process and the submission of the AMR to Welsh Government, full Council will need to formally approve the RR and DA in April 2021. The revised LDP will also be a policy framework document that will need to be approved and adopted by full Council in due course.

Comments of Head of People and Business Change

The Newport Local Development Plan (2011-2026) draft Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) assesses the extent to which the LDP strategy, objectives and policies are being delivered and implemented.

In addition, the draft Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) has recommended that a formal review of the LDP be undertaken which will give the opportunity for the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 to be fully considered as part of the review.

In the cover report, the report writer has detailed how the LDP meets the five ways of working of the sustainable development principle contained in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

From an HR perspective, there are no staffing implications.

Comments of Cabinet Member

The Cabinet Member for Sustainable Development has been briefed on the AMR and the intentions to review the LDP.

Local issues

The LDP will affect all wards in Newport.

Scrutiny Committees

None

Equalities Impact Assessment and the Equalities Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 contains a Public Sector Equality Duty which came into force on 06 April 2011. The Act identifies a number of 'protected characteristics', namely age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation; marriage and civil partnership. The new single duty aims to integrate consideration of equality and good relations into the regular business of public authorities. Compliance with the duty is a legal obligation and is intended to result in better informed decision-making and policy development and services that are more effective for users. In exercising its functions, the Council must have due regard to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act; advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. The Act is not overly prescriptive about the approach a public authority should take to ensure due regard, although it does set out that due regard to advancing equality involves: removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics; taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these differ from the need of other people; and encouraging people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low. The revised LDP process and in particular the CIS of the Delivery Agreement will set out an engagement approach which will take into account how to link with hard to reach groups and apply techniques that make engagement appropriate for stakeholders e.g. plain English and non-technical versions of reports, documentation provided in Welsh, large print versions provided on request.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

The Delivery Agreement process will look into the need for targeted consultation and this will include how best to engage children and young people, consultations on such documentation is open to all of our citizens regardless of their age. People replying to consultations are not required to provide their age or any other personal data, and therefore this data is not held or recorded in any way, and responses are not separated out by age.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Well-being and Future Generations (Wales) Act seeks to improve the social, economic environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. Public bodies should ensure that decisions take into account the impact they could have on people living in Wales, in the future. It should be noted that the planning system is central to achieving sustainable development and the five ways of working are an intrinsic part of the planning system. A plan-led approach is viewed as the most effective way to secure sustainable development. The 5 main considerations are set out below with an explanation of how this work meets their objective:

Long term: A LDP sets out a vision for how places are expected to change in land use-terms and this provides certainty for developers and the public. The monitoring and review process of the LDP provides an opportunity to look back on what has worked and take the time to update the plan to take a look at what Newport will need to plan for over the next 15 years.

Prevention: The aim of the LDP and indeed planning is to create sustainable places. This approach will look to tackle issues such as safety, flood risk, health, air quality, amenity, availability of jobs, energy efficiency and carbon reduction, opportunities for skills and education as well as the protection of cultural facets. All options that will help create spaces which prevent negative impacts on health and wellbeing, environmental and economic factors.

Integration: The LDP will have regard to the local well-being plan and other relevant corporate strategies and policies. The Review process will take into account those council policies and strategies that have been created since the adoption of the LDP in 2015. The influence of the LDP covers many service areas as well as external organisations and these stakeholders will play an important role in the development of the plan.

Collaboration: The LDP has to consider its impact on its neighbouring authorities and there is much work being done within the region which will provide part of the evidence base and influence the policy outcomes for Newport e.g. flood risk impact from the catchment. We will also work with a range of other partners to ensure that we are working together effectively on shared ambitions and aspirations. The LDP review process has to investigate and consider joint approaches to creating an LDP and this will be reported.

Involvement: A key aspect of the LDP process is engagement. The adoption and adherence to the Delivery Agreement and the Community Involvement Scheme is a key element of the process. This approach provides a clear timescale and approach for effective and efficient engagement.

This proposal is in line with the Council's well-being objectives published in May 2018. The LDP will consider the objectives of the Well-Being Plan for Newport and seek to deliver what it can to meet the four well-being objectives for Newport. There are clear links between the LDP and delivering on the Newport offer, creating strong and resilient communities and developing the right skills, providing green and safe spaces as well as making sure there is push towards sustainable travel.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Section 17(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 imposes a duty on the Local Authority to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area. It is considered that there would be no significant or unacceptable increase in crime and disorder as a result of the review of the LDP. One of the objectives will be to ensure that places are secure and safe.

Consultation

The draft Review Report and Delivery Agreement will be subject to consultation following Cabinet approval at the end of the year. The consultation process will take a minimum of 8 weeks and the responses will be fed back to Cabinet in March/April 2021 where endorsement of the documents and approval of their submission to Welsh Government will be sought.

Background Papers

Local Development Plan – DRAFT Annual Monitoring Report 2020



AMR 2020 Draft
25Sep2020 Full Cop

Previous Annual Monitoring Reports:

- [Local Development Plan – Annual Monitoring Report 2019](#)
- [Local Development Plan – Annual Monitoring Report 2018](#)
- [Local Development Plan – Annual Monitoring Report 2017](#)
- [Local Development Plan – Annual Monitoring Report 2016](#)

[Local Development Plan Manual Welsh Government 2020](#)

Dated: 5 October 2020

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn

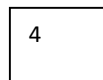
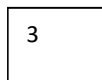
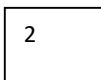
Newport Local Development Plan 2011-2026

Annual Monitoring Report October 2020





Front Cover Images



1 Whitehead Works – Site H1(51)

2 Glan Llyn – Site H1(57)

3 International Convention Centre Wales

4 Proposed Transporter Bridge Visitor Centre

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. The Newport LDP was adopted on 27 January 2015 and sets out the land use policies which form the basis on which planning decisions about future development in Newport are based. As part of the statutory development plan process, the Council is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 1.2. This is the fifth AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the LDP. It monitors the effectiveness of the policies within the LDP and is the main mechanism for reviewing the relevance and performance of the LDP. It also identifies whether any changes are necessary.
- 1.3. This AMR will primarily focus on the period **1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020**, and will build on evidence obtained for the last four AMRs.

KEY FINDINGS

- 1.4. The following section will summarise the key findings that have emerged throughout the AMR process.

Contextual Changes

- 1.5. Section 3 of the AMR contains a detailed analysis of the global, national, regional and local changes that have occurred since the adoption of the LDP. The Coronavirus dominates the news and brings many uncertainties. The impact on businesses and societal norms from the global pandemic is still not clear. The role of planning to aid any economic and social recovery will need to be considered in the evidence base for any revised LDP. House building has fallen this year, but still remains comparatively high compared to previous years and other authorities in Wales. It is anticipated that next year's figures will be significantly impacted by the Coronavirus but that there are a number of large sites ready to be delivered or completed. House prices in Newport continue to increase well above the Wales average, and in terms of the economic indicators, employment land delivery in Newport for 2019/20 also continues to rise.
- 1.6. The AMR records four contextual indicators which help to provide the broader environmental, social and economic picture of Newport. The key findings are summarised below:

Contextual Indicators

	Positive outcome	1
	Mixed outcome	0
	Negative outcome	3

- The economic activity rate in Newport has continued to fall since 2017 but it remains above the Wales average and over the plan period there is a general positive trend.
 - Recorded crime rates in Newport have fallen for the second consecutive year.
 - Newport has the highest percentage of Lower Super Output Areas in the most deprived parts of Wales.
 - The percentage of Newport residents commuting out of Newport has unfortunately increased this year, but due to Newport's strategic position between Cardiff and Bristol, there is always going to be a proportion of people commuting out of the authority for work.
- 1.7. With the exception of the falling level of crime being reported, the above contextual indicators are suggesting a small decline in social and economic outcomes for the City. This is disappointing and surprising when economic evidence such as house prices and jobs creation is showing Newport is becoming more prosperous.

Core and Local Indicators

- 1.8. The AMR records 35 core and local indicators which are essential to monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP and ensuring the LDP Strategy is being delivered. A summary of the outcomes is shown below:

Core and Local Indicators

	Positive outcome	16
	Training required	6
	SPG required	0
	Further research	13
	Policy review	0
	Plan review	0

- 78% of housing developed on brownfield land in 2019/20.
- Only 4% below the Average Annual Housing Requirement figure.
- 5,978 new homes delivered in the Plan period so far (575 units short of the LDP target).
- 1,223 affordable homes delivered in the Plan period so far (78 units short of the LDP target).
- Almost 26ha of new employment land has been created in the Plan period so far, 10.53ha is on EM1 allocations.
- No greenfield land or protected woodland has been lost contrary to policy.
- Jobs growth has increased and is above the LDP target set for this period.
- House building completions have been recorded at the strategic site of Llanwern Village.
- No SINCs/SSSIs/Green Belt/Wedge land has been lost contrary to LDP policies.
- No Community Facilities have been lost contrary to policy.
- Unfortunately, footfall in the City Centre continues to fall.
- Number of indicators identified as 'blue' (training required) for a fifth year running – Mineral safeguarding & Alternative use of Employment Land.
- Further work needed with Welsh Government and NRW in order to be consistent on applications within floodplain areas.
- No Gypsy/Traveller transit site identified.

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

- 1.9. The sustainability appraisal indicators are designed to monitor and measure the social, environmental and economic effects of the LDP. There are 84 indicators and the key findings are summarised below:

Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

	Significant positive effects predicted	44
	Mix of positive and negative effects predicted	29
	Significant negative effects predicted	2
	Baseline set - No data available for comparison	9

- No loss of public rights of way.
- No loss of high value agricultural land or protected woodland.
- No applications refused with outstanding noise issues.
- Unemployment rates are down which is positive, and gross weekly earnings are up.
- No new renewable energy schemes permitted only amendments to existing schemes.
- Number of pupils with a Welsh Medium Education is increasing.
- Number of applications on the Housing Waiting List has increased.
- Four Conservation Appraisals have been completed.
- Newport railway station usage is increasing.
- Two applications approved with outstanding objections from heritage advisors.
- Students staying in Newport after study is increasing.
- Carbon dioxide emissions have decreased.
- Energy generated from waste has fallen.
- Waste sent to landfill is down and the level of recycled municipal waste has exceeded targets.
- People feeling safe in Newport has fallen.
- City centre footfall is falling.
- Access to local facilities comparatively worsened.

ASSESSMENT AND CONCLUSION

- 1.10. The overall conclusion is that significant progress is being made in Newport, especially with regard to housing growth and employment land. The LDP Strategy, key aims and objectives are all still being fulfilled. However, the LDP will be six years old in January 2021. Welsh Government recommends a review should be performed every four years. Some of our major residential sites have now been built out or are coming to a conclusion. Consequently, there may be a need for new sites to come forward as part of an LDP review. It is considered that several LDP policies are in need of revision, particularly the retail policies for the City Centre. In addition, the Coronavirus pandemic has had a massive impact on the way people work, travel, use open green space etc. Planning should be considering how best to react to this fundamental event.
- 1.11. Following careful consideration of policies, indicators, likely population increases and current events, the recommendation is that a formal review of the LDP should commence.

FIGURE 1: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF NEWPORT



2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. The Newport Local Development Plan (2011 to 2026) was formally adopted on 27 January 2015. The LDP sets out the land use policies which form the basis on which planning decisions about future development in Newport are based.
- 2.2. As part of the statutory development plan process, following the adoption of an LDP, an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is required. The AMR is fundamental in assessing the progress and effectiveness of the LDP. This is the fifth AMR to be prepared since the adoption of the Newport LDP. Therefore, the AMR continues to provide an important opportunity for the Council to assess the impact the LDP. This AMR will primarily focus on the period **1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020**.

LDP VISION, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.3. The LDP vision is:

As a gateway to Wales, Newport will be a centre of regeneration that celebrates its culture and heritage, while being a focus for varied economic growth that will strengthen its contribution to the region. It will be a place that people recognise as a lively, dynamic, growing city, with communities living in harmony in a unique natural environment.

- 2.4. In order to achieve this vision, the LDP focuses on a sustainable development strategy with particular emphasis on regeneration, building on the culture and heritage of the City, seeking to maximise the use of previously developed (brownfield) land. To achieve the aim of the overall vision, the LDP defines 10 individual objectives which seek to address key issues. The objectives are:

1. Sustainable Use of Land
2. Climate Change
3. Economic Growth
4. Housing Provision
5. Conservation of the Built Environment
6. Conservation of the Natural Environment
7. Community Facilities and Infrastructure
8. Culture and Accessibility
9. Health and Well-being
10. Waste

- 2.5. These objectives and the performances recorded against them form the main section of the AMR.

AMR FORMAT

2.6. The AMR is designed to be a concise and accessible document. The format of the AMR is as follows:

Chapter 1 – Executive Summary – Provides an overall summary of the key monitoring findings of the AMR.

Chapter 2 – Introduction – Introduces the report and summaries the purpose, along with the overall structure of the AMR.

Chapter 3 – Contextual Changes – Provides a strategic overview of a variety of factors that potentially may influence the performance of the LDP, such as global economic implications as well as national legislation or local policy changes.

Chapter 4 – LDP Monitoring – Describes how the LDP objectives were monitored and provides a detailed analysis of the LDP policy framework in delivering identified targets.

Chapter 5 – Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring – Provides a commentary and assessment of the LDPs performance against the Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment) monitoring objectives.

Chapter 6 – Conclusions and Recommendations – Gives an overview of the AMR findings and makes recommendations about issues which may require further consideration.

2.7. The AMR has been produced in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Regulations and the LDP Manual. This document will be submitted to the Welsh Government and also be made available on the Council's website.

3. CONTEXTUAL CHANGES

- 3.1. This section sets out significant contextual changes that have occurred since last year's AMR. It is important to understand the numerous factors that may impact on the performance of the LDP, from the global and national levels, down to the Council's own local policies and guidance. Some changes are obviously completely out of the control of the Council, but nevertheless, it is important to set out what they are and how they may influence the LDP, in order for the local planning authority to prepare accordingly and consider whether changes might be necessary to the LDP.
- 3.2. In addition to this section, the AMR contains four contextual indicators based on the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, crime rates, economic activity and commuting patterns, which are discussed in more detail in Section 4.

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL INFLUENCES

Prospect of Global Recession

- 3.3. Following the UK General Election in December 2019, Boris Johnson's Conservative Party were returned to power with a significant majority on a promise to deliver Brexit. On 31 January 2020, the UK left the European Union and is now in a transition period where arrangements for trade and the UK's relationship with the EU are being planned out. However, this significant event now seems largely unnoticed as the nation and world deal with the Coronavirus global pandemic.
- 3.4. The first case of Coronavirus in the UK was confirmed on 31 January 2020. The country's first deaths were confirmed at the start of March 2020 with UK lockdown commencing on 23 March 2020. The lockdown has affected the lives of millions of people across the UK, and the economic consequences are predicted to be severe, with countries across the globe unavoidably suffering bleak recessions.
- 3.5. In terms of the construction industry, following a shorter lockdown, the volume house builders and some of the more local builders are now back at work. Therefore, they aim to bring an element of normality to this grave situation by continuing to build out houses and help deliver the LDP. However, completion numbers will inevitably be considerably lower for 2020/21.
- 3.6. In addition, the retail sector, with the exception of supermarkets, has suffered massively. Retail Analysts, Springboard, have announced a decline of over 80% in footfall across all UK retail centres. These figures are echoed in Newport, with footfall in April 2020, 77% lower than what it was in April 2019. There is huge uncertainty about whether many shops on the High Street can survive this crisis.
- 3.7. The role of planning is going to be vital in helping to rebuild Newport in the aftermath of this crisis. Following restrictions on movement, the crisis itself has brought many to question the amount of green space available, along with working from home practices and the way in which we travel. These are all matters that will need to be considered when preparing a new LDP as the world searches for what has been coined a 'new normal'. The preparation of a new LDP to aid Newport's recovery and boost the economy is something that needs to be seriously contemplated.

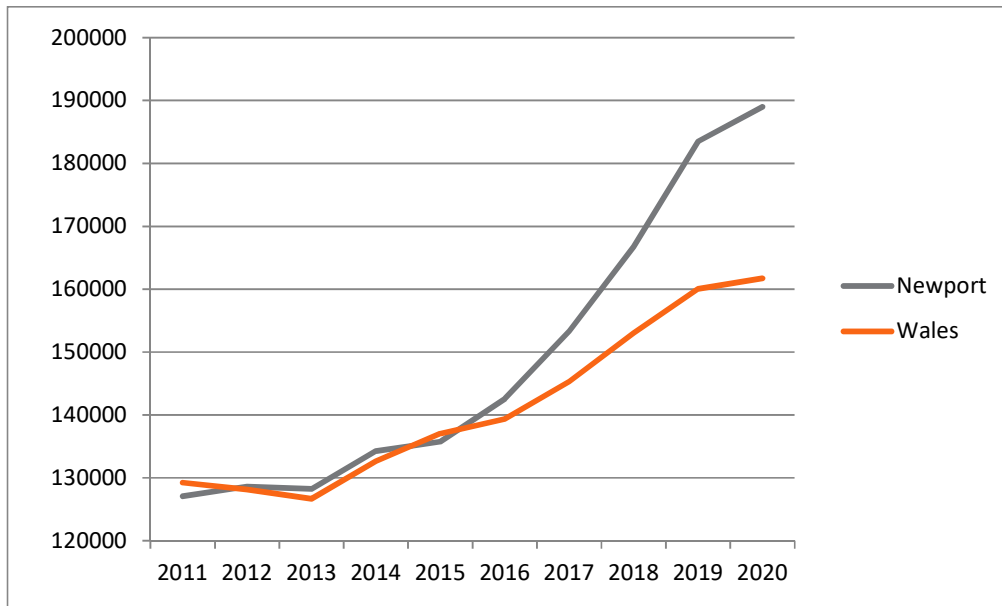
Housing Market

- 3.8. Figure 2 demonstrates that Newport has an average house price of £188,988 (as of January 2020), compared to the Wales average of £161,719. The graph clearly shows a more gradual increase from last year, with

Newport only increasing by just over 3%, and Wales increasing by just over 1%. Newport's average house price increase is the smallest since 2015, but nevertheless, it is still increasing at a faster rate than the Wales average and the gap between the two trajectories continues to widen.

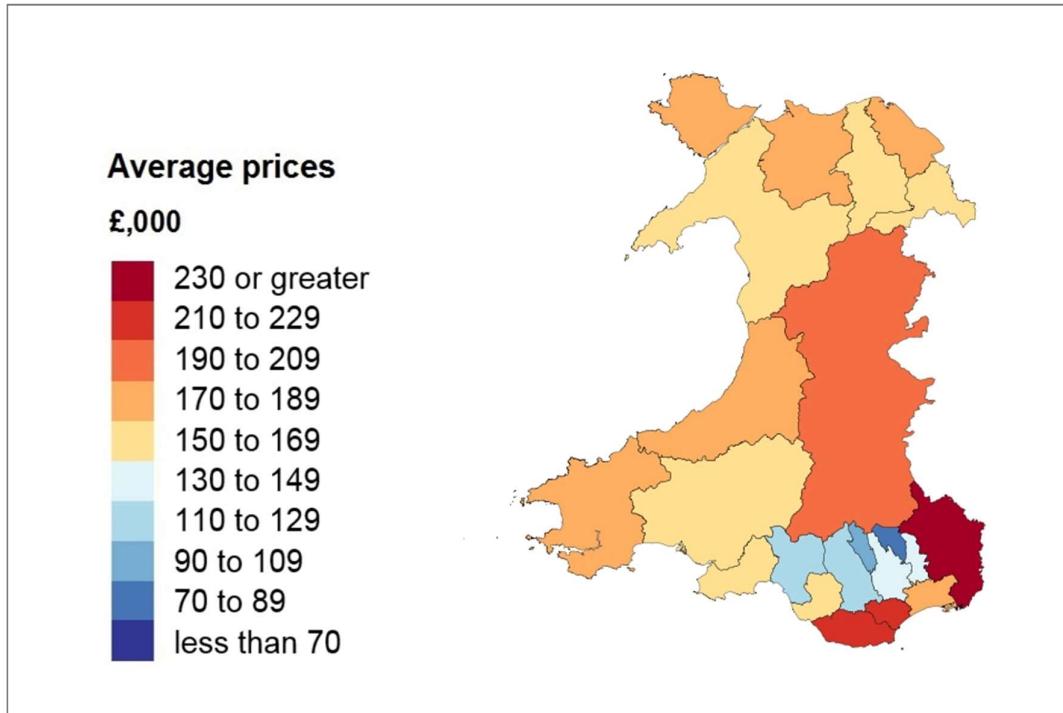
- 3.9. Following the significant increases in Newport's average houses prices over the last few years, it was probably inevitable that the level tailed off. The 10% increase seen between 2018 and 2019 (with the Severn Bridge tolls most likely a considerable factor) is not sustainable year on year. However, Newport still remains a desirable place to live and the house prices compared to the Wales average reflect this.

FIGURE 2: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICES IN NEWPORT AND WALES (JANUARY 2020)



Source: UK House Price Index, Land Registry

FIGURE 3: AVERAGE HOUSE PRICE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY (JANUARY 2020)



Source: UK House Price Index (Wales), Land Registry

3.10. Figure 3 shows how the Newport average house price compares to the other local authorities in Wales. Newport is identified as the peach colour in the £170k to £189k band. The band has not changed from last year. Monmouthshire still has the highest house prices in Wales, followed by the Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff. Powys house prices have now increased to the next band above Newport and are the only authority within the £190k to £209k band. However, the average house price in Newport is £188,988, so it is right at the top of its band. Newport is within the same band as Anglesey, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire, Conwy and Flintshire, but it is worth noting that the average house price in Newport is approximately £10k more than these authorities. In Newport’s first AMR, the authority was on a par with Swansea and Bridgend (April 2016 house prices). Prices are now considerably higher than Swansea and Bridgend. House prices are still strong in Newport and the percentage increases are still amongst the highest in Wales (Neath Port Talbot was the highest, followed by Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and then Newport has experienced the fifth highest increases in Wales).

LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL POLICY

3.11. The Council has to consider whether changes to national planning policy and legislation will have any implications for the LDP. If the implications are significant, the Council will need to determine how it addresses these issues. Since the 2019 AMR was published, there have been various consultations on national planning policies and planning, the adoption of the National Marine Plan, publications of projected population and household projections, clarification on PPW matters as well as the removal of Technical Advice Note 1 and the established Joint Housing Availability Study process.

National Planning Policy Amendments

National Development Framework

- 3.12. The Welsh Government has continued its work on the production of a National Development Framework (NDF) which will be the highest tier of development plan in Wales. The NDF will set out the 20-year spatial framework for land use in Wales, providing a context for the provision of new infrastructure/growth. It will concentrate on development and land use issues of national significance which the planning system is able to influence and deliver. The draft NDF was put out for public consultation from 7 August until 15 November 2019 and work is being undertaken to consider the responses made. The NDF is anticipated to be published in September 2020.
- 3.13. The draft NDF identified Newport as a Centre of National Growth and includes Policy 28, specifically for Newport. The Policy notes that Welsh Government supports Newport as the focus for regional growth and investment and wants to see the City play an increased strategic role in the region. It goes on to state that Strategic and Local Development Plans across the region should recognise Newport as a focus for strategic housing and economic growth; essential services and facilities; transport and digital infrastructure; and consider how they can support and benefit from Newport's increased strategic regional role. The Welsh Government will work with authorities within the region and in England to promote Newport's strategic role and ensure key investment decisions in Wales and England support Newport and the wider region.
- 3.14. The inclusion of Policy 28 is a major boost for Newport and serious consideration to what this actually means for the City is underway. The inclusion of the Policy on the adoption of the NDF would undoubtedly be a strong reason to review the LDP.

Welsh National Marine Plan

- 3.15. The Welsh National Marine Plan (WNMP) was adopted on 12 November 2019. It is the first Marine Plan for Welsh seas. It covers the inshore and offshore marine plan areas for which Welsh Ministers are the marine planning authority. The WNMP sets out the Welsh Ministers' policies for the sustainable development of Wales' seas. The Plan will help manage increasing demands for the use of our marine environment, encourage and support the economic development of marine sectors at appropriate locations and incorporate environmental protection and social considerations into marine decision-making. The next version of the LDP will need to fully consider the adopted WNMP.

Based Population and Household Projections (2018)

- 3.16. The 2018-based local authority population projections were published on 27 February 2020, republished on 11 June 2020 revising an error discovered in the February data release. The projections provide an indication of the possible size and age structure of the population in the future for local authorities in Wales for the period 2018 to 2043. Newport has the highest projected increase in population of 5.1% over these years. Similarly, the 2018-based local authority household projections were published on 27 February 2020. The projections provide an indication of the future number of households and their composition in Wales. Again Newport has the largest increase in households by 6.9%. These projections will form the basis of analysis for a revised LDP for Newport.

Housing Delivery

- 3.17. Following a 'Review of the Delivery of Housing through the Planning System', PPW has been amended to remove the five-year housing land supply policy. It is replaced with a policy statement which makes it explicit that the housing trajectory, as set out in the adopted LDP, will be the basis for monitoring the delivery of development plan housing requirements as part of LDP Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs). This also means the revocation of Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies (January 2015) in its entirety as a consequence of the policy change to PPW. The ability to deliver requirements must be demonstrated through a housing trajectory. The trajectory should be prepared as part of the development plan process and form part of the plan. There is however an intermediate process for those who have yet to revise their LDPs, which Newport will have to follow.

TAN 11 - Noise

- 3.18. TAN 11 is to be updated to include air quality as well as soundscape and noise. The new TAN will support the place-making focus of PPW by specifically addressing air quality, soundscape and noise. An informal call for evidence to support the preparation of the new TAN is currently underway. This revised TAN will support the implementation of current planning policy in PPW relating to air quality, soundscape and noise. It is not a call for evidence to reopen the published policy position in PPW, which will remain as drafted. A revised LDP will have to ensure these issues are considered as part of the plan and refer to the new TAN once published.

TAN 15 – Development, Flooding and Coastal Erosion

- 3.19. Consultation has been undertaken on an updated TAN 15 which includes the revocation of TAN 14: Coastal Planning. The aims of the consultation were to replace the current development advice maps with a new Wales flood map; which places greater emphasis on development plans and the role of the Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment; integrate guidance on coastal erosion from TAN 14 and to provide guidance for regeneration initiatives affecting communities in flood risk areas. The responses to the consultation are being considered by Welsh Government. Flood risk is a significant consideration in Newport as much of the city is within flood zones. Therefore, the publication of the new TAN and how it may impact on future allocations is of keen interest to Newport when it comes to reviewing its LDP.

Clarification of Planning Policy Wales

- 3.20. Since the publication of PPW (December 2018), there have been some points of clarification made from Welsh Government that will impact on the form of the next revised LDP. These include:
- *October 2019 – Securing Biodiversity Enhancements.* Planning authorities are reminded that they should be proactive and embed appropriate policies into local development plans to protect against biodiversity loss and secure enhancement.
 - *April 2019 – Suicide prevention measures in building design and planning.* The planning system is advised to play its part in helping to create better places which reduce opportunities for people to wilfully harm themselves or others. This issues should be carefully considered during the development proposals stages.
 - *July 2019 – Increasing supply of affordable homes through planning.* Following the findings of the Independent Review of Affordable Housing Supply, it has been clarified that when reviewing LDPs, local planning authorities must make provision for affordable housing led housing sites. Such sites

will include at least 50% affordable housing. In the first instance affordable housing led housing sites should make use of public land. Where public land is not available, privately owned land may be identified.

Local Development Plan Manual, Edition 3

- 3.21. The Development Plans Manual, Edition 3, was published on 26 March 2020. The Manual is a reference document for practitioners who are responsible for, or contribute to, the preparation and implementation of development plans. It contains practical guidance on how to prepare, monitor and revise a development plan, underpinned by robust evidence to ensure that plans are effective and deliverable and contribute to place-making, as defined in national policy set out in PPW. The Manual incorporates lessons learned to date, best practice in resolving issues and how to 'de-risk' plans through the preparation of a robust and focussed evidence base. The Manual clarifies the expectations of Welsh Government with regard to the plan making process. This will be one of the key reference documents for the progression of a revised LDP.

Developments of National Significance

- 3.22. The threshold for Developments of National Significance applications was altered on 1 April 2019. The DNS thresholds from this date relates to all energy generation projects of between 10MW and 350MW. The LDP will continue to set out the local policy framework that DNS applications should comply with. Since June 2019, 17 guidance documents relating to DNS applications have been published by the Welsh Government which will need to be considered during the revision of the LDP.

REGIONAL, LOCAL POLICY AND GUIDANCE

Regional Context

Regional Technical Statement, 2nd Revision

- 3.23. A Regional Technical Statement (RTS) is required to be produced at five-yearly intervals for both the North Wales and South Wales Regional Aggregate Working Parties. This is a requirement of Minerals Technical Advice Note 1 (MTAN 1). The RTS provides recommendations which guide the future levels of provision for construction aggregates required from each Local Planning Authority in Wales. The original Statements were published in 2008 and were first reviewed in 2014. Consultation drafts of the Second Review documents were made available for inspection from 30 September until 25 November 2019. Consultation responses are being considered and the final version of the RTS for Council endorsement is anticipated in Summer 2020. The RTS will form a key part of the evidence base for a revised LDP

South East Area Statement

- 3.24. Natural Resources Wales is required to prepare Area Statements under section 11 of the Environment (Wales) Act, 2016. These Area Statements are developed to help facilitate the implementation of the National Natural Resources Policy (NRP) and build on the evidence set out in the State of Natural Resources Report (SoNNAR). The South East Wales Area Statement (SEAS) was published on 1 April 2020. It has taken a landscape scale approach considering where and why we want to build ecosystem resilience in terms of the special and distinctive landscape areas of South East Wales. The SEAS has been produced to inform planning and helps stakeholders consider different ways of working together to meet the four strategic theme:

1. **Linking our landscapes** – identifying local opportunities for protected sites, natural and built environments to contribute towards resilience of wider priority habitat networks in the region.
 2. **Climate Ready Gwent** – identifying landscape and regional scale opportunities and collective interventions for climate adaptation and mitigation which enhance local ecosystems and community resilience
 3. **Healthy Active Connected** – identifying opportunities and collaborative interventions that protect and improve health and wellbeing
 4. **Ways of Working** – identifying the benefits of strategic regional collaboration and identifying that we need to do at a regional scale to maximise local delivery and natural resource benefits.
- 3.25. The revised Local Development Plan is required to have regard to and be consistent with this Area Statement in order to meet a test of soundness.

M4 Relief Road Decision

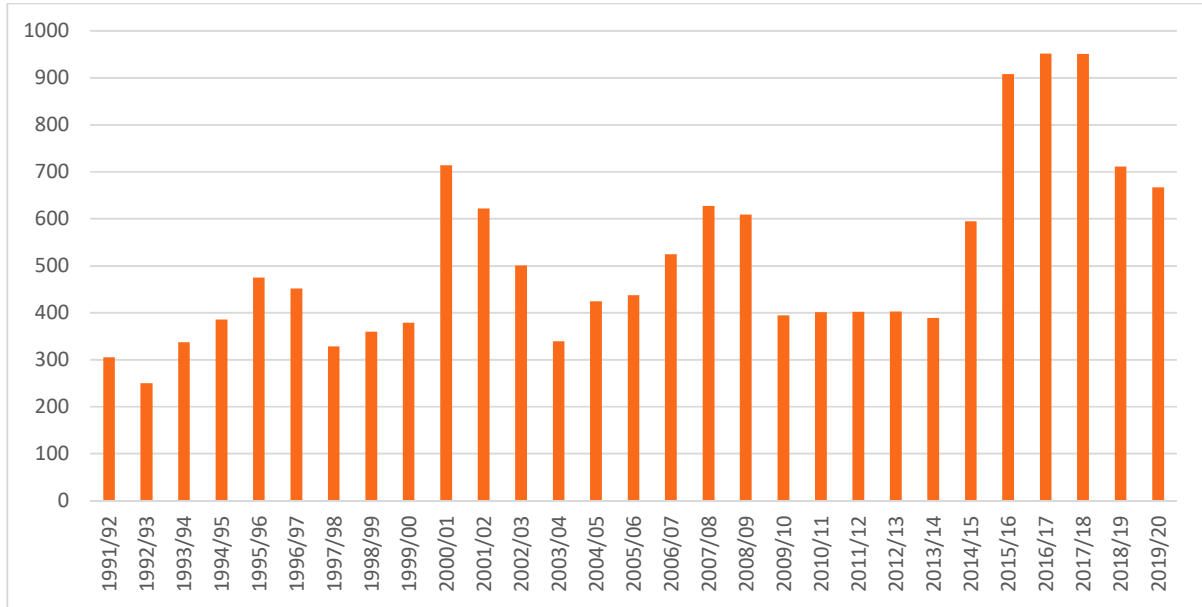
- 3.26. On the 4th June 2019, First Minister Mark Drakeford announced that the Welsh Government would not build the £1.6bn relief road around Newport. Ministers decided that the scheme would not go ahead because of its expense and the impact it would have had on the Gwent Levels. A commission of experts are now considering innovative ways to solve the issues.

Local Context

Joint Housing Land Availability Study 2020

- 3.27. Newport has maintained a five-year housing land supply since the adoption of the LDP, however the conventional JHLAS process has now been scrapped as part of the abolition of TAN 1 (see 3.17). Therefore, the process of measuring housing land supply is now done against the required average annual build rate of 690 units. Further information on this can be viewed in the Objective 4 section of this AMR.
- 3.28. In 2019/20, Newport built 667 new homes. It is acknowledged that this is a continuation of a downward trend following completions in excess of 900 for three years between 2015 and 2018. We are predicting a further fall in 2020/21 primarily as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, but we believe that there are enough live applications and developments expected to come online in the near future which should see much improved completions in 2021/2022. Even though the five year predications are not strictly part of the measuring process anymore, the Council still believes there is merit in estimating future build rates, not just for planning purposes, but it is also very useful for service providers, in particular Education, who use the figures to predict likely demand on school places. Therefore, we will continue to work with the planning agents and developers to try and estimate future completions in Newport.
- 3.29. The graph below shows the housing completion rates in Newport going back to 1991.

FIGURE 4: PAST HOUSING COMPLETION RATES IN NEWPORT



Planning Applications of Significance

Newport Transporter Bridge – Restoration and creation of new visitor centre

3.30. The iconic Newport Transporter Bridge is one of only six operational transporter bridges left worldwide. Following a successful bid to National Lottery Heritage Fund, permission has been granted in March 2020 for the repair and restoration of the bridge and the construction of new visitor centre facilities. The proposed repairs and restoration work will extend the operational life of the Bridge by 25 – 30 years. In addition, the new Visitor Centre, with much improved facilities, will create the opportunity to provide interpretative and educational experiences.

FIGURE 5: PROPOSED NEW TRANSPORTER BRIDGE VISITOR CENTRE



Crindau – Aldi Supermarket

- 3.31. Permission was granted in February 2020 for the erection of an Aldi supermarket (1,315m² of retail floor space) on a former transport yard. The permission has granted a new supermarket in an out of centre location which will provide a larger store offering more choice to the catchment area. The proposal was not considered to affect the vibrancy and viability of the city centre and the wider regeneration benefits of the scheme outweighed the fact that this will be an out of centre retail development.

Tiny Rebel – New distribution warehouse, offices and ancillary accommodation.

- 3.32. Permission was granted in November 2019 for the construction of a distribution warehouse with offices and ancillary accommodation for the Tiny Rebel Brewery at Wern Industrial Estate. The great success of the Brewery Site has meant that this proposal is required to relieve some immediate pressures on the existing brewery facilities and accommodate the growth aspiration of Tiny Rebel.

FIGURE 6: PROPOSED TINY REBEL WAREHOUSE



Ringland Centre – Estate Regeneration

- 3.33. Outline Planning permission was granted in October 2019 for the redevelopment and regeneration of Ringland Centre. Ringland Centre is a typical inward facing 1960s shopping centre with maisonettes above. The permission allows up to 165 new dwellings and 1,500m² of commercial space and open space. The project is a priority investment area for Newport City Homes, who have used a process of consultation with the community to improve Ringland. A masterplan has been agreed for the wider regeneration of Ringland and this application is a key part of that work. This scheme will enable Newport City Homes to develop a modern and commercially viable shopping area where local and national businesses can thrive, as well as providing more high quality modern tenure neutral homes.

FIGURE 7: RINGLAND REGENERATION PROPOSALS



Former Whitehead Works – Housing led brownfield development

3.34. The former Whiteheads Works site is a housing allocation of the Local Development Plan. Permission was approved for the Reserved Matters for 471 dwellings, leaving details to be provided for the remaining residential, school, leisure and retail elements of the scheme. This permission has agreed details of access, appearance, landscape, layout, and siting of 471 units in accordance with the approved phasing strategy. This is a positive step forward in the delivery of the site which has already been remediated in readiness for the development. This permission is considered to offer a good quality development from an urban design perspective and will see the successful delivery of a key housing site for the LDP.

Former TJs Nightclub – Conversion to hotel

3.35. Nos. 14-18 Clarence Place are Grade II Listed Buildings, part of a row of good examples of twentieth century commercial development. As well as its architectural value, the site has an iconic cultural value as a live music venue that has hosted bands such as Oasis, Iron Maiden, Green Day and The Manic Street Preachers. Since its closure as a live music venue the building has been neglected and attracted antisocial behaviour. In June 2019, permission was granted for the redevelopment of the site to a 58-bed hotel and ground floor commercial units. This investment into the property will take a Listed Building off the 'At Risk Register', secure a long term viable use for the building and provide much needed improvements to the local environment.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

3.36. Five new SPGs were adopted in 2019/20, and four were readopted after being updated.

3.37. In terms of the new SPGs, four Conservation Area Appraisals were completed and formally adopted as SPG. The Conservation Areas are:

- Clytha
- The Shrubbery

- Caerleon
- Stow Park

3.38. Work is nearing completion to remove certain permitted development rights for these areas by designating Article 4 (2) Directions (with the exception of Clytha).

3.39. A new SPG offering guidance on waste storage and collection was also adopted. This document will ensure that new development makes appropriate physical space for waste containers within new homes, but also outside for collection purposes as well.

3.40. Updates to the following SPGs have occurred:

- Planning Obligations
- House Extensions and Domestic Outbuildings
- New Dwellings
- Flat Conversions

3.41. A draft Sustainable Travel SPG has been through consultation and is awaiting final sign off. Work is also underway on a 'Shop Front Design' SPG, which will be particularly useful in trying to improve the physical environment within the city centre.

4. LDP MONITORING

- 4.1. This is the fifth AMR to be prepared since the LDP was adopted in January 2015. The 2016 AMR primarily provided the baselines for the social, economic and environmental indicators. The subsequent AMRs have highlighted any trends which have been occurring over the years and provide analysis and commentary of the situation.

MONITORING PROCESS

- 4.2. In terms of how the LDP is monitored, all planning applications determined in 2019/20 by the Council are initially considered. These are then refined to exclude all householder applications and most applications for discharge/renewal of conditions. This left a list of 161 relevant planning applications which planning policy officers could gather information from in order to assess the LDP and to compile evidence for this AMR. Refusals and successful appeal outcomes were also recorded.
- 4.3. Information on the 161 planning applications was collected and stored in a purposely constructed spreadsheet with 90 column headings. The 90 column headings were based on the information necessary to complete the indicators throughout the AMR. The AMR has four sets of indicators; Contextual, Core, Local and the Sustainability Appraisal indicators. The commentary and analysis of these indicators is set out in this section and section 5.

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

- 4.4. The Welsh Government has deemed it appropriate for an authority to include some contextual indicators in the monitoring framework in order to describe the background against which the LDP policy operates. The contextual indicators will be colour coded and assessed depending on their outcome as per the table below.

Colour	Outcome
Green	Positive outcome – on target
Orange	Mixed outcome
Red	Negative outcome – not on target

- 4.5. The following contextual indicators have been monitored in order to provide a broader environmental, social and economic picture of Newport and the LDP.

TABLE 1: CONTEXTUAL INDICATOR 1, MOST DEPRIVED AREAS IN NEWPORT COMPARED TO WALES AS A WHOLE

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINT
Number of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	The number of Newport LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales decreases.	The number of Newport LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales increases.

OUTCOME: 23 Newport LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. An increase of nine since the 2014 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a geographic area which is primarily referred to when collecting statistics. There are 1,909 LSOAs in Wales. The LSOAs ranked between 1 and 190 are the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales. The below table identifies the Newport LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales from the 2011 WIMD, 2014 WIMD and the most recent 2019 WIMD.

LSOAs 2011 WIMD	Wales Rank	LSOAs 2014 WIMD	Wales Rank	LSOAs 2019 WIMD	Wales Rank
1. Pillgwenlly 3	20	1. Pillgwenlly 4	11	1. Pillgwenlly 4	10
2. Pillgwenlly 4	27	2. Pillgwenlly 1	15	2. Pillgwenlly 1	21
3. Pillgwenlly 1	28	3. Alway 2	38	3. Tredegar Park 2	39
4. Tredegar Park 2	40	4. Tredegar Park 2	41	4. Bettws 1	47
5. Alway 2	65	5. Alway 4	69	5. Ringland 5	69
6. Alway 4	74	6. Ringland 5	75	6. Alway 2	72
7. Ringland 5	100	7. Bettws 1	76	7. Bettws 3	77
8. Bettws 1	126	8. Pillgwenlly 3	97	8. Malpas 2	79
9. Lliswerry 5	127	9. Malpas 2	112	9. Pillgwenlly 3	88
10. Bettws 3	139	10. Bettws 3	121	10. Ringland 4	102
11. Malpas 2	142	11. Ringland 4	127	11. Alway 4	111
12. Ringland 4	158	12. Stow Hill 3	161	12. Victoria 4	112
13. Ringland 6	159	13. Bettws 5	164	13. Shaftesbury 1	119
14. Lliswerry 2	177	14. Lliswerry 2	187	14. Lliswerry 5	134
15. Victoria 4	179			15. Stow Hill 3	135
				16. Ringland 2	146
				17. Victoria 2	161
				18. Gaer 5	166
				19. Bettws 5	169
				20. Lliswerry 2	171
				21. Victoria 3	178
				22. Ringland 6	183
				23. Allt-yr-yn 2	187

Source: www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

There were 15 Newport LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales in 2011; in 2014 the WIMD recorded 14 LSOAs. The latest WIMD was conducted in 2019 and records 23 Newport LSOAs in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in

Wales. This represents a significant negative shift¹. The fact that more Newport LSOAs are appearing in the 10% most deprived parts of Wales is a concerning statistic.

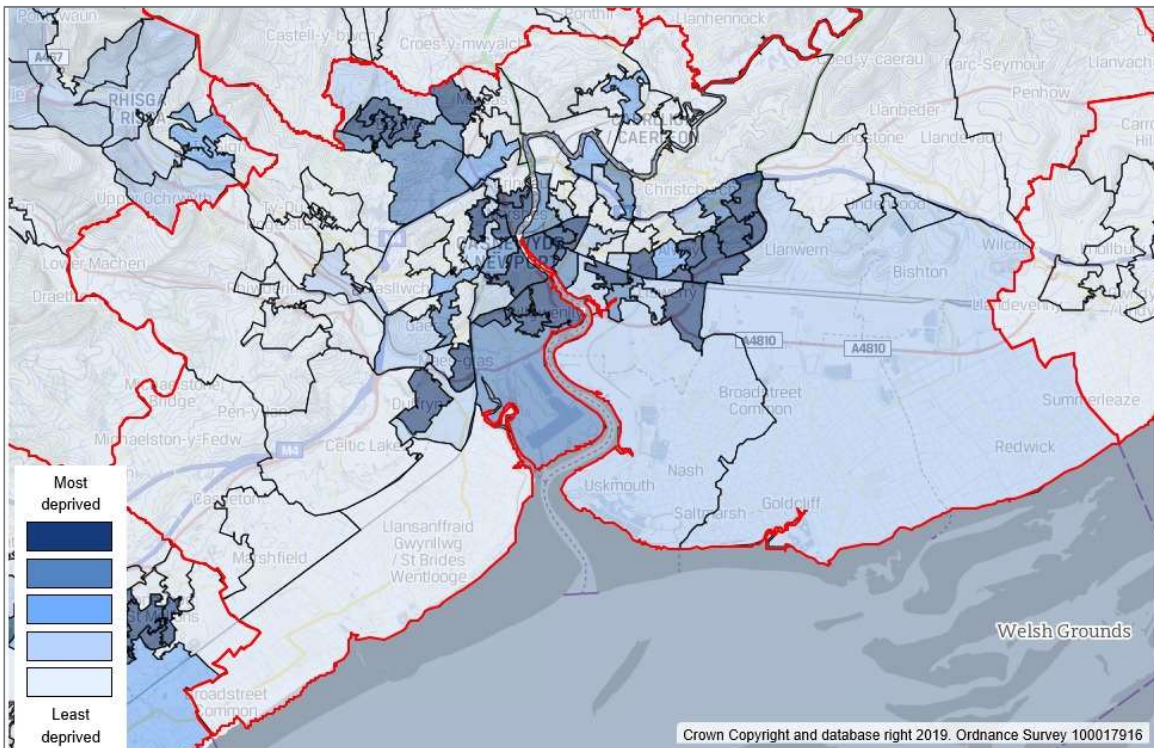
The table below provides a further insight into the LSOAs that have recently been recorded in the 10% most deprived areas in the 2019 WIMD (but were not in the 10% most deprived in the 2014 WIMD).

There have been some sizeable downward shifts in the prosperity of these LSOAs, which is again, a worrying statistic.

LSOA	Wales Rank 2019	Wales Rank 2014	Difference
Victoria 4	112	228	-116
Shaftesbury 1	119	227	-108
Lliswerry 5	134	223	- 89
Ringland 2	146	205	- 59
Victoria 2	161	259	- 98
Gaer 5	166	211	- 45
Victoria 3	178	265	- 87
Ringland 6	183	200	- 17
Allt-yr-yn 2	187	327	-140

A thematic map from the WIMD demonstrating the location of the most deprived and least deprived LSOAs in Newport can be viewed below:

Figure 8: WIMD 2019 – NEWPORT



The general economic data being collected on things such as jobs growth, house values and proportions of economically active people in Newport would suggest that Newport is becoming a more prosperous place to live.

¹ WIMD is typically updated every 3-5 years. The 2019 index saw a number of domains (aspects of assessment) changed which means that some caution should be applied when comparing previous iteration of the index.

Therefore, an increase in the number of LSOAs in the 10% most deprived parts of Wales is somewhat surprising. There is a risk that the gap between poor and rich is widening in Newport, however the table below would suggest that this is not occurring.

Top 10% of least deprived LSOAs in 2019 (and rank)	Top 10% of least deprived LSOAs in 2014 (and rank)
Rogerstone 1 (1890)	Rogerstone 1 (1870)
Graig 4 (1871)	Allt-yr-yn 3 (1,857)
Allt-yr-yn 1 (1819)	Rogerstone 5 (1,840)
Rogerstone 5 (1816)	Graig 4 (1,835)
Rogerstone 2 (1789)	Malpas 1 (1,827)
Graig 2 (1774)	Rogerstone 2 (1,797)
Caerleon 5 (1762)	Marshfield 2 (1,790)
Allt-yr-yn 3 (1761)	Allt-yr-yn 5 (1,769)
	Langstone 1 (1,766)
	Caerleon 2 (1,764)
	Allt-yr-yn 1 (1,756)
	Graig 2 (1,731)
	Graig 1 (1,730)
	Caerleon 5 (1,7220)

In fact, the table would suggest that whereas in 2014, Newport had 14 LSOA in the top 10% of least deprived areas, this has fallen to eight in 2019.

The final table in this analysis demonstrates the number of Newport LSOAs in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, followed by the 30% most deprived and 50% most deprived.

		In most deprived 20% LSOAs in Wales	In most deprived 30% LSOAs in Wales	In most deprived 50% LSOAs in Wales
2011	No. of Newport LSOAs	30	43	56
2014	No. of Newport LSOAs	31	39	57
2019	No. of Newport LSOAs	33	38	57

The table indicates a more stable trend in these bands over the three WIMDs, which is slightly more reassuring, but there is certainly no improvement over the years in these bands.

Overall, the 2019 WIMD is not showing particularly positive results for Newport, which is disappointing considering the general upwards trend in other economic based statistics. The WIMD of course considers wider issues than just economic factors. It considers income and employment as the main two economic factors, but it also considers health, education, access to services, community safety, physical environment and housing.

In conclusion, the 2019 WIMD demonstrates that Newport is unfortunately not making sufficient progress in trying to address deprivation. It is not necessarily true to say that Newport is becoming more deprived, but the evidence would suggest it is not making the same progress as other parts of Wales. The 2019 WIMD identifies Newport as having the highest percentage of most deprived LSOAs in the whole of Wales (those ranked in the most deprived 10%). This means that out of Newport's 95 LSOAs, 23 are in the most deprived, which equates to 24%. Back in 2014, Newport was fourth worst, with Blaenau Gwent worst, followed by Merthyr Tydfil and Cardiff. Newport now has this unwanted position. See the table below which demonstrates the changes over the last three WIMD.

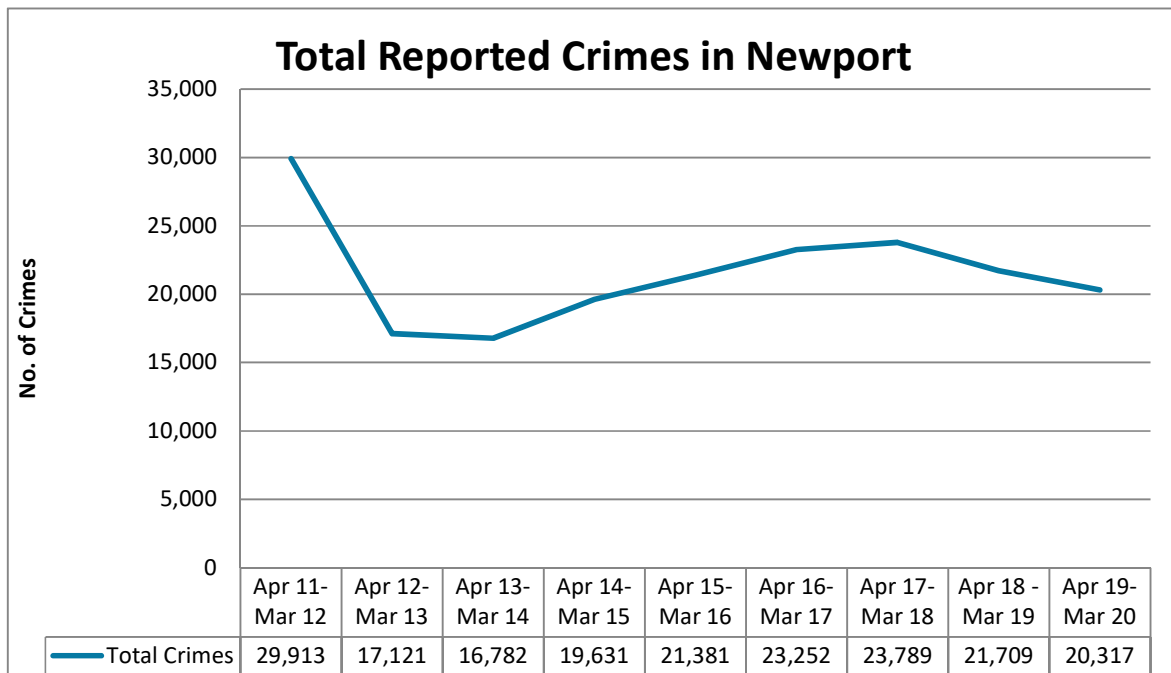
TABLE 2: AUTHORITIES WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF MOST DEPRIVED LSOAs (OVER 2011, 2014 & 2019)

RANK	2011 WIMD	%	2014 WIMD	%	2019 WIMD	%
1	Merthyr Tydfil	25	Blaenau Gwent	23	Newport	24
2	Blaenau Gwent	23	Merthyr Tydfil	22	Merthyr Tydfil	22
3	RCT	18	Cardiff	18	RCT	18
4	Newport	16	RCT	17	Cardiff	18
5	Cardiff	16	Newport	15	Neath Port Talbot	15
6	Neath Port Talbot	15	Denbighshire	14	Blaenau Gwent	13
7	Caerphilly	15	Neath Port Talbot	13	Denbighshire	12
8	Swansea	12	Caerphilly	13	Swansea	11
9	Bridgend	11	Swansea	12	Caerphilly	10
10	Denbighshire	10	Bridgend	10	Wrexham	7
11	Torfaen	7	Conwy	6	Bridgend	7
12	Wrexham	6	Wrexham	6	Conwy	6
13	Vale of Glamorgan	6	Pembrokeshire	6	Pembrokeshire	6
14	Carmarthenshire	5	Vale of Glamorgan	5	Torfaen	5
15	Gwynedd	4	Torfaen	5	Carmarthenshire	4
16	Flintshire	4	Gwynedd	4	Vale of Glamorgan	4
17	Pembrokeshire	4	Carmarthenshire	4	Gwynedd	3
18	Conwy	3	Isle of Anglesey	2	Flintshire	3
19	Isle of Anglesey	2	Flintshire	2	Isle of Anglesey	2
20	Powys	1	Ceredigion	2	Ceredigion	2
21	Ceredigion	0	Powys	1	Powys	1
22	Monmouthshire	0	Monmouthshire	0	Monmouthshire	0

TABLE 3: CONTEXTUAL INDICATOR 2, NUMBER OF REPORTED CRIME INCIDENTS BY TYPE AS A TOTAL

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINT
The number of reported crime incidents by type as a total.	UK Crime Statistics, Home Office	The number of reported crime incidents decreases.	The number of reported crime incidents increases for 2 or more consecutive years.
OUTCOME: There have been 20,317 crimes reported in Newport between April 2019 and March 2020. A decrease of 1,392 from the previous year.			
COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN			
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:			
<p>Crime figures for Newport have fallen for the second consecutive year. Following five years of increasing numbers, two consecutive years of decreasing statistics is welcome. As noted in previous AMRs, the crime rates in Newport are not really linked to the LDP Strategy, but these are more positive figures for Newport and hopefully this fall in crime rates can continue into the future.</p> <p>Please see Figure 9 for total report crimes in Newport:</p>			

FIGURE 9: TOTAL REPORTED CRIME NUMBERS IN NEWPORT



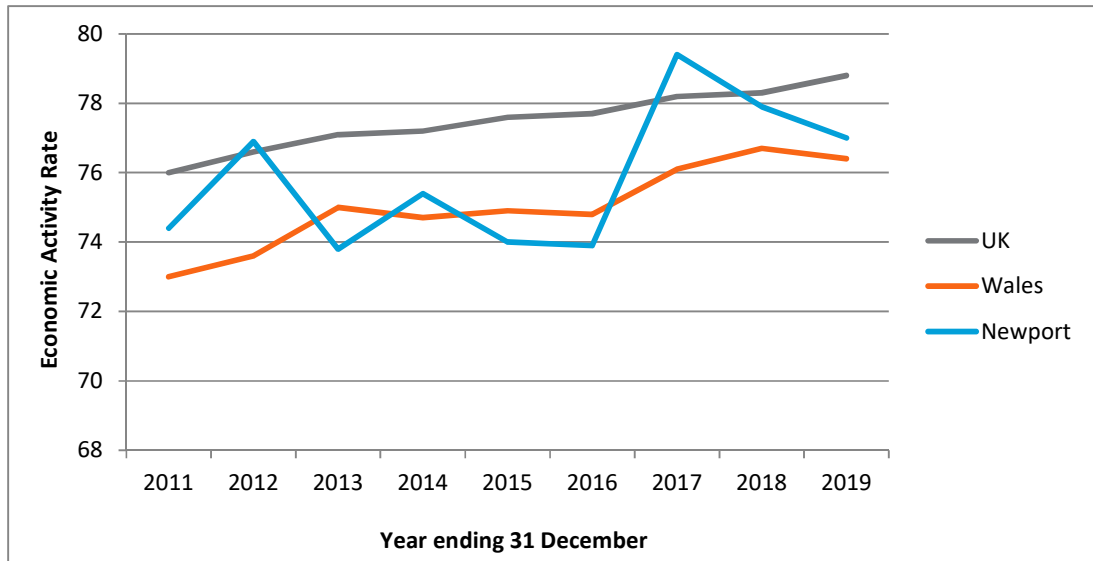
Source: www.ukcrimestats.com

TABLE 4: CONTEXTUAL INDICATOR 3, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES OF NEWPORT RESIDENTS

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINT
Economic activity rates of Newport residents	Regional Labour Market Statistics (ONS) and Stats Wales	The percentage of the economically active population increases.	The percentage of population economically active decreases for 2 consecutive years.
OUTCOME: The economic activity rate in Newport is recorded at 77. The economic activity rate in Newport has been falling since 2017.			
COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN			
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:			
<p>The economic activity rate is something that is adjusted over time as more data is collected. This is why the economic activity rate for previous years may appear different from previous AMRs. The economic activity rate is conducted from survey data and based on estimates. The larger the sample, the more accurate the data is likely to be. Therefore, figures for the UK and Wales are likely to be more accurate than the smaller data sample of Newport. Consequently, the data for Newport is not considered to be considerably robust and hence why changes are often made to the data which has been reported in previous AMRs.</p> <p>In last year's AMR, it was reported that economic activity rates in Newport had been increasing since 2016. However, the latest figures published by Stats Wales are less positive. Following a peak of 79.4 in 2017, the economic activity rate in Newport has fallen for two consecutive years.</p>			

Figure 10 plots the Newport economic activity rates against the Wales and UK rates since the start of the Plan period. The economic activity rate is those classed as economically active as a percentage of those aged 16-64 years (excluding students). As noted above, caution should be applied to these figures as it is often the case that they can change over time as more reliable and accurate data on jobs and population becomes available. The erratic nature of Newport's rate is more likely to be down to the smaller samples surveyed as opposed to truly reflecting reality. The Newport rates should only be viewed as an indication.

FIGURE 10: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES IN NEWPORT

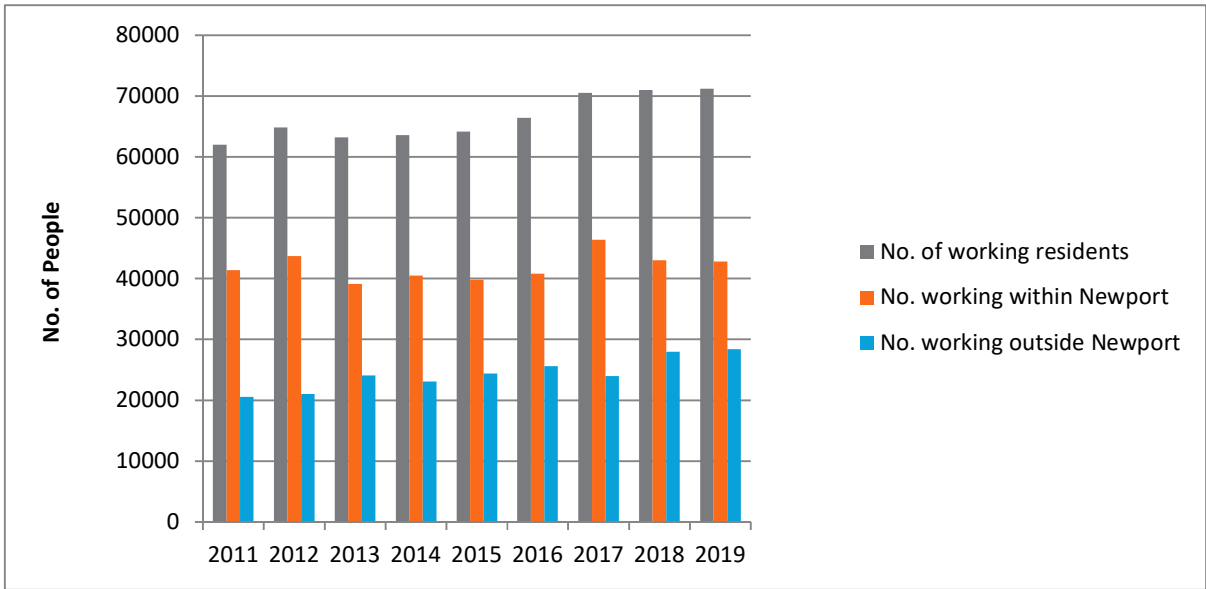


Source: www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

TABLE 5: CONTEXTUAL INDICATOR 4, NEWPORT RESIDENTS OUT-COMMUTING TO WORK IN LOCATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE CITY

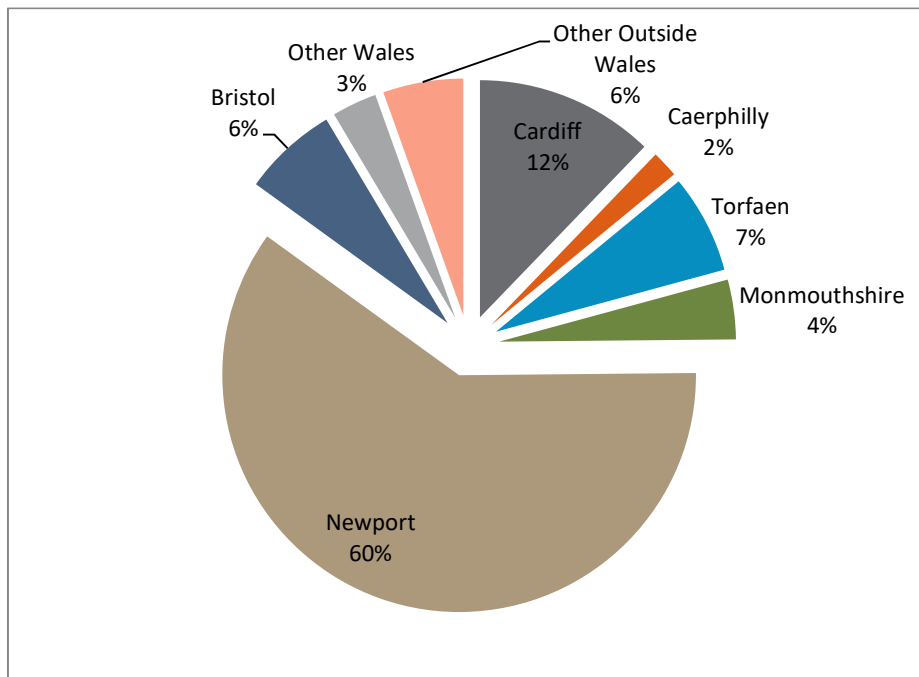
CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINT
Number of Newport residents out-commuting to work in locations outside of the City boundaries	WG: Statistics on commuting in Wales – Statistical Directorate	The number of residents out-commuting decreases.	The percentage of residents out-commuting increases for 2 or more consecutive years.
OUTCOME: The percentage of residents commuting out of Newport stands at 39.9%. This is a small increase from the 39.4% recorded in 2018.			
COLOUR LAST YEAR: ORANGE			
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:			
<p>The percentage of residents who live in Newport but commute out of the City has marginally increased this year. It now stands at 39.9%, whereas it was previously 39.4%, but was 34% back in 2017. As the percentage has increased for two consecutive years, the indicator has been identified as red. However, it should be noted that this information is only collected via a sample survey approach and assumptions and estimations are then applied to the figures. Therefore, a degree of caution must be applied again.</p> <p>The percentage of people commuting out of Newport to Bristol has increased again this year, plus commutes to other parts of England have also increased, most likely parts of Gloucestershire and Somerset, reflecting the growing trends of people moving to Newport following the scrapping of the Severn Bridge tolls. The below figures give more of a breakdown as to situation. On a positive note, the number of working residents continues to increase.</p>			

FIGURE 11: COMMUTING PATTERNS IN NEWPORT



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
% of Newport population working within Newport	66.8	67.4	61.9	63.7	62.0	61.4	65.8	60.6	60.1
% of Newport population working outside Newport	33.2	32.4	38.1	36.3	38.0	38.6	34.0	39.4	39.9

FIGURE 12: WHERE PEOPLE LIVING IN NEWPORT WORK (2019)



CORE AND LOCAL INDICATORS

- 4.6. The LDP Manual sets out a number of core output indicators which are considered to be essential for assessing implementation of national policy.
- 4.7. The Council has also identified local indicators which are more specific to Newport and considered important in monitoring the effectiveness of the LDP.
- 4.8. All indicators are linked to monitoring targets which set out the position that needs to be achieved in order to help deliver the LDP Strategy. If monitoring targets are not being met, trigger points are included to assess the extent to which circumstances have diverged from the target. The trigger points will indicate if certain parts of the Plan are not achieving their desired outcomes. If these triggers points are activated, then the AMR will consider the necessary action which is required.
- 4.9. Options are available to the Council with respect to each indicator, monitoring target and trigger point. The AMR assesses the severity of the situation associated with each indicator and will recommend an appropriate response in accordance with the table below:

Continue Monitoring (Green)
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are being implemented effectively and there is no cause for review.
Training Required (Blue)
Where indicators are suggesting that LDP Policies are not being implemented as intended and further officer or member training is required.
Supplementary Planning Guidance Required (Purple)
Indicators may suggest the need for further guidance to be provided in addition to those already identified in the Plan.
Further Research (Yellow)
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are not being effective as they should and further research and investigation is required.
Policy Review (Orange)
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP Policies are failing to implement the Strategy a formal review of the Policy is required. Further investigation and research may be required before a decision to formally review is confirmed.
Plan Review (Red)
Where indicators are suggesting the LDP strategy is failing and a formal review of the Plan is required. This option to fully review the Plan will need to be fully investigated and undertaken following serious consideration.

OBJECTIVE 1 – SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND

- 4.10. To ensure that all development makes the most efficient use of natural resources by seeking to locate development in the most sustainable locations, minimise the impact on the environment and make a positive contribution to local communities.

TABLE 6: OB1 MT1, AMOUNT OF GREENFIELD LOST TO DEVELOPMENT NOT ALLOCATED IN THE LDP

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP1 SP5 SP6 SP7 H6 H12	CORE Amount of greenfield lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the Development Plan or does not meet the requirements of the relevant Local Development Plan Policies	NCC Development Management	No greenfield land is lost to development (unless it is in accordance with policies with the Plan)	1 (or more) application permitted for development in any year

OUTCOME: No greenfield land has been lost that is not in accordance with the LDP policies.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There were 11 applications that were permitted that led to the loss of greenfield land to development during the past year. Out of the total 11 permissions, one was allocated in the LDP and the remaining 10 applications were determined in accordance with the relevant LDP policies. There were two applications which were more finely balanced as these were considered to have a detrimental impact on the landscape, but when considered against all policies in the LDP, the harm to the landscape was considered to be outweighed by economic and environmental factors. It is therefore concluded that the relevant LDP policies are being used effectively and will continue to be monitored.

FIGURE 13: LLANWERN VILLAGE STREETSCENE - LDP ALLOCATION H1(3)



TABLE 7: OB1 MT2, AMOUNT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SPACE LOST TO DEVELOPMENT

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP1 CE3	CORE Amount of Environmental Space lost to development (ha)	NCC Development Management	No Environmental Space is lost to development (unless it is in accordance with policies within the Plan or exceptions set out in TAN16 (2009))	1 (or more) application permitted for development in any year
OUTCOME: 0.58ha of Environmental Space has been lost during 2019/20. 0.38ha fully complied with LDP policies, however it appears that Policy CE3 was not considered in relation to the loss of 0.2ha.				
COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN				
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:				
<p>There were two applications permitted on land designated as Environmental Space during the past year. This permission resulted in the loss of 0.58ha. The applications were for a residential development and extension to a community facility. The residential development application was permitted in line with policy requirements. However, the application for the extension to the community facility did not have a mention of the impact of the loss of the Environmental Space in the Officer Report. The extension included the provision of new play equipment and it is likely that Policy CE3 would have been satisfied, but it should have been covered in the officer report. Consequently, this indicator has been identified as blue and officers will be reminded about the importance of environmental space.</p>				

TABLE 8: OB1 MT3, AMOUNT OF DEVELOPMENT PERMITTED IN C1 AND C2 FLOODPLAIN AREAS

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP1 SP3 GP1	CORE Amount of development (by TAN 15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 (2004) tests (paragraph 6.2 i-v)	Natural Resources Wales	No permissions granted for highly vulnerable development within C1 and C2 floodplain area that does not meet all TAN 15 tests (unless it is in accordance with TAN 15)	1 (or more) permission is given which does not meet the requirements of TAN15 in any year
OUTCOME: Further research is recommended. There are six examples of applications being approved which do not meet all of the TAN 15 tests. Much of Newport is on the floodplain, and consequently Newport deals with a significant number of applications affected by flood risk. It is hoped that the update to TAN 15 will provide additional clarification and remove some of the inconsistencies when it comes to determining planning applications in flood zones.				
COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW				

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There were 62 applications permitted on land within flood risk zones C1 and C2 during the past year. Eight of the 62 permissions were located in flood risk zone C2, of which one permission was considered highly vulnerable. The remaining 54 permissions were located in flood risk zone C1, of which 20 were considered highly vulnerable. The one application for highly vulnerable development that was permitted in flood risk zone C2 was for a holiday park use. The flood risk is only on part of the access route into the site and the accommodation is within flood zone A. Even in the flood risk scenarios there is safe pedestrians access from the site and the accommodation is not flooded.

Of the 20 highly vulnerable developments permitted in flood risk zone C1, six did not meet all the tests set out in TAN15, but on balance the flood risk was considered manageable. Four applications were able to fully satisfy the tests of TAN 15 and five applications were not relevant as they related to reserved matters applications where the issue of flood risk had been considered at outline stage. The other five were for Houses in Multiple Occupation where it was considered that these applications were not for additional self-contained accommodation and there was adequate refuge area in the properties.

In summary, over the past year, 62 developments have been located within a Flood Risk Zone. One highly vulnerable development application was partly located within Flood Risk Zone C2 which did not impact on the accommodation proposed. Of those located within Flood Risk Zone C1, 20 applications were permitted for a highly vulnerable use of which six could not meet the tests set out in TAN15. It is therefore concluded that the evidence suggests that the policies are not be implemented as intended and both officer training and further research is required.

FIGURE 14: FLOOD DEFENCES AT JUBILEE PARK (H1(54)) FOLLOWING STORM DENNIS IN FEBRUARY 2020



TABLE 9: OB1 MT4, AMOUNT OF DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A MINERAL SAFEGUARDING AREA

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP1 SP21 M1 M2	LOCAL Amount of development within a mineral safeguarding area	NCC Planning Policy	No permanent sterilising development will be permitted within a mineral safeguarding area (unless it is in accordance with policies within the Plan)	1 (or more) application permitted for development in any year
OUTCOME: Nine applications were located within mineral safeguarding areas. Out of these nine applications, three did not consider Policy M1 Safeguarding of Mineral Resource.				
				COLOUR LAST YEAR: BLUE
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:				
<p>There were nine applications permitted within mineral safeguarding areas during the past year. Three of the nine permissions did not mention or analyse the matter of mineral safeguarding within the officer report. Even so, the three applications were for developments that were not considered to impact on the mineral resource e.g. replacement buildings. It is clear that the majority of the development permitted within Newport over the past year that has been located within mineral safeguarding sites has been reported with due consideration of mineral safeguarding. It is therefore concluded that the relevant LDP policies are being implemented as intended and for those few that should have mentioned the designation, reminders and training will be required.</p>				

TABLE 10: OB1 MT5, COMPLIANCE WITH WELSH NATIONAL MARINE PLAN

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP1 CE9	LOCAL Development permitted not in accordance with the Welsh National Marine Plan	NCC Planning Policy	No development will be permitted within the adopted Coastal Zone or along the River Usk unless it accords with the Welsh National Marine Plan.	1 (or more) application permitted for development in any year
OUTCOME: One relevant application was determined without full consideration of the Welsh National Marine Plan.				
				COLOUR LAST YEAR: N/A
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:				
<p>This is a new indicator that we have decided to introduce in order to monitor the use of the Welsh National Marine Plan which was formally published in November 2019.</p> <p>There were 54 planning applications permitted from the date of adoption of the Marine Plan until 31 March 2020. Five of which had a requirement to consider the National Marine Plan due to their location within the adopted Coastal Zone of Newport or the fact that a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) was required due to its potential impact on the River Usk. Out of the five applications, one did not consider the Marine Plan. The remaining four did consider the Marine Plan, and non-compliance with the Marine Plan was listed as one of the reasons for refusal for one application, however Planning Committee decided that economic regeneration benefits outweighed this matter.</p>				

OBJECTIVE 2 – CLIMATE CHANGE

- 4.11. To ensure that development and land uses in Newport make a positive contribution to minimising, adapting to or mitigating against the causes and impacts of climate change, by incorporating the principles of sustainable design, changes to travel behaviour, managing the risks and consequences of flooding, and improving efficiency in the use of energy, waste and water.

TABLE 11: OB2 MT1, NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS PERMITTED

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS																		
GP1 CE10	LOCAL Number and capacity of renewable energy developments permitted	NCC Development Management	An increase in the number of renewable energy schemes permitted	No trigger identified																		
OUTCOME: 2 renewable energy schemes have been approved with a total capacity of 3.66MW																						
COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN																						
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:																						
<p>Two planning applications were approved for renewable energy development during 2019/20, both variations to previously approved schemes. The first application was for the increase in height of a single wind turbine approved in 2018. The height increase comes from an increase in the length of the turbine blades, and increases the generation potential of the scheme. The second application was to extend the time of planning permission 14/0233 (solar panels) to allow for the implementation of the approved scheme. Whilst small scale, all forms of renewable energy development combined contribute to renewable energy objectives.</p> <p>Both the number and capacity of the applications approved during this year were a decrease compared to those approved last year, which included a Development of National Significance solar farm, however the outcome has been recorded as green as the granting of two schemes are still considered a positive result.</p>																						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No. of Applications</th> <th>Total Energy Capacity (MW)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>4</td> <td>21.060</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.998</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.231</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>3</td> <td>54.400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>2</td> <td>3.660</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Year	No. of Applications	Total Energy Capacity (MW)	2015/16	4	21.060	2016/17	1	0.998	2017/18	1	0.231	2018/19	3	54.400	2019/20	2	3.660
Year	No. of Applications	Total Energy Capacity (MW)																				
2015/16	4	21.060																				
2016/17	1	0.998																				
2017/18	1	0.231																				
2018/19	3	54.400																				
2019/20	2	3.660																				

TABLE 12: OB2 MT2, NUMBER OF PERMISSIONS GRANTED CONTRARY TO ADVICE FROM NRW

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP1 SP2 SP9 GP1 GP5	LOCAL Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of Natural Resources Wales on environmental grounds	NCC Development Management	No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection from Natural Resources Wales	1 (or more) permission recorded in any year

OUTCOME: Three planning applications have been issued with an outstanding objection from Natural Resources Wales.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There have been three planning applications approved with an outstanding objection from Natural Resources Wales.

Rail Freight Terminal Extension – the site was within Flood Zone C1 however the applicant did not submit a flood consequence assessment and consequently NRW objected as they could not assess the potential impacts of flooding. The Council took the view that the rail freight terminal was an existing structure and there were limited options available to limit the flood risk and relocating it out of flood risk would be disproportionately expensive. Considering that it is a less vulnerable use plus the economic benefits of the proposal, the Council granted permission.

New Aldi supermarket at Crindau – The Flood Consequence Assessment (FCA) did not demonstrate that the consequences of flooding could be acceptably managed in accordance with TAN15. As a result, NRW objected. The officer recommendation was to refuse this application, with flooding being one of the reasons. However, Planning Committee decided that the economic and regeneration benefits of a new supermarket in this location outweighed the flood risk issues.

Construction of new industrial units following demolition of existing units – NRW objected to the proposal on the grounds that the FCA failed to demonstrate that the consequences of flooding can be acceptably managed. On balance, it was considered that the industrial units were low vulnerability in nature, along with the regeneration benefits of the proposal, the development was considered acceptable subject to a condition restricting the minimum floor level of the buildings.

The outcome has been identified as yellow ‘further research needed’. The flood risks and potential consequences have been weighed up by the Council on all three applications and justification has been provided for the decisions. Therefore, it is certainly not a case of the objections from NRW being given little consideration. The Council will not go against an NRW objection lightly. TAN 15 is currently under review so the Council is eagerly awaiting the outcome of the review.

TABLE 13: OB2 MT3, NUMBER OF PERMISSIONS GRANTED CONTRARY TO ADVICE FROM THE WATER SUPPLIER

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP4	LOCAL Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Water supplier concerning adequate levels of water quality and quantity and waste water provision	Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water / Natural Resources Wales	No planning consents issued where there is an outstanding objection concerning provision of water quality and quantity and waste water from water supplier	1 (or more) permission recorded in any year

OUTCOME: No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of the water supplier.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

No applications have been approved contrary to the advice of Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water or Natural Resources Wales concerning adequate levels of water quality and quantity and waste water provision.

OBJECTIVE 3 – ECONOMIC GROWTH

4.12. To enable a diverse economy that meets the needs of the people of Newport and those of the wider South East Wales economic region.

TABLE 14: OB3 MT1, ADDITIONAL NET EMPLOYMENT LAND

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP17 EM1	CORE Net employment land development (ha) i.e. amount of land in hectares taken up annually for employment purposes in Newport	NCC Business Services NCC Development Management	Annual take up of a minimum of 2.3 ha of land on EM1 allocations	Less than 1.4ha of land on EM1 allocations is developed in any year.

OUTCOME:

Newport has granted a net increase of 24.6158ha of employment land this year.

Since the start of the Plan period, over 26ha of new employment land has been created. Out of this 26ha, 10.53ha is on EM1 allocations. In terms of EM1 allocations, this equates to 1.17ha a year, which is below the 1.4ha predicated by the Employment Land Review and LDP.

Almost 3.1ha of new employment land has been created this year, including development on the Solutia Site and the EM2 Newport Docks Site. Good progress is being made with employment land delivery and therefore it is considered that this indicator should remain green, despite EM1 delivery being lower than predicted.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

The Council approved 27.1468ha of additional employment land this year, but granted permission for non-employment uses on 2.531ha of existing employment land. Therefore, the net employment land increase in Newport for this year, in terms of granted planning applications only, is 24.6158ha. It is also worth noting that the 24.6ha includes 13.1ha which was granted for temporary B1 (film studio) use at the former Caerleon Campus. The former Campus has been used as a film set and as a base for the media production company 'Netflix'. The AMR has not counted the 13.1ha as newly created employment space as it is only temporary for the time being. A planning application for residential use on the site is currently being considered.

Excluding the temporary permission at Caerleon Campus, the largest application for employment land this year was 4.6ha at the EM1 (vii) Celtic Business Park. Two further applications for alternative layouts for phase 4 of this site were approved this year, as the developer seeks to offer flexibility for potential investors. There are now several different layouts approved for this particular parcel of land. The table below shows over 11ha of land as having full permission at Celtic Business Park, but in reality, there are several approved planning applications covering broadly the same area of land. In real terms, a maximum area of 4.6ha has full planning permission at this site. In addition to this, 3.92ha was approved for the construction of an acid mixing facility at the heavily industrialised Stephenson Street Industrial Estate and also 3.14ha was also approved for a B8 lorry park and associated infrastructure at the LDP allocation, East of Queensway Meadows (EM1 ii). This is the first application to be approved on this employment land allocation.

With regard to completed employment land, 2.13ha of new employment land has been created on the Solutia site, but it does not actually fall within the EM1 (iv) allocation and therefore does not count towards EM1 delivery. This site is west of the existing Solutia development, whereas the expansion allocation land lies to the east. Nevertheless,

this is a significant development for the chemicals firm and employment land in this location is coming forward at a reasonable rate. In addition, there has also been a 0.2ha expansion on the Newport Docks sites. Island Steel specialise in the importation and distribution of cold rolled strip steel products which are supplied to a diverse range of manufacturing customers. The new 0.2ha was an expansion to their existing facility at the Docks.

In terms of employment land lost, over 5ha of employment land has been approved for non-employment uses. One of the largest scheme was the loss of 0.93ha of a builders'/transport yard in favour of a mixed use development comprising of C2 and C3 residential and a drive thru coffee shop. Similarly, 0.63ha for a lorry park will be lost when Aldi's build their new supermarket at Crindau.

In general, although employment land is not necessarily coming forward as quickly on EM1 land, other existing employment sites are expanding and this can only be positive for the local economy.

The below table provides a useful summary of schemes which have permission and what has actually been developed since the start of the Plan period. The table also includes the EM2 Newport Docks site.

Allocation	Proposal	Area (ha)	Status
EM1 (ii) East of Queensway Meadows	Creation of secure 24 hour lorry park, canopy structure and office units	3.14	Permission granted. Not implemented.
EM1 (v) Gwent Europark	Extension of time and change of use to allow B1 and B2 (from B8).	15.00	Permission granted. Not implemented.
EM1 (iv) Solutia	Change of use to B8 Storage and Distribution.	1.46	Completed 2011/12
EM1 (iv) Solutia	Erection of combined Heat and Power Plant together with 15m high chimney stack.	0.10	Completed 2012/13
EM1 (iv) Solutia	Expansion of Therminol production by construction of Therminol 3 plant.	1.00	Completed 2016/17
EM1 (vii) Celtic Business Park	Phase 1 of the Celtic Business Park at the eastern end of the Glan Llyn regeneration site. Occupied by Amazon.	1.90	Completed 2015/16
EM1 (vii) Celtic Business Park	Phase 2 of the Celtic Business Park at the eastern end of the Glan Llyn regeneration site.	2.50	Permission granted. Not implemented.
EM1 (vii) Celtic Business Park	Phase 4 of the Celtic Business Park at the eastern end of the Glan Llyn regeneration site	4.20	Permission granted. Not implemented. There are 2 approved layouts for this phase, plus Unit 2 also has permission under ref 15/1219 (2.5ha noted above).
EM1 (vii) Celtic Business Park	Phase 4 of the Celtic Business Park at the eastern end of the Glan Llyn regeneration site	4.6	Permission granted. Not implemented. Alternative layouts for speculative developments.
EM1 (vii) Celtic Business Park	CAF Train Factory at the Celtic Business Park at the northern section of the Glan Llyn regeneration site.	6.07	Completed 2018/19
EM2 Newport Docks	Change of use of site to Speedy Hire multi-service centre (Storage, maintenance and distribution facility B1/B2/B8).	5.00	Completed 2015/16
EM2 Newport Docks	Extension to existing steel production/process facility	1.5	Permission granted. Not implemented.
EM2 Newport Docks	Extension to existing steel production/process facility (Island Steel)	0.2	Completed 2019/20

EM2 Newport Docks	Completion of 1 steel storage shed and biomass heater	0.08	Completed 2016/17
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In summary, 10.53ha of EM1 employment land has been developed since the start of the Plan period (15.81ha with the inclusion of EM2 Newport Docks). On average, this equates to 1.17ha a year which is below the 1.4ha predicted by the Employment Land Review and LDP, although with the inclusion of Newport Docks, the average is 1.76ha a year. It is also worth noting that if the recently completed 2.13ha Solutia expansion was actually on the EM1 (iv) Solutia allocation (as opposed to a smaller parcel of land to the west of the site), then the average EM1 delivery rate would be on target.

FIGURE 15: THE SOLUTIA SITE ALONGSIDE EM1 (IV) SOLUTIA



TABLE 15: OB3 MT2, EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP17 EM1 EM2 EM3	CORE Net employment land supply (ha) i.e. amount of land in hectares available for employment purposes in Newport.	NCC Business Services NCC Development Management	A 5 year supply of land for employment purposes is maintained throughout the Plan period	The available employment land supply falls below 5 years (53 ha)

OUTCOME: The available employment land supply is over 13 years.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

As no EM1 land has been developed this year, the amount of EM1 land still available for development is 161ha. On top of the 10.53ha of EM1 land which has been development, an additional 22.74ha (this does not include the 2.5ha and 4.2 ha at Celtic business park because this would be considered double counting) of EM1 has full planning permission in place which has not yet been developed. Therefore, there is almost 139ha of EM1 employment land

still available which has not been developed nor does it have planning permission in place. The employment land supply remains healthy at over 13 years.

TABLE 16: OB3 MT3, JOB CREATION OVER THE PLAN PERIOD

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP17 EM1 EM3	LOCAL Job creation over the Plan period.	Regional Labour Market Statistics (ONS) and Stats Wales	7,400 jobs created within Newport over the Plan period Base of 74,400 jobs (Stats Wales 2011) 2012 +272 jobs (74,672) 2013 - 470 jobs (74,202) 2014 +460 jobs (74,662) 2015 +621 jobs (75,283) 2016 +670 jobs (75,953) 2017 +650 jobs (76,603) 2018 +580 jobs (77,183) 2019 +710 jobs (77,893) 2020 +661 jobs (78,554) 2021 +501 jobs (79,055) 2022 +501 jobs (79,556) 2023 +501 jobs (80,057) 2024 +511 jobs (80,568) 2025 +591 jobs (81,159) 2026 +641 jobs (81,800)	Job creation rates fall below the cumulative expected levels for 2 consecutive years.

OUTCOME: The number of jobs remains above the forecasted rate.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

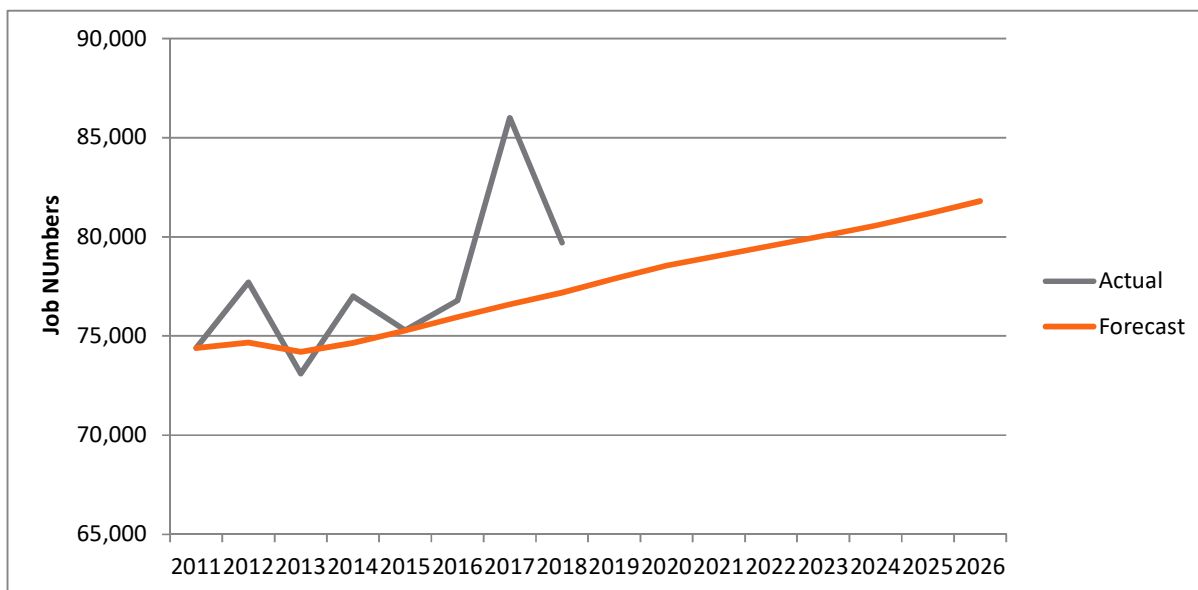
The actual number of jobs has been estimated at 79,700, which is still above the LDP forecasted number of 77,183 at this point. There was a sharp increase recorded in 2017, where the number rose to 86,000, but it has dropped almost as steeply for 2018. As noted in last year's AMR, economic figures are subject to change and a degree of caution should be applied.

In terms of job losses between 2017 and 2018, the statistics suggest that there have been losses in the production sector, wholesale/retail/transport/hotel/food, and public administration/defence/health & education. Increases have occurred in the construction sector, along with professional/scientific & technical activities.

Overall, the level of jobs growth in Newport remains positive. As noted in previous years, since 2011, job numbers have been fairly erratic, but the overall trend is moving in the right direction. The LDP forecast 81,800 by the end of the Plan period in 2026, which is an increase of 7,400 new jobs. This statistic showed that this figure was met last year, but it seems as though the job numbers have fallen below this figure again. What is perhaps more important, in terms of LDP delivery, is that the actual jobs growth remains above the forecasted trend.

The 2019 figures will not be available until October 2020 and will therefore appear in the next AMR.

FIGURE 16: JOB NUMBERS IN NEWPORT (2018)



Source: www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

TABLE 17:OB3 MT4, EXISTING B CLASS EMPLOYMENT LAND LOST TO OTHER USES

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
EM1 EM3	LOCAL Amount of existing B class employment land or EM1 allocation land lost to other uses	NCC Development Management	No existing B class Employment Sites or EM1 allocations are lost to non-employment use unless in accordance with Policy EM3	1 (or more) permission recorded in any year

OUTCOME: 12 planning applications have been approved which involve the loss of employment land. Out of the 12 applications, seven fully considered policy EM3 meaning that five did not.

Further training is required.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: BLUE

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There have been 12 planning applications which have been approved which have led to a loss of employment land totalling 2.531ha. No EM1 land has been lost to non-employment uses.

Out of these 12 planning applications, five applications did not consider policy EM3. These were primarily for the conversion of small scale offices into other uses, primarily residential. In all likelihood, these schemes would have almost certainly satisfied policy EM3, but the lack of consideration remains a concern. The schemes are only small scale, but they still have to be considered against EM3. This is the message that is relayed to officers every autumn when policy officers present the AMR findings to the Service, but it seems that in some cases, the policy is still be overlooked. It might be that Policy EM3 is considered to be overly onerous for small schemes, and this is something that can be considered during LDP review, but until this time, it should still be considered for all applications involving the loss of employment land, no matter how small they might be.

TABLE 18: OB3 MT5, VACANT COMMERCIAL UNITS IN THE CITY CENTRE

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS				
R1 R2 R3	LOCAL Total vacant commercial units in the City Centre (recorded April every year)	Regeneration City Centre survey Economic Development	Vacancy rates in the City Centre decrease (Base rate April 2014: 25% of commercial units within City Centre are vacant)	An increase in the vacancy rates is recorded for 2 consecutive years				
OUTCOME: It has not been possible to survey the City Centre vacancy rates due to the Coronavirus lockdown.								
				COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW				
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:								
The vacancy rates for the City Centre are as follows:								
		2014 (Base Year)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage of empty units within the City Centre Shopping Area		25%	22%	25%	24%	27%	24%	Not available
It has not been possible to gather this information due to the Coronavirus outbreak. Survey records for 2019 show a decrease in vacancy rates, but there is a concern that some shops on the High Street will not reopen once the virus lockdown has ended.								

TABLE 19: OB3 MT6, APPLICATIONS APPROVED FOR NON-RETAIL USES IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FRONTAGE

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
R1 R2 R3 R4	LOCAL Number of applications approved for non-retail use in primary and secondary frontage without meeting the requirements outlined in the relevant LDP Policies	NCC Development Management	No permissions granted for non-retail use in primary and secondary frontage without meeting the requirements outlined in the relevant LDP Policies.	1 retail application permitted for non-retail use in primary and secondary frontage without meeting the requirements of the relevant LDP Policies.
OUTCOME: Three applications for non-retail uses have been approved in both the primary or secondary retail frontages. The City Centre is in a period of change and it is considered further research into the LDP retail policies will be required at plan review stage. There is no immediate need to change the policies at this stage.				
				COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:				
Applications for non-retail uses in Primary and Secondary Frontages that fail to satisfy R2 & R3				

App	Site	Proposal	Frontage	Policy Compliant
19/0645	38, Commercial Street	CHANGE OF USE OF GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS FROM A1 TO A1/A3 (COFFEE SHOP)	Primary	Fails to completely comply with Policy R2. Report concludes that the benefits of the scheme, particularly occupying a vacant unit outweigh the failings against the policy.
19/0127	Morris Cowan (Newport) Ltd, 135, Commercial Street,	CHANGE OF USE OF GROUND FLOOR FROM MIXED A1/A2 TO SUI GENERIS (BEAUTY CLINIC)	Secondary	Fails to completely comply with Policy R3. Report concludes that the regeneration and economic benefits of the scheme, significantly outweigh the failings against the policy.
19/0414	23, Skinner Street,	CHANGE OF USE OF THE GROUND FLOOR EXISTING RETAIL UNIT (A1) TO A3 (HOT FOOD)	Secondary	Fails to completely comply with Policy R3. Report concludes that the regeneration and economic benefits of the scheme, significantly outweigh the failings against the policy.

Year	No. of applications approved for non-retail use in primary and secondary frontage without meeting the relevant policy requirements
2015/16	2 applications
2016/17	3 applications
2017/18	2 applications
2018/19	2 applications
2019/20	3 applications

Three applications were approved during 2019/20 that permitted a non-A1 retail use in either the primary (one application) or the secondary (two applications) frontage without fully meeting the necessary retail policy requirements. In all three cases, however, the regeneration benefits or other material considerations such as vacancy rates within the city centre were considered to outweigh the primary and secondary frontage policy requirements. This is a pattern experienced since the very first Annual Monitoring Report was prepared, with Newport experiencing continued pressure for non-A1 retail uses in its primary and secondary frontage. Similar pressures appear to be being experienced nationally, as retail centres adjust to changes in the retail sector and seek to diversify the uses on offer. The opening of Friars Walk in 2015 has also contributed to a shift in shopping habits and focus of core retail activity, as well as an overall increase in the availability of A1 units.

Given the continued pressure for non-A1 uses and the level of vacancy rates in the City Centre, the Council commissioned a Retail & Leisure Study (Nexus Planning, November 2019) which recommended “Suitable development of the City Centre may also be encouraged through the adoption of a flexible approach that avoids overly restrictive policies in order to enable the centre to better adapt to market requirements and attract City Centre investment. Such policies could be supportive of flexible working practices and encourage new opportunities through the amalgamation or subdivision of existing town centre units and workspace (where such development results in little, or marginal, loss of net floorspace), and for the change of use of longstanding vacant units to encourage investment (5.49)”. The recommendations of the Nexus Planning Report will be key considerations for the review of the LDP.

TABLE 20: OB3 MT7, RETAIL DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE OF THE CITY CENTRE

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
R1 R6 R10 R11	LOCAL Number of retail developments permitted outside of the City Centre not in accordance with an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test.	NCC Development Management	No retail developments outside of the City Centre are permitted over the Plan period (unless in accordance with an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test)	1 retail development is permitted outside City Centre in any year which is not in accordance with an assessment of need and strict application of the sequential test.

OUTCOME: One application for a use best located in a defined centre was approved – the relevant retail policies were considered in the determination, but other material considerations were judged to outweigh them.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: BLUE

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

Records show that one planning application was approved during 2019/20 that involved a use best located in a defined centre. The application was recommended for refusal by Planning Officers but overturned by the Planning Committee, who considered other material considerations outweigh the failings against the relevant retail policies. The application was as follows:

App Ref	Address	Proposal	Use Class	Other Details
19/0111	R J Mason Transport Ltd, Albany Street,	DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS AND ERECTION OF CLASS A1 FOODSTORE WITH ASSOCIATED ACCESS	A1	Relevant retail policies considered, but application approved by Planning Committee.

The application was for an Aldi supermarket outside of a defined centre, which involved the demolition of the existing large industrial style building and surrounding hardstanding. The application was determined by Planning Committee. The Officer’s Report made reference to the need to satisfy Policies SP19 and R10 and the report concluded that national and local retail policy is not complied with and refusal was recommended. These issues were debated at Planning Committee and the Committee decided the regeneration and economic benefits of the scheme outweigh the failings against the retail policies and voted to approve the application. Consequently, this indicator has been recorded as yellow because the policies were fully considered, however other matters were considered to be more important.

OBJECTIVE 4 – HOUSING PROVISION

- 4.13. To ensure that there is an adequate supply of land for housing in the most sustainable locations, and to ensure that the quantity, quality and variety of housing provision meets the needs of the population. Also to foster the creation of places which contribute to local distinctiveness and thriving communities.

TABLE 21: OB4 MT1, NEW HOUSING ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H1 SP1	CORE Amount of major new housing development (in units) <i>developed</i> on previously developed land (brownfield redevelopment and conversions) expressed as a % of all housing development <i>developed</i> per annum.	NCC Development Management JHLAS	A minimum of 80% of all housing completions are delivered on previously developed land	Less than 80% of housing completions are delivered on previously developed land in any year
OUTCOME: 78% of completions on sites above 10 units or more were on brownfield land this year, however, since the start of the Plan period, 94% of large site completion have been on brownfield land.				
				COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:				
<p>The monitoring target of 80% of housing delivered on brownfield land has not quite been achieved (78%) this year. The completion of a large number of properties on the Tredegar Park Golf Course site (an allocated greenfield site) along with Llanwern Village (an allocated greenfield site) is the main reason for the fall in brownfield land completion percentages. It is however noted that that since the start of the Plan period, the total number of houses delivered on brownfield sites is 94%, therefore it is considered unjust to record this indicator any other colour except green.</p>				

TABLE 22: OB4 MT2, HOUSING LAND SUPPLY FOR THE CURRENT HOUSING LAND AVAILABILITY STUDY

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H1 SP1	CORE The housing land supply taken from the current Housing Land Availability Study (TAN 1) (2006)	NCC Planning Policy	A 5 year supply of land for residential development is maintained throughout the Plan period	Less than a 5 year supply of residential land is recorded for any year
OUTCOME: TAN 1 has now been revoked and the process for monitoring housing land supply has now changed.				
				COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:				
<p>Following the revision to Planning Policy Wales 10, the revocation of TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies and the publication of the new Development Plans Manual (edition 3) on the 26 March 2020, the 5-year land supply process is no longer a requirement. The Development Plans Manual explains that for LPAs who have an adopted LDP, we should monitor housing delivery against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR) set out in the LDP.</p>				

Newport's AAR is 690 units completed per annum (10,350 units (LDP requirement) divided by 15 years (LDP Plan period)).

Total completions 2019/20	667
Difference from AAR Number	-23
% Difference from AAR	-3.33%

Further detail on monitoring Newport's housing completions against the AAR is contained in OB4 MT3 below.

TABLE 23: OB4 MT3, LDP ANNUAL COMPLETIONS

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H1 SP1	LOCAL Annual Dwelling Completions – LDP Strategy	NCC Planning Policy	Deliver a total of 10,350 units over the Plan period. Dwellings will be delivered in accordance with the breakdown identified below. The delivery rates are based on the economic/growth forecasts which underpin the strategy of the Plan, but have been realigned to factor in expected delivery rates. Expected delivery rates are based on the JHLAS 2013 and developer intentions. 2011 – 358 2012 – 717 (+359) 2013 – 1,290 (+573) 2014 – 1,955 (+665) 2015 – 2,837 (+882) 2016 – 3,773 (+936) 2017 – 4,678 (+905) 2018 – 5,641 (+963) 2019 – 6,553 (+912) 2020 – 7,325 (+772) 2021 – 8,008 (+683) 2022 – 8,687 (+679) 2023 – 9,307 (+620) 2024 – 9,881 (+574) 2025 – 10,350 (+469)	The total number of dwellings delivered falls below the cumulative number identified for 2 consecutive years.

OUTCOME: The delivery rate is 9% below the LDP estimated trajectory and 4% below the Average Annual Requirement. Due to Coronavirus, delivery rates for 2020 are expected to be low, but it is hoped a full recovery will be made in 2021 with delivery rates catching up and hitting the 10,350 target by the end of the Plan period.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

The AMR will now measure housing completions against two indicators. During LDP examination, an estimated LDP trajectory was formed. However, this is not the same as the Anticipated Annual Build Rate (AABR) as referred to in the Development Plans Manual (ed 3). The trajectory drawn during Newport’s LDP examination followed a different methodology to the AABR and therefore measures against the estimated LDP trajectory will only be used for reference purposes. The LDP trajectory was designed to attempt to reflect a more realistic delivery rate, with a slower start, peak in the middle years, and then a slower end. The delivery rate compared to the estimated LDP trajectory is below:

LDP delivery rate compared to the estimated LDP trajectory

Year	Required Rates - based on estimated LDP trajectory	Actual Annual Delivery	Delivery Against Annual Required Rates	Running Total	Delivery Against Cumulative Required Rates	% Delivery Against Cumulative Required Rates
2011	358	402	+44	402	+44	+12%
2012	717 (+359)	403	+44	805	+88	+12%
2013	1290 (+573)	389	-184	1194	-96	-7%
2014	1955 (+665)	595	-70	1789	-166	-9%
2015	2837 (+882)	908	+26	2697	-140	-5%
2016	3773 (+936)	952	+16	3649	-124	-3%
2017	4678 (+905)	951	+46	4600	-78	-2%
2018	5641 (+963)	711	-252	5311	-330	-6%
2019	6553 (+912)	667	-245	5978	-575	-9%
2020	7325 (+772)					
2021	8008 (+683)					
2022	8687 (+679)					
2023	9307 (+620)					
2024	9881 (+574)					
2025	10,350 (+469)					

5,978 new homes have been created in Newport up to 31 March 2020. Compared against the estimated LDP trajectory, Newport is falling short by 575 homes which is equivalent to 9%. The overall trend is broadly comparable, however the peak in housing delivery only last three years, whereas the LDP trajectory predicated a five-year period between 2015 and 2019. In effect, delivery rates have fallen two year earlier than estimated. With the Coronavirus outbreak, we are not predicting high numbers for 2020, and therefore we inevitably expect to fall further behind. However, from 2021 onwards, we are hopeful of much healthier rates which will be above the estimated annual trajectory rates. Major progress is being made on the strategic sites of Glan Llyn and Llanwern Village. Further reserved matters applications for both sites continue to be approved and a third developer is about to move onto Glan Llyn. We are therefore predicting that the deficit will start to reduce again from 2021, and the delivery rate will start to catch up with the trajectory and it is realistic to expect it to be very close and hopefully hitting the 10,350 figure by the end of the Plan period.

FIGURE 17: NEW HOUSES AT JUBILEE PARK



LDP delivery rate compared to the Average Annual Rate (AAR) of 690 dwelling completions per annum

Year	Average Annual Rate of 690pa	Actual Annual Delivery	Delivery Against AAR of 690pa	Running Total	Delivery Against Cumulative AAR of 690pa	% Delivery Against Cumulative AAR
2011	690	402	-288	402	-288	-42%
2012	1380 (+690)	403	-287	805	-575	-42%
2013	2070 (+690)	389	-301	1194	-876	-42%
2014	2760 (+690)	595	-95	1789	-971	-35%
2015	3450 (+690)	908	+218	2697	-753	-22%
2016	4140 (+690)	952	+262	3649	-491	-12%
2017	4830 (+690)	951	+261	4600	-230	-5%
2018	5520 (+690)	711	+21	5311	-209	-4%
2019	6210 (+690)	667	-23	5978	-232	-4%
2020	6900 (+690)					
2021	7590 (+690)					
2022	8280 (+690)					
2023	8970 (+690)					
2024	9660 (+690)					
2025	10,350 (+690)					

When compared against the AAR of 690 dwellings per annum, performance each year is a lot more erratic. These fluctuations are a demonstration of why a flat average build rate is not a realistic trajectory in the real world. At the start of the Plan period, delivery rates were over 40% behind. Then the AAR rate was significantly exceeded for four years from 2015 to 2018 and now completions are only 4% short. The AAR states that Newport should have delivered 6,210 houses, whereas we have delivered 5,978. To be only 232 units short is considered a strong achievement.

As noted above, we inevitably expect to record lower completions in 2020 due to the Coronavirus pandemic and expect to fall further behind, but we are predicting healthier rates from 2021 and beyond and expect delivery rates to improve. We are still in a strong position in terms of housing completions, and hopefully will hit the 10,350 target by the end of the Plan period.

The New Development Plans Manual (DPM) (ed3) requires LPAs with an adopted LDP prior to the publication of the DPM (Edition 3) to add more robust information in AMRs on the timing and phasing of land bank sites and allocations. A housing land delivery trajectory has been produced in conjunction with the Housing Stakeholder Group and is summarised below:

	U/C ²	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Major Sites and Adopted LDP Site	320	108	758	765	688	643	312
Small Site Supply		54	54	54	54	54	54
Total		162	812	819	743	967	366

The tables setting out the 'Timing & Phasing of Allocations' and the 'Timing & Phasing of Allocations of Sites with Planning Permission' (Table 76) and the involvement of the Housing Stakeholder Group are all reported in Appendix 2.

Figure 19 overleaf demonstrates how the Newport actual delivery rate compares to the AAR and the estimated LDP trajectory.

² Under Construction as of April 2020

FIGURE 18: NEWPORT HOUSING DELIVERY RATES

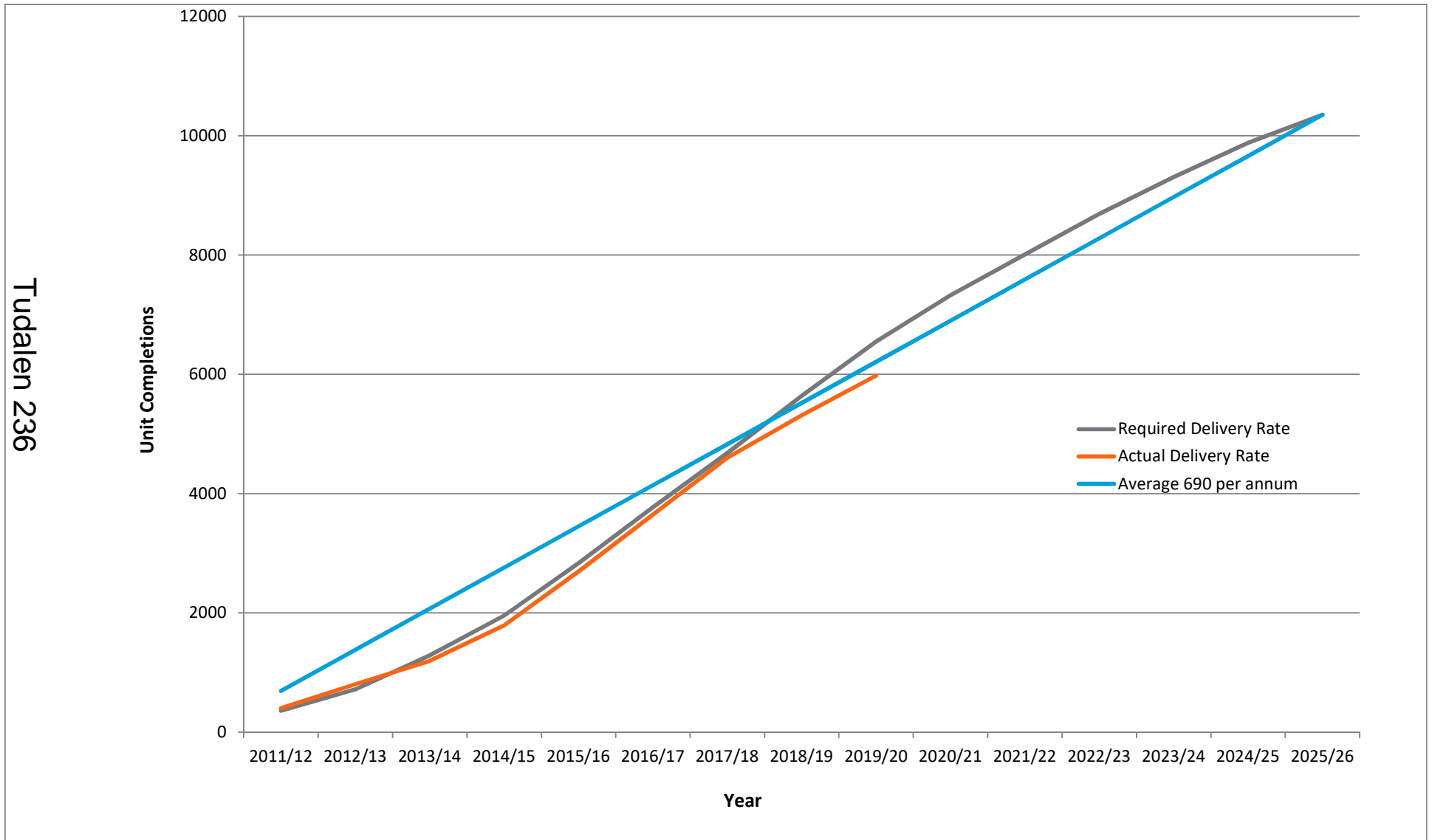


TABLE 24: OB4 MT4, ANNUAL COMPLETION RATES AT LLANWERN VILLAGE

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H1 (H3)	LOCAL Annual Dwelling Completions of a Strategic Housing Site – Llanwern Village	NCC Planning Policy	Deliver a total of 1,100 units over the Plan period. Dwellings will be delivered in accordance with the breakdown identified below: 2011 – 0 2012 – 0 2013 – 0 2014 – 0 2015 – 40 (+40) 2016 – 120 (+80) 2017 – 240 (+120) 2018 – 360 (+120) 2019 – 480 (+120) 2020 – 600 (+120) 2021 – 720 (+120) 2022 – 840 (+120) 2023 – 960 (+120) 2024 – 1,080 (+120) 2025 – 1,100 (+20)	The total number of dwellings delivered falls below the cumulative number identified for 2 consecutive years. If this trigger is missed, the severity of the action will depend on the performance against the overall housing delivery indicator OB4 MT3.

OUTCOME: Housing allocation H1 (3) – Llanwern Village has not delivered the anticipated units but significant progress is now being made with Redrow building on site.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

Housing allocation H1(3) Llanwern Village, has not delivered the anticipated units since the LDP adoption. However, Redrow now has 31 completions for Phase 1 with the majority of Phase 1 now under construction. Construction has also commenced on Phase 2. Whilst the site’s delivery is admittedly significantly behind schedule (as drawn up during LDP examination stage), progress is now being made and we are estimating Llanwern Village will contribute approximately 480 units over the next five years (see table below for details).

Phase	Com	U/C ³	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Phase 1 – 85 units	31	49	5	0	0	0	0
Phase 2 – 112	0	12	15	40	45	0	0
Remaining phases – 1015 units	0	0	0	60	55	100	100

³ Under Construction as of April 2020

TABLE 25: OB4 MT5, ANNUAL COMPLETION RATES AT GLAN LLYN

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H1 (H47)	LOCAL Annual Dwelling Completions of a Strategic Housing Site – Glan Llyn (Former Llanwern Steelworks)	NCC Planning Policy	Deliver a total of 2,262 units over the Plan period. Dwellings will be delivered in accordance with the breakdown identified below: 2011 – 10 2012 – 45 (+35) 2013 – 115 (+70) 2014 – 225 (+110) 2015 – 410 (+185) 2016 – 598 (+188) 2017 – 782 (+184) 2018 – 967 (+185) 2019 – 1,152 (+185) 2020 – 1,337 (+185) 2021 – 1,522 (+185) 2022 – 1,707 (+185) 2023 – 1,892 (+185) 2024 – 2,077 (+185) 2025 – 2,262 (+185)	The total number of dwellings delivered falls below the cumulative number identified for 2 consecutive years. If this trigger is missed, the severity of the action will depend on the performance against the overall housing delivery indicator OB4 MT3.

OUTCOME: The delivery rate is slipping further from the required rate. The 67 units recorded in 2019/20 is disappointing particularly considering the 154 completions recorded the previous year. A third developer is expected to come onsite soon which should increase completion rates.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

The required build rate against the actual build rate for Glan Llyn is as follows:

Year	Required Rates	Actual Annual Delivery	Delivery Against Annual Required Rates	Total Completions on site	Delivery Against Cumulative Required Rates
2011	10	10	0	10	0
2012	45 (+35)	35	0	45	0
2013	115 (+70)	112	+42	157	+42
2014	225 (+110)	76	-34	233	+8
2015	410 (+185)	127	-58	360	-50
2016	598 (+188)	75	-113	435	-163
2017	782 (+184)	124	-60	559	-223
2018	967 (+185)	154	-31	713	-254
2019	1,152 (+185)	67	-118	780	-372
2020	1,337 (+185)				
2021	1,522 (+185)				
2022	1,707 (+185)				
2023	1,892 (+185)				

2024	2,077 (+185)				
2025	2,262 (+185)				

The number of completions achieved to date on the Glan Llyn site has fallen below the cumulative number identified in the AMR for five consecutive years. Whilst delivery is not as fast as originally anticipated, the site is contributing year on year to Newport’s housing supply and is estimated to contribute a further 660 units over the next 5 years. There are three planning applications that have recently been approved (ref: 18/1254, 18/1168 & 19/1074), covering two developers and delivering 559 units. A third developer has an application for two phases currently under consideration (ref: 19/1267), that would deliver a further 500 units). The removal of the Severn Bridge tolls and the completion of the western Glan Llyn primary school in 2019 are also considered to be significant factors in the on-going deliverability of the site.

Phase	U/C ⁴	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Phase 2A (Bellway)	2	0	2	0	0	0
Glan Llyn (St Modwen) - 2B	4	0	0	0	0	0
Glan Llyn (Bellway) - 2C	0	20	40	40	42	0
Glan Llyn (St Modwen) - 3A	0	27	40	40	40	40
Glan Llyn (St Modwen) - 3B &D	0	0	25	40	40	40
Glan Llyn (Remainder)	0	0	25	40	40	65

FIGURE 19: NEW HOUSES AT GLAN LLYN H1(47)



⁴ Under Construction as of April 2020

FIGURE 20: GLAN LLYN DELIVERY RATES

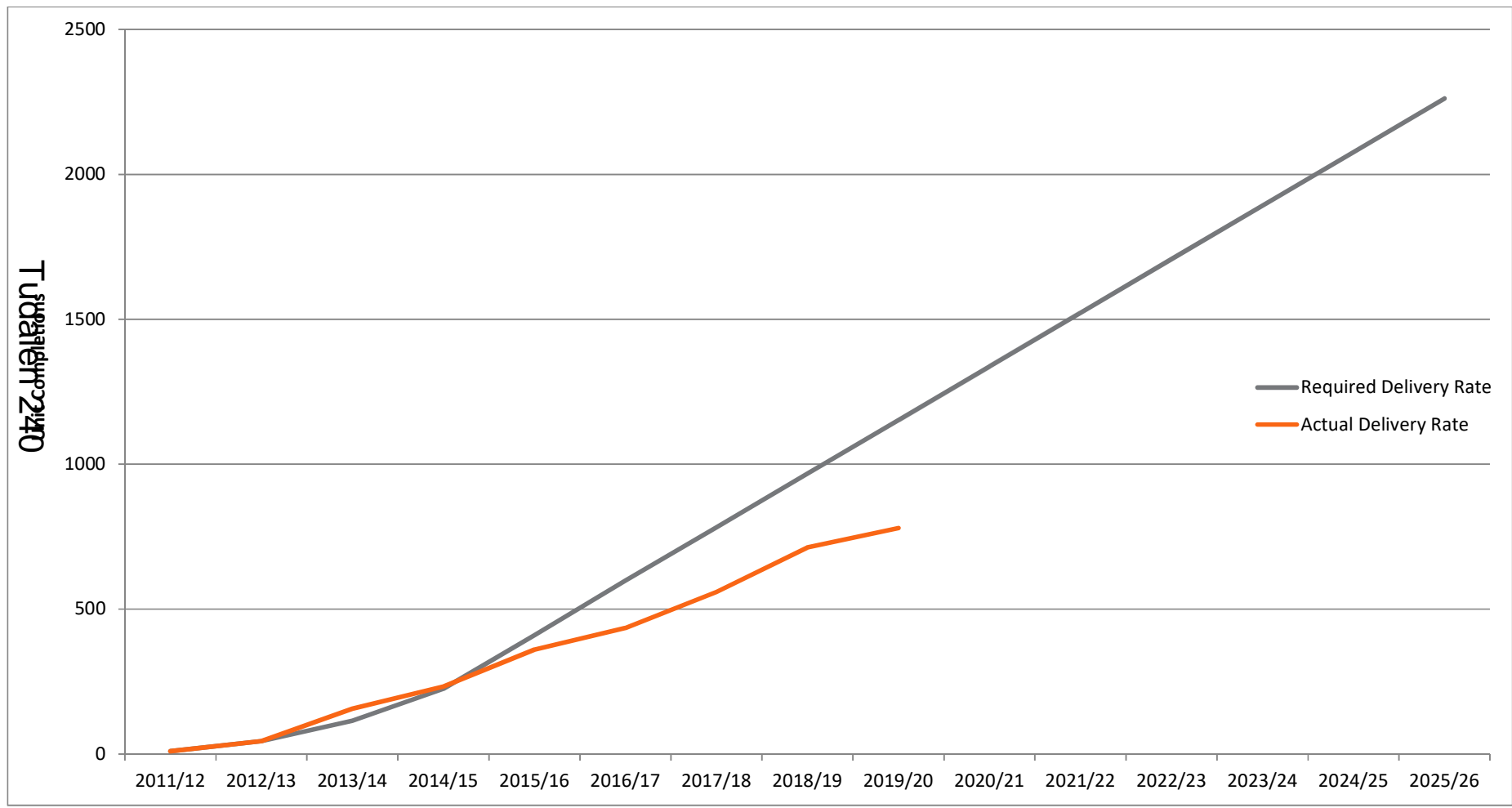


TABLE 26: OB4 MT6, NET ADDITIONAL AFFORDABLE DWELLINGS BUILT

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H1 H4 H5 SP10	CORE The number of net additional affordable dwellings built in the LPA's area (TAN 2) (2006)	NCC Planning Policy	Provision of 2,061 affordable units over the Plan period, based on: 2011-2016 = 531 2016-2021 = 963 2021-2026 = 567	Delivering fewer affordable homes than: 2011-2016 = 531 2016-2021 = 963 2021-2026 = 567

OUTCOME: 1,223 affordable units have been completed in the nine-year period of the LDP. This is only 78 units short of the target figure.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

The provision of affordable housing is as follows:

Year	Affordable Housing (10+ units sites)	Small Site allowance	Total
2011 – 12	75	1	76
2012 – 13	57	1	58
2013 – 14	17	1	18
2014 – 15	97	1	98
2015 – 16	149	1	150
2016 – 17	170	5	175
2017 – 18	166	2	168
2018 – 19	203	10	213
2019 – 20	267	0	267
Total	1,201	22	1,223

The Council's records of housing completions show 1,223 affordable housing units have been completed during the nine-year period of 2011 – 20. This results in a shortfall of just 78 units when compared against the target of 1,301 units for the same period. Whilst below target, the 2019-20 completions recorded a second year of notable increase in the number of affordable completions, representing almost 30% of all completions in 2018-19 and 40% of all completions in 2019-20. This is a reflection of the increase in Registered Social Landlord driven schemes being delivered with a high affordable provision.

Further research is necessary to monitor the level of affordable housing delivered, particularly with Registered Social Landlord driven schemes to understand fully the different definitions of affordable housing and their impact on completion records.

FIGURE 21: AFFORDABLE HOUSING DELIVERY RATE

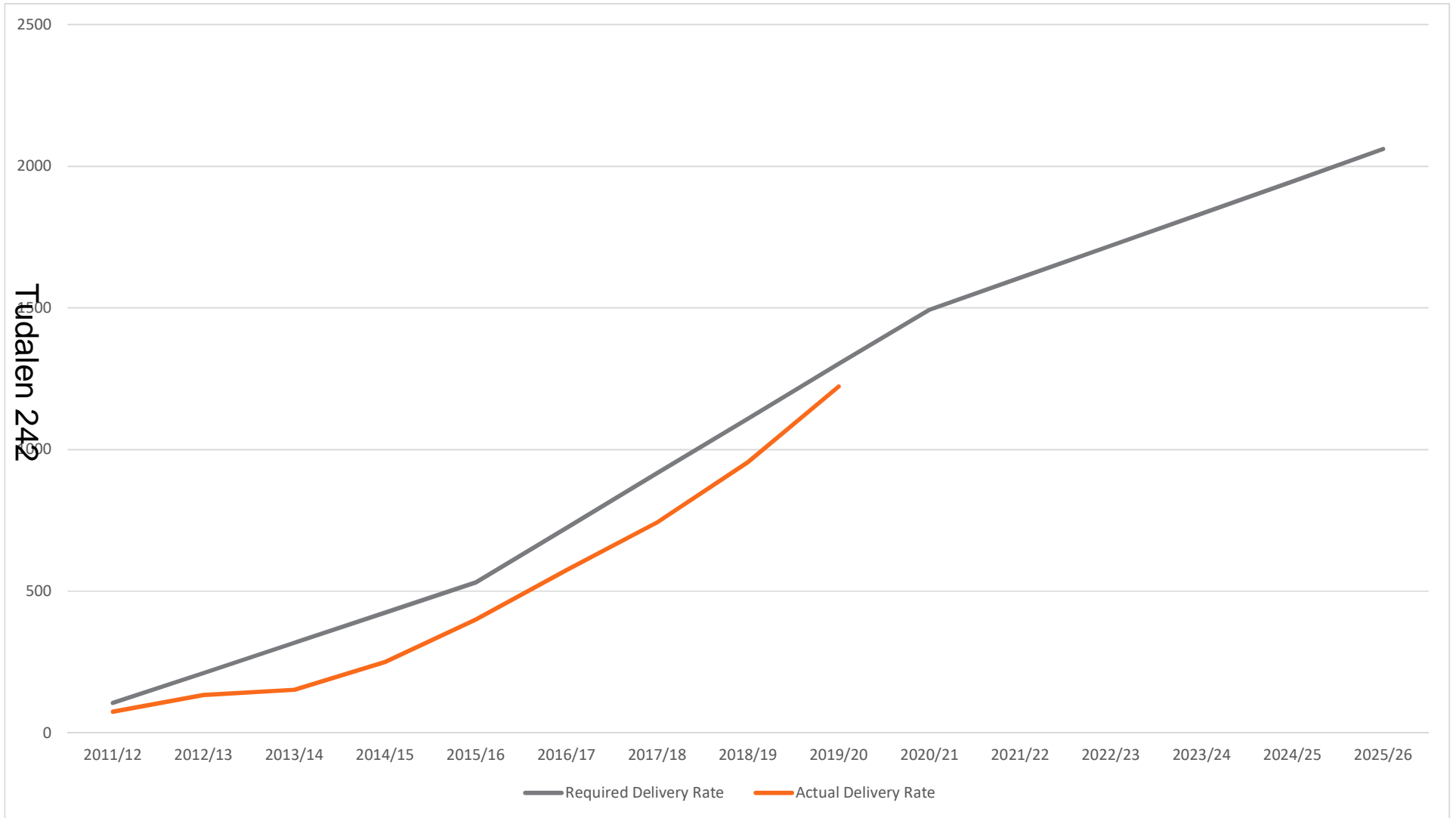


TABLE 27: OB4 MT7, RESIDUAL VALUES ACROSS HOUSING SUBMARKET AREAS

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H4 SP10	<p>LOCAL Changes in residual values across housing submarket areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caerleon & Rural Newport • Rogerstone & West Newport • East Newport • Malpas & Bettws 	<p>HM Land Registry House Price Index.</p> <p>RICS Building Cost Information Service (BCIS) Tender Prices.</p> <p>Development Appraisal Toolkit</p>	<p>Deliver the maximum level of Affordable Housing considered viable.</p>	<p>An increase or decrease of 5% of residual value in any submarket area in one year.</p>

OUTCOME: The estimated residual values of new properties in the Newport submarket areas have increased by more than the 5% target; however, evidence on actual levels and amounts of affordable housing secured suggests that there is no need for a policy review at this stage. It will be thoroughly reviewed during the formal LDP review.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

Sub Market	BASELINE - APRIL 2015 (Av Semi-Detached Property)			INCREASE FROM BASELINE		UPDATE - APRIL 2020			% Change
	Prices	Estimated Cost	Residual	% Change Prices	% Change Costs	Updated Prices	Updated Costs	Updated Residual	
Caerleon	£189,011	£78,000	£111,011	18.19	18.73	£223,388	£92,608	£130,780	17.81
Rural Newport	£187,000	£78,000	£109,000	22.71	18.73	£229,462	£92,608	£136,854	25.55
Rogerstone	£176,261	£78,000	£98,261	19.44	18.73	£210,522	£92,608	£117,914	20.00
Newport West	£158,383	£78,000	£80,383	26.19	18.73	£199,869	£92,608	£107,261	33.44
Newport East	£142,181	£78,000	£64,181	27.95	18.73	£181,916	£92,608	£89,308	39.15
Malpas & Bettws	£129,950	£78,000	£51,950	19.57	18.73	£155,377	£92,608	£62,769	20.83

Source: Average house prices changes (%) – Zoopla for various postcodes within each submarket area
% change in building costs – BCIS Index (2Q 2020)

This indicator seeks to explore the relationship between average houses prices within each submarket area and building costs. The inter-relationship between the two impacts on viability levels and in turn the level of affordable housing that can potentially be achieved. If the residual value (the difference between the cost of building the property and the end sale price) has increased by more than 5%, it could suggest that schemes are more viable and could potentially deliver more affordable housing, or vice versa if there has been a reduction in residual value.

The above table indicates that there has been 18.73% increase in build costs based on the BCIS index when compared against the base date. Houses prices have also increased across all sub-market areas ranging from 18.19% - 27.95% since the April 2015 base date. The Newport East sub-market area continues to experience the largest house price increase of 27.95%, which is likely to be down to the hundreds of new homes being built at Glan Llyn and Llanwern

Village, thus dragging up the average property costs for the area. The abolition of the Severn Bridge Tolls has also inevitably resulted in higher house prices more so in this particular area of Newport than anywhere else.

All sub-market areas have experienced an increase in residual value, ranging from 17.81% to 39.15%. All exceed the indicator trigger point of an increase of 5% when compared against the April 2015 base date figures.

Whilst the 5% trigger has been reached, and might suggest schemes are more viable and could therefore potentially deliver a higher rate of affordable housing, the Council's records would suggest this is not the case in reality. See Objective 16B for further information. The percentage of affordable housing will be thoroughly reviewed as part of the full LDP review.

FIGURE 22: POBL AFFORDABLE HOUSES AT GLEBELANDS H1(5)



TABLE 28: OB4 MT8, HOUSING COMPLETED ON H1 SITES

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H1	CORE Percentage of housing development completed on H1 housing sites.	NCC Planning Policy	H1 Housing sites account for 85% of large housing site delivery. Windfall sites (10 or more units) account for 15% of large site delivery.	Less than 85% of large housing sites are developed on H1 housing sites over 2 consecutive years.

OUTCOME: H1 allocations accounted for 63% of housing completions on sites of 10+ units during 2019/20. This is the first year they have fallen below 85%. Overall, since the adoption of the LDP, delivery of H1 sites is at 86%.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

In order to offer a meaningful review of the percentage of housing completions on H1 allocation sites, a base date of 2014/15 has been used to correspond with the LDP’s adoption year. Prior to this date, the H1 table was updated and changed on a regular basis to reflect views and issues raised as part of plan process and examination. The H1 table was last updated during the Matters Arising Stage, including the addition of new sites with recent planning permission. For this reason, the monitoring of this target has started at 2014/15 reflecting the LDP adoption date.

Year	Total Large site completions	H1 Allocation completions	H1 allocation completions %	Windfall Completions	Windfall completions%
2014 – 15	540	536	99.3%	4	0.7%
2015 – 16	871	747	86%	124	14%
2016 – 17	897	798	89%	99	11%
2017 – 18	898	812	90%	86	10%
2018 – 19	660	579	88%	81	12%
2019 – 20	595	376	63%	219	37%
Running Total	4461	3848	86%	613	14%

H1 allocations accounted for only 63% of housing completions on sites of 10+ units during 2019-20. This is the first year to have fallen below the indicator requirements. Two large windfall apartment schemes which contributed 119 units to the overall supply, coupled with the low delivery rates for Glan Llyn this year are considered to be the main factors which have resulted in this statistic. With further reserved matters being agreed on the allocated sites of Llanwern Village and Glan Llyn, it is expected that the delivery level percentages from allocated sites will increase again next year. Despite only 63% of housing completions coming from allocated sites this year, the overall figure since LDP adopted is a healthy 86%. The outcome has been recorded as green as this is only the first year the figure has been recorded as less than 85%.

TABLE 29: OB4 MT9, AVERAGE DENSITY OF PERMITTED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H3	CORE Average density of permitted housing developments of 10 or more dwellings.	NCC Development Management	Developments of 10 dwellings or more will have a minimum density of 30 per hectare (unless in accordance with criteria set in Policy H3)	1 (or more) permission is given with an average density of <30 dwellings per hectare

OUTCOME: Phase 2 of Llanwern Village is for larger detached properties and does not meet they H3 density policy.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: BLUE

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

Sixteen proposals were granted planning permission during 2019/20 involving residential development of ten or more dwellings. One of the sixteen proposals approved a residential scheme with a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare: 19/0023 - Reserved Matters for Phase 2 Llanwern Village Development Site.

The application was for Phase 2 of the Llanwern Village Site and initially included a larger site (6.83ha) as well as part of the proposed local centre which would have included an additional 28 no. flats in a three storey block and a building that would have been commercial on the ground floor (751 m²) with 12no. flats above. These elements were removed from the submission during the course of the application.

In determining the application, Policy H3 – Housing Mix and Density was referred to within the policy section of the application report and the site context, design, scale, form, landscape and impact on the existing dwellings on Cot Hill and Phase 1 were all key considerations in the determination of the applications. The report notes “the majority of the housing is to be delivered as larger detached private houses ... the gardens reflect this, being much larger than the norm on modern estates.” Policy H3 – Housing Mix and Density, does not preclude developments of less than 30 dwellings per hectare, but where that is the case it requires justification. Sufficient evidence relevant to the requirements of Policy H3 was discussed in relation to the applications, but unfortunately not within the context of the policy. Had Policy H3 been discussed it is considered that the schemes would have satisfied the policy requirements and the outcome would have therefore been the same. In addition, over the total Llanwern Village scheme, the density is expected to be higher in some areas and lower in others, and the whole scheme is expected to be H3 policy compliant.



FIGURE 23: PROPOSED REDROW HOMES AT PHASE 2 OF LLANWERN VILLAGE

TABLE 30: OB4 MT10, DWELLINGS PERMITTED OUTSIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H5 SP10	<p>LOCAL</p> <p>Number of dwellings permitted annually outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the LDP Policies.</p> <p><i>This excludes replacement dwellings and conversions</i></p>	NCC Development Management	No dwellings permitted outside the defined settlement boundaries that do not meet the requirements of the Plan	1 (or more) permission outside the defined settlement boundary that does not meet the requirements of the Plan is recorded in any year

OUTCOME: No new dwellings were approved beyond the settlement or village boundaries contrary to policy.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

Three applications involving C3 residential land use were permitted outside the settlement or village boundaries during the monitoring period 2019/20. The first was for a new (second) Rural Enterprise Workers Dwelling to enable the transfer of management of the agricultural business from parent to child (family succession). The second was for the conversion of an existing domestic outbuilding to an annexe accommodation which was considered to be ancillary to the main dwelling house. The third was a reserved matters application for three new dwellings. The outline permission approved in November 2017 (16/0481) granted the principle of development and included a condition requiring dwellings or buildings to be within the settlement boundary. Within the reserved matters application all of the buildings are within the settlement boundary, however the curtilage of plot 3 extends into the countryside and a condition was applied restricting the permitted development rights with regard to extensions and outbuildings.

In all three applications the relevant LDP policies and national guidance were considered and weighed up accordingly.

TABLE 31: OB4 MT11, DELIVERY OF HARTRIDGE FARM ROAD AS A GYPSY/TRAVELLER SITE

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H16	<p>LOCAL</p> <p>Delivery of Hartridge Farm Road (H16) as a permanent residential site for Gypsies and Travellers.</p>	NCC Planning Policy NCC Housing Service	<p>Delivery of 23 pitches by 2016 to meet immediate need.</p> <p>Then approximately:</p> <p>10 pitches by 2021 & 10 pitches by 2026.</p>	Less than 23 pitches have been developed at Hartridge Farm Road by 2016.

OUTCOME: 3 pitches have now been completed.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

A full planning application for 35 pitches on the Hartridge Farm Road site was approved in August 2016. A contractor for the site completed the first phase (3 pitches) in spring 2019. The site is now known as Ellen Ridge. These 3 pitches are sufficient to meet the current need for pitches on this site. Six other pitches have been prepared to slab level, but there are currently no plans to build these out yet.

FIGURE 24: PITCHES AND AMENITY BLOCK AT ELLEN RIDGE



TABLE 32: OB4 MT12, ACCOMMODATION PROVISION FOR GYPSY/TRAVELLERS

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H16 H17	LOCAL Number of Gypsy/Traveller Sites for residential accommodation	NCC Planning Policy NCC Housing Service	Appropriate provision is made for Gypsy/Travellers that the Council has a statutory duty to accommodate.	Gypsy/Travellers registered as homeless will be assessed and added to the Council's Housing Waiting List

OUTCOME: Three pitches have been delivered at Ellen Ridge (Hartridge Farm Road) with infrastructure going in for an additional six. The need reported in the Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment has not increased from that quoted in the LDP.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

The Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2015-2020 predicts a need of 27 pitches by 2026. The LDP makes provisions for up to 43 pitches by 2026 at the Hartridge Farm Road Site, therefore, the LDP will ensure sufficient provision is made. There is no need to allocate additional sites for Gypsy Travellers at present. Three pitches have been provided at Ellen Ridge and this is considered sufficient to meet the current demand.

TABLE 33: OB4 MT13, PROVISION OF A GYPSY/TRAVELLER TRANSIT SITE

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H15	LOCAL Need for Gypsy/Traveller transit site	NCC Planning Policy	Provide a site capable of accommodating Newport's need of up to 7 pitches by the end of 2019.	Failure to identify a site by the start of 2018. Failure to obtain planning permission by the start of 2019.

OUTCOME: A site has not yet been identified. Progress is being made on a regional Strategic Development Plan for the South East Wales region, which is likely to include a Gypsy/Traveller transit site(s).

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

The Council has not yet started to look for a site suitable of accommodating a transit site within Newport. Some initial work was done with Cardiff Council to discuss the possibility of a regional transit site, but no further progress has been made. A Strategic Development Plan is in the process of being created and a regional transit site is likely to be a part of the scope of the plan.

TABLE 34:OB4 MT14, NUMBER OF GYPSY/TRAVELLER SITES FOR TRANSIT ACCOMMODATION

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
H15 H17	LOCAL Number of Gypsy/Traveller Sites for transit accommodation	NCC Planning Policy NCC Housing Service	Appropriate provision is made for Gypsy/Traveller transit need	An increase in unauthorised sites (that cannot be accommodated on the transit site) is recorded by the biannual Gypsy/Traveller Count on a year on year basis over a 2 year period

OUTCOME: The number of unauthorised sites has increased by 3 from the January 2013 survey. The transit site has not yet been provided.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: YELLOW

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

The number of unauthorised Gypsy/Travellers sites in Newport has fluctuated from January 2013 to January 2020. Between January 2013 and January 2020, the number of unauthorised sites has increased by 3.

	Authorised Sites	Unauthorised Sites
Jan 13	6	4
Jul 13	5	5
Jan 14	6	4
Jul 14	6	4
Jan 15	5	5
Jul 15	5	6
Jan 16	5	5
Jul 16	5	10
Jan 17	6	8
Jul 17	6	9
Jan 18	6	10
Jul 18	6	8
Jan 19	7	10
Jul 19	6	9
Jan 20	5	7

Source: Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Count January 2020

The transit site has not yet been provided and consequently the indicator has been identified as yellow.

OBJECTIVE 5 – CONSERVATION OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- 4.14. To ensure that all development or use of land does not adversely affect, and seeks to preserve or enhance, the quality of the historic and built environment.

TABLE 35: OB5 MT1, APPLICATIONS PERMITTED ADVERSELY AFFECTING SITES WITH HISTORICAL VALUE

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP9	LOCAL Number of applications permitted that will adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, Listed Buildings or conservation areas.	NCC Development Management CADW NCC Conservation Officer GGAT	No development permitted over the course of the Plan when there is an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors.	Further investigation of 1 (or more) planning permissions are given where there is an outstanding objection from statutory heritage advisors over any year.
OUTCOME: Two applications were approved with an outstanding objection from the Conservation Officer				
COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN				

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There were two applications permitted which had an outstanding objection from a statutory heritage advisor. The applications were considered to have a detrimental impact on Listed Buildings. The case officers concluded that the design was appropriate on one application and that the Listed Building Consent process could deal with the internal changes on the other application. It is suggested the indicator should be recorded as blue.

OBJECTIVE 6 – CONSERVATION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- 4.15. To protect and enhance the quality of the natural environment, including landscape, protected habitats and species of principal importance for biodiversity in Wales (regardless of greenfield or brownfield status) and the protection of controlled waters.

TABLE 36: OB6 MT1, DEVELOPMENT WHICH RESULTS IN THE LOSS OF SSSI OR SINC

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP9 GP5	LOCAL Development granted permission that leads to the loss of SSSI or SINC that does not meet the requirements of the LDP Policies.	NCC Green Services / NCC Development Management	No net loss of area of SINC to development (unless it is in accordance with policies within the Plan)	Any net loss of SSSI or SINC to development which does not meet the requirements of the Plan recorded over any year

OUTCOME: No SINC or SSSI have been lost contrary to the LDP policies.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There were four applications permitted within SINC or SSSI designations during the past year. Each permission was considered to have not led to the loss of SSSI or SINC without meeting the policy requirements of the LDP. It is therefore concluded that the relevant LDP policies is being used effectively and will continue to be monitored.

TABLE 37: OB6 MT2, PROTECTED WOODLAND AND TREES LOST TO DEVELOPMENT

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP9 GP5	LOCAL The amount of protected woodland and trees lost to development per annum (ha).	NCC Green Services	No net loss of protected woodland and trees (unless it is in accordance with policies within the Plan)	Loss of any protected woodlands and TPOs recorded in any year

OUTCOME: No protected woodland or trees have been lost contrary to policy.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There were no applications permitted that led to the loss of protected woodland or trees during the past year. It is therefore concluded that the relevant LDP policies are being implemented effectively and will continue to be monitored.

TABLE 38: OB6 MT3, NUMBER OF DEVELOPMENTS PERMITTED WITHIN THE GREEN BELT OR GREEN WEDGE

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP5 SP6 SP7	LOCAL The number of developments permitted within the Green Belt or Green Wedge that do not accord with the relevant Policies of the Local Development Plan.	NCC Development Management	No developments permitted (unless it is in accordance with policies within the Plan)	1 (or more) development permitted in any year

OUTCOME: No applications have been approved on Green Belt and Green Wedge which have been contrary to policy.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There were three applications permitted within the Green Belt and Green Wedge during the past year. One of the permissions was located within the Green Belt and two were located in Green Wedge. They were all permitted in accordance with LDP policies. It is therefore concluded that the policy objective has been complied with over the past year and will continue to be monitored.

FIGURE 25: WEST OF RHIWDERIN SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA WITH NEWPORT/CARDIFF GREEN BELT IN BACKGROUND



OBJECTIVES 7, 8 & 9 – COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE (7) CULTURE AND ACCESSIBILITY (8) HEALTH AND WELL-BEING (9)

4.16. Objectives 7, 8 and 9 help to ensure the provision of appropriate new, and/or enhanced existing community facilities which will provide cultural benefits. The merged objectives also aim to enhance accessibility to key services, particularly through walking and cycling which consequently help to enhance health and well-being.

TABLE 39: OB7 MT1, COMMUNITY FACILITIES LOST TO ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP12 SP13	LOCAL Number of community facilities lost to alternative forms of development that do not meet the requirements of the relevant LDP Policies.	NCC Planning Policy	No community facilities lost over the course of the Plan period unless justified by the policy framework.	1 community facility lost is recorded in any year
OUTCOME: No applications have been approved which have involved the loss of a community facility which has been contrary to Policy CF12.				
				COLOUR LAST YEAR: BLUE
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:				
<p>There have been six applications in 2019/20 where a community facility has been lost. These were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Library • Nursing Home • Doctors' Surgery • Post Office • Community Centre with nursery (x2) <p>However, it is considered that no community facilities have been lost contrary to Policy CF12. In most cases, the community facility building is already redundant as the business has failed or relocated.</p> <p>As noted in previous AMRs, care homes in particular, whilst arguably are community facilities, they are also run as businesses. This would also apply to a Post Office and other similar facilities. Therefore, if the business is no longer sustainable, there is a question with regard to how much Policy CF12 can achieve and this is something that will need to be considered further when the LDP is reviewed.</p>				

TABLE 40: OB7 MT2, INCREASE SUSTAINABLE FORMS OF TRANSPORT

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP1 SP13 SP14 SP15 T5 T6 T7 T8	LOCAL To increase sustainable forms of transport by encouraging walking and cycling	NCC Planning Highways Policy	No development will be permitted where there is an outstanding objection from Highways with regard to an over reliance on the private motor car and/or lack of sustainable transport initiatives.	1 (or more) planning permission is given where there is an outstanding objection from Highways on grounds of a development being unsustainable.

OUTCOME: No applications were approved with an outstanding objection from Highways on grounds of the development being unsustainable.

COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

There have been a small number of applications which have been objected to by Highways on grounds of lack of parking and highway safety, but there have been no applications approved with an outstanding objection from Highways on grounds of the development being unsustainable.

FIGURE 26: ELECTRIC BUS IN NEWPORT



OBJECTIVE 10 – WASTE

- 4.17. To ensure that waste management choices are based on the proximity principle, where appropriate, and a hierarchy of reduce, reuse, recovery and safe disposal, and that there is adequate provision for facilities to enable this to happen.

TABLE 41: OB10 MT1, NEWPORT'S WASTE CAPACITY

RELEVANT LDP POLICIES	CORE AND LOCAL INDICATOR	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	MONITORING TARGET	TRIGGER POINTS
SP20 W1	Maintain sufficient land and facilities to cater for Newport's waste capacity	NCC Waste Section	Maintain a sufficient capacity to cater for Newport's waste (to be confirmed at a regional level in accordance with TAN 21)	No Trigger
OUTCOME: No trigger identified.				
				COLOUR LAST YEAR: GREEN
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:				
<p>TAN 21 notes that waste capacity and targets will be set at a regional level. The first South East Wales Waste Monitoring Report was published April 2016. The report concludes that there is no further need for landfill capacity within the South East region. It goes on to state that any proposals for further residual waste treatment should be carefully assessed to ensure that the facility would not result in overprovision.</p> <p>With regards to Newport's municipal waste arrangements, the Council offers different waste services to residents and businesses to deal with the different waste streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recyclable materials: recycling collections are carried out in partnership with Wastesavers, a community not for profit local organisation, and source-segregated materials are sent directly to different re-processors to be recycled. Collections are conducted weekly. ▪ Food waste: food collections are also carried out by Wastesavers, and food waste is sent to the anaerobic digestion plant located in Bryn Pica, Aberdare. The project is managed in collaboration with neighbouring Local Authorities Rhondda Cynon Taff and Merthyr Tydfil, with a 15-year contract that started in July 2015. Collections are conducted weekly ▪ Green waste: the Council operates in-house separate collections and all the green waste collected is sent to the composting facility operated by the Council at its Docks Way facility. Collections are scheduled on a fortnightly basis and stop for 3 months during the winter period. ▪ Residual waste: traditionally all the municipal residual waste was sent to the Council landfill site located at Docks Way; however the Council is always looking for alternatives to divert waste from landfill in application of the waste hierarchy set by the waste legislation, and joined Cardiff, Caerphilly, Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire in an ambitious 25-year contract to build and operate an Energy from Waste facility. The plant, located at Trident Park, Cardiff, started operations on an interim basis in 2014 and the contract started on 1st April 2016. The Council now sends most of its residual waste to the incineration plant. Docks Way landfill site is still in operation, mainly for commercial clients but also as an alternative disposal site for the residual waste that is not sent to the EfW facility. Collections of residual waste from households are scheduled on a fortnightly basis. ▪ Other collections: the Council also provides other services such as special collections for bulky items that can be booked by residents through the Council's website or by contacting the Contact Centre or Information Station; also there are trade waste and recycling collection service available for businesses 				

- Household waste recycling centre: the recycling facility located at Docksway site provides facilities for residents to bring in a wide range of recyclable and reusable materials, more information about the accepted materials, opening times etc. can be found on:

<http://www.newport.gov.uk/en/Waste-Recycling/Household-Waste-Recycling-Centre/Household-Waste-Recycling-Centre.aspx>

In partnership with the Council, Wastesavers operate a charity tip shop at Docks Way, selling household and garden furniture, electricals, toys and bikes etc. that would otherwise be disposed of to landfill.

FIGURE 27: NEWPORT'S WASTESAVERS SITE



5. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL MONITORING

- 5.1. A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) have been undertaken as part of the LDP process. The purpose of the SA/SEA is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the LDP proposals and policies to ensure that they accord with the principle of sustainable development.
- 5.2. The SA/SEA identified 26 objectives and 84 indicators which are designed to monitor and measure the social, environmental and economic effects of the LDP. They will be assessed using the colours identified in the table below.

Colour	Indication
Green	Significant positive effects are predicted
Orange	Mix of positive and negative effects predicted
Red	Significant negative effects are predicted
White	Baseline set - No data available for comparison

SA OBJECTIVE 1 - PROTECT OR ENHANCE EXISTING PROTECTED OR IMPORTANT LANDSCAPES AND OPEN SPACES AND ENCOURAGE THEIR SUSTAINABLE USE, ENJOYMENT AND MANAGEMENT

TABLE 42: SA OBJECTIVE 1

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Colour last year	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	% of applications for new residential applications on sites within 3km of an Accessible Natural Greenspace	100%	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 98% 2016/17 = 100% 2017/18 = 100% 2018/19 = 100%		2019/20 = 100%	100%
B	Applications approved with outstanding objection due to the loss of a Public Right of Way.	Zero	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0
C	Amount Environmental Space lost to new development not in accordance with LDP policies	Minimise - target of nil	NCC Leisure & Development Management	2015/16 = 0.15ha 2016/17 = 0.01ha 2017/18 = 0ha 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0.2ha	0.2ha
D	Number of major applications with landscape strategies approved as part of the permission	Increase	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 19 2016/17 = 12 2017/18 = 17 2018/19 = 15		2019/20 = 15	18 applications
E	Number of new developments that will affect a SLA	Decrease	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 6 2016/17 = 3 2017/18 = 4 2018/19 = 2		2019/20 = 0	2 applications
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	All developments involving new residential dwellings approved during 2019/20 are located within 3km of identified Accessible Natural Greenspace.						
B	No applications were approved with an outstanding objection due to the loss of a Public Right of Way.						
C	Please see commentary and analysis of OB1 MT2 (page 34).						
D	Out of the total 31 major applications permitted during the past year, 13 did not have a landscaping scheme and 18 did. Of the 13 permissions without landscaping schemes, eight did not have landscaping conditions or strategies because they were reserved matters applications or discharge on conditions applications. Four applications were for change of use and therefore landscaping was not relevant. One application was in an industrial setting and landscaping was not appropriate or necessary. It is clear that of the major developments permitted within Newport over the past year, where a landscape strategy has been necessary, it has been agreed as part of the permission.						
E	There were ten applications permitted on land designated as a Special Landscape Area during the past year. All of the permissions mentioned and assessed the Special Landscape Area designation within the officer report. Two of the ten applications concluded that there was harm to the SLA but one was narrowly outweighed by the national policy on the acceptability of renewable energy schemes and the other was permitted at appeal following						

recommended refusal from case officer. The remaining eight applications concluded that the proposed developments do not detract from the SLA. Even though there is the likelihood that two applications will lead to some harm, it is considered that this indicator shall be recorded as orange and the policy was applied and considered accordingly.

FIGURE 28: WEST OF RHIWDERIN SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA



SA OBJECTIVE 2 – PROTECT, MANAGE AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY

TABLE 43: SA OBJECTIVE 2

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Colour last year	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	The amount of protected woodland and trees lost to development per annum (ha)	No net loss of protected woodland and trees	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0.1ha 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0
B	Number of new developments negatively impacting on SINCDesignations	Zero	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0.01ha 2017/18 = 0.01ha 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0
C	Area of important wildlife habitat lost to other uses	Zero	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 0ha 2016/17 = 0ha 2017/18 = 0ha 2018/19 = 0ha		2019/20 = 0ha	0ha
D	Number of ecological management schemes associated with new development	Increase	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 10 2016/17 = 6 2017/18 = 4 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 5	5
E	Area of land enhanced for biodiversity value through the use of s106 agreement	Increase	NCC Green Team & Development Management	2015/16 = 2ha 2016/17 = 0.91ha 2017/18 = 0 ha 2018/19 = 0 ha		2019/20 = 0 ha	0 ha created
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	Please see commentary and analysis of OB6 MT2 (page 66).						
B	Please see commentary and analysis of OB6 MT1 (page 66).						
C	There were three applications permitted within SSSI designations during the past year. Each permission was considered to have not led to the loss of SSSI without meeting the policy requirements of the LDP. It is therefore concluded that the relevant LDP policies are being used effectively and positive effects are predicted. There were no applications with either a National or Local Nature Reserve in the past year. It is therefore concluded that the relevant LDP policies will have a predicted positive effect.						
D	There were five applications permitted with an ecological management scheme during the past year. This is an increase since last year, therefore it is concluded that positive effects are predicted.						
E	There were no applications permitted that led to the creation of an area enhanced for biodiversity value through the use of section 106 agreements during the past year.						

SA OBJECTIVE 3 – LAND IS USED EFFICIENTLY AND GEODIVERSITY, SOIL QUALITY AND MINERAL RESOURCES ARE PROTECTED

TABLE 44: SA OBJECTIVE 3

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Amount of Greenfield land lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the LDP or does not meet the requirements of the relevant LDP policies by way of a departure application from the plan	Greater than 0 hectares permitted over a 1 year period	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0ha 2016/17 = 0ha 2017/18 = 0ha 2018/19 = 0ha		2019/20 = 0ha	0ha
B	Average density of housing development permitted on allocated development plan sites of 10 or more dwellings	30 per hectare	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 62dph 2016/17 = 60dph 2017/18 = 39dph 2018/19 = 38dph		2019/20 = 45dph	45 dph
C	Applications approved with outstanding objection from Environmental Health related to water pollution	0	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20= 0	0
D	% of planning permissions granted resulting in loss of grades 1, 2 and 3a land	Decrease	Development Management	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	Please see commentary and analysis for OB1 MT1 (page 33).						
B	There was one major residential applications which was approved which did not properly consider Policy H3, however the average density for all developments across Newport, stands at 45dph. Please see commentary and analysis for OB4 MT9 (page 61).						
C	No applications were approved with an outstanding objection from Environmental Health on water pollution.						
D	The records show that three planning application were approved involving land with an agricultural land value of grades 1, 2 and 3a. The first application was for a curtilage extension to create a memorial garden area for the Newport and Monmouthshire Crematorium. The officers report considered the designation and noted that						

	<p>as part of the original crematorium application (15/0646) an assessment showed the potentially high agricultural value land as being 3B and not of sufficient quality. It was considered given the close proximity to the land previously assessed for the crematorium that was found as being 3B, then it was likely that this would be a continuation of this and the land was of insufficient quality.</p> <p>The second application was for a change of use for the keeping of recreational livestock. The only operational development proposed would be in relation to dividing the fields using traditional stock fencing. As such, the application does not result in the loss of any agricultural land classified as grades 1, 2 & 3a.</p> <p>The third application was for a variation of approved plans for the previously approved application (17/0429). There are no changes to the redline and as such, the application does not result in and additional loss of any agricultural land classified as grades 1, 2 & 3a.</p>
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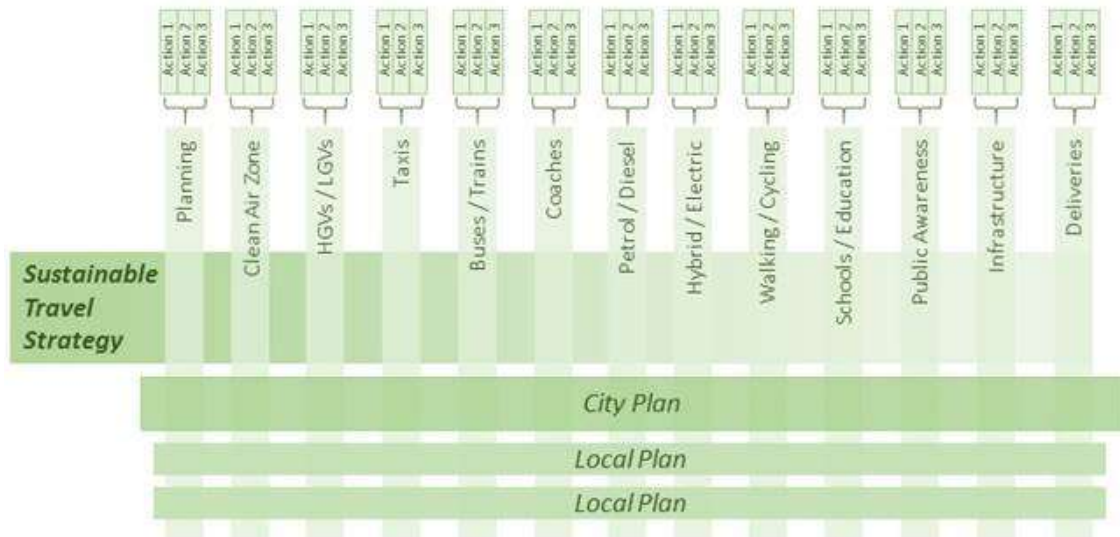
SA OBJECTIVE 4 – IMPROVEMENT IN AIR QUALITY

TABLE 45: SA OBJECTIVE 4

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Number and status of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within Newport	Decrease	2015 Updating and Screening Assessment for NCC – Feb 2016	2015/16 = 9 AQMAs 2016/17 = 9 AQMAs 2017/18 = 11 AQMAs 2018/19 = 11 AQMAs		2019/20 = 11 AQMAs	11 AQMAs
A	<p>COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:</p> <p>Welsh Government has changed the designation process and there is no longer a requirement for a detailed assessment to be carried out before an AQMA is declared/revoked.</p> <p>Where air quality standards have been breached an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be declared.</p> <p>Air quality monitoring has identified a number of areas that are exceeding the air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide.</p> <p>There have been no changes to the number of Air Quality Management Areas (or extensions) since the last AMR. Newport has 11 AQMAs designated throughout the city, in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caerleon • Malpas Road south • Chepstow Road / Clarence Place / Caerleon Road • Cefn Road • Caerphilly Road • George Street <p>AQMAs along the M4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Oak Hill • Glasllwch Crescent • St Julians • High Cross 						

- Shaftesbury

Newport has developed a sustainable travel strategy that encompasses air quality, carbon emissions and noise. This strategy is the foundation of a high-level citywide plan, which will be followed by a series of more localised plans. Each area identified in the strategy is followed by a number of actions. Each action is targeted at one or all of the following - improving traffic flow, reducing traffic volume and changing the traffic fleet to less polluting forms. <http://www.newport.gov.uk/en/Transport-Streets/Sustainable-travel.aspx>



The Air Quality Supplementary Planning Guidance was also adopted in February 2018. This seeks to ensure that new development does not cause harm to human health through air pollution and puts in place mitigation measures where necessary.

SA OBJECTIVE 5 – REDUCTION IN EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES

TABLE 46: SA OBJECTIVE 5

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Carbon dioxide (CO ²) emissions per capita	Decrease 3% per annum	Department for Energy and Climate Change	9.7 tonnes (2011) 9.2 tonnes (2012) 9.7 tonnes (2013) 8.7 tonnes (2014) 8.5 tonnes (2015) 7.7 tonnes (2016)		7.0 tonnes (2017)	A decrease of 3% per annum from 2011 would be 8.08 tonnes. Newport is recorded at 7.7 tonnes.
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	<p>Since 2011, according to the data available from the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC), CO² emissions in Newport have fallen to 7.7 tonnes. The UK Government statistics have been modified and hence the information in the 'previous data' column has been amended accordingly. The target of 3% per annum from 2011 would mean Newport needed to be at 8.08 tonnes per capita in 2017. Newport is at 7.7 tonnes and is therefore exceeding the target.</p> <p>In 2005, CO² emissions in Newport were 14.2 tonnes per capita. Therefore, there has been a significant positive downward trend between 2005 and 2017. Incidentally, last year's figure was recorded as orange as the 3% reduction was not met. However, DECC has amended the 2016 figure to 7.7 tonnes, which would have meant last year's colour should have been green.</p>						

SA OBJECTIVE 6 – MINIMISATION OF THE EFFECTS OF NOISE POLLUTION

TABLE 47: SA OBJECTIVE 6

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	The number of applications refused on noise issues.	Monitor – No applications approved with outstanding noise issues	DM & Env Health	2015/16 – 13 refused, 0 with outstanding issue. 2016/17 – 1 refused, 0 with outstanding issue. 2017/18 – 5 refused, 0 with outstanding issue.		2019/20 – 4 refused, 0 with outstanding issue.	0 apps approved with outstanding noise issues

				2018/19 – 3 refused, 0 with outstanding issue.			
B	The number of applications permitted with noise mitigation measures.	Monitor	DM & Env Health	2015/16 – 53 apps approved with noise mitigation schemes agreed. 2016/17 – 42 apps 2017/18 - 29 apps 2018/19 – 48 apps	No target	2019/20 - 46 apps approved with noise mitigation agreed.	46 apps
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	There were four applications refused during the past year which had at least one reason for refusal concerning noise.						
B	There were 46 applications permitted during the past year which had noise mitigation agreed as part of the permission. Both this result and sustainability target SA6A results in a high level of confidence that those developments within noisy locations are either conditioned or refused as necessary. It is therefore concluded that positive significant effects are predicted.						

SA OBJECTIVE 7 – MAINTENANCE OR ENHANCEMENT OF WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY AND FLOW

TABLE 48: SA OBJECTIVE 7

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Number of planning permission granted contrary to the advice of the water supplier concerning adequate levels of water quality and quantity and waste water provision	No planning consents issued where there is an objection concerning provision of water quality and quantity and waste water from water supplier	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	No applications approved contrary to advice of water supplier.
B	Number of new developments which include improvements to local sewerage,	Increase	Planning Obligations Manager	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	No applications approved with a S106 which secures

	water supply and waste water treatment infrastructure to cope with increased demand through planning obligations						improvements to sewerage, water supply or waste water.
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	No planning applications have been approved which were contrary to the advice of the water supplier with respect to water quality or waste water.						
B	No applications have been approved with a S106 which secures improvements to sewerage, water supply or waste water. This is not something the Council usually look to secure.						

SA OBJECTIVE 8 – REDUCTION IN WATER CONSUMPTION

TABLE 49: SA OBJECTIVE 8

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Number of houses built meeting the building regulation part G2.31(1) to meet the water efficiency threshold set by government.	Increase	NCC Building Control and NHBC	2015/16 = 787 completions 2016/17 = 884 completions 2017/18 = 911 completions 2018/19 = 520 completions		2019/20 = 370 completions	370 completions – decrease of 129
B	Number of households who have ordered water efficiency products for their home	Increase	Dwr Cymru / Welsh Water	2015/16 = 1,518 households 2016/17 = 3,439 households 2017/18 = 10,882 households 2018/19 = 4,797 products		2019/20 = 3,260 products (households no longer recorded)	3,260 products
C	Installation of water efficient fixtures in new developments	Increase	NCC Building Control and NHBC	2015/16 = 787 completions 2016/17 = 911 completions 2017/18 = 884 completions		2019/20 = 370 completions	370 completions – decrease of 129

				2018/19 = 520 completions		
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:						
A	The number of houses built meeting the building regulation part G2.31(1) i.e. to meet the water efficiency threshold set by government for this period is 370 (this included as estimated figure for the first quarter of 2020 due to the Coronavirus pandemic). This represents every house built and signed off by Building Control during the past year. It is therefore concluded that positive significant effects are predicted.					
B	Dwr Cymru have launched their water efficiency Product Portal where Welsh Water customers can order and enjoy lots of free water saving products, including shower heads, taps, widgets for the toilet and rainwater butts. For the last year there were 3,260 water efficiency products provided by Dwr Cymru/Welsh Water to households within Newport. Although this is a reduction on last year's figures the overall trend is of households making good use of the service of which there is a saturation point.					
C	For all new dwellings, Building Regulations (Part G.2) requires the estimated consumption of water from the design of the water system, taking into account any alternative sources, should not be greater than the Secretary of States standard of 125litres/person/day. We can therefore be confident that all new dwellings will meet this requirement in order to receive their completion certification from Building Regulations. It is therefore concluded that positive significant effects are predicted.					

SA OBJECTIVE 9 – MINIMISE THE RISK OF AND FROM FLOODING AND COASTAL EROSION IN THE SHORT AND LONG TERM

TABLE 50: SA OBJECTIVE 9

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Amount of development (by TAN 15 paragraph 5.1 development category) permitted in C1 and C2 floodplain areas not meeting all TAN 15 tests (paragraph 6.1 i-v)	No permissions granted for highly vulnerable development over the Plan period	LDP AMR	2015/16 - 4 applications were determined which did not fully meet the TAN 15 tests 2016/17 – 7 applications were determined which did not fully meet the TAN 15 tests 2017/18 – 4 applications were determined which did not fully meet the TAN 15 tests. 2018/19 – 6 applications were determined which		2019/20 – 6 applications were determined which did not fully meet the TAN 15 tests.	6 applications

				did not fully meet the TAN 15 tests.			
B	% relevant permissions with SuDS schemes where appropriate	Increase	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 11 applications 2016/17 = 8 applications 2017/18 = 14 applications 2018/19 – no update		2019/20 – 12 SUDs applications – 2 approved; 10 refused or had insufficient information.	2019/20 – 12 SUDs applications – 2 approved; 10 refused or had insufficient information.
C	Number of new properties approved in areas at risk of flooding	Decrease	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 480 new properties approved in C1 or C2 2016/17 = 445 new properties approved in C1 or C2 2017/18 = 312 new properties approved in C1 or C2 2018/19 = 248 new properties approved in C1 or C2		2019/20 = 223 new properties approved in C1 or C2	223 dwellings – decrease of 25
D	The number of Newport tasked actions implemented from the Shoreline Management Plan 2 process.	100%	Shoreline Management Plan 2	2015/16 = 100% 2016/17 = 100% 2017/18 = 100% 2018/19 = 100%		2019/20 = 100%	100%
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	Please see commentary and analysis from OB1 MT3 (page 34).						
B	17% (2 applications) of all applications to the Sustainable Drainage Approval Body (SAB) within Newport City Council were approved. The other 83% (10 applications) were refused or had insufficient information to approve the application. This is a new process and it is the first year that this information has been collated in this format. It is therefore suggested that this information is set as a baseline for comparison in future annual monitoring.						
C	There were 223 new properties permitted within flood risk zone C1 during the past year. This is a decrease of 25 units from last year's figures.						

D	Newport City Council is tasked with four actions within the Shoreline Management Plan 2 (SMP2) process. Three of the four actions are identical in wording yet each covers a different portion of the shoreline. The action is for the Local Development Plan (LDP) to have taken the SMP2 into account within the Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment (SFCA) of the LDP. It can be confirmed that the SMP2 was taken into account within the SFCA undertaken for the adopted LDP. The fourth action for Newport is to identify how the Wales Coastal Path may be re-routed under a managed retreat scenario, within area Caldicot 1 (i.e. the eastern levels). The policy option for CALD 1 is to hold the line for all epochs of the SMP2 (i.e. 0-100 years) therefore there is no need to re-route the coastal path because there is no managed retreat within the Newport portion of CALD 1. It is therefore concluded that positive significant effects are predicted.
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SA OBJECTIVE 10 – INCREASE IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY

TABLE 51: SA OBJECTIVE 10

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Average annual electricity consumption per household (kWh)	Decrease	Dept for Energy and Climate Change	3,739 (2011) 3,675 (2013) 3,689 (2014) 3,449 (2015) 3,551 (2016) 3,446 (2017)		3,428 (2018)	Decrease of 18kWh per household from 2017
B	Number of owner occupiers signing up to NCCs energy performance and generation programme for existing dwellings	Increase	South East Energy Advice Centre	2015/16 = 80 households	Baseline Set	Unknown	Unknown
C	% of development which includes improvements to local energy supply and telecommunications to cope with residual demand through planning obligations	Increase	Planning Obligations Manager	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	The average annual electricity consumption in Newport has decreased per household between 2017 and 2018. This fall is positive news. Since the start of the Plan period, it has fallen by 311kWh per household.						
B	Arbed am Byth have been appointed by the Welsh Government to arrange the installation of energy efficiency measures, like central heating or insulation in homes across Wales as part of the Welsh Government Warm Homes - Arbed scheme. Welsh Government Warm Homes - Arbed scheme is funded by the Welsh Government and the European Regional Development Fund. The aim of the scheme is to help eradicate fuel poverty by identifying and installing where appropriate energy efficiency measures in properties in areas of severe fuel poverty across Wales. Arbed am Byth have been appointed by the Welsh Government to work with Local						

	<p>Authorities across Wales to identify such areas and to propose area based schemes which will tackle fuel poverty.</p> <p>The situation shall be continued to be monitored and outputs will be reported.</p>
C	No such schemes have been agreed through planning obligations.

SA OBJECTIVE 11 – INCREASE IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

TABLE 52: SA OBJECTIVE 11

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Number and capacity of renewable energy developments permitted	An increase in the number of renewable energy developments permitted	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 4 schemes @ 21.06MW 2016/17 = 1 scheme @ 0.998MW 2017/18 - 1 scheme = 0.231MW 2018/19 - 3 schemes = 54.4MW		2019/20 - 2 schemes = 3.66MW	2 schemes = 3.66MW
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	Please see commentary and analysis for OB2 MT1 (page 37).						

SA OBJECTIVE 12 – ACHIEVEMENT OF WASTE REDUCTION AND DECREASE IN WASTE SENT TO LANDFILL, AND INCREASE IN LEVELS OF RECYCLING TO ACHIEVE MORE SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

TABLE 53: SA OBJECTIVE 12

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	% of new development which includes improvements to waste management infrastructure to	Increase	Planning Obligations Manager	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0 – but new Waste SPG has been adopted

	cope with increased demand through planning obligations						
B	% municipal waste reused, recycled and composted	58 % in 2015/16 64% in 2019/20 70% in 2024/25	Streetscene Waste Section	2014/15 = 52.03% 2015/16 = 57.14% 2016/17 = 61.4% 2017/18 = 59.8% 2018/19 = 58.96%		2019/20 = 66.37%	66.37%
C	% energy from waste	maximum 42% by 2015/16. Maximum 36% by 2019/20. Maximum 30% by 2024/25	Streetscene Waste Section	2015/16 = 25.2% 2016/17 = 36.9% 2017/18 = 39.7% 2018/19 = 39.6%		2019/20 = 39%	39%
D	% level of waste sent to landfill	Phased out by 2025	Streetscene Waste Section	2014/15 = 36.65% 2015/16 = 23.64% 2016/17 = 7.8% 2017/18 = 6.3% 2018/19 = 6.9%		2019/20 = 1.5%	1.5%

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

- A There have been no improvements to waste management infrastructure secured through planning obligations. However, Policy W3 – Provision for Waste Management Facilities in Development seeks to ensure that new developments facilitate sustainable waste management options and is a consideration at the design and planning application stage. The Waste Storage and Collection Supplementary Planning Guidance was adopted in January 2020 and offers more detailed guidance on how to achieve the requirements of Policy W3.
- B The percentage of municipal waste reused, recycled and composted has exceeded this year’s target by 2.37%. The percentage of energy from waste is slightly higher than the 2019/20 target, but has fallen slightly since last year. There has been a significant fall in waste sent to landfill (from 6.9% to 1.5%).
- Welsh Government ambition is for 70% recycling by 2025, with residual waste disposed of to high efficiency energy from waste facilities and as close to zero landfill as possible.
- C The percentage of energy from waste has slightly decreased but has not met the target of 36%. See analysis of SA 12B above.
- D The percentage of waste sent to landfill has significantly decreased. See analysis of SA 12B above.

SA OBJECTIVE 13 – PROMOTION AND ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE, HIGH QUALITY DESIGN IN ALL DEVELOPMENT TO A HIGHER QUALITY BUILT AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT WHILST ADAPTING TO THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

TABLE 54: SA OBJECTIVE 13

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Number of applications where a required design and access statement is not submitted	Zero	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0 applications 2016/17 = 0 applications 2017/18 = 0 applications 2018/19 = 0 applications		2019/20 = 0 applications	0 apps
B	% of major schemes where Design Council for Wales (DCfW) have been consulted	Increase	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 2 applications 2016/17 = 0 applications 2017/18 = 1 application 2018/19 = 0 applications		2019/20 = 1 applications	1 application
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	No planning applications were accepted without a design and access statement where one should have been provided.						
B	The Council's records indicate that the views of the Design Commission for Wales (DCfW) were not sought on any major planning applications during the 12-month period 2019-20. They were, however, consulted by the applicant on Application 19/1164, Transporter Bridge, Brunel Street. The application was presented to the Design Commission for Wales on the 11 July 2019 prior to the submission of the application and the comments of the DCfW were considered and reported in the Design and Access Statement submitted with the application. The application was approved at Planning Committee.						

**SA OBJECTIVE 14 – IMPROVEMENT TO EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AMONGST ALL SOCIAL GROUPS
AND IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH AND WELLBEING**

TABLE 55: SA OBJECTIVE 14

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Number of community facilities lost to alternative forms of development that do not meet the requirements of the relevant LDP policies.	Zero	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 2 community facilities 2016/17 = 5 community facilities 2017/18 = 5 community facilities 2018/19 = 3 community facilities		2019/20	2019/20 – 0 facilities lost contrary to LDP policy
B	Applications approved with outstanding objection from Environmental Health	Zero	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 1 2017/18 = 3 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0 applications approved with outstanding objections	0 apps
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	Please see commentary and analysis for OB7 MT1 (page 68).						
B	The records indicate that there were no applications approved with an outstanding objection from Environmental Health.						

SA OBJECTIVE 15 – PROTECTION AND PROVISION OF IMPROVED LOCAL, SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL AND LEISURE FACILITIES FOR ALL SECTORS OF THE COMMUNITY, AND IMPROVEMENT TO THEIR ACCESSIBILITY

TABLE 56: SA OBJECTIVE 15

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Amount of Environmental Space lost to development (ha) which is not allocated in the LDP and does not meet the requirement of the LDP policies set out in TAN 16	0 hectares permitted over a year period	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0.15ha 2016/17 = 0.01ha 2017/18 = 0ha 2018/19 = 0ha		2019/20 = 0.2ha	0.2ha
B	Loss of local community facilities	Decrease	DM	2015/16 – 2 facilities lost. 2016/17 – 5 facilities lost. 2017/18 – 5 facilities lost. 2018/19 – 3 facilities lost.		2019/2020 – 0 facilities have been lost without due consideration of Policy CF12.	2019/20 – 0 facilities lost
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	Please see commentary and analysis of OB1 MT2 (page 34).						
B	Please see analysis for OB7 MT1 (page 68).						

SA OBJECTIVE 16 – IMPROVEMENT TO THE QUANTITY, QUALITY, VARIETY AND AFFORDABILITY OF HOUSING

TABLE 57: SA OBJECTIVE 16

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Number of net additional affordable and general; market dwellings built in the plan area	Provision of 2,061 affordable units over the Plan period. Provision of 10,350 units over the Plan period.	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 400 between 2011-2016 2016/17 = 575 between 2011-2017 2017/18 = 743 between 2011-2018 2018/19 = 956 between 2011-2019		1,223 affordable units delivered between 2011-2020	1,223 affordable units
B	% of residential applications approved which did not contribute to affordable housing.	Decrease	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 68% 2016/17 = 66% 2017/18 = 23% 2018/19 = 31%		2019/20 = 19%	19%
C	Number of applications on the housing waiting list	Decrease	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 5,982 applications 2016/17 = 6,768 2017/18 = 8,364 2018/19 = 5,182		2019/20 = 6,437 applications on the City Council waiting list	6,437 applications
D	% of affordable houses meeting Welsh Quality Standards	100%	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 100% 2016/17 – 100% 2017/18 – 100% 2018/19 – 100%		2019/20 – 100%	100%
E	Number of authorised Gypsy and Traveller sites as percentage of need	To meet the required transit and residential need on authorised sites to 2019	Gypsy Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)	2015/16 = 33% 2016/17 = 79% 2017/18 = 79% 2018/19 – as per 2019/20		2019/2020 = 100% in terms of residential sites. Provision exceeds demand. 0% in terms of transit site.	100% in terms of residential sites. Provision exceeds demand. 0% in terms of transit site.
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	The Council's records of housing completions show 1,223 affordable housing units have been completed during the period of 2011 – 20. This results in a shortfall of just 78 units when compared against the target of 1,301 units for the same period. Whilst slightly below target, the 2019-20 completions recorded a notable increase in the number of affordable completions, representing 45% of all completions for the year. This is likely a reflection of the increase in Registered Social Landlord driven schemes being delivered with a 100% affordable provision.						

B Analysis of the spreadsheet shows that 37 applications were approved that resulted in a net gain of residential units (<10 & >10) and were therefore subject to the requirements of Policy H4 of the LDP. Overall, 81% (30 applications) made a contribution to affordable housing, via 100% affordable schemes, onsite contributions or commuted sums, and 19% (7 applications) did not make a contribution towards affordable housing. Further analysis of all 37 applications shows:

37 applications resulting in a net gain in residential units and therefore trigger Policy H4		
	Number of applications	%
100% affordable scheme	6	16 %
Unviable – (includes on-site and contributions)	7	19 %
On-site affordable housing contribution agreed	6	16 %
Commuted sum agreed	18	49 %
Extant permission or outline permission approved prior to SPG policy	0	0 %

% of residential applications approved which:	2015/16	2016/17	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/20
Did make a contribution towards affordable housing provision	32%	34%	77%	69%	81%
Did not make a contribution towards affordable housing provision	68%	66%	23%	31%	19%

The percentage of residential permissions contributing to affordable housing has increased by 12% compared to last years and the percentage of applications contributing to affordable housing during 2019/20 remains significantly higher than those that did not.

C There are currently 6,437 applications on Newport City Councils Housing Waiting List. This is an increase on the 2018/19 figures.

D The vast majority of all the social housing stock in Newport complies with the Welsh Quality Standards, it is therefore concluded that the predicted effects are positive.

E The 2015 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment notes a demand for 39 pitches for residential accommodation and a demand for 7 transit pitches up until 2026. A site for 35 pitches has planning permission of which 3 pitches have been delivered. In addition, a private site that operates on a commercial basis, where pitches are limited by planning condition to people meeting the definition of a Gypsy or Traveller contained within the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, has permission for 10 touring caravans and 1 static caravan; all 11 units have been delivered. There is no current site for transit accommodation.

It is clear that Newport has permission for 46 pitches that clearly meets the GTAA need of 39 pitches over the plan period. However, out of the 46 permitted pitches only 14 have been delivered (36%).

In terms of residential need, the provision exceeds need. However, for transit accommodation, there is a need for seven pitches and none have been provided. It is therefore concluded that there is a mixture of positive and negative effects predicted.

SA OBJECTIVE 17 – REDUCTION IN CRIME AND SOCIAL DISORDER AND THE FEAR OF CRIME AND PROMOTION OF SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS

TABLE 58: SA OBJECTIVE 17

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	% of people who feel safe in their local area – day and night	Increase	Newport Community Well-being Profile 2017	2011 Day = 88.6 2011 Night = 63.8 2012 Day = 93.6 2012 Night = 66.8 2013 Day = 90.7 2013 Night = 71.0 2014 Day = 90.3 2014 Night = 68.9 2015 Day = 87.6 2015 Night = 70.4 2016 Day = 89.2 2016 Night 71.2 2017 Day 92.95 2017 Night 71.76 2018 Day 87.22 2018 Night 63.54		2019 Day 84.14 Night 65.99	The percentage of people feeling safe during the daytime has fallen again, however the percentage feeling safe at night has increased slightly.
B	Applications approved with an outstanding objection from the Police Architectural Liaison Officer	0	Planning Policy Team/DM	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0 applications approved with outstanding objection.
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	The percentage of people feeling safe in both the day and the night has fallen and is roughly back to the 2011 levels. Over the last year, there has been small increase in the percentage feeling safe at night, but overall, the general trend is falling.						
B	No applications have been approved with an outstanding objection from the Police Architectural Liaison Officer.						

SA OBJECTIVE 18 – CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF NEWPORT

TABLE 59: SA OBJECTIVE 18

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Amount of developments permitted which adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, registered historic parks and gardens, listed buildings or conservation areas	No developments permitted over the course of the Plan when there is an outstanding objection from heritage advisors	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0 Apps 2016/17 = 4 Apps 2017/18 = 6 Apps 2018/19 = 0 Apps		2019/20 = 2 Apps	2 applications
B	Number of conservation area appraisals undertaken during the Plan period	Increase to full coverage	Planning Policy Team	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 6 in progress		2019/20 = 4 Con Areas adopted	4 Con Area Appraisals adopted
C	Applications approved despite negative outcomes of ASIDOHL	0	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 1		2019/20 = 0	0 Apps
D	Loss of ancient woodland	0	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0.1ha 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0ha
E	No. Scheduled Ancient Monuments adversely affected by new development	Nil	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0 SAMS adversely affected.
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	Please see commentary and analysis of OB5 MT1 (page 65).						
B	Four Conservation Areas Appraisals have been adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance following public consultation. The areas covered by the appraisals are Caerleon, Clytha, The Shrubby and Stow Park. The new boundaries for the Conservation Areas have been confirmed as of 14 th February 2020. There are two draft Conservation Area Appraisals for The City Centre and St Woolos that are to be progressed through to adoption at a later stage.						
C	Where an application is located within the Landscape of Outstanding Historic Interest and the outcome of the development is deemed to have more than a local impact then an Assessment of the Significance of the Impact						

	of Development on Historic Landscape (ADISHOL) is required. During the past year there were no applications that were considered to have a negative impact on the landscape of outstanding historic interest. Therefore, positive effects are predicted.
D	There were no applications permitted that lead to the loss of protected woodland or trees during the past year. It is therefore concluded that the relevant LDP policies are being implemented effectively and will continue to be monitored.
E	Please see commentary and analysis of OB5 MT1 (page 65). No SAMs were adversely affected by new development.

SA OBJECTIVE 19 – PROMOTION AND STRENGTHENING AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE CULTURAL IDENTITY

TABLE 60: SA OBJECTIVE 19

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	% change in the number of community services located within Newport	Increase overall number	Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations	2015/16 = 214 community services delivered 2016/17 - 222 community services delivered 2017/18 – 364 community services delivered 2018/19 - 548 community services delivered		2019/20 - 532 community services delivered	Decrease of 16 services
B	% of pupils in Welsh medium education	Increase	Education Section	2015/16 = 3.8% 2016/17 = 4% 2017/18 = 4.1% 2018/19 = 4.4%		2019/20 = 4.3%	4.3% of pupils from Newport attend a Welsh medium primary or secondary school
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	There are 532 community services delivered within Newport as of 2020, which is a decrease of 16 services compared to 2019. It is therefore concluded that there is a slight negative effect.						

B	4.3% of all pupils from Newport in 2020 have a primary or secondary Welsh medium education. This is a slight decrease from last year's figure of 4.4% (-3 pupils), however, the overall numbers of pupils in Welsh Medium education is up 2% (429 pupils). It is therefore concluded that there is a positive effect predicted.
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SA OBJECTIVE 20 – ENABLING OF HIGH AND STABLE LEVELS OF LOCAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEWPORT

TABLE 61: SA OBJECTIVE 20

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	% change in economically active population (exc. students)	Increase	Stats Wales	2011 – 74.4 2012 – 76.9 2013 – 73.8 2014 – 75.4 2015 – 74 2016 – 73.9 2017 – 79.4 2018 - 77.9		2019 = 77	Decrease of 0.9%
B	Unemployment Rate	Decrease	Stats Wales	2011 – 10.1 2012 – 9.5 2013 – 7.8 2014 – 7.2 2015 – 6.6 2016 – 3.8 2017 – 4.9 2018 – 4.1		2019 = 3.9	Decrease of -0.2%
C	Increase in net job creation of the Plan period	7,400 jobs created within Newport over the Plan period 2011-2016 =1600 jobs; 2016-2021 =3100 jobs; 2021-2026 =2700 jobs	LDP AMR	2011 74,400 baseline 2012 +3,300 2013 -4,600 2014 +3,900 2015 -1,700 2016 +1,500 2017 +9,200 2018 -6,300		2018 = 79,700 jobs. Increase of 5,300 from baseline, but fall of 6,300 jobs compared to last year.	Total job creation is up from the baseline.
D	Average gross weekly earning (£)	Increase	Stats Wales	£469.50 (2011) £451.90 (2012) £483.50 (2013) £471.50 (2014) £451.40 (2015) £471.20 (2016) £474.60 (2017) £504.00 (2018)		2019 = £521.10	Increase in average weekly wages by £17.10

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:	
A	77% of the Newport population between the ages of 16-64 (and excluding students) are economically active. This is a decrease of 0.9% on the 2018 figure. Please note that figures concerning employment rates can change overtime once more accurate data is collected. Therefore, it should be noted that where updated figures have been provided, these have been reflected in the 'Previous Data' column.
B	Unemployment rates in Newport have been consistently falling since the start of the Plan period which is a strong sign for the City. 3.9% has been recorded in 2019. As noted above, data concerning employment rates is susceptible to change over time as more accurate information becomes available. However, the downward trend since 2011 is certainly a positive result for Newport.
C	The job numbers trend has been positive since the 2011 baseline, but there has been a big loss in job numbers between 2017 and 2018.
D	The Stats Wales figures suggest that the average gross weekly earnings in Newport have been increasing since 2015.

SA OBJECTIVE 21 – IMPROVEMENT IN DIVERSE AND VIABLE BUSINESS GROWTH AND INCREASE IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

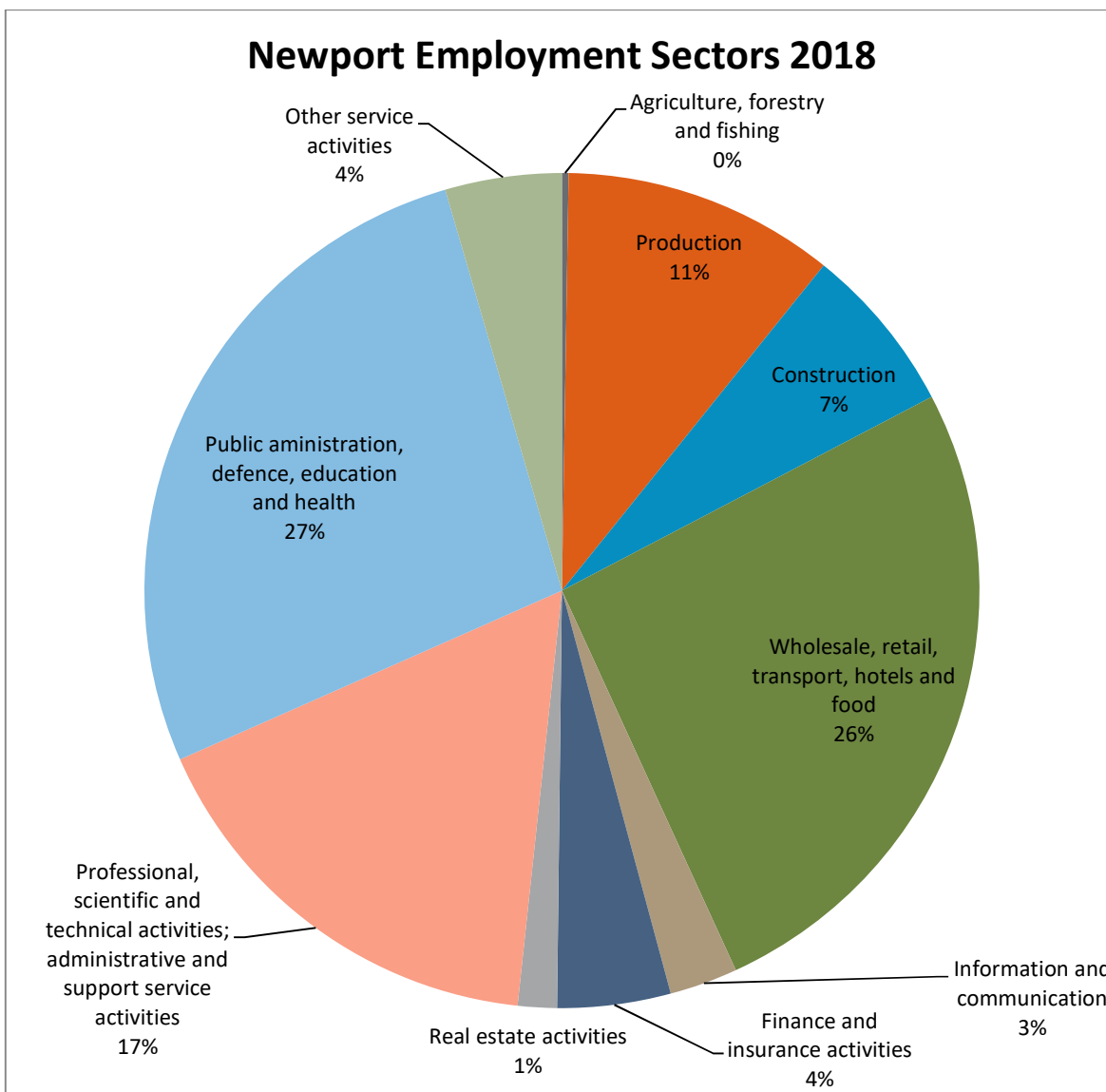
TABLE 62: SA OBJECTIVE 21

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Mix of employment by sector (%)	Achieve more equitable balance	Stats Wales	2014 2015 2016 2017		2018 See Figure 29 below:	Newport employment sectors are not particularly equitable
B	Amount of existing employment land lost to other uses, contrary to policy EM3	Nil	LDP AMR	2015/16 – 0.79ha 2016/17 – 1.44ha 2017/18 – 0.049ha 2018/19 – 2.617ha		2019/20 – 0.315ha	12 applications determined where employment land has been lost. Five did not consider Policy EM3.
C	Net employment land supply/development (ha/sq.m) (i.e. amount of land in hectares taken up annually for employment purposes in Newport)	An average of 2.3ha of employment land taken up annually over the Plan period	LDP AMR	2015/16 = 6.9ha 2016/17 = 2.59ha 2017/18 = 2.51ha 2018/19 = 9.35ha		2019/20 – 3.1ha	3.1ha of new employment land has been completed this year

COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

- A The employment sector split for Newport demonstrates a reasonable split of job sectors, but it cannot be described as equitable. There is not necessarily a worrying over-reliance for one particular sector. There has been hardly any change in the pie chart for the last five years.
- B In relation to SA Objective 21B, please see commentary for OB3 MT4 (page 43).
- C In relation to SA Objective 21C, please see commentary for OB3 MT1 (page 39).

FIGURE 29: NEWPORT EMPLOYMENT SECTORS 2018



Source: www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

SA OBJECTIVE 22 – ENHANCEMENT TO THE PROFILE OF NEWPORT AND STRENGTHENING OF THE TOURIST ECONOMY, SENSITIVELY CAPITALISING ON ENVIRONMENTAL, HERITAGE AND LEISURE ASSETS AND ENSURING THAT THE BENEFITS ARE EXPERIENCED LOCALLY

TABLE 63: SA OBJECTIVE 22

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Total number of visitors to attractions in Newport - Day visitors in millions	Increase	Tourism – STEAM Summary	2011 = 1.766 2012 = 1.835 2013 = 1.860 2014 = 1.940 2015 = 2.000 2016 = 4.060 2017 = 5.630		2018 = 5.59	-0.7%
B	Number of jobs created in the tourism sector	A net increase of 250 full-time jobs within the Plan period.	Tourism – STEAM Summary	2011 = 2,914 2012 = 2,784 2013 = 3,053 2014 = 3,118 2015 = 3,124 2016 = 4,102 2017 = 4,109		2018 = 4,016	-2.3%
C	Total economic impact of tourism (£ millions)	Increase	Tourism – STEAM Summary	2011 = £210.25m 2012 = £207.11m 2013 = £248.04m 2014 = £261.76m 2015 = £286.62m 2016 = £373.59m 2017 = £396.53m		2018 = £412.47m	+4.0%
D	Number of visitors to the Wetland Reserve	Increase with carrying capacity	RSPB	2015 = 115,564 2016 = 111,439 2017 = 114,887 2018 = 118,711		2019 = 102,451	Decrease of 16,260.
E	Visitors to the Fourteen Locks Visitor Centre	Increase	Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal Visitor Centre	2015 = 45,490 2016 = 42,990 2017 = 51,058 2018 = 64,635		2019 = 60,963	Decrease of 3,672
<p>COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:</p> <p>A No update for 2019. Analysis remains the same as last year.</p> <p>B No update for 2019. Analysis remains the same as last year.</p> <p>C No update for 2019. Analysis remains the same as last year.</p>							

D	The number of visitors to the National Nature Reserve at the Newport Wetlands totalled 102,451 in 2019/20. This is a decrease of 16,260. We understand that the visitor figures for March 2020 are particularly low which is inevitably down to the Coronavirus pandemic.
E	The number of visitors to the Fourteen Locks visitor centre in 2019/20 was 60,963. This is a decrease of 3,672 visitors. As was the same for the Newport Wetlands, figures were very low for March 2020.

SA OBJECTIVE 23 – IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND INCREASE SKILL LEVELS TO PROMOTE/DEVELOP A GREENER, KNOWLEDGE BASED ECONOMY

TABLE 64: SA OBJECTIVE 23

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	% increase in Welsh medium education	Increase	Education Section	2015/16 = 3.8% 2016/17 = 4% 2017/18 = 4.1% 2018/19 = 4.4%		2019/20 = 4.3%	4.3% of pupils from Newport attend a Welsh medium primary or secondary school
B	Working population with no qualifications ⁵	Decrease	Stats Wales	2015/16 = 10.3% 2016/17 = 11.9% 2017/18 = 7.5% 2018/19 = 7.6%		2019/20 = 7.8%	7.8% of Newport's working population have no qualifications
C	Number of students staying in Newport following study	Increase	University of South Wales	2015 = 697 2016 = 640 2017 = 343 2018 = 527		2019 = 1,188	Increase of 661 students
D	S106 agreements that provide educational facilities in accordance with local needs	Increase	Planning Obligations Manager	2015/16 – 8 signed totalling £957,767. 2016/17 – 1 signed totalling £187,155 2017/18 -1 agreement signed totalling £8,828,737. 2018/19 – 2 agreements signed totalling £108,493		2019/20 – 11 agreements signed totalling £66,932	11 S106s signed - £66,932
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							

⁵ Indicator has changed from 'Proportion of people with skill levels above the Welsh average'

A	Please see commentary and analysis for SA19 B (page 94).
B	7.8% of Newport's working population have no qualifications. This is a very slight increase compared to the previous year.
C	The number of individuals who have graduated from the University of South East Wales who have stayed in Newport following their studies totals 1,188 individuals. This is an increase on last year of 661 students. It is therefore concluded that positive effects are predicted.
D	There has been 11 S106 signed in 2019/2020 totalling £66,932. The number of S106 agreements signed has increased, but the total value has fallen.

SA OBJECTIVE 24 – REDUCTION IN THE NEED TO TRAVEL AND ACHIEVEMENT OF RESOURCE-EFFICIENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENT SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

TABLE 65: SA OBJECTIVE 24

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Proportion of people that travel out of Newport for work	Decrease	Stats Wales	2011 – 33.2% 2012 – 32.4% 2013 – 38.1% 2014 – 36.3% 2015 – 38.0% 2016 – 38.6% 2017 – 34.0% 2018 – 39.4%		2019 – 39.9%	Increase of 0.5%
B	Improved levels of good access to local facilities according to the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation	Improve	Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2014	2014 36 Newport LSOAs in 25% <u>least</u> deprived in Wales 12 Newport LSOAs in 25% <u>most</u> deprived in Wales	Baseline Set	28 Newport LSOAs in 25% <u>least</u> deprived in Wales 20 Newport LSOAs in 25% <u>most</u> deprived in Wales	In terms of access to facilities, there has been a fall in the number of Newport LSOAs in the 25% <u>least</u> deprived LSOAs in Wales, and an increase in the number of Newport LSOAs in the 25% <u>most</u> deprived LSOAs in Wales. This is a deterioration.
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	39.9% of the population that live within Newport travel outside of the administrative boundary for work. This is a very small increase of 0.5% from the previous year. See Contextual Indicator 4 on page 30 for further detail.						

B	The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation was updated in 2019. This indicator looks only at ‘Access to Services’ only, but has recorded a fall in standard. Further information on the Index of Multiple Deprivation can be found in Contextual Indicator 1 on page 25.
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SA OBJECTIVE 25 – ACHIEVEMENT OF A MODAL SHIFT TO MORE SUSTAINABLE MODES OF TRANSPORT, INCLUDING WALKING AND CYCLING

TABLE 66: SA OBJECTIVE 25

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	Newport Railway Station Usage (Counted Entries and Exits).	Increase	Office of Rail and Road (ORR)	Newport 13/14 = 2.291m 14/15 = 2.389m 15/16 = 2.561m 16/17 = 2.614m 17/18 = 2.696m Rogerstone 13/14 = 115,110 14/15 = 105,938 15/16 = 85,658 16/17 = 90,088 17/18 = 90,610 Pye Corner 13/14 = N/A 14/15 = 15,052 15/16 = 63,332 16/17 = 81,342 17/18 = 96,698		Newport 18/19 = 2.846m Rogerstone 18/19 = 100,266 Pye Corner 18/19 = 125,692	Increase of 150,000 Increase of 9,656 Increase of 28,994
B	Planning applications granted where there is an outstanding objection from Highways on grounds of the development being unsustainable.	0	DM – Planning Policy Team	2015/16 = 0 2016/17 = 0 2017/18 = 0 2018/19 = 0		2019/20 = 0	0
C	Number of business travel plans agreed	Increase	Regional Travel Plan Coordinator	2015/16 – baseline of 13		2016/17 – 14	No update available

D	% of pupils travelling more than a mile to their primary school	Reduce	National Survey for Wales	2014/15 = 30	Baseline Set	2014/15 = 30%	30% - No update available
E	% of pupils travelling more than a mile to their secondary school	Reduce	National Survey for Wales	2014/15 = 76	Baseline Set	2014/15 = 76%	76% - No update available
F	Number and value of S106 agreement secured for improvements in public transport, cycling and walking where appropriate	Increase (Transport Strategy 2011)	Planning Obligations Manager Spreadsheet	2015/16 = 4 signed totalling £102,500 2016/17 = 1 signed totalling £105,000 2017/18 = 2 signed totalling £693,616. 2018/19 = 2 signed totalling £265,481		2019/20 = 0 agreements signed	0 agreements signed
COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:							
A	Railway Station usage across Newport's three stations have all increased again. Pye Corner Station, which opened in December 2014 is performing extremely well and has seen its passenger numbers significantly increase every year. Rogerstone Station, which initially lost some passengers following the opening of Pye Corner, has also had a healthy increase and its numbers are now almost back to the levels prior to Pye Corner opening. Combined, the entries and exits for Newport's three stations have increased by almost 189,000.						
B	No planning applications were approved with an outstanding objection from Highways in 2019/20 on sustainability grounds.						
C	This indicator cannot be updated. The Regional Travel Plan Coordinator post no longer exists.						
D	This indicator has not been updated in the National Survey for Wales since 2014-15. An estimated 30% of pupils travelled more than a mile to their primary school. This figure will be used to set a baseline and will be monitoring in the future.						
E	This indicator has not been updated in the National Survey of Wales since 2014-15. An estimated 76% of pupils travelled more than a mile to their secondary school. This figure will be used to set a baseline for future annual monitoring.						
F	No agreements have been signed this year which make financial contributions towards sustainable transport initiatives. This is more a reflection of there not being any suitable schemes or justification to seek contributions.						

SA OBJECTIVE 26 – IMPROVEMENT IN THE VITALITY AND VIABILITY OF THE DISTRICT CENTRE AND CITY CENTRE

TABLE 67: SA OBJECTIVE 26

	Monitoring Indicator	Target	Source	Baseline/Previous Data	Last year colour	Most Recent Data	Outcome
A	City Centre Footfall	Increase (Transport Strategy 2011)	Planning Policy	2014: 8,546,519 2015: 8,239,924 2016: 8,084,709 2017: 7,437,579 2018: 6,955,114		2019: 6,572,702	Fall of 382,412
B	Independent retailer representation	Increase	Regeneration Section	2015: 494 units within the City Centre; 79 units recorded as independent (16%) 2016: 543 units within the City Centre; 188 units recorded as independent (34.6%) 2017: 531 units within the City Centre; 187 units recorded as independent (35.2%) 2018: 533 units within the City Centre; 199 units recorded as independent (37%)		2019: 544 units within the City Centre; 185 units recorded as independent (34%)	No data for 2020
C	Mix of uses in the City Centre	No target Identified	Regeneration Section	2016 & 2017 See figure 27 below.	Baseline Set	2019 – See table below	No data for 2020
D	Total annual vacant commercial units in City Centre	Vacancy rate decreasing over the Plan period	Regeneration Section	2015 = 110 vacant units = (22%) 2016 = 138 vacant units (25%) 2017 = 128 vacant units (24%) 2018 = 146 vacant units (27%)		2019 = 131 vacant units (24%)	No data for 2020

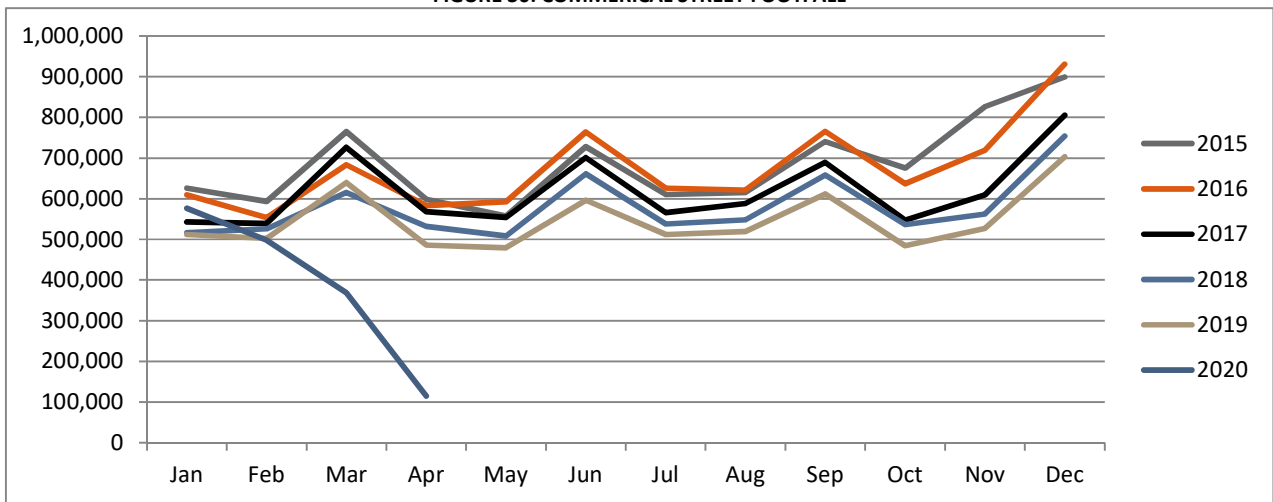
E	Residents' satisfaction with living in Newport	Improve	Newport Citizen Panel	Please see Figure 26 below.		Please see Figure 31 below.	Figure 31 shows a general decline in the satisfaction levels of people living in Newport.
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COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS OF OUTCOME:

A Footfall figures for 2019 are down by 382,412 on the 2018 figures, which is a year on year drop from when the figures were first recorded for the AMR. This is a trend being experienced nationally as High Streets react to changes in shoppers' behaviour and changes more generally in the retail sector with a shift to online shopping. In 2020, this has been further exacerbated by the outbreak of Coronavirus and the Government measures to prevent the spread of the virus included the requirement for certain businesses and venues to close. Figure 30 below shows the massive fall in footfall as a result of the virus lockdown. Further analysis of the Commercial Street records is considered necessary together with data on vacancy rates to help establish an appropriate policy response in the LDP review.

The Council commissioned a Retail & Leisure Study (Nexus Planning, November 2019) to advise on possible ways to enhance the vitality and viability of the City Centre. The recommendations were "suitable development of the City Centre may also be encouraged through the adoption of a flexible approach that avoids overly restrictive policies in order to enable the centre to better adapt to market requirements and attract City Centre investment going forward. Such policies could be supportive of flexible working practices and encourage new opportunities through the amalgamation or subdivision of existing town centre units and workspace (where such development results in little, or marginal, loss of net floorspace), and for the change of use of longstanding vacant units to encourage investment. (5.49)"

FIGURE 30: COMMERCIAL STREET FOOTFALL



B It has not been possible to gather this information due to the Coronavirus pandemic.

C It has not been possible to gather this information due to the Coronavirus pandemic.

2019 Assessment

a	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A1	37%	38%	36%	36%	Unknown
A2	16%	13%	13%	13%	Unknown
A3	16%	18%	15%	15%	Unknown
B1	0%	1%	2%	2%	Unknown
C1	0%	0.5%	1%	0.5%	Unknown
C2	0.4%	0%	0%	0%	Unknown
D1	3% recorded as D	1.5%	1%	1%	Unknown
D2	Use Class	1%	1%	1%	Unknown
Sui Generis	1%	3%	4%	4%	Unknown
Empty Unit	25%	24%	27%	27%	Unknown

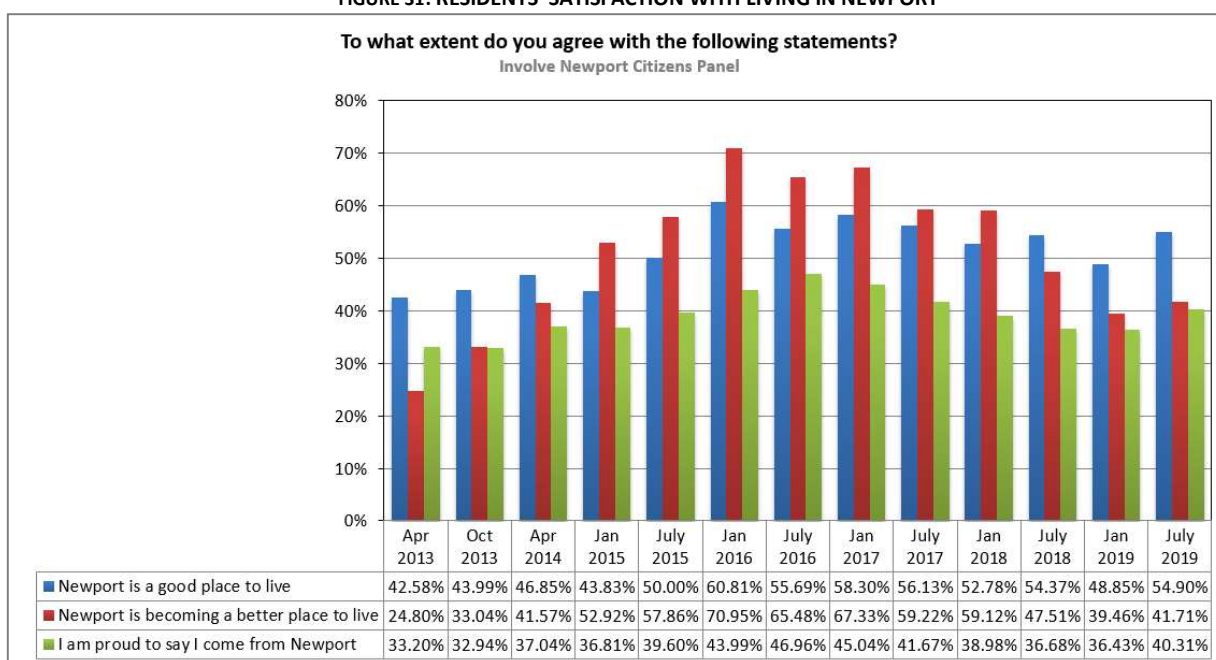
D It has not been possible to gather this information due to the Coronavirus pandemic.

Year	Units within Survey Area	No. of Empty Units	Percentage of Empty Units
2015	501	110	22%
2016	543	138	25%
2017	531	128	24%
2018	533	146	27%
2019	544	131	24%
2020	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

E Newport City Council undertakes research via a Citizen Panel to gauge satisfaction and views on issues relevant to Newport, the Council and its residents. The following data outlines the panel's views when asked to what extent do you agree with the following statement?

- Newport is a good place to live.
- Newport is becoming a better place to live.
- I am proud to say I come from Newport.

FIGURE 31: RESIDENTS' SATISFACTION WITH LIVING IN NEWPORT



Review of data from the base date of April 2013 indicates that generally Newport's residents think that Newport is a good place to live, that it is becoming a better place to live and they are proud to say they come from Newport when compared against the April 2013 base date. The last 12 months have seen a trend of decline in the residents' satisfaction with living in Newport, from the peak experienced in 2016, there has been a slight increase in the last 6 months. The 2016 peak followed the opening of Friars Walk that could have contributed to the sense of change at the time.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1. The 2020 AMR is the fifth monitoring report to be prepared since the adoption of the LDP in January 2015. The findings of the AMR provide an important opportunity for the Council to assess the effectiveness of the LDP and to determine whether changes are necessary.
- 6.2. In accordance with LDP Regulation 37 (2005), the AMR must include an assessment against seven questions. These questions are addressed below:

i. Does the basic LDP Strategy remain sound?

- 6.3. The LDP focuses on a sustainable development strategy with particular emphasis on regeneration, building on the culture and heritage of the City, and seeking to maximise the use of previously developed (brownfield) land. The evidence collected throughout this AMR demonstrates that the LDP Strategy is still working. Although house building has dipped slightly this year, the brownfield sustainable development approach is still being achieved. Since the start of the Plan period, 94% of the housing completions have been on brownfield land. It is acknowledged that the percentage of brownfield completions this year was only 78%, but this is largely due to healthy completions on two of the LDP greenfield allocation sites. This dip in brownfield completions for one year does not represent the start of a trend away from the overall strategy.

ii. What impacts are policies having globally, nationally, regionally and locally?

Globally

- 6.4. On a global scale, the LDP is having some positive impacts again with regard to renewable energy. LDP policies permitted 3.66MW of renewable energy schemes in Newport in 2019/20. Other positive environmental indicators include:
- SA Obj 2C – No loss of important wildlife habitat;
 - SA Obj 3D – No loss of high value agricultural land;
 - SA Obj 10A – Overall reduction in average annual electricity consumption over the Plan period.
 - SA Obj 12B – An increase in percentage of waste reused, recycled or composted
 - SA Obj 12D – A fall in the percentage of waste sent to landfill
- 6.5. The granting of the International Convention Centre Wales at the Celtic Manor in line with Policy CF9 of the LDP was reported in previous AMRs. The Convention Centre was opened in the summer of 2019 and one of its first main events was the UK Space Conference. This is a national event, but the Centre is capable of hosting global events and the fact that Newport has this facility can only be a positive thing for the city as a whole.

Nationally

- 6.6. On a national scale, Newport completed 667 new homes in 2019/20. When compared to previous years, particularly 2015 to 2017, the authority was completing in excess of 900 new homes a year. Following the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic, completions for next year are expected to be considerably lower, before hopefully rebounding again the following year. Overall, since the start of the Plan period, housing completions remain reasonably healthy, but there is now a gradual downward trend starting to develop. This was indeed

anticipated in the LDP housing completions trajectory, however the peak on 900 plus units was expected to last for three more years, and obviously the significant impact that the Coronavirus is likely to cause was not foreseen. As housing delivery rates fall, the need for an LDP review increases.

- 6.7. Economically, Newport is also performing well. Almost 25ha of employment land has been granted this year and 3.1ha of new employment land has also been developed this year. This mix of housing and employment land is key to creating successful sustainable development. The estimated jobs number in Newport has fallen this year, but it remains above the targeted rates and the authority is on course to deliver the LDP requirement of 7,400 new jobs in the Plan period.

Regionally

- 6.8. At a regional level, the South East Wales Strategic Development Plan is stalled, however the Welsh Government are in the process of progressing the Local Government and Elections Bill, which would see the introduction of Corporate Joint Committees. These Committees would be responsible for delivering strategic planning and therefore it is expected progress on the South East Wales Strategic Development Plan will pick up following the introduction of the Corporate Joint Committees in 2021.
- 6.9. Some progress has also been made with regard the delivery of Llanwern Station, which would be part of the SE Wales Metro system. In addition, the Cardiff Capital Region is in the process of releasing a Housing Investment Fund which would have the aim of unlocking stalled residential sites. Newport is in early discussions about how some of this investment could be potentially directed towards some of Newport's stalled LDP sites.

Locally

- 6.10. On the local scale, 267 affordable units were completed this year, which is the highest number recorded during the Plan period. This increases the total provision of affordable housing since April 2011 to 1,223, which is only a shortfall of 78 units over the nine years.
- 6.11. As previously noted, brownfield housing delivery across the Plan period is 94%, therefore helping to regenerate sites which are often derelict and unsightly, and consequently continuing to protect the majority of Newport's greenfield land. Other indicators with a positive local outcome include:
- Obj 1 MT1 – No loss of greenfield land not in accordance with LDP policies;
 - Obj 3 MT2 – The employment land supply is over 13 years;
 - Obj 4 MT8 – Delivery of H1 allocated sites over the Plan period is 86%;
 - Obj 6 MT1 – No loss of SSSI or SINIC;
 - Obj 6 MT2 – No loss of protected woodland or trees contrary to policy;
 - Obj 6 MT3 – No applications approved on Green Belt or Green Wedge contrary to policy;
 - SA Obj 21C – Net employment land development on the rise;
 - SA Obj 25A – Usage of all three of Newport's Railway Stations continues to increase.

iii. Do the policies need changes to reflect changes in national policy?

- 6.12. Section 3 of the AMR contains information which details the changes that have been implemented to planning policy at a national level. Whilst changes to national policy have taken place which will have implications for any future review of the LDP, the conclusion was made that no significant changes have occurred that would impact on policies in the current LDP and require an immediate review. The publication of the draft NDF is most significant to Newport, with its recognition that Newport should be a centre of national growth. This is something that it going to be very significant when it comes to drafting a SDP and replacement LDP.

iv. Have policies and related targets been met or progress is being made towards meeting them, including publication of relevant supplementary planning guidance (SPG)?

- 6.13. Sections 4 and 5 go into detail with regard to whether the indicator targets are being met, not being met, or whether mixed results are being produced. An overall summary of the targets and the recorded outcomes is shown in the three tables below. In the majority of cases, positive outcomes have been recorded. Therefore, the majority of targets are being met.
- 6.14. With regard to SPGs, as referred to in paragraph 3.36, five brand new SPGs were adopted in 2019/20, and four others we have been updated and readopted.
- 6.15. A new 'waste storage and collection' SPG has been produced which ensures that new development makes appropriate physical space for waste containers within new homes, but also outside for collection purposes as well. In addition, four Conservation Area Appraisals have been completed and adopted as SPG.
- 6.16. Updates to the following SPGs have occurred:
- Planning Obligations
 - House Extensions and Domestic Outbuildings
 - New Dwellings
 - Flat Conversions
- 6.17. A draft Sustainable Travel SPG has been through consultation and is awaiting final sign off. Work is also underway on a 'Shop Front Design' SPG, which will be particularly useful in trying to improve the physical environment within the city centre.

v. Where progress has not been made, the reasons for this and what knock on effects it may have?

- 6.18. The three tables below summarise all AMR indicators and identify their outcomes. As noted above, the majority of indicators have been recorded as green. Where indicators are not recorded as green, further commentary is offered below the respective tables.

TABLE 68: CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

	Total	Summary of Indicator	Ref	2019 AMR
Positive Outcome	1	Reported crime incidents in Newport	CON 2	
Mixed outcome	0			
Negative outcome	3	Most deprived areas of Newport compared to Wales as a whole	CON 1	
		Economic activity rates in Newport	CON 3	
		Residents commuting out of Newport	CON 4	

Positive Outcome

- 6.19. Reported crime rates in Newport continues to fall, which is obviously positive news.

Mixed Outcome

- 6.20. There have been no mixed outcome contextual indicators recorded this year.

Negative Outcome

- 6.21. In last year’s AMR, no negative outcome contextual indicators have been recorded. Therefore, it is slightly disappointing that three have been recorded this year.
- 6.22. The Wales Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) was updated in 2019 and is unfortunately showing a higher proportion of Newport’s LSOAs within the 10% most deprived parts of Wales. The WIMD looks at eight separate categories (Income, Employment, Health, Education, Access to Services, Community Safety, Physical Environment, Housing) and provides an overall ranking⁶. There are now 23 Newport LSOAs within the 10% most deprived part of Wales, compared to 14 LSOAs recorded during the 2014 WIMD. This is slightly disappointing and surprising when economic evidence such as house prices and jobs creation is showing Newport is becoming more prosperous.
- 6.23. Economic activity rates are shown to be falling in Newport since 2017. They do remain above the Wales average however. Reporting on economic data such as this on an annual basis, where the sample size is not significant, is not considered to be particularly robust. From the start of the Plan period to 2019, the trend is positive. This is considered to be a fairer reflection of economic activity in Newport.
- 6.24. Finally, residents commuting out of Newport for work has increased by 0.5%. As has been noted in previous AMRs, Newport’s strategic location in South Wales, and its proximity to Cardiff and Bristol means it’s always going to have an element of out-commuting. The challenge is to try and reduce this in the interests of creating

⁶ WIMD is typically updated every 3-5 years. The 2019 index saw a number of domains (aspects of assessment) changed which means that some caution should be applied when comparing previous iteration of the index.

a sustainable city, and if it cannot be reduced, try to ensure that commutes are via sustainable forms of transport.

TABLE 69: CORE AND LOCAL INDICATORS

	Total	Summary of Indicator	Ref	2019 AMR
Positive Outcome	16	Greenfield land lost	OB1 MT1	
		Renewable energy schemes permitted	OB2 MT1	
		Permissions granted contrary to water supplier advice	OB2 MT3	
		Take up of net additional employment land	OB3 MT1	
		Maintaining an employment land supply	OB3 MT2	
		Job creation	OB3 MT3	
		Housing completions on brownfield land	OB4 MT1	
		Maintaining a 5-year housing land supply	OB4 MT2	
		Housing completions on H1 LDP housing sites	OB4 MT8	
		Development permitted outside the settlement boundary	OB4 MT10	
		Accommodation provision for Gypsy/Travellers	OB4 MT12	
		Permissions affecting SSSI or SINC	OB6 MT1	
		Protected woodland and trees lost to development	OB6 MT2	
		Development permitted within Green Belt/Green Wedge	OB6 MT3	
		Loss of community facilities	OB7 MT1	
Permissions granted contrary to Highways advice	OB7 MT2			
Maintain sufficient waste capacity	OB10 MT1			
Training Required	6	Environmental space lost contrary to policy	OB1 MT2	
		Development within a mineral safeguarding area	OB1 MT4	
		Consideration of the Welsh National Marine Plan	OB1 MT5	
		Employment land lost to other uses	OB3 MT4	
		Development density	OB4 MT9	
		Permissions affecting sites of historical value	OB5 MT1	
SPG Required	0			
Further Research	13	Development permitted in C1 and C2 floodplains	OB1 MT3	
		Permissions granted contrary to NRW advice	OB2 MT2	
		Commercial vacancy rates in the City Centre	OB3 MT5	
		Non-retail uses in primary and secondary frontages	OB3 MT6	
		Retail development outside of the City Centre	OB3 MT7	
		Annual housing completions	OB4 MT3	
		Completions at Llanwern Village Strategic Housing Site	OB4 MT4	
		Completions at Glan Llyn Strategic Housing Site	OB4 MT5	
		Completion of affordable housing units	OB4 MT6	
		Residual values across housing submarket areas	OB4 MT7	
		Delivery of Hartridge Farm Rd Gypsy/Traveller Site	OB4 MT11	
		Provision of a Gypsy/Traveller Transit Site	OB4 MT13	
Number of Gypsy/Traveller unauthorised sites	OB4 MT14			
Policy Review	0			
Plan Review	0			

Positive Outcome

- 6.25. 16 indicators have been recorded as green (positive) this year. This is a fall of three from the 2019 AMR. Two of the green indicators have moved into blue, whilst one has gone to yellow. In the 2019 AMR, loss of community facilities was previously identified as blue, but has now moved to green. As the Welsh Government has removed the requirement to maintain a five-year housing land supply, this indicator has been removed.

Training Required

- 6.26. Six indicators this year have been recorded as blue (training required). This is one more than last year, and three have remained blue from the previous year.
- 6.27. OB7 MT1 is permissions affecting loss of community facilities. This indicator has been blue for the past four AMRs, but has now been recorded as green which is positive. OB3 MT7 records retail developments outside of the City Centre has also moved from blue to yellow which means that further investigation into the policy is required. However, as noted above, there are still three indicators which are constantly being recorded as blue.
- 6.28. OB1 MT4 (Developments within a Mineral Safeguarding Area) has been recorded as blue for the last five years. Nine applications were logged within mineral safeguarding areas, three of the nine applications were determined without appropriate consideration of Policy M1. It is highly likely that the policy would have been satisfied, but it is unfortunate that this policy keeps getting missed, especially as an SPG has been written to assist in the determination of development affecting mineral safeguarding areas.
- 6.29. OB3 MT4 (Employment land lost to other uses) has been recorded blue for the last five years. Twelve planning applications were approved which have led to a loss of employment land totalling 2.531ha. However, no EM1 land has been lost to non-employment uses. There were five applications that did not consider policy EM3 and this is a concern. It is thought that the policy may be considered to be overly onerous for small schemes, and this is something that can be considered during LDP review. It is considered that further training is required to ensure that policy EM3 is considered for all applications involving the loss of employment land.
- 6.30. OB4 MT9 (Development Density) has been recorded as blue as opposed to yellow in the previous year. Sixteen major residential planning applications were approved in 2019/20, however one was approved with a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Policy H3 (Housing mix and density) does not preclude developments of less than 30dph, but where this is the case, it requires justification against Policy H3. Sufficient evidence relevant to the requirements of Policy H3 was discussed in relation to the applications, but unfortunately not within the context of the policy. Had Policy H3 been discussed it is considered that the schemes would have satisfied the policy requirements and the outcome would have therefore been the same. This is one phase of a large residential scheme and the whole scheme is expected to be H3 policy compliant. It is considered that training is required to ensure that the overall scheme meets this policy objective.
- 6.31. OB1 MT2 (Environmental space lost contrary to policy) has been recorded blue this year as opposed to green for the previous two years. There were two applications permitted on land designated as Environmental Space during the past year which led to the loss of 0.58ha. One of the applications did not have a mention of the impact of the loss of the Environmental Space in the Officer Report; even though it is likely that Policy CE3

would have been satisfied, it should have been covered in the officer report. Consequently, this indicator has been identified as blue and officers will be reminded about the importance of environmental space.

- 6.32. OB5 MT1 (Permissions affecting sites of historical value) This indicator has been recorded blue this year as opposed to green the previous year. There were two applications permitted which had an outstanding objection from a statutory heritage advisor, both applications were considered to have a detrimental impact on Listed Buildings. It is considered that further training is required on this indicator to ensure the concerns raised can be dealt with through specific training needs and possible guidance.
- 6.33. Finally, OB1 MT5 (Consideration of the Welsh National Marine Plan) is a new indicator which has been introduced to reflect the adoption of the National Marine Plan for Wales. The Plan was adopted in November 2019 and four out of five applications (which should have consider the Marine Plan) considered the Marine Plan. Applications are being screened to ensure that where the Marine Plan is relevant it will be considered as part of the planning application. Training has since been provided to ensure officers are aware of their responsibilities and national implementation guidance is anticipated this year.

Further Research

- 6.34. There were 13 indicators recorded as yellow (needing further research) this year, compared to 11 indicators recorded last year. The 13 indicators, including all of last year's indicators identified as requiring further research are:
- Development permitted in C1 and C2 floodplains
 - Permissions granted contrary to NRW advice
 - Commercial vacancy rates in the City Centre
 - Non-retail uses in primary and secondary frontages
 - Retail development outside of the City Centre
 - Annual housing completions
 - Completions and Llanwern Village Strategic Housing Site
 - Completions at Glan Llyn Strategic Housing Site
 - Completion of affordable units
 - Residual values across housing submarket areas
 - Delivery of Hartridge Farm Rd Gypsy/Traveller Site
 - Provision of Gypsy/Traveller Transit Site
 - Number of Gypsy/Travellers unauthorised sites

Flood Risk

- 6.35. A large proportion of Newport is situated on the floodplain. Therefore, flood risk is often a factor when determining planning applications. Evidence suggests that there have been several cases of applications being approved which do not meet all of the TAN 15 tests. This is something that the Council, along with the Natural Resources Wales and Welsh Government need to discuss further. A review of TAN 15 is being carried out and the Council has fed into this work.

Retail

6.36. It is clear that the coronavirus pandemic will have had a significant impact on the retail sector, particularly those deemed as non-essential. It has not been possible to undertake a survey of the City Centre and next year's analysis will provide a clearer indication of the effects of the global pandemic. The LDP policies on primary and secondary frontages continue to be relaxed, with the Council taking the view that the number of vacant premises in the City is a material consideration and therefore allowing non-A1 uses which are actually contrary to policy, may help to raise footfall. It is also worth noting that one application for a use best located in a defined centre was approved outside of a defined centre where other material considerations were judged to outweigh relevant retail policy requirements.

Housing

6.37. Five housing related indicators have been recorded as yellow (further research). OB4 MT3 records overall housing completions from the start of the Plan period in 2011. Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2020, 5,978 units have been completed. This is a shortfall of 575 units over a nine-year period, or 9%. Delivery rates are still good compared to most other Welsh Authorities, but with only 667 being completed this year, it represents the largest deviation from the required rate. Newport is now 575 dwellings behind the required rate set at LDP examination.

6.38. Following the revocation of TAN 1: Joint Housing Land Availability Studies and the publication of the new Development Plans Manual (edition 3) on the 26 March 2020, the 5-year land supply process is no longer a requirement. The Development Plans Manual expects LPAs who have an adopted LDP to monitor housing delivery against the Average Annual Requirement (AAR) set out in the LDP. Newport's AAR requirement is 690 unit completions per annum (10,350 units (LDP requirement) divided by 15 years (LDP Plan period)). Taking this into account the total completions for 2019-2020 is 667 units which is 232 units under the average annual requirement (see page 50 for full details).

6.39. Work undertaken on the 2020 Housing Delivery rates for Newport (Appendix 2) expects a completion rate of at least 428 for 2020-2021, against the average annual completion rate of 690. The reduction in the number of expected dwellings is to be expected following the clear impact from the Coronavirus on the construction industry. We inevitably expect to record lower completions in 2020 due to the Coronavirus pandemic and expect to fall further behind, but we are predicting healthier rates from 2021 and beyond and expect delivery rates to improve. We are still in a strong position in terms of housing completions, and hopefully will hit the 10,350 target by the end of the Plan period.

6.40. Completions at the strategic sites of Llanwern Village and Glan Llyn are also recorded in the AMR. Llanwern Village has delivered its first completions with both phases 1&2 have started construction. Llanwern Village is expected to perform well with 480 units anticipated to be delivered over the next 5 years. To date, Glan Llyn has been more successful than Llanwern Village in terms of delivery, although the build rates are below those anticipated in the LDP. This year, Glan Llyn recorded 67 completions which is a reduction from the previous year that had seen the highest figure to date. There is a third developer expected on site which will aid delivery rates that are expected to reach 660 units over the next five years.

6.41. OB4 MT6 records the number of affordable houses built since the start of the Plan period. This figure stands at 1,223. This is a shortfall against the 1,301, but only a shortfall of 78 units. For 2019/20, 267 affordable units were completed in Newport. This is the highest annual total since the start of the Plan period and represents very positive news. The increase in the number of registered social landlords such as Pobl and Newport City Homes building their own stock has been key in boosting the affordable housing statistics for Newport.

6.42. With respect to the affordable housing contributions, OB4 MT7 examines the difference between the actual costs to build a house and the sales value. This reveals a residual value which helps determine what level of affordable housing an area can afford. As reported in OB4 MT7, the indicator is suggesting further research is required which may mean an increase in affordable housing percentages/values needs to be sought. However, in reality, the Council is starting to have some success in achieving the commuted sums for affordable housing from smaller scaler development, but for larger scale development, the Council is constantly entering into viability discussions and very rarely secures the affordable housing percentages as set out in the LDP. It is proposed that the Council continue to seek the levels set out in the LDP, but there is little evidence at present to suggest that these levels should be increased. Revisiting the required affordable housing levels will be a key part of the LDP review when it happens.

Gypsy and Travellers

6.43. There are three indicators within this category which relate to Gypsy/Travellers. OB4 MT11 relates to the delivery of Hartridge Farm Road Gypsy/Traveller site. Delivery of this site has commenced and three pitches are fully complete, and this is considered to meet the current demand for the time being. However, the indicator states that 23 pitches should have been delivered by 2016.

6.44. OB4 MT13 relates to the provision of a Gypsy/Travellers transit site. The LDP contains a target that a new transit site should have been identified by the start of 2018. This has not occurred. As reported earlier, some initial work has been done with Cardiff Council to discuss the possibility of a regional transit site, but nothing has come to fruition. A Strategic Development Plan is in the process of being created at present, and a regional transit site is expected to be part of the scope of the plan.

6.45. The final indicator records the number of unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller sites within Newport. Since January 2013, the number of unauthorised sites has increased from four to seven. Therefore, this indicator is identified as yellow as well.

TABLE 70: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL INDICATORS

	Total	Summary of Indicator	Ref	2019 AMR
Significant positive effects are predicted	44	Applications within 3km of Accessible Natural Greenspace	SA1 A	
		Permissions granted with the loss of a Public Right of Way	SA1 B	
		Major applications with landscape strategies	SA1 D	
		Protected woodland lost to development	SA2 A	
		Developments negatively affecting a SINC	SA2 B	
		Important wildlife habitat lost to other uses	SA2 C	
		New developments with ecological management schemes	SA2 D	
		Greenfield land lost to development	SA3 A	
		Water quality objection from Environmental Health	SA3 C	
		Loss of agricultural land	SA3 D	
		Carbon dioxide emissions	SA5 A	
		Applications refused on noise issues	SA6 A	
		Permissions granted contrary to water supplier advice	SA7 A	
		Developments meeting water efficiency standards	SA8 A	
Households ordering water efficiency products	SA8 B			

		Installation of water efficient fixtures	SA8 C	
		Properties approved in flood risk areas	SA9 C	
		Actions implemented in Shoreline Managements Plan 2	SA9 D	
		Annual electricity consumption per household	SA10 A	
		Improvements to waste infrastructure through S106	SA12 A	
		Municipal waste reused, recycled and composted	SA12 B	
		Waste sent to landfill	SA12 D	
		Applications where DAS is not submitted	SA13 A	
		% of major schemes where DCfW have been consulted	SA13 B	
		Community facilities lost contrary to policy	SA14 A	
		Permissions with objection from Environmental Health	SA14 B	
		Loss of community facilities in total	SA15 B	
		Residential applications not contributing to affordable housing	SA16 B	
		Affordable housing meeting Welsh Quality Standards	SA16 D	
		Permissions with objection from Police	SA17 B	
		Conservation appraisal undertaken during Plan period	SA18 B	
		Applications approved despite negative ASIDOHL comments	SA18 C	
		Loss of ancient woodland	SA18 D	
		Scheduled Ancient Monuments affected by development	SA18 E	
		Pupils in Welsh medium education	SA19 B	
		Unemployment rate	SA20 B	
		Job creation	SA20 C	
		Gross weekly earnings	SA20 D	
		Net employment land developed	SA21 C	
		Economic impact of tourism	SA22 C	
		Increase in Welsh medium education	SA23 A	
		Students staying in Newport following study	SA23 C	
		Newport railway station usage	SA25 A	
		Permissions with an outstanding objection from Highways	SA25 B	
	29	Environmental space lost in total	SA1 C	
		Developments affecting a SLA	SA1 E	
		Land enhanced through use of S106 agreement	SA2 E	
		Average density of developments	SA3 B	
		Air Quality Management Areas	SA4 A	
		Improvements to sewerage/water through S106	SA7 B	
		Development permitted in flood zones C1 and C2	SA9 A	
		Improvements to energy/telecommunication through S106	SA10 C	
		Renewable energy developments permitted	SA11 A	
		Energy from waste	SA12 C	
		Environmental space lost contrary to policy	SA15 A	
		Affordable housing delivery	SA16 A	
		Applications on housing waiting list	SA16 C	
		Gypsy/Traveller sites as percentage of need	SA16 E	
		People feeling safe in Newport	SA17 A	
		Permissions which affect historical assets	SA18 A	
		Community services within Newport	SA19 A	
		Economically active population	SA20 A	
		Mix of employment by sector	SA21 A	
		Employment land lost to other uses	SA21 B	
		Visitors to attractions in Newport	SA22 A	
	Mix of positive and negative predicted			

			Jobs created in tourism sector	SA22 B	Green
			Visitors to the Wetlands Reserve	SA22 D	Green
			Visitors to the Fourteen Locks Visitor Centre	SA22 E	Green
			Working population with no qualifications	SA23 B	Green
			S106 agreements providing education facilities	SA23 D	Green
			People travelling outside of Newport for work	SA24 A	Green
			Value of transport related S106 agreements	SA25 F	Orange
			Residents' satisfaction living in Newport	SA26 E	Orange
Significant negative effects are predicted	2	Level of access to local facilities	SA24 B	White	
		City Centre Footfall	SA26 A	Red	
Baseline set – No data available or no target set	9	Applications permitted with noise mitigation measures	SA6 B	White	
		Permissions with SuDS schemes	SA9 B	White	
		Owners signing up to NCCs energy performance programme	SA10 B	White	
		Business travel plans agreed	SA25 C	White	
		Pupils travelling more than a mile to primary school	SA25 D	White	
		Pupils travelling more than a mile to secondary school	SA25 E	White	
		Independent retailer representation	SA26 B	Green	
		Mix of uses in the City Centre	SA26 C	White	
		Vacant commercial units in the City Centre	SA26 D	Orange	

6.46. The above table summarises the outcomes of all sustainability appraisal indicators. The majority recorded positive effects. 44 indicators have been recorded as green, which is an increase of 3 from the 2019 AMR. 29 indicators have been recorded as orange this year, compared to 34 last year. Two sustainability indicators have been recorded as red compared to one last year. Further analysis is offered below.

Significant positive effects predicted

6.47. There have been fourteen indicators recorded as green this year which were either orange in last year's AMR. This demonstrates that improvements have been recorded. The improved sustainability indicators are:

- Major applications with landscape strategies
- New developments with ecological management schemes
- Carbon dioxide emissions
- Improvements to waste infrastructure through S106
- Municipal waste reused, recycled and composted
- Waste sent to landfill
- % of major schemes where DCfW have been consulted
- Community facilities lost contrary to policy
- Loss of community facilities in total
- Residential applications not contributing to affordable housing
- Conservation appraisal undertaken during Plan period
- Applications approved despite negative ASIDOHL comments
- Gross weekly earnings
- Students staying in Newport following study

- 6.48. The LDP has had a role in helping to improve these indicators, albeit some more direct than others. There have been some positive indicators related to the environment and some improved social based indicators. The appraisal of four Conservation Areas within Newport is one such example.
- 6.49. There are clearly positive effects in terms of how waste is dealt with in Newport. The percentage of municipal waste reused, recycled and composted has exceeded this year's target by 2.37%. There has been a significant fall in waste sent to landfill (from 6.9% to 1.5%).

Mix of Positive and Negative Effects Predicted

- 6.50. There have been 29 sustainability indicators which are recorded as orange and therefore have a mix of positive and negative effects, which is a decrease of 5 indicators from 2019. There are 12 indicators which were green last year and are now orange. These are:
- Environmental space lost in total
 - Renewable energy developments permitted
 - Environmental space lost contrary to policy
 - Applications on housing waiting list
 - Permissions which affect historical assets
 - Economically active population
 - Visitors to attractions in Newport
 - Jobs created in tourism sector
 - Visitors to the Wetlands Reserve
 - Visitors to the Fourteen Locks Visitor Centre
 - Working population with no qualifications
 - S106 agreements providing education facilities
 - People travelling outside of Newport for work
- 6.51. Some of the indicators have already been addressed within the Local Indicators section above, such as people travelling outside of Newport for work.
- 6.52. There was a loss of Environmental Space recorded this year of 0.58ha. One of the two applications did not mention of the impact of the loss of the Environmental Space in the Officer Report. On reflection it is likely that Policy CE3 would have been satisfied. Consequently, the indicator cannot be considered to have had a positive effect and officers will be reminded about the importance of environmental space.
- 6.53. Information for the tourism sector has not been possible to gather due to the impact of Coronavirus. There will clearly be a significant impact on the sector during 2020. Visitor numbers to attractions such as the Newport Wetlands Centre and Fourteen Locks Visitor Centre were healthy until the beginning of the year. Next year's monitoring report will provide an insight into the actual level of impact.
- 6.54. The levels of economic activity and the percentage of the population with some level of qualification has decreased slightly over the past year. This year's figures have seen a very slight change and therefore it is considered that although not a positive trend it is not likely to have significant negative impacts and will be continued to be monitored.

- 6.55. With regard to the values of education and transport S106 agreements, this is completely dependent on what applications are received in the year. The total number of applications with a legal agreement was up from last year with the total amount signed for less than the year before.
- 6.56. Whilst two applications for renewable energy schemes were permitted they were for amendments to existing schemes. Therefore, although the approval of renewable schemes will have a positive effect there were no new schemes approved that have not already been accounted for in previous AMRs.

Significant negative effects are predicted

- 6.57. There was one sustainability indicator recorded as red in last year's AMR and this remains red. This is SA26 E City Centre Footfall. Footfall in the City Centre has unfortunately been falling for several years. This is not just a problem exclusive to Newport as the same trends can be witnessed up and down the nation. Efforts are being made to attempt to counteract this downward trend with investment such as the Mecure Hotel and International Convention Centre. However, the true impact on the City Centre this year is not clear due to the impact from Coronavirus which has had an impact across the world.
- 6.58. Alongside the City Centre footfall indicator there is another that has also been assessed as having significant negative predicted effects - SA24 B level of access to local facilities. The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation was updated in 2019, the first time since the LDP was adopted. This indicator looks only at 'Access to Services' only, but has recorded a fall in standards compared to the position in 2016.

vi. What aspects, if any, of the LDP need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended or are not achieving the objectives of the strategy and/or sustainable development objections?

- 6.59. Three elements of the LDP might require adjusting in due course, but following consideration of all evidence gathered, there are no specific elements requiring immediate attention.
- 6.60. Although Policy CF12 – Protection of Existing Community Facilities has been assessed as being implemented effectively this year. However, due to the concerns raised in previous AMRs, it is considered that the policy requires revision in due course. It is accepted that there is ambiguity with regard to what a community facility is. It is also the case that some facilities which could be considered as community facilities, are also businesses, such as a post office or care home. Therefore, if the business is no longer viable, or even if the business owner no longer wishes to continue the business, there is a question mark about what the policy can do to prevent its loss? Therefore, when the Council decides to review the LDP, this policy will need careful consideration with regard to how it can be made more meaningful. It is not considered an immediate problem that would trigger an instant review.
- 6.61. The second element of the LDP which will require modification during review, are the policies relating to primary and secondary frontage in the City Centre. As noted in the analysis of OB3 MT6, the Council is already being flexible with the application of LDP policies R2 and R3. The retail sector continues to experience turbulence and uncertainty, with a range of societal and economic actors calling into question the future of the sector and the extent of retail property requirements within town and district centres. The additional impact of the Coronavirus will only add to this uncertainty. Newport is no exception, with declining footfall trends and persistently high commercial vacancy rates. The evidence is demonstrating that the sector continues to struggle across the city.

- 6.62. Whilst it is considered that the LDP retail policies do not require immediate review, the Council has finalised a commissioned study to provide a health check on the City Centre and offer advice on the LDP R2 and R3 primary and secondary retail frontage policies. The report concluded that the City Centre is underperforming and consideration should be given to flexibility of spaces and consolidation of the retail provision. The report is being used as a material consideration in the determination of retail applications across Newport and it will also play a major part in informing the LDP review.
- 6.63. The third area which will have to be reviewed are the LDP affordable housing targets set across Newport. There is no need for an immediate review as Policy H4 contains the wording 'specific site targets may vary subject to viability and negotiation'. However, it is becoming the norm that applications for major residential sites will involve a negotiation surrounding viability issues, and only in very rare cases has the Council secured the target area value for affordable housing. This does suggest that the target values do need to be reconsidered as part of an LDP review. The Council now has significant levels of data of what the market can and cannot afford to help inform the review. The same is true when it comes to the smaller residential sites and the commuted sums being sought.

vii. If policies or proposals need changing, what suggested actions are required to achieve this?

- 6.64. The Council does not consider that any aspects of the LDP need adjusting or replacing at this time. As discussed above, three elements of the LDP might need modification in due course, but no immediate changes are considered necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.65. This is the fifth AMR and it is fair to say that the LDP and the LDP Strategy are still functioning well and as expected. Housing delivery rates continue to remain broadly in line with the required delivery rates set out in the adopted LDP. The highest figures for the provision of affordable housing has been recorded in 2019/20 and completions have been recorded on the Llanwern Village Strategic Site. 5,978 new homes have been built since the start of the Plan period, with the vast majority being built on brownfield land inline with the overall LDP Strategy.
- 6.66. Major strides forward have also been made in terms of employment land delivery as well. Over three hectares were completed this year and this corresponds positively with the level of jobs within Newport exceeding the LDP forecast. The International Convention Centre Wales has opened and much work has progressed on the Mercure Chartist Hotel, both of which are expected to have a positive impact on the City.
- 6.67. All in all, there are many success stories being reported around Newport and there is a strong argument that the LDP is functioning well. However, the LDP is over five years old and guidance suggests that it should be reviewed every four years. In addition, certain policies in the LDP have been identified as needing attention, such as the retail policies, and some of our major residential sites have been completed or are approaching completion. Therefore, there is an argument that more sites will be required soon.
- 6.68. The progress of the Strategic Development Plan is also a major factor that needs consideration. Once an SDP is adopted, the Local Planning Authority must review its LDP. Newport would not wish to be in a situation where we review and adopt a new LDP, only for the SDP to be adopted shortly afterwards, triggering an

immediate review of the recently adopted LDP. Consideration could be given to reviewing the LDP and working as closely as possible with the SDP team to ensure there are no major conflicts in both documents. The possibility of a joint LDP is also something that Newport may wish to explore.

6.69. The previous AMR recommended that discussions take place with Newport Members, Officers and Welsh Government on the need to review the LDP. These discussions have occurred, with Welsh Government officers in particular encouraging the commencement of a full review at the earliest opportunity. It also concluded that the progress of an SDP is monitored and a decision on whether to review or not is made prior to the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the LDP. The introduction of Corporate Joint Committees, which will be responsible for delivering strategic planning, mean that the work on the SDP is not anticipated to begin until 2021.

6.70. In addition to the above, and following consideration of all evidence gathered as part of the AMR process, the recommendations are:

1. Undertake a review of the LDP

2. Ensure further training, guidance and clarification is provided in relation to:

- **Development within a mineral safeguarding area**
- **Employment land lost to other uses**
- **Environmental space lost contrary to policy**
- **Development Densities**
- **Consideration of the Welsh National Marine Plan**
- **Permissions affecting sites of historical value**

3. Identify and undertake further research into the immediate impacts of the Coronavirus to identify what measures will be required to assist with dealing with the effects of the global pandemic through a development plan.

4. Further Research

- **Development permitted in flood zones C1 and C2. Working with NRW and WG on the update to TAN 15.**

5. Use best endeavours to try and increase the footfall in the City Centre by encouraging regeneration projects and alternative uses in the City Centre, with specific focus on short term impacts from Coronavirus. Ensure retail policies are carefully considered during any LDP review.

6. Continue to monitor indicators and capture data in preparation for the 2021 AMR

6.71. The Council is of the view that the LDP is performing well and enabling growth in sustainable locations, however it is considered that a formal review of the LDP should now commence.

GLOSSARY

AAR	Average Annual Rate (690 housing completions per annum for Newport)
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
ANG	Accessible Natural Greenspace
AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas
ASIDOHL	The Assessment of the Significance of Impacts of Development on Historic Landscape
BCIS	Building Cost Information Service
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method
Brexit	A term used for the withdrawal of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union
CADW	The Welsh Government's historic environment service working for an accessible and well-protected historic environment for Wales.
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CO²	Carbon Dioxide
COU	Change Of Use
DAS	Design and Access Statement
DCfW	Design Council for Wales
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
DM	Development Management
EA	Environment Agency
EfW	Energy from Waste
Env Health	Environmental Health
EU	European Union
FCA	Flood Consequence Assessment
GGAT	The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment
G7	The Group of Seven (G7) is an informal bloc of industrialised democracies – The USA, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the UK.

ha	Hectare
HECA	Home Energy Conservation Act 1995
HMO	House in Multiple Occupation
JHLAS	Joint Housing Land Availability Study
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDO	Local Development Order
LDP	Local Development Plan
LG	LG is a South Korean multinational conglomerate corporation
LHMA	Local Housing Market Assessment
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
MT	Monitoring Target
NCC	Newport City Council
NDF	National Development Framework
NHBC	National House Building Council
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NOx	Nitrous Oxide
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
OB	Objective
ONS	Office for National Statistics
ORR	Office of Rail and Road
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
Q	Financial Quarter
RICS	Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SA	Sustainability Appraisal

SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SA Objective	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SFCA	Strategic Flood Consequence Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SIP	Single Integrated Plan
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SMP	Shoreline Management Plan
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
STEAM	Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Model. A tourism economic impact modelling process which approaches the measurement of tourism from the bottom up, through its use of local supply side data and tourism performance and visitor survey data collection. The STEAM process is designed to engage the client and maximise the benefit of local tourism expertise.
SuDS	Sustainable urban Drainage Systems
Sui Generis	Certain uses do not fall within any use class and are considered 'sui generis'. Such uses include: betting offices/shops, pay day loan shops, theatres, larger houses in multiple occupation, hostels providing no significant element of care, scrap yards. Petrol filling stations and shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles. Retail warehouse clubs, nightclubs, launderettes, taxi businesses, amusement centres and casinos.
TAN	Technical Advice Note
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
VVP	Vibrant and Viable Places
WDC	Whitehead Development Company Ltd
WG	Welsh Government

APPENDIX 1 – DELIVERY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LDP ALLOCATIONS

HOUSING ALLOCATIONS

A1.1. The following table summarises the progress which has been made with regard to the delivery of housing allocations listed within the LDP. The green rows demonstrate that the site has been completed, blue represents under construction, whilst the white shows that no completions have taken place yet.

TABLE 71: PROGRESS MADE ON LDP HOUSING ALLOCATIONS AS OF 1 APRIL 2020

LDP Reference	Units to deliver within LDP	Units complete	% complete	Progress Update
H1(1) McReadys, Ponthir Rd	54	56	100%	Site complete.
H1(3) Llanwern Village	1100	31	3%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning application 16/0864 – variation of conditions 02 (reserved matters), 03 (masterplan) and 05 (design code) of planning permission 13/0806 for variation of condition (time limits) of planning permission 06/0845 for residential development (up to 1100 dwellings) – approved 23/06/2017. Reserved matters application 18/0431 for 85 units on phase 1 approved. Reserved matters application 1/0023 for 115 units on phase 2 approved. Redrow are building both phases.
H1(4) Pirelli	250	221	100%	Site complete.
H1(5) Glebelands	153 (Now 215)	58	27%	Site is now owned by Pobl. Work is continuing on site. An application for a re-plan of the remaining part of the site is now approved – 18/0293.
H1(7) Bethesda Close	22	22	100%	Site complete.
H1(8) The Severn Stiles	23	0	0%	Developer interest in the site.
H1(9) Frobisher Road	16	16	100%	Site complete.
H1(10) Pencoed Castle	12	0	0%	Access road has been implemented.
H1(11) Laburnum Drive	20	20	100%	Site complete.
H1(12) Former Tredegar Park Golf Course	150	119	79%	Redrow Homes is on site and site is under construction.
H1(13) Allt-Yr-Yn Campus	125	125	100%	Site complete.
H1(14) Monmouthshire Bank Sidings	517	517	100%	Site complete.
H1(15) Victoria Wharf, Old Town Dock	130	0	0%	Planning permission (16/0789) granted 21/09/2017 for 93 units with a 3 year time period for implementation.
H1(16) Penmaen Wharf	160	0	0%	Planning permission has lapsed. The site is within Flood Risk Zone C2.

H1(17) Former Hurrans Garden Centre	60	60	100%	Site complete.
H1(19) Land at Hartridge High School	65	0	0%	The site is linked to the development of the Jigsaw site.
H1(21) Former Floors 2 Go	10	0	0%	No planning permission in place. No completions expected within the next 5 years.
H1(23) Traston Lane	21	0	0%	Planning permission for a revised scheme was granted in late 2012. Limited progress made.
H1 (24) 30-33 High Street	16	16	100%	Site complete.
H1(25) Taylors Garage	71	71	100%	Site complete.
H1(26) Ty Du Works	26	26	100%	Site complete.
H1(30) Rear of South Wales Argus	89	89	100%	Site complete.
H1(31) Roman Lodge Hotel	10	0	0%	Owner is concentrating on the hotel use. Residential development not anticipated within the next 5 years.
H1(32) Former Sainsbury's	140	0	0%	Mixed use proposal for 140 residential units; student accommodation; hotel and commercial. Outline planning permission approved 20/04/2016. The outline permission is very detailed with not many outstanding issues to be approved via reserved matters. Demolition and construction of a flood defence bund in conjunction with NRW is now complete, however very little progress has been made since.
H1(34) Bankside Coverack Road	38 Now 76	0	0%	Revised scheme for 76 apartments approved subject to the signed of a S106 – ref: 18/1169.
H1(36) Farmwood Close	10	0	0%	Extant planning permission which has been implemented by the commencement of 10 units. No known intent for the site.
H1(37) City Vizion	338	338	100%	Site complete.
H1(38) Lysaghts Village (Orb Works)	559	559	100%	Site complete.
H1(39) Former Bettws Comprehensive	224	224	100%	Site complete.
H1(40) Westmark, Old Town Dock	154	64	41%	Footings are in place for the remaining 90 units. There is no information as when the last block of flats will be completed.
H1(41) Trinity View	16	15	94%	Long standing self-build development. Properties tend to be delivered at a rate of 1 house per annum.
H1(42) Black Clawson (Alexandra Gate)	63	63	100%	Site complete.
H1(43) Portskewett Street (Liberty Grove)	92	0	0%	Planning application 17/0038 for 92 flats granted 20/03/2018.

H1(44) Turner Street	32	32	100%	Site complete.
H1(45) Lysaghts Parc	100	0	0%	Remaining 100 units of a wider residential scheme. Linc Cymru are in the process of selling the land for development.
H1(47) Glan Llyn	4000	780	20%	2 developers on site at present – St Modwen and Bellway Homes. Application from 3rd developer submitted Dec 2019.
H1(51) Whitehead Works	498	0	0%	Whitehead Development Company Ltd (subsidiary of Tai Tirion) set up to promote the site. Welsh Government has agreed a £7m commercial loan to WDC. Remediation works are complete on site. Resolution to approve the outline planning application has been agreed subject to the signing of a S106. (15/0775). 18/1039 – Phase 1 Reserved matters application approved 17/3/20. 471 Units (226 Tirion, 245 Lovell).
H1(52) Old Town Dock Remainder – East Dock Road	288	45	16%	Hybrid application – 89 units full planning application & 199 units outline planning application. (14/0355 – 19/11/14). 45 of the 89 units are complete and owned by Seren (24 houses and 21 apartments). 19/0159 – discharge of conditions – approved 17/04/2019 Newport City Homes now own the site and are committed to its delivery.
H1(53) Bideford Road	35	0	0%	Completions not anticipated within the next 5 years.
H1(54) Jubilee Park Former Alcan Site	934	830	89%	Site is progressing well and is close to overall completion.
H1(55) Jigsaw Site, Ringland	200	0	0%	Site to be promoted for development alongside Hartridge High School site.
H1(56) Opposite Belmont Lodge	122	0	0%	Construction is anticipated to commence during summer of 2020.
H1(57) Treberth Crescent	58	0	0%	Pobl scheme – 18/1231 for 45 older person homes approved. Expected to start on site this year.
H1(58) Panasonic	250	250	100%	Site complete.
H1 (59) 24 Crawford Road	10	0	0%	18/0255 - Partial discharge of condition relating to app 11/1258 for 21 flats.
H1 (60) Parry Drive	15	15	100%	Site complete.
H1 (61) Former Postal Exchange, Mill Street	70	0	0%	Residential no longer being pursued on the site – converted to new office building.
H1 (62) Former Queens Hill School	92	0	0%	18/0507 – Hybrid application – outline for 96 units and full for some demolition works – approved 05/02/2019 19/1279 – Reserved matter application for 85 dwellings - awaiting decision (Bellway) 20/0236 – Condition discharge - awaiting decision
H1 (63) Telford Depot	60	0	0%	NCC owned site. No progress.
H1 (64) Uskside Paint Mills	53	0	0%	Completions not anticipated during the next 5 years.

GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION

A1.2. The following table summarises the progress which has been made with regard to the delivery of Hartridge Farm Road for a permanent residential Gypsy and Traveller site.

TABLE 72: PROGRESS MADE ON DELIVERY OF GYPSY/TRAVELLER ALLOCATION

LDP Reference	Total Pitches	Pitches complete	% complete	Progress Update
H16 Hartridge Farm Road	Up to 43	3	7%	A full planning application for 35 pitches on the Hartridge Farm Road site was approved in August 2016. Delivery will be phased to ensure the supply meets the demand. Three pitches have been fully completed, with the infrastructure in place for nine.

EMPLOYMENT LAND ALLOCATIONS

A1.3. The following table summarises the progress which has been made with regard to the delivery of LDP employment land allocations.

TABLE 73: PROGRESS MADE ON DELIVERY OF EMPLOYMENT LAND ALLOCATIONS

LDP Reference	Use	Hectares developed	% complete	Progress Update
EM1 (i) Duffryn	B1, B2 and B8	0	0	No progress has been made on this site.
EM1 (ii) East of Queensway Meadows, South of Glan Llyn	B1, B2 and B8	0	0	An application for a B8 Lorry Park and associated infrastructure (3.14ha) has been approved.
EM1 (iii) Celtic Springs	B1	0	0	An application for residential development on this land was resisted by the Council. No employment land proposals have come forward for this allocation to date.
EM1 (iv) Solutia	B1, B2, B8 and leisure	2.56	6.0%	Eastman (formally known as Solutia) is developing this site for development that directly benefits their chemicals business. A storage facility and heat and power plant has already been constructed and a Therminol Production plant was completed in 2016/17. (Therminol is a high temperature heat transfer fluid and is used in products such as solar panels).
EM1 (v) Gwent Europark	B8 distribution	0	0	An outline planning permission for B8 distribution centres is in place for this allocation, but there have been no signs of any development progress in recent times. An application was approved in 2019 to allow B1 and B2 use at the site as well.

EM1 (vi) Land off Chartist Drive	B1, B2 and B8	0	0	No progress has been made on this site.
EM1 (vii) Llanwern former steelworks, eastern end	B1, B2 and B8	7.97	22.5%	Phase 1 of the Celtic Business Park has been completed. This was the first speculative employment scheme to be completed in Newport since before the recession. The CAF train factory (6ha of employment land) opened in late 2018. Additional phases of land also have permission but no
EM1 (viii) Phoenix Park (former Pirelli works) Corporation Road	B1, B2 and ancillary use	0	0	No progress has been made on this site.
EM1 (ix) Godfrey Road (Rear of Station)	Business and Commercial uses	0	0	No progress has been made on this site.

EDUCATION ALLOCATIONS

A1.4. The following table summarises the progress which has been made with regard to the delivery of LDP education allocations.

TABLE 74: PROGRESS MADE ON DELIVERY OF EDUCATION ALLOCATIONS

LDP Reference	School	Progress Update
CF13 i) Former Whitehead Works, Cardiff Road	Primary School	Outline planning permission for a residential scheme along with a school has been granted, subject to signing of the S106 agreement.
CF13 ii) Jubilee Park (Former Alcan/Novelis Site)	Primary School	The school opened for the first day of term in September 2017.
CF13 iii) Glan Llyn	Primary School 1	The school opened for the first day of term in September 2019
CF13 iii) Glan Llyn	Primary School 2	No plans to deliver the second primary school at Glan Llyn yet.
CF13 iv) Llanwern Village	Primary School	The residential development has now commenced. The school will be delivered at a later phase.

APPENDIX 2 – HOUSING LAND DELIVERY (REPLACEMENT JHLAS)

- A2.1. Following a 'Review of the Delivery of Housing through the Planning System', PPW has been amended to remove the five-year housing land supply policy. It is replaced with a policy statement which makes it explicit that the housing trajectory, will be the basis for monitoring the delivery of development plan housing requirements as part of LDP Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs).
- A2.2. The New Development Plans Manual (DPM) Edition 3 explains that for LPAs who have an adopted LDP, a housing trajectory compared against the AAR should be included (Table 22) along with tables setting out the Timing & Phasing of Allocations and of Sites with Planning Permission (Table 76). The involvement of the Housing Stakeholder Group in the AMR process is mandatory, the remit of the group will be to consider Timing & Phasing of Allocations and of Sites with Planning Permission, both of which are reported below.

THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE HOUSING STAKEHOLDER GROUP

- A2.3. In accordance with the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3), Newport's Draft "Timing & Phasing of Allocations and of Major Sites with Planning Permission" and Site Proformas were circulated amongst the Study Group on the 30 April 2020, inviting comment on the documents and a Study Group Meeting was arranged for 11 June 2020. Responses were received in relation to 14 sites, of these:
- 8 responses disputed NCC's expected delivery rates;
 - 7 responses from the site developer / developers agent confirming expected delivery rates;
 - 5 questions related to the site use class etc.
- A2.4. The Council responded to all comments and amended the timing and phasing of 8 sites. The schedule was amended to include an extra column (2026) to extend the delivery rates to the end of the LDP period.
- A2.5. These comments and the updated Timing & Phasing of Allocations and of Major Sites with Planning Permission 2020 were circulated to the Study Group on the 9 June 2020. Further comments in relation to 5 sites were received and these have been reported below (table 77).
- A2.6. Given the low level of response NCC considered it was not necessary to hold the Study Group Meeting, no objection was received from the Study Group to the cancellation of the meeting.

SMALL SITE SUPPLY

- A2.7. The contribution from small sites of less than 10 dwellings is based on the average completions for the last five years.

TABLE 75: SMALL SITE COMPLETIONS FOR PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	Total	Average
37	55	53	51	72	268	53.6

TABLE 76: Timing & Phasing of Allocations and of Major Sites with Planning Permission.

Residential Land Availability Schedule for Newport City Council - NCC Draft
 Sites for 10 or more units as at 01.04.2020
 Sites with Planning Permission, S106 or Adotped LDP

App no	LDP	HLA Ref	Address	Ward	Units Built Since Last Study	Total Units Capacity	Units Remaining	Hectares Remaining	Categorisation								
									U/C	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat 3	Cat 4
PRIVATE SECTOR - Planning Permission																	
07/0386	H56	1375	Opposite Belmont Lodge	Caerleon	0	122	122	6.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
14/0800	H41	97(D)	Trinity View	Caerleon	2	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05/1644	H40	1271(A)	Westmark - Old Town Dock	Pillgwenlly	0	154	90	0.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
14/0355	H1(52)	1271 C*	Old Town Dock - East Dock Road	Pillgwenlly	0	243	243	11.76	0	0	20	50	50	50	50	0	23
16/0789	H15	1271(D)	Victoria Wharf (Edward Ware)	Pillgwenlly	0	93	93	1.16	0	0	0	30	30	33	0	0	0
16/0486	H54	1626 (F)	Jubilee Park - Bellway Homes (H6 & part H8)	Rogerstone	10	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/0984	H54	1626 (H)	Jubilee Park - Taylor Wimpey (H4)	Rogerstone	54	117	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/1071	H54	1626 (I)	Jubilee Park - Taylor Wimpey (H7&H9)	Rogerstone	81	179	98	35	20	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/0381		1647	Shire Hall Pentonville	Allt-Yr-Yn	0	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06/0267	H10	1394	Pencoed Castle	Langstone	0	12	12	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
08/0565	H38	1295	Lysaghts Village (Orb Works)	Lliswerry	6	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06/0471	H47	1599	Glan Llyn (Remainder) Former Llanwern Steelworks	Llanwern	0	2655	2655	4.35	0	0	25	40	40	65	80	0	2405
15/1475	H47	1599 - E	Glan Llyn (Bellway) - 2A	Llanwern	20	182	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/1291	H47	1599 - F	Glan Llyn (St Modwen) - 2B	Llanwern	47	146	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/1168	H47	1599 - G	Glan Llyn (Bellway) - 2C	Llanwern	0	152	152	10	20	40	40	42	0	0	0	0	0
18/1254	H47	1599 - H	Glan Llyn (St Modwen) - 3A	Llanwern	0	204	204	0	27	40	40	40	40	40	17	0	0
19/1074	H47	1599 - I	Glan Llyn (St Modwen) - 3B & D	Llanwern	0	203	203	0	0	25	40	40	40	40	0	18	0
08/0689		1542	Newport Athletic Club	Victoria	0	472	472	3.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	0
05/0287	H23	603	Traston Lane	Lliswerry	0	21	21	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
06/0065	H36	1019	Farmwood Close	Always	0	108	108	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0
03/1763	H12	1340	Former Tredegar Park Golf Course	Graig	87	150	31	0.38	20	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14/0177		1291	53 Crescent Road	Beechwood	0	21	21	0.28	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
14/0709		1682	Land & building known as 14-16 Upper Dock Street	Stow Hill	0	10	10	0.03	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
13/1279	H5	916	Glebelands	St Julians	38	215	157	1.2	72	0	50	35	0	0	0	0	0
14/0386	H62	1678	Former Queens Hill School	Allt-Yr-Yn	0	92	92	4.18	0	0	30	30	32	0	0	0	0
15/0376		1712	The Front Page - 14-15 High Street	Stow Hill	0	10	10	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
10/1336		1700	Woodland House	Malpas	0	13	11	0.09	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
15/0803	H32	1456	Former Sainsburys Site	Shaftesbury	0	140	140	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
15/0629		1741	Olympia House	Stow Hill	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/0793		1739	40 Stow Hill	Stow Hill	0	25	25	0.17	0	0	0	7	18	0	0	0	0
15/1007		1732	Ebbw Bridge Club & Institute	Gaer	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/0864	H3	1145	Llanwern Village - Remainder	Llanwern	0	903	903	34.1	0	0	60	55	100	100	100	0	488
	H3	1145A	Llanwern Village - Phase 1	Llanwern	31	85	54	0.24	49	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	H3	1145B	Llanwern Village - Phase 2	Llanwern	0	112	112	5.27	12	15	40	45	0	0	0	0	0
17/0038	H43	1308	Portskewett Street - Liberty Grove	Lliswerry	0	92	92	0.75	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	0	0
07/0540	H51	1141	Whitehead Works - Remainder	Pillgwenlly	0	58	58	1.42	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0
18/1039	H51	1141A	Whitehead Works - Pz 1	Pillgwenlly	0	471	471	17.2	0	0	150	150	150	21	0	0	0
17/1081		1574	1 Llanthwy Road	Allt-Yr-Yn	0	12	12	0.1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/0802		1854	Crown Buildings 11 Chepstow Road		0	56	56	0.3	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
19/0095		1861	75 - 76 Lower Dock Street	Pillgwenlly	0	12	12	0.03	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/1117		1868	Baneswell Community Centre	Stow Hill	0	19	19	0.13	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/0973		1848	Robert Price Transport Yard, Corporation Road	Lliswerry	0	62	62	0.45	0	0	30	32	0	0	0	0	0
18/1198		1896	104 And 105, Lower Dock Street,	Pillgwenlly	0	15	15	0.05	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Housing Association with Planning Permission																	
09/0850	H45	1345	Lysaghts Parc	Lliswerry	0	176	100	4.86	0	0	10	30	30	30	0	0	0
15/1232		1745	R/O 146-196 Tregwilym Road	Rogerstone	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/0788		1778	123 - 129 Commercial Street (Hornblower)	Stow Hill	0	38	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/0894		1811	Land South of and Adj to Cot Farm Walk	Ringland	25	44	19	0.06	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/0431		1556	Durham Road Infants School	St Julians	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16/0786		1805	Land and buildings north east of 71 Forge Close	Caerleon	0	16	16	0.44	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
17/1120		1820	Site of the King Hotel 76 Somerton Road	Lliswerry	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/1131		1849	Centurian Inn, Heather Road	Beechwood	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/0282		1830	16 Charles Street	Stow Hill	0	16	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/1211		1857	1 Mountbattern Close	Ringland	0	12	12	0.79	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/1248		1858	Kirby Daniel Court	Pillgwenlly	0	16	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/1233		1852	Land adjacent to 57a Lower Dock Street	Stow Hill	0	17	17	0.05	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
19/0009		1893	Hillside Resource Centre, Gaer Road	Gaer	0	14	14	0.37	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/1181		1850	Ringland Centre, Ringland Circle	Ringland	0	130	130	2.98	0	0	35	35	35	25	0	0	0
10/0519	H57	1501	Treberth Crescent	Ringland	0	45	45	0.66	0	0	10	30	5	0	0	0	0
Granted Subject S106																	
09/1243	H34	1472	Bankside Coverack Road	Victoria	0	76	76	0.49	0	0	0	30	30	16	0	0	0
Adopted LDP Site																	
07/1590	H19	1554	Land at Hartridge High School	Ringland	0	65	65	2.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
08/0551	H8	1415	Severn Stiles	Always	0	23	23	1.62	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
11/0383	H21	1486	Former Floors 2 Go	Victoria	0	10	10	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
08/1445	H31	1461	Roman Lodge Lotel, Ponthir Road	Caerleon	0	10	10	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
	H53	949	Bideford Road	Gaer	0	35	35	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
	H55	1690	Jigsaw Site	Llanwern	0	200	200	7.8	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	150
12/1087	H59	1635	24 Crawford Road	St Julians	0	10	10	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	H61	1691	Former Postal Exchange	Allt-yr-yn	0	70	70	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0
	H63	1692	Telford Depot	Liswerry	0	60	60	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	H64	1693	Uskside Paint Mills/Coverack Road	Victoria	0	53	53	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0
					595		7895		320	108	758	765	688	646	312	857	3441

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TABLE 77: Study Group Response to 2020 Housing Land Availability Schedule

DISPUTED SITES – DISPUTED STILL RAISED

Site	Old Town Dock Remainder – East Dock		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	The site has a hybrid planning permission for 288 units: 89 units full planning application (45 of these are considered in the Public Sector Section of the schedule leaving 44 for consideration in this section plus the outline element of 199 units outline planning application (243 remaining). Newport City Homes own the site and are looking develop the project and are exploring funding options.	0	0	20	50	50	50		0	73
LRM	It is noted that funding avenues are being explored, we believe that updates to this are required and firm evidence in order to allow certainty over delivery.									
NCH	Newport City Homes confirm they are exploring funding options <i>anticipated to deliver 160 – 200 units over a 4-year period, with an updated the detailed programme:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Autumn 2020 – Detailed planning Application Spring 2021 – Planning approval Autumn 2020 to Summer 2021 – Contractor procurement Summer/Autumn 2021 – start on site 									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	NCH has updated the previous program, with an anticipated commence on site of Summer/Autumn 2021.	0	0	20	50	50	50	50	0	23
LRM	We would query whether funding should be confirmed before the site can be robustly included in a trajectory particularly if this is key to its delivery / viability or whether it will be a bonus site*?									
NCC's Post 2 nd Consultation Position	While LRMs concerns are noted, however the site owner (NCH) have given a timetable up to starting onsite, and an anticipated deliver rate (160-200 over 4 years). Given the extant permission, this is considered to be realistic and deliverable.	0	0	20	50	50	50	50	0	23

Site	Old Town Dock Edwardware – Victoria Wharf		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	16/0789 – residential dev for 93 units comprising 17no. houses and 76 no. apartments – approved 21/09/2017 with a 3 year time period.	0	0	0	30	30	33		0	0
LRM	Is there now a developer for the site / timeframe for submission of detailed applications.									

Lichfields	The Applicant is in active discussions with developers and based upon what we all can assume at this time the delivery rates you have set out are reasonable and reflect the extension of time to implement the permission.									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Agents have confirmed timing is reasonable.	0	0	0	30	30	33	0	0	0
LRM	If there is no developer then we would question whether the site can robustly be included in the trajectory or whether it will be a bonus site* given the length of time it has been unimplemented?									
NCC's Post 2nd Consultation Position	The agents have indicated the applicant is in "active" discussions with developers, and considered the timeframe for delivery to be realistic. It is considered given the already approved permission, 3 years (before September 2022) is a reasonable time to appoint a developer, discharge pre-commencement conditions and commence development onsite.	0	0	0	30	30	33	0	0	0

Site	40 Stow Hill		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	Developer interest in the site.	0	0	7	18	0	0		0	0
LRM	Please can confirmation be provided whether there is a developer on the site?									
HAF 018	Move to Cat3 Your LDP expires in 2026 and the DMP3 guidance indicates that 'All LPAs who adopted an LDP prior to DPM publication can create a trajectory based on actual completions to date and set out the timing and phasing of sites/supply in the remaining years of the plan period in the tabular and graphical format set out in this Manual.' This approach would require a decision on whether or not any of the site in CAT3/4 would come forward within the plan period.									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	NCC's Housing Department is aware that an RSL is interested in scheme, and are supportive of this. RSL unable to comment at this time but have put back a year.	0	0	0	7	18	0	0	0	0
LRM	Whilst there appears to be some interest until that is confirmed we would query whether it should be a bonus site* given the WG requirements?									
NCC's Post 2nd Consultation Position	Due to the recent interest in the site we still believe it's appropriate to include within the 5 year supply, progress should be monitored for next year's study.	0	0	0	7	18	0	0	0	0

Site	Land at Portskewett Street/Liberty Grove		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	Application 17/0038 granted 20/03/2018. 4 apartment blocks of 92no. 1 & 2 bed flats.	0	0	0	46	46	0		0	0

LRM	Are Heyworth Developments intending to build the site themselves?									
Asbri (agents for developer)	They were looking to start on site this year but this has now been pushed back. However, I would suggest a start on site in 2023 is still possible									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Given the agents comments it is suggested that completions be pushed back to 2024-25.	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	0	0
LRM	Is there a timeframe for doing discharging pre-commencement conditions (unless none are required to be submitted)? We would expect this to be reviewed going forward as to whether it ought to be included robustly in the trajectory or would be a bonus site*.									
NCC's Post 2nd Consultation Position	17/0038 is a detailed planning permission with 9 pre-commencement conditions. 2 and a half years is considered sufficient time to discharge conditions if the applicant intends to start onsite in 2023, therefore units completed in 2024 is considered realistic and deliverable.	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	0	0

Site	Lysaghts Park	Suggested Categorisation								
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	Phase 1 of 76 units complete. Linc remain committed to developing the remainder of the site and have appointed an agent to sell it on their behalf. Site investigation works are underway and nearing completion. Linc anticipate that the site will go on the market during April/May 2019.	0	0	30	30	40	0		0	0
LRM	If Linc aren't developing we would question whether this should be within the trajectory at least until circumstances change or until a new developer purchases the site from them?									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Given the recent application by Linc, the Council is not prepared to remove the site from the trajectory, but will push it back two years, we maintain our stance that the developer has shown clear intentions to develop the site within the next 5 years	0	0	0	0	30	30	40	0	0
LRM	We note that if Linc are developing the site (and submitted the recent NMA) then we have no further comment, if a new developer is still sought then we would welcome confirmation that there is a new developer in place or if the marketing exercise (from 2019) was unsuccessful.									
Housebuilder	A Major House builder is in the process of buying the site with a view to being on site in the Autumn.									
NCC's Post 2nd Consultation Position	The New Developer has confirmed they intends to start on site this year, figures have been amended to reflect this and is with first units available at the end of 2022.	0	0	10	30	30	30	0	0	0

* NCC Response: Bonus sites are relevant to rolling forward allocations to a new/ updated plan. The 5 sites disputed are all sites with "live" permission. For the purpose of the AMR report, the consideration should be whether the proposed time frame is realistic and deliverable within the plan period or beyond this.

AMENDED DELIVERY RATES FOLLOWING COMMENT FROM DEVELOPER / DEVELOPERS AGENT

Site	Glan Llyn – Remainder		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	The remaining portion of the site (2655 units). The removal of the tolls is expected to continue/increase sales interest from the Bristol market. The new school opened in September 2019. Savills Previously provided the following anticipated build rates based on developer interest in a number of phases on the site. A detailed breakdown of anticipated rates on the remaining site results in the following overall build rates. Application from 3 rd developer submitted Dec 2019 awaiting determination	0	0	40	60	60	100		0	2395
LRM	The site hasn't achieved the levels of completions envisaged in the 5 year schedule ever and remains unlikely to do so moving forward. As such we would suggest that it should be recategorized to 40 in 2025 and 120 from 2026 onwards. This is still a very optimistic / aspirational level for the site given low historic completions rates.									
Tudalenn Savills	In terms of the wider Glan Llyn site trajectories, we do not propose to alter the numbers shown for anticipated completions, however, it should be noted that owing to existing circumstances relating to COVID-19, any proposed changes to the data is unavailable and unknown at this time.									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	LMR's comments are noted. With the exception of 2019-20 and 2016-17 the site has consistently produced 124-154 units per year with only 2/3 developers onsite. 2020-21 will have 3 developers onsite (St Modes have confirmed they intend to have 2 outlets performing) and an application from 4 th developer (Lovells) was submitted Dec 2019 (Phases 3C and 4A). It is assumed that Lovells will develop at a similar rate as the Bellway / St Mods phases (40 per year). While no applications have been submitted yet it is considered reasonable to expect Bellway would continue with a further phase once 2C is complete (2024) and with 4 developers operating the site would be expected to produce 140-180 units per year (35-45 per developer). The rates have been amended to reflect those of St Mods: - Lovell (25, then 40 per year) - Bellway 2024 onwards (25 then 40 per year)	0	0	25	40	40	65	80	0	2405
NCC's Post 2 nd Consultation Position	Figures amended as above	0	0	25	40	40	65	80	0	2405

Site	Glan Llyn – St Modwen – Phase 3A		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates		0	35	40	40	44	45		0	0
Savils	On behalf of our client St Modwen Homes, please see completed table below which accurately reflects the Phase specific housing completions for Phases 2B, 3A and 3B & 3D as requested.	0	27	40	40	40	40		0	17
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Accept agent's comments.	0	27	40	40	40	40	17	0	0
NCC's Post 2 nd Consultation Position	Figures amended as above	0	27	40	40	40	40	17	0	0

Site	53 Crescent Road		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	Outline 14/0177 granted 06/02/2015 for 10 dwellings also an extant full planning permission 05/0202 for 21 units on the site. Applicant is implementing the 21 units	0	0	0	0	21	0		0	0
LRM	If the applicant is implementing then should it be bought forward in the trajectory?									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Brought forward to 2023	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
NCC's Post 2 nd Consultation Position	Figures amended as above	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0

Site	Whitehead works Phase 1		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	18/1039 – Phase 1 Reserved Matters approved 17/3/20. 471 Units; 18/1142- Reserved matters for reaming 19 units (awaiting decision). Agent has previously stated that upon commencement 10 dwellings a month is the intended delivery rate.	0	10	80	100	100	100		0	81
LRM	(Tirion Homes) is there a timeframe for remediation / detailed approvals be confirmed? It seems unlikely that there will be 10 completions in 8 months									

	from now absent detailed approvals and remediation (also allowing for a 4 to 6-month build period)?									
Lovell (developer)	Best indications are that the units will crudely be delivered as set out. This is highly dependent upon the time taken in resolving the current S73 application and the submission and approval of the final Reserved matters application for the balance of the site. [** NB this figure includes the remainder of the site]	0	0	150	150	150	78**	0	0	0
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	A remediation strategy was approved under planning application 14/0964 and has been implemented and completed (2019). Reserved matters have been approved and the applicant is in the process of discharging the remaining pre-conditions. The Agent has previously confirmed that upon commencement 10 dwellings a month is the intended delivery rate (120 per year). The developer (Lovell) have given updated rough estimates of 150 per year.	0	0	150	150	150	21	0	0	0
NCC's Post 2 nd Consultation Position	Figures amended as above	0	0	150	150	150	21	0	0	0

Site	Former Robert Price Transport Yard – Corporation Road	Suggested Categorisation								
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	Mixed use development comprising C2 – residential institution, C3 – residential and a drive thru coffee shop. Only the C3 element has been included in the JHLAS.	0	0	0	30	32	0		0	0
LRM	NCH have submitted reserved matters and we would expect delivery to be slightly earlier (2022/23).									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Accept agent's comments.	0	0	30	32	0	0	0	0	0
NCC's Post 2 nd Consultation Position	Figures amended as above	0	0	30	32	0	0	0	0	0

OTHER QUESTION RAISED AND RESPONDED TO

Site	Glan Llyn – St Modwen – Phase 3B&D		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	203 units – Developer previously confirmed they intend to have 2 outlets performing at Glan Llyn	0	0	25	40	40	40		0	58
Savills	On behalf of our client St Modwen Homes, please see completed table below which accurately reflects the Phase specific housing completions for Phases 2B, 3A and 3B & 3D as requested.	0	0	25	40	40	40		0	58
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Accept agent's comments.	0	0	25	40	40	40	40	0	18
NCC's Post 2nd Consultation Position	No Change	0	0	25	40	40	40	40	0	18

Site	Glebelands		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	Site is now owned by Pobl. Development has commenced on site. An application for a re-plan of a section of the site was approved 19/12/2018 and the construction is well underway.	72	0	50	35	0	0		0	0
CRM	Please can confirmation be provided why the site is split with no completions in 2021?									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Given the circumstances relating to COVID-19, it is assumed only the 72 under construction units will be completed in the remainder of 2020-21.	72	0	50	35	0	0	0	0	0
NCC's Post 2nd Consultation Position	No Change	72	0	50	35	0	0	0	0	0

Site	Crown Buildings 11 Chepstow Road		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	Conversion to 56 Flats	0	0	56	0	0	0		0	0
LRM	Is there a developer on the site?									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	No knowledge of developer but as this is the first year on the HLA, progress should be monitored for next year's study.	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
LRM	It is noted that progress will be monitored.									
NCC's Post 2 nd Consultation Position	No Change	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0

Site	Baneswell Community Centre		Suggested Categorisation							
Organisation	Comments of Organisation	u/c	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Cat3	Cat4
NCC's Original Rates	Conversion to 19 apartments and HMO	0	0	19	0	0	0		0	0
LRM	Please can the use classes order be confirmed?									
NCC's Post 1st Consultation Position	Existing: Community centre (D1) and nursery (D1) Proposed: 19 Apartments (C3) and a 12 bed HMO (Sui Generis) From the Appeal decision (APP/G6935/A/19/3231977) " <i>the conversion of a community centre and nursery to create 19no. apartments, including the creation of new openings and a new built house in multiple occupation (HMO)</i> " NB: Only the C3 element has been included in the JHLAS.	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCC's Post 2 nd Consultation Position	No Change	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0



Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14th October 2020

Subject Newport City Council Covid 19 Response and Recovery Update

Purpose To present to Cabinet an update on the Council's progress being made towards recovering services and supporting Newport's communities as part of its Strategic Recovery Aims.

Author Chief Executive of Newport City Council
Head of People and Business Change

Ward All

Summary In March 2020, the Covid-19 health emergency impacted on the delivery of Council services, Newport's communities and businesses as lockdown and social distancing measures were introduced. The immediate response of the Council and its strategic partners was to preserve life and minimise the spread of the virus; maintain continuity of front line and supporting services; and to support the city's communities and the vulnerable. This report provides an overview of what action the Council has taken to date and the progress against the Strategic Recovery Aims

Following the last Cabinet Report in September 2020, Newport had seen a significant increase in the number of positive Covid-19 cases in the community and has entered into a localised lockdown. The Council's Civil Contingencies 'Gold Team' alongside its Track, Trace and Protect service, Incident Response Teams and partners including the Strategic Coordination Group have taken necessary actions and shared communications with the community in order to reinforce current restrictions and reduce the spread of the virus.

Proposal Cabinet is asked to consider the contents of the report and note the progress being made to date, the risks that are still faced by the Council.

Action by Corporate Management Team

Timetable Immediate

Signed

Background

Since the last Cabinet Report in September 2020, Newport Council and its partners have continued to monitor vigilantly the Covid-19 cases in the City through its role at the multi-agency Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG), the Council's Emergency Response Team (Covid Gold) and liaison with Welsh Government and Public Health Wales partners.

Covid-19 Response (October 2020)

In September, through Public Health Wales (PHW) monitoring, the number of positive Covid-19 cases had significantly risen in Newport and across local authorities in Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr and Bridgend. The measures were expanded to all local authorities in South East Wales. With the restrictions in place it means:

- People will not be allowed to enter or leave Newport without a reasonable excuse;
- People will no longer be able to form, or be in, an extended household (sometimes called a "bubble");
- Meeting indoors with anyone who is not part of your household (people you live with) will not be allowed, unless you have a good reason, such as providing care to a vulnerable person;
- All licensed premises will have to close at 11pm; and
- People must work from home wherever possible.

This is in addition to existing restrictions brought in nationally by the Welsh Government around social gatherings and mandatory wearing of face masks in enclosed spaces such as shops and public transport. Throughout this period of time Newport Council alongside Public Health Wales, Welsh Government (WG) and other organisations have been communicating to residents and businesses the importance of adhering to the restrictions and best practice relating to hygiene, social distancing and Track, Trace, Protect (TTP). The Council has also set up Incident Management Teams to support the new localised measures and to respond to any community and setting outbreaks in the City.

Over the next six months, throughout the winter period, we are expected to live alongside this virus as well as managing seasonal winter flu and the cold virus. As the Council responds to these incidents it is likely that this will have an impact on the delivery of some Council services. This report provides an overview of what action the Council has taken to date and the progress against the Strategic Recovery Aims. In addition as part of the Council's performance and risk reporting, further reports will be provided to Cabinet on delivery against service plans, Strategic Recovery Aims and the Council's Corporate Plan.

Progress of Delivery against Strategic Recovery Aims

Outlined in Appendix 1 of the report is a detailed update on the progress of delivery being made against the Strategic Recovery Aims. A summary of the progress to 30th September 2020 as follows:

Strategic Recovery Aim 1 – Supporting Education & Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As of 2nd October, 12 primary schools have had positive cases and 15 contact groups have been required to self-isolate. Additionally, 4 secondary schools have had positive cases and 10 contact groups have been required to self-isolate. There have been no recorded cases of children attending NCC special schools or nursery schools.• Hot school meal service was reinstated at two primary schools from 14th September. Further reinstatement of hot meal service across remaining schools will be announced in due course.• Schools are submitting plans via EAS for the delivery of Accelerating Learning Programme (ALP) and Recruit, Recover, Raise Standards.• £20k (ALP) given to Children services to support Children who are Looked After and re-engagement of learners who are at risk from criminal exploitation.• Ongoing work to improve IT infrastructure and procure additional devices for schools. This includes establishment of links with Maindee Unlimited to provide digital devices to primary pupils in Maindee and Liswerry Primary Schools.• Supporting 400 staff that were made redundant from Celtic Manor with help on re-training, CV's and signposting people to other services / local authorities for support. 800 postcodes were received from Celtic Manor 55% of which were Newport, this number will include part time seasonal staff also.• The Work & Skills teams are proactively looking at ways to increase capacity (both staffing & premises) across the City to allow for support of those affected due to the end of Furlough.
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<p>Strategic Recovery Aim 2 – Supporting the Environment and the Economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transforming Towns has repurposed £100k to support Small and Medium sized Enterprises to carry out winter resilience works such as outdoor heaters and awnings. • Work commenced on the demolition of Tredegar Court to allow for the replacement of bedsits with flats. • The Council has secured £1.4m funding to proceed with redevelopment of Information Station and Museum and Library buildings. • Collaboration with Registered Social Landlords to deliver Innovative Housing Programme and Optimised Retrofit programme. • NCC was the first Welsh local authority to place an order to supply a new all electric Refuse Collection Vehicle which is planned to be operational by April 2021. • Community solar installation across multiple sites will be completed and public electric vehicle charge points will be operational in Council car parks in the autumn. • Supporting businesses to comply with new Covid-19 restrictions.
<p>Strategic Recovery Aim 3 – Supporting the Health & Wellbeing of Citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test, Trace and Protect Service has been supporting the Strategic Coordination Group and Public Health Wales with contact tracing. • Regulatory services continuing to support businesses to comply with the new restrictions. • The Council and its Public Service Board partners have commenced the review of the Active Travel Map for Newport as well as the commencement of planned Active Travel schemes. • Internally, the organisation has supported staff in different ways to continue to provide services to residents – signposting to mental health support from our occupational health department, counselling provision and regular advice and guidance in staff communications on a range of wellbeing topics. Each piece of communications that goes out has a wellbeing focus to support the resilience of staff working during this challenging period.
<p>Strategic Recovery Aim 4 – Supporting Citizens post Covid-19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress is being made on the actions from the Strategic Housing Forum to address specific issues relating to housing in Newport. • Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) Groups are working with partners to mitigate incidents of ASB, and as autumn is approaching work is being undertaken via communications team to ensure safe Halloween and bonfire nights. • Safer Pill Group has met on two occasions to deliver a partnership action plan. A community steering group has also been established to consult on, and shape priorities. • Perception survey relating to the Council's response to Covid-19 was undertaken and results are being analysed with initial findings being positive in terms of support provided to households. Further bus wi-fi survey to be completed in October. • Collaborating with the Fairness Commission, the Council delivered eight engagement sessions with the most affected groups identified in the Community Impact Assessment. The results are now being incorporated into the Assessment and informing a Participatory Budgeting Programme commencing in October. • Neighbourhood Hubs are gradually increasing the number of face-to-face appointments whilst ensuring that COVID-19 regulations are strictly adhered to. This will ensure we can provide a balanced and flexible offer for residents requiring support in person or digitally. • Black History Wales 365 campaign supported by NCC – launching start of Black History Month. Monthly engagement and communications activities planned throughout the year • BAME specific business support is being commissioned,(seminars and workshops) to support existing and start-up businesses across the city • Positive action plan being developed to further develop the council's offer in terms of employment opportunities to under-represented/disadvantaged groups • Leader has established and chairs a BAME community forum in order to progress Black Lives Matter areas of focus

Financial Summary

The Council's financial (revenue and capital) update is reported separately as part of the Council's budget management. The Covid-19 impact is reported to Cabinet and as highlighted in previous finance reports, the Council's financial position continues to be closely monitored in light of significant reductions in income and increase in costs to deliver services during the crisis.

Risks

Through the Council's Risk Management process, the Covid-19 risk is reported every quarter to the Council's Cabinet and Audit Committee. Below is the latest update taken from the Quarter 1 2020/21 risk report update.

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (1-5)	Probability of risk occurring (1-5)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Covid 19 Pandemic Risk (Corporate Risk)	5	5	Mitigation measures outlined in the report.	Corporate Management Team

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Corporate Plan 2017-22
Strategic Recovery Aims

Options Available and considered

1. To consider and note the contents of the report and for Cabinet / Cabinet Members to receive updates from officers as part of their portfolio.
2. To request further information or reject the contents of the report

Preferred Option and Why

1. To consider and note the contents of the report and for Cabinet / Cabinet Members to receive updates from officers as part of their portfolio.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

Welsh Government have been supporting local authorities through the pandemic with a Hardship Fund intended to reimburse for all Covid related spend over and above existing budgets and within a set criteria. This will run to the end of the current financial year.

Additional monies have also been made available by WG for any lost income that local authorities are incurring, and again recently extended this fund to the end of the financial year. This excludes Council Tax income which is under significant strain.

In essence, Covid related, eligible expenditure are predominantly funded by the WG. A revenue budget monitor to end of September will be reported to the Cabinet in November and include the latest position. Financial forecasts are slowly improving as the Council continues to incur vacancy cost savings and other savings linked to the new ways of working currently in place e.g. less travel costs. These are required to mitigate against delayed delivery of savings and loss of Council Tax income which together are significant.

All costs which are not eligible for WG funding will need to be funded from services own budgets and will be reported as and when they develop over the year. Service areas have been asked to minimise these, wherever possible where they create overspending.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no specific legal issues arising from the Report, which provides an update on the actions taken to deliver the Council's Strategic Recovery Aims and progress since the September report. Any legal issues will be picked up at the appropriate time as part of the operational delivery of the individual actions, within service areas. The main developments since the last report are in relation to the local lock-down restrictions, the escalation in compliance and enforcement work and the significant increase in the Test, Trace Protect contact tracing work.

Comments of Head of People and Business Change

The recovery of the Council's services is important to ensure that we are able to build on the strong collaborative work that the Council has delivered in the last 6 months to manage this crisis. The role of Civil Contingencies, emergency planning and preparation is vital to ensure that the Council is able to continue to deliver services but also minimise the risks posed on Newport's communities.

The Council's supporting services and our partners are building on the advancements made to ensure we are able to operate safely and maintain the necessary social distance guidelines. The progress detailed in this report highlights the continuous work that is being made and build up resilience in the long term.

Comments of Cabinet Member

The Leader of the Council is briefed on all aspects of the Council's strategic recovery.

Local issues

Members to be aware of the impacts that Covid is having on our Local Communities and business.

Scrutiny Committees

NA

Equalities Impact Assessment

The findings outlined in the Council's Covid-19 Community Impact Assessment have informed the development of the Strategic Recovery Aims as well as future strategic and operational decision making.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

Not applicable.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The areas covered in this report demonstrate the progress being made against the Strategic Recovery Aims which also support the Council's Corporate Plan 2017-22. In consideration of the sustainable development principle and 5 ways of working:

Long Term – The progress reported against the Strategic Aims support the long term aims of the Council to improve people's lives.

Preventative – The preventative work outlined in the report support the Council's approach to minimising future covid 19 outbreaks and as necessary provide targeted support to those that need it. Re-establishing services in line with necessary legislation and regulation enables the Council to operate in the new normal.

Integration – The Strategic Recovery Aims have been integrated with the Council's Wellbeing Objectives set in the Corporate Plan as well as Service Plans. Recommendations from the Community Impact Assessment will also shape how the Council can improve the delivery of services across communities.

Involvement – Included in this report are actions to involve Newport's communities to provide assurance and shape the way in which services are being delivered by the Council. Their feedback and involvement in the process will enable the Council to consider how services are delivered in the long term.

Collaboration - The actions in the report are being undertaken in collaboration with partners from the Council's Public Services Board but also strategic partners within each service area. The collaborative work enables the Council to share resources and build expertise and knowledge.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Not applicable.

Consultation

Senior Leadership Team

Corporate Management Team

Officer leads across the Authority

Background Papers

Cabinet Report (Strategic Recovery Aims) – July 2020

Corporate Plan 2017-22

Strategic Recovery Aims

Dated: October 2020

Appendix 1 – Progress of Delivery against Strategic Recovery Aims (as at end of 30th September 2020)

Strategic Recovery Aim 1 – Supporting Education & Employment.		
Understand, and respond to, the additional challenges, which Covid19 has presented, including loss of employment, impact on business and on the progress, achievement and wellbeing of both mainstream and vulnerable learners.		
Supports Wellbeing Objective 1 – To improve skills, education and employment opportunities.		
Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
Support schools and other educational establishments to safely reopen for staff and pupils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's Education service has operational guidance on full –re-opening of schools from Welsh Government (WG). The guidance recognises pupil contact groups should be maintained as far as possible but will not be the same for specific circumstances. Education Services has met with all Heads (Primary / Secondary / Special) via TEAMS to discuss their return to school plans. No obstacles have been raised and each school is required to complete a health & safety assessment. Schools outside of the Council's cleansing service have will need to ensure arrangements are in place and schools contracted with the Council have been asked what additional cleaning services are required. Education Services is collating each return to school plan and are aiming to be open from 7th September. Repurposing days will be held on 1st and 2nd September to prepare for the arrival of all pupils. School Transport (Pupil Transport Unit) have received updated guidance suggesting no requirement for social distancing on dedicated school transport and no mandatory requirement for users to wear face masks. Post 16 provision is being explored by Secondary Head teachers to see how they can operate successfully but the issue of concessionary sets remains unresolved. For primary schools there will be no provision for paid school meals until 14th September. Before this date pupils will need to bring their own pack lunch and Chartwells will provide cold "grab-bag" lunches for all free school meal pupils. The aim is for hot meals to be made available after the 14th September. Free school milk scheme for Nursery and Foundation phase pupils will recommence from 7th September. For secondary schools pupils will have "grab and go" bags which will include a got hand-held product e.g. panini for the first 2 weeks. Further provisions and requirements will be discussed with each school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of 2nd October, 12 primary schools have had positive cases and 15 contact groups have been required to self-isolate. Additionally, 4 secondary schools have had positive cases and 10 contact groups have been required to self-isolate. There have been no recorded cases of children attending NCC special schools or nursery schools. Face coverings are now required to be used by all pupils over the age of 11 who are accessing home to school transport. This requirement has been in place since 1st September 2020. A hot school meal service was reinstated at two primary schools from 14th September. Further information will be shared with Head teachers across Newport shortly with a view to the hot meal service being reinstated on all sites as soon as possible. Breakfast Club provision is variable across the city. A large proportion of schools have chosen to postpone the re-establishment of breakfast clubs whilst arrangements for statutory schooling are allowed to embed and stabilise. Further information is due to be shared with Head teachers shortly for consideration when determining future provision. Some schools have however already implemented Breakfast Club provisions, albeit that these differ to pre-Covid operations. In some schools, numbers have reduced, in others a grab-bag facility enables children to be provided with a free breakfast in the classroom environment. The Council has a statutory duty to provide free school meals for eligible pupils, and this requirement still stands in cases where a pupil is required to self-isolate. Given the documented prevalence of Coronavirus across Newport, this position is likely to change significantly as time progresses. A solution is therefore required to ensure that appropriate provision is established to ensure that the Council's statutory duties around Free School Meal provision can be fulfilled. As at 11th September 129 pupils entitled to free school meals were required to self-isolate. We are awaiting further guidance from Welsh Government on this matter. Newport Norse is reporting high levels of sickness amongst staff employed to support the 24 schools who are within the Cleaning SLA. At present, requirements continue to be met, but this is being monitored closely. Test, Trace and Protect (TTP) held with all schools hosted by NCC Health and Safety and Environmental Health in collaboration with Education Services

Strategic Recovery Aim 1 – Supporting Education & Employment.

Understand, and respond to, the additional challenges, which Covid19 has presented, including loss of employment, impact on business and on the progress, achievement and wellbeing of both mainstream and vulnerable learners.

Supports Wellbeing Objective 1 – To improve skills, education and employment opportunities.

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
<p>Work to prevent and reduce inequality of progress and outcomes in education for mainstream and vulnerable learners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WG have provided a grant for £1.018m for the Recruit, Recover, Raise Standards: Accelerating Learning Programme including a breakdown of how this funding is allocated to individual schools. Funding will be targeted at specific cohorts identified as most at risk such as those learners in years 11,12,13; vulnerable and disadvantaged children; year 7 pupils to support their transition from Primary to secondary schools. Guidance has been provided from WG to manage pupil absence following return back in September including recording of registers and support provided to pupils and families through the Education Welfare Service. GEMS will be supporting parents and pupils to understand the return to school. Education Services and Regeneration Investment & Housing are working with schools to identify school leavers at risk of becoming NEET. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WG £1.018m grant for the Recruit, Recover, Raise Standards: Accelerating Learning Programme (ALP) allocations have been issued to schools. Schools are submitting plans via EAS grant monitoring portal WG £20K (ALP) for NCC will be ported from Education Services to Children's Services to expand catch-up support for Looked After Children and re-engagement of learners known to Children's Services who are at risk from Criminal Exploitation Guidance circulated to Head teachers and governing bodies on the recording of registers and following up on absence Destinations meetings have been held with schools and Coleg Gwent to identify young people who are at risk of becoming NEET and allow follow up by staff from the Education Services and Regeneration Investment & Housing teams. WG £58k grant to commission the ABUHB Whole School Approach team to support all Newport schools, with a specific focus on Wellbeing and Covid recovery. WG £26k grant to expand the Counselling service to support children and young people below the Year 6 threshold.
<p>Support schools to enhance and develop digital skills; digital teaching and learning platforms; and enhanced support for digitally excluded learners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newport Council Education Services, Digital Services and Shared Resource Service (SRS) will be delivering initiatives through the "EdTech" funding to improve the IT infrastructure in schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to improve the IT infrastructure in schools is ongoing with the programme running to plan £700k of WG EdTech grant funding has been used to order additional digital devices for schools Links have been established with Maindee Unlimited who are seeking to provide digital devices to primary pupils in Maindee Primary School and Lliswerry Primary School.
<p>Support and enable people that are digitally excluded to access community IT programmes, Council services and other public services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newport City Council's Adult Community learning courses will be recommencing from September where people can access IT and digital courses. The next iteration of the Council's Digital Strategy will be developed this financial year and taking into consideration the findings of the Community Impact Assessment, Covid 19 recovery as areas of strategic focus. 	<p>No further updates since September 2020.</p>
<p>Support people who have been affected by unemployment to access new opportunities through training and re-employment required for post Covid 19 businesses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's Neighbourhood Hubs will be offering courses through the Adults Community Learning from September. In Addition the Neighbourhood Hubs are offering employment support over the phone or online including help with job searches, CVs, interview techniques as well as free online training courses and one to one mentoring. Supporting Cardiff Capital Region's Virtual Job Fair on Facebook to support people into work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Celtic Manor made over 400 redundancies in the last couple of months. The employability teams have been supporting those affected residents with a Newport post code to update CV's, job search, access training etc., Those outside Newport have been signposted to out counterparts in the appropriate LA for the support required. . 800 postcodes were received from Celtic Manor 55% of which were Newport, this number will include part time seasonal staff also. The Work & Skills teams are proactively looking at ways to increase capacity (both staffing & premises) across the City to allow for support of those affected due to the end of Furlough.

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Strategic Recovery Aim 1 – Supporting Education & Employment.

Understand, and respond to, the additional challenges, which Covid19 has presented, including loss of employment, impact on business and on the progress, achievement and wellbeing of both mainstream and vulnerable learners.

Supports Wellbeing Objective 1 – To improve skills, education and employment opportunities.

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach/Restart – tablets and dongles have been purchased via the ‘Barrier Fund’ to distribute to those individuals who do not have the resource at home, this has enabled us to offer support virtually to those most in need. • £280k grant fund for freelance workers in cultural and arts sector has launched on 5th October.
<p>Ensure our diverse communities are appropriately supported through tailored interventions specific to their needs, including consideration of language, culture and points of access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly BAME e-bulletins including accessible / translated materials and signposting to services e.g. foodbanks, hate crime reporting and funding opportunities. • Establishment of Disability Access Group that has been feeding into the city centre re-opening plans. • Co-ordination of support provided to people with no recourse to public funds. • Looking at mechanisms to encourage BAME young people to advertise and access apprenticeships in the Council and across businesses in the city. • Consideration of standalone scheme working with community based organisations to support BAME young people to access employment opportunities. • Unconscious bias training delivered for senior leaders, managers and those involved in the recruitment process to remove institutional barriers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work reported in September is still ongoing. • Business Support and Connected Communities Team are developing a BAME specific business support programme for local business owners

Strategic Recovery Aim 2 – Supporting the Environment and the Economy

Understand and respond to the impact of Covid19 on the city’s economic and environmental goals to enable Newport to thrive again.

Supports Wellbeing Objective 2 – To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment.

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
<p>Maintain our focus on regenerating Newport to deliver existing and new investment projects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 2020 the Council presented its <i>Economic Impact and Recovery</i> report to Cabinet. This outlined the Council’s approach for supporting the City’s economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has secured £1.4m funding to proceed with redevelopment of Information Station and Museum and Library buildings. • Engaged with Specialist Welsh Government Support to target long-term vacant and derelict properties across the city.
<p>Enable and support the construction industry to re-establish the supply of new and affordable housing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned development programme for 2020/21 has been approved by WG of £4.8m of Social Housing Grant funding to be spent in Newport for the creation of over 200 new affordable housing units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planned development programme has been reviewed to consider schemes that may be revised to consider the specific demands connected to wider WG legislation towards homelessness duties, is progressing, notable achievements this month have included the demolition of part of the Tredegar Court sheltered housing scheme in order to allow for the replacement of bedsits with flats and the creation of a dementia friendly garden. • We have also been working with RSL partners to access other Welsh Government Covid19 funding streams relating to affordable housing

Strategic Recovery Aim 2 – Supporting the Environment and the Economy

Understand and respond to the impact of Covid19 on the city's economic and environmental goals to enable Newport to thrive again.

Supports Wellbeing Objective 2 – To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment.

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
<p>Enable and support businesses to re-establish normal operations whilst maintaining the health and safety of their workers and customers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a Task & Finish group between Regeneration Investment & Housing, Regulatory Services, Gwent PSB partners, City Services and Disability Access Group (feeding into plans) to support businesses in establishing Covid safe environments for staff and customers across the city and in the city centre. Regulatory services continue to provide advice and guidance to businesses whilst also ensuring necessary health & safety arrangements are being complied with. 	<p>construction and redevelopment. These include the Innovative Housing Programme (phase 4) and the Optimised Retrofit Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newport fully allocated its Welsh Government 'Start-Up Grants' in August 2020 – a fund to assist those who started a business prior to lockdown and could not therefore access any support. The Council has received over 150 expressions of interest for Business Development Grants £280k grant fund for freelance workers in cultural and arts sector has launched on 5th October. Transforming Towns has £100k small grant scheme 'repurposed' to allow businesses to carry out winter resilience works (e.g. awnings, bubbles, outdoor heating) to be rolled out to city centre initially in October.
<p>Enable and support businesses to prepare for future trade arrangements resulting from Brexit negotiations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's Brexit Task & Finish Group has recommenced since the easing of lockdown and are now looking at the legislative changes / frameworks that may be established from trade arrangements. The Council's Regeneration team will be looking at ways in which we can provide support to businesses once there is certainty over future arrangements. The Council's Regulatory Services are awaiting further guidance in relation customs checks and supporting as necessary requirements for businesses that import / export goods and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council's Brexit Task and Finish Group convened on 21st September. The Council is reviewing the outcomes of ongoing Brexit Trade negotiations and as necessary assessing the impact(s) on the Council services, communities and economy. Latest update on the Council's preparation is provided in the Brexit Cabinet Report for October.
<p>Protect and improve the environment, including air quality and decarbonisation of the city for its residents, businesses and visitors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gwent Sustainable Travel Charter will be presented at Cabinet in September outlining the proposals for moving towards greener fuels, adopting new approaches to travel and commuting; and using alternative transport to travel in / out and across the city. The Council's Fleet Services will be purchasing new electric vehicles and will be purchasing a new electric refuse vehicle. New ways of working will also be supporting how officers can work from home, and delivering remote meetings that will reduce the impact of emissions for commuting and travelling to meetings. Installation of solar panels at the velodrome and other council sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gwent Sustainable Travel Charter has been developed to support and encourage staff to travel in a more sustainable way. The travel charter was presented to cabinet in September as part of the Sustainable Travel Cabinet Report. A number of public services board member organisations will be signing up to the charter across Gwent. A launch will take place as part of Wales Climate Week in November and the commitments in the charter will be implemented over the next three years. NCC was the first Welsh local authority to place an order to supply a new all electric Refuse Collection Vehicle which is planned to be operational by April 2021. This is in addition to the 5 x all electric cars and 12 x all electric vans which have been introduced into the fleet over the past 12 months as older vehicles have been replaced. Electric vehicle charging points have been installed at Telford Depot and the Waste Disposal Site in support of these vehicles to compliment other charging points at various locations in the city, at a time when access to facilities and assets are under less demand/occupation; therefore, logistics and displacement are less of a constraint. Community Solar installation across multiple sites will be complete by October 2020. Further sites will be identified to increase the council's local renewable energy supply.

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Strategic Recovery Aim 2 – Supporting the Environment and the Economy		
Understand and respond to the impact of Covid19 on the city’s economic and environmental goals to enable Newport to thrive again.		
Supports Wellbeing Objective 2 – To promote economic growth and regeneration whilst protecting the environment.		
Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A widespread building energy efficiency programme is being developed to tackle carbon emissions, in the short-term to realise savings associated with using Council building is a less intensive form of occupation. • Public electric vehicle charge points will be operational in council car parks this autumn.
Continuing support and safe delivery of the Council’s City services including waste, cleansing and highways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City services continue to operate normally and within the requirements of Covid-19 guidance for social distancing and cleaning. • Waste services continue to operate the appointments system at the Household Waste Recycling Site and have recently reopened the Tip shop for reusable items. • The Council purchased a camera car to support Civil Parking Enforcement Officers to prevent and deter unlawful parking across the city. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further update.

Strategic Recovery Aim 3 – Supporting the Health & Wellbeing of Citizens		
Promote and protect the health and wellbeing of people, safeguarding the most vulnerable, and building strong, resilient communities		
Supports Wellbeing Objective 3 – To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient		
Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
Support people to remain living independently in their homes and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brynglas Day centre remains closed but a new temporary outreach service has been developed that will support people in their own homes and community. The centre has been cleaned and prepped in readiness for opening. • The virtual First Contact hub continues to operate and is managing all Social Service contacts, offering information, advice and assistance and escalating appropriate cases for further assessment. • NOW assessments continue and preparation for the introduction of LPS (Liberty Protection Safeguards) continues for the new implementation date of 01.04.2022 • The Hospital Team and Reablement are operating to deliver Home First and maintain hospital discharge processes, PPE is used and social distancing maintained where possible. • Domiciliary care services have been operational throughout and are now at full capacity. New packages are being brokered without delay and in June and July of 2020 the Brokers successfully commissioned 1000 new hours of service 	No further updates since September 2020.
Fully restore Children and Adult Services, supporting partners that have been impacted by Covid 19 and ensuring service users and staff are supported and protected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing levels are good with little agency usage • Circa 5 vacancies in each of the Councils 3 homes, with continued interest for new admissions; Spring Gardens and Blaen y Pant are planning to take up to 5 new admissions from a home in Torfaen that is closing 	No further updates since September 2020

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Strategic Recovery Aim 3 – Supporting the Health & Wellbeing of Citizens

Promote and protect the health and wellbeing of people, safeguarding the most vulnerable, and building strong, resilient communities

Supports Wellbeing Objective 3 – To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Tudalen 336</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system for residents families has been set to facilitate socially distanced visits • Homes have been utilising technology such as iPads in order to communicate with families and other professions such as GP surgeries • Adults training team have been providing a blended approach to training through online and some face to face courses (where essential) • Regular contact with operational teams has continued to ensure that staffing fulfil their regulatory training requirements • Training rooms in Brynglas have been prepped and are ready to deliver training in line with Covid 19 requirements • Commissioning have been working with residential and domiciliary care providers throughout. The team have administered the WG Hardship funding, co-ordinated requests for PPE and testing, distributed guidance and worked closely with Environmental Health, ABUHB and Public Health Wales who have monitored homes and supported them in the implementation and ongoing maintenance of risk management systems. • Commissioning are also currently administering the £500 payment to care workers in adult and children provider services • The Commissioning team are working with regional colleagues to share intelligence and to ensure funding is being allocated in a way that is consistent and equitable. • Community services such as MIND, Citizens Advice Bureau, and the Pobl carer respite service are now beginning to open up move into the next phase of transition. • The Appointeeship service has been operational throughout but modified to reduce the need for face-to-face contact. Some of these changes have worked well and will be retained for efficiency. 	
<p>Assess the impact and the long-term sustainability of the social care sector in Newport informing future service requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older persons residential and nursing care providers have been disproportionately affected by Coronavirus and ongoing discussions with providers are addressing issues of long term financial sustainability and the requirement to change the way the service is delivered to ensure the safety of residents and staff. • Discussions are being held with providers across all commissioned service areas about their recovery plans; this includes how they can adapt and modify their services to adhere to social distancing and infection control requirements and how this will affect capacity and deliverability. i.e. some providers have been using technology to run online groups and offer support. This has been very effective in some areas and will continue to form part of the future service offer. We are starting to have discussions with respite and day service providers about how and when they can restore provision. 	<p>No further updates since September 2020.</p>

Strategic Recovery Aim 3 – Supporting the Health & Wellbeing of Citizens		
Promote and protect the health and wellbeing of people, safeguarding the most vulnerable, and building strong, resilient communities		
Supports Wellbeing Objective 3 – To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient		
Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Workers remain in contact with people we support and are monitoring the situation in relation to carer breakdown or changes to circumstances because of the pandemic. This engagement is critical in the determination of how services re-open, to measure demand, offer confidence and support the role of informal carers at a time when those shielding are considering how to return to services. 	
Safeguard and support children and young people to remain safely with their families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Services are now conducting their work with families and young people applying necessary social distancing measures. • Children's homes / settings have remained open and the team continues manage caseload accordingly. • Development of Windmill Farm and Rosedale developments are still proceeding. 	No further updates since September 2020
Improve opportunities for Active Travel and work towards improved air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured WG funding for £600k to install temporary pop up schemes to repurpose the highway for active travel (cycling / walking) and social distancing. • Successful funding allocations of £2.7m for Active Travel schemes at Monkey Island Bridge and works on permanent routes across the city. This also includes further work taking place around St David's school and across Gaer fort site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further to last month's update, the Council is undertaking a review of its Active Travel Network Map collaborating with partners from the PSB • Work has commenced across a number of Active Travel schemes.
Regulate businesses and support consumers / residents protect and improve their health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory services continue to support businesses on their Covid-19 secure environments and continue to ensure necessary compliance arrangements are being adhered to for both workers and customers. • The Council's Environmental Health team have been collaborating with the Gwent LAs and ABUHB on the delivery of the regional Test, Trace and Protect Service. This will support any future isolated, cluster and city wide outbreaks in future. Further information can be found in the Cabinet Report from August 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Test, Trace and Protect Service has been supporting public services with the current outbreak in Newport. • Regulatory services continue to support businesses on their Covid-19 secure environments and continue to ensure necessary compliance arrangements are being adhered to for both workers and customers.
Work with key partners to safely re-open cultural and leisure facilities including the promotion of the city's parks, open spaces and coastal paths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newport Live Leisure facilities have opened from 10th August with limited capacity due to WG guidance. Reopening of facilities are being undertaken with revised opening hours, staggered access times, reduced capacities, cashless payment systems and necessary Test, Track and Protect requirements. • Work is being undertaken with Tennis Wales and Newport Live to improve tennis courts and commence accessible cycling scheme at Tredegar Park. • In development is the relocation of the MUGA to allow development of the Ringland health centre and Liswerry Pond has new club for running Liswerry ponds called Angling Watch UK. • All parks are now fully open including Fourteen Locks canal centre and café facilities. • Transporter Bridge has reopened but unfortunately the Riverfront Centre remains closed until further guidance from WG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum and Art Gallery are open on alternate days via a booking system • Newport Live sites such as the Theatre and Newport Centre remain closed to the public. • Newport Live is applying the new restrictions to its centres.

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Strategic Recovery Aim 3 – Supporting the Health & Wellbeing of Citizens

Promote and protect the health and wellbeing of people, safeguarding the most vulnerable, and building strong, resilient communities

Supports Wellbeing Objective 3 – To enable people to be healthy, independent and resilient

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
<p>Sustain a safe, healthy and productive workforce.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officers continue to work from home and only those that are required to attend the Civic Centre and other buildings to deliver specific services should be attending. New Ways of Working report will be presented to Scrutiny and Cabinet in the autumn outlining the short term and long term approach for flexible working in Newport Council. Health & Safety team, facilities and Newport Norse have been undertaking risk assessments and implementing necessary measures to maintain social distancing. Managers and staff have been asked to undertake DSE Assessments for their home working arrangements and as necessary provided equipment. Guidance has been / to be provided to managers and staff for re-entering the buildings. This will be limited across the Civic Centre. Human Resources are developing new policies and procedures to support officer's wellbeing and working arrangements. Continuous improvements to the Council's HR system (iTrent) to support remote check in, flexi time as well as improvements to the recruitment process. The Council's Democratic Services and Digital Services have been supporting the Council's Elected Members to use Teams and video conferencing for Council meetings. Scrutiny and regulatory meetings will be re-established in the autumn as per the Governance and Democratic arrangements report from July 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of buildings remain closed to the public and following Welsh Government guidance the Council's advice to staff is that they continue to work from home and to avoid any unnecessary visits to the Council buildings where possible. Recent guidance has been shared with Council staff about ongoing arrangements based upon Welsh Government guidance. The Council continues to staff working from home by co-ordinating the distribution of home working kit with further distribution continuing into October. Internally, the organisation has supported staff in different ways to continue to provide services to residents – signposting to mental health support from our occupational health department, counselling provision and regular advice and guidance in staff communications on a range of wellbeing topics. Each piece of communications that goes out has a wellbeing focus to support the resilience of staff working during this challenging period. Virtual Scrutiny and other Council governance meetings have recommenced from September 2020.

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Strategic Recovery Aim 4 – Supporting Citizens post Covid-19

Provide people with the resources and support that they need to move out of the crisis, considering in particular the impact that Covid 19 has had on our minority and marginalised communities.

Supports Wellbeing Objective 4 – To build cohesive and sustainable communities

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
<p>Work together with our partners to reduce poverty, address homelessness and support our most vulnerable people as a priority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Needs Unit continue to source emergency accommodation in response to phase 1 objectives of Welsh Government and PHW to accommodate those at risk of and rough sleeping Continued partnership working to deliver mental health, substance misuse support and develop independent life skills to support rough sleepers to move into permanent accommodation Strategic development of actions plans relating to long term affordable housing for vulnerable cohorts of individuals experiencing homelessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress has been made on the actions arising from Strategic Housing Forum (SHF), including the formation of sub- groups set up to address specific issues relating to housing in Newport including rough sleeping, Covid19 WG homelessness legislation, housing supply and community support. Additional units of emergency temporary accommodation sourced and utilised to meet on-going and sustained demand. Sub- groups of the SHF developed to ensure longevity to partnership working throughout and post- Covid Homelessness phase 2 (Covid19) revenue and capital funding confirmed with WG

Strategic Recovery Aim 4 – Supporting Citizens post Covid-19

Provide people with the resources and support that they need to move out of the crisis, considering in particular the impact that Covid 19 has had on our minority and marginalised communities.

Supports Wellbeing Objective 4 – To build cohesive and sustainable communities

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
<p>Assess and address the inequalities that Covid 19 has highlighted or contributed to within our communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People & Business Change are leading work on a Community Impact Assessment (CIA) that will consider the impact that Covid-19 has had on communities in Newport during the Lockdown period. This will be presented to Cabinet in the autumn and will have recommendations for the Council's service areas and partners to implement and consider for future strategic / operational decisions. • Council's commitment to ensure the City's BAME communities have access to services, employment and economic opportunities across the city and in the Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for phase 2 revenue funding, to deliver mental health and substance misuse services agreed and progressed with partners • In accordance with WG guidance, phase 2 strategic actions agreed to ensure cohorts at risk of homelessness are accommodated and supported • People & Business Change finalising the Community Impact Assessment (CIA) following the work completed with the Fairness Commission. • People & Business Change are also supporting the Council's commitment to ensure the City's BAME and marginalised communities have access to services, employment and economic opportunities across the city and in the Council. • Black History Wales 365 campaign supported by NCC – launching start of Black History Month. Monthly engagement and communications activities planned throughout the year • BAME specific business support is being commissioned,(seminars and workshops) to support existing and start-up businesses across the city • Positive action plan being developed to further develop the council's offer in terms of employment opportunities to under-represented/disadvantaged groups • Leader has established and chairs a BAME community forum in order to progress Black Lives Matter areas of focus.
<p>Identify, develop and seek to sustain any positive developments emerging during the crisis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout the Covid crisis and continuing into the easing of lockdown measures, the Council's communication team have been utilising social media (Twitter / Facebook) and website to promote the work of the Council, delivery and reopening of services and the community efforts across Newport. • One Newport (Public Services Board) newsletter has been highlighting the positive work of the Council and its partners in supporting the city to recover and various initiatives across communities. • Audit Wales have revised their work programme for the year to provide assurance and share best practice on the work that the Council and other public sector bodies have undertaken in during and after lockdown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further updates from September 2020.
<p>Developing opportunities for people to access suitable and affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned development programme for 2020/21 has been approved by WG of £4.8m of Social Housing Grant funding to be spent in Newport for the creation of over 200 new affordable housing units. • We have met with funders of our research into the private rented sector. We have agreed a way forward for the research that will abide by current social distancing regulations but will also pick up on issues we may need to address post-COVID. • We held a successful Strategic Housing Forum in July. The issues and challenges arising from COVID were discussed with all partners committing to work together to address the challenges presented to housing and homelessness by COVID. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planned development programme is progressing, notable achievements this month have included the demolition of part of the Tredgar Court sheltered housing scheme in order to allow for the replacement of bedsits with flats and the creation of a dementia friendly garden. • We have also been working with RSL partners to access other Welsh Government funding streams relating to affordable housing construction and redevelopment. These include the Innovative Housing Programme and the Optimised Retrofit Programme. • Work has continued on the private rented sector research. The focus of the research has been agreed with the funders and an initial steering group meeting has been held.

Strategic Recovery Aim 4 – Supporting Citizens post Covid-19

Provide people with the resources and support that they need to move out of the crisis, considering in particular the impact that Covid 19 has had on our minority and marginalised communities.

Supports Wellbeing Objective 4 – To build cohesive and sustainable communities

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress has been made on the actions arising from Strategic Housing Forum, including the formation of sub groups set up to address specific issues relating to housing in Newport including rough sleeping, housing supply and community support. • SHF sub groups developed and membership determined to address issues relating to housing supply and homelessness. • Phase 2 WG capital funding proposals developed further to provide additional units of supported housing. This will support move on from temporary accommodation and mitigate the effects of COVID on homelessness and rough sleeping.
<p>Deliver a community cohesion programme that effectively responds to community tensions and creates a shared sense of identity across the city.</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Cabinet 340</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of different groups including Disability Access Group to address concerns / issues in relation to accessing services and facilities. • Multi agency Gypsy and Traveller group to address concerns in accessing services / facilities and to address any tensions within the community • Working with partners to support EU citizens and communities that are experiencing hardship, discrimination and housing issues. Also helping EU citizens to access and apply for EU Settled Status. Working with partners to raise awareness throughout the year to encourage EUSS uptake before the deadline of 30th June 2021. • Supporting foodbanks to respond to increase need for their services and distribution of food to disadvantaged households and individuals. Supporting BAME community groups to signpost and access foodbanks. • Addressing any hate crime, community tensions and emerging issues with Gwent Police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation and dissemination of key messages in community languages ongoing, particularly in response to developments around local lockdown • Gypsy and Traveller Group now well established, engaging appropriate partners • Disability Access Group meeting every 2 weeks and has advised on city centre re-opening and potential improvements to pedestrian access • Capital radio advert promoting EUSS has been commissioned, alongside a series of short information videos in community languages. Schools are also being proactively engaged in outreach work • Activities in place for Hate Crime Awareness Week (October) including targeted work with schools • Foodbank working group established to develop a co-ordinated approach across the city • Hate crime awareness week – planned communication campaign, targeted work in schools and community training sessions are planned. Community tensions are monitored and reported on a weekly basis.
<p>Prevent and address instances of antisocial behaviour impacting upon the residents and the business community of Newport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Newport is the city’s community safety partnership and delivers on emerging local community safety issues and problem solving, working with the police, fire and rescue and other statutory partners we have been working throughout the COVID health crisis to support residents and businesses. • Extensive partnership work has taken place to ensure safe opening of businesses including support for the night time economy. • The two funding streams for Serious Violence and Serious & Organised Crime have now amalgamated in SVOC. Although there is still a significant focus on Newport there are resources invested in this threat area across the rest of Gwent. • Although COVID 19 has had an impact on the delivery of services, there is still work ongoing by St Giles Trust/ Barnardo’s and Fearless to support those who are at risk of participating in Serious Organised Crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Pill (sub group of Safer Newport) has now met on two occasions and has an action plan in place, based on the police’s most recent problem profile. Work is ongoing to ensure this reflects positive (and negative) lessons learned from previous work in Pill, and other areas of the city. • The Safer Pill Steering Group has also been established, bringing local community members together to consult on planned activities and shape priorities. • An additional sub-group of Safer Pill has been established to address issues associated with Gypsy and Traveller sites across the city. <p>Anti-social Behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October is traditionally the most challenging time in relation to Anti-social behaviour with Halloween and Bonfire night being so close together. • Each year, the ASB Group/ASB Ops Group work closely with partners to establish a plan of work to mitigate the incidents of Anti-social behaviour as

Strategic Recovery Aim 4 – Supporting Citizens post Covid-19

Provide people with the resources and support that they need to move out of the crisis, considering in particular the impact that Covid 19 has had on our minority and marginalised communities.

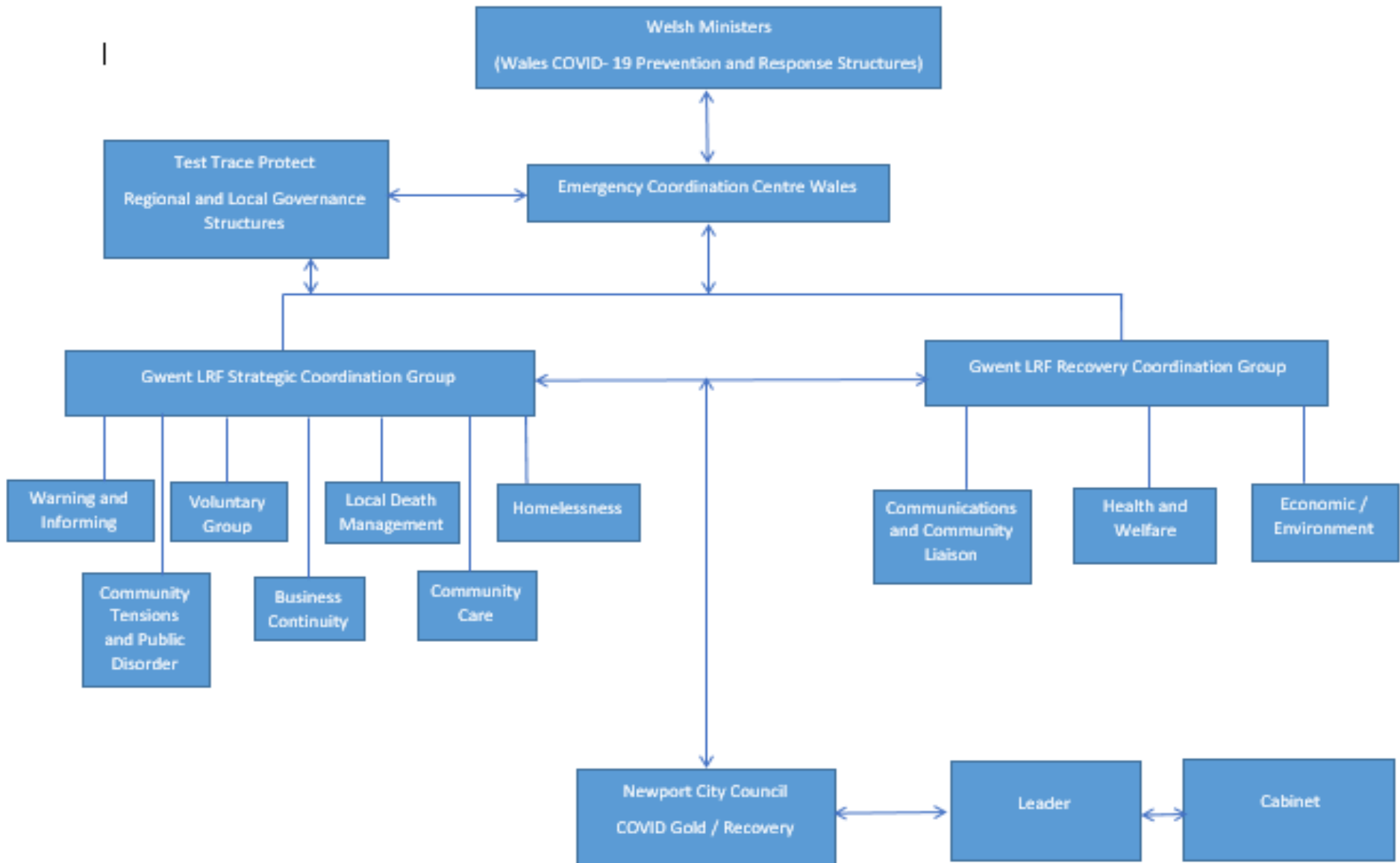
Supports Wellbeing Objective 4 – To build cohesive and sustainable communities

Strategic Aim Step	Update (September Cabinet 2020)	Update (October Cabinet 2020)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Home Office are using this and the wider SOC work in Newport as a case study and sharing it as best practice across other police forces • There have been ongoing neighbourhood issues in regards to the Pillgwenly area of the city. A task and finish group with a range of partners and the community has been set up to work collaboratively to combat the issues faced in the area. The group will have the capability to direct resources to tackle problems and support opportunities to improve the area, with problem solving plans in place. 	<p>much as possible. This would include Diversionary activities with the Community Hubs, Housing and also Newport Live. This has resulted in reduction of incidents year on year for the last few years. 2020 is likely to be different.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach work and diversionary activities may be curtailed due to Covid 19. Due to government guidelines, large organised gatherings are also restricted. The concern is for some communities to proceed regardless. The police and fire service are taking a “zero tolerance” approach to this period. • Urgent work needs to be carried out via the Corporate Communications team to ensure that the message encourages a safe Halloween and Bonfire night period. We are likely to see a rise in ASB complaints. • Pillgwenly – Safer Pill has been established with Partners, co-chaired by the police and Newport City Council. Safer Pill will report directly to Safer Newport.
<p>Re-establish Community Regeneration facilities and services where it is safe to do so for staff and its service users.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Hubs have reopened by appointment only. • Flying Start have been providing childcare for key worker’s children. • Providing advice and support for people that are at risk of redundancy or have lost their job during Covid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions surrounding Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) offering services from the Hubs are underway planned for the near future • Play services will be offered in October half term • Low level engagement for parenting / early language programmes ‘outdoors’ are planned in the near future • Welfare visits will restart in Hubs in the near future
<p>Develop opportunities for community involvement participation and engagement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving the Council’s Citizens Panel to assess the public perceptions of the Council’s response to Covid 19 (up to July 2020) and how the Council supported households and wider communities, provision of information and delivery of services. • This will be followed up by bus WI-FI surveys which will reach a wider audience and demographic. • Involved the Fairness Commission to examine the Council’s Community Impact Assessment and the Council’s Strategic Covid 19 recovery work. • In the autumn the Council will be delivering its Participatory budget programme funded through Public Health Wales (inc. Fairness Commission) that will enable communities to decide on commissioning a range of projects, initiatives and activities to support Covid 19 recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception survey was undertaken during July-Aug. Results are being analysed. Initial findings are positive in terms of the support provided to households, the wider community and how well the Council maintained essential services. Final results will be available in October. • A bus wi-fi survey will be scheduled for November to increase the demographic and number of responses. • The Fairness Commission has collaborated with NCC to run eight engagement sessions in August with the most affected groups identified in the Community Impact Assessment. A report of the findings is currently being drafted and will inform the CIA the Strategic Recovery work and the participatory budgeting programme. • The participatory budgeting programme will commence in October and will be jointly run with the Fairness Commission as ‘trusted intermediaries’ and to ensure strong community representation and participation. The actual PB event is planned for January given the challenges in running inclusive engagement activities in the current climate.

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Appendix 2 – Covid 19 Prevention and Response Structure

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Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14th October 2020

Subject Newport City Council Brexit / Trade Negotiations Preparations Update

Purpose To present an update to Cabinet on the Brexit Trade Negotiations preparations that Newport City Council has taken since the last Cabinet Report in February 2020.

Author Chief Executive
Head of People and Business Change

Ward All

Summary Following the signing of the Withdrawal Agreement by the UK Parliament on 31st January 2020 the UK Government has been in negotiations with the EU on establishing a trade agreement by the deadline 31st December 2020. Whilst the focus of the UK and Wales has been on its Covid-19 response, the trade negotiations have been ongoing and in the last two months the risk of the UK and the EU not coming to an agreement has grown considerably and there is now an increased risk of the UK falling back onto World Trade Organisation arrangements.

Since February 2020, the Newport Council's focus has been on supporting communities and the economy with its Covid-19 response. In July, the Council's Brexit Task & Finish group recommenced and there is now renewed focus on understanding the risks and issues to the Council, the local economy and communities taking necessary actions to mitigate these.

Proposal Cabinet is asked to consider the contents of the report and note the Council's Brexit preparations.

Action by Corporate Management Team

Timetable Immediate

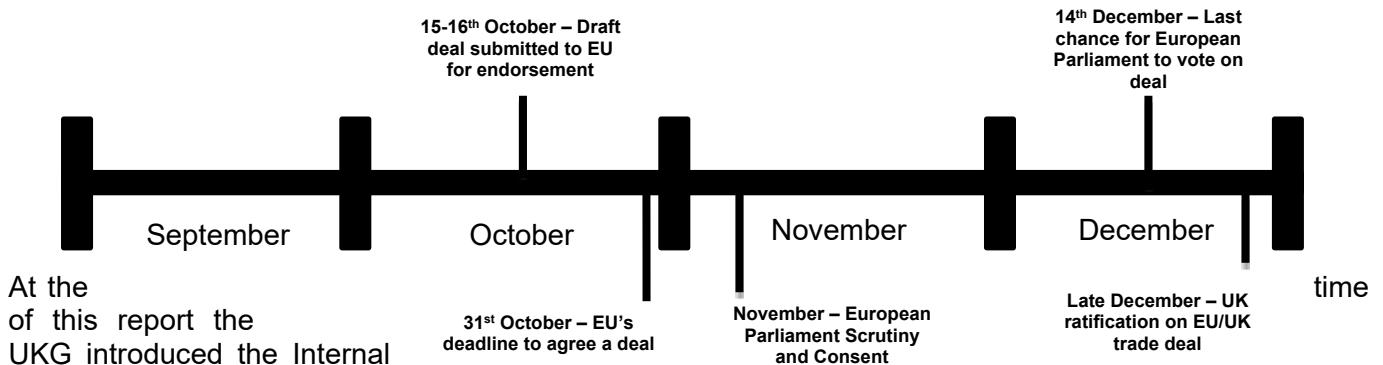
This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Heads of Service and officer Brexit 'Task and Finish' officer group

Signed

Background

Following the UK public vote to leave the EU in 2016, the UK Government (UKG) and EU spent over 3 years negotiating and agreeing a withdrawal agreement that was formally ratified on 31st January 2020. From this point the UKG and EU formally entered into a transition period to negotiate a trade deal and a future trade relationship by 31st December 2020. At the point of this Cabinet Report and Cabinet meeting in October 2020, there is less than two months for an agreement to be made. The timeline for the ongoing negotiations are:



- Actions by UKG in disregarding and dismissing the views and concerns of the devolved administrations could be seen as discrimination against the devolved nations.
- The Bill proposes that the Office for the Internal Market would sit within the Competition & Markets Authority (and so would be a Whitehall body, as opposed to being a four nation's organisation). Given the need to engage the devolved administrations, the idea of a body accountable solely to UK Parliament would be of questionable value.
- The Bill would introduce a new legal power for the UKG to replace EU funds (i.e. the UK Shared Prosperity Fund), including those for international cooperation. Work that has been undertaken to date by WG, LAs and partners in relation to future regional investment for Wales could prove abortive.
- No provision is made about engaging with Local Government and maybe this reflects that mutual recognition and non-discrimination will not apply to the provision of public goods and services.
- The Bill reserves the area of subsidy control (i.e. state aid) to UKG. This could impact on the proposed regional funding authorities in Wales and there could be a higher risk that regional funding authorities could engage in subsidy races driven by underlying variations in economic factors and policy positions. However, discussion and dialogue with Devolved Administrations could inform the process rather than subsidy control being a unilateral decision by UKG.

Uncertainty around the decision making powers between the UKG and the devolved nations was highlighted in media reports (September 2020) with the M4 Relief Road. It was reported that under the Internal Market Bill, the UKG could potentially override the WG decision and proceed to build the road.

Since February 2020, Newport Council's main focus has been on the Covid-19 crisis that has impacted the City's communities and economy. As restrictions have been easing, the Council has been supporting communities and businesses to recover and ensuring necessary guidelines are being adhered to. In the last month the number of Covid-19 positive cases has been increasing significantly and Newport alongside five other Councils have entered into local lockdowns. With these measures and the potential

risks of trade negotiations failing with the EU, the outcome(s) and impacts could exacerbate an already precarious situation for the City's economy and communities. Newport is also a base for many multi-national organisations such as ICE and Airbus, a busy small port that handles £1 billion of UK trade in agricultural products, forest products, metals and others; and many small to medium sized businesses that import / export to the EU. There are potential short to medium term risks should businesses have to fall back onto World Trade Organisation tariffs which could risk major investments in the area. There are also potential opportunities in the longer term for new investments to be established and to support more 'home-grown' businesses in the city.

In July 2020, the Council's Brexit Task & Finish group recommenced and is being led by the Head of People & Business Change and senior officers across the eight service areas and critical service providers such as Shared Resource Service and Newport Live. To date the Council's preparations have been focused on 3 areas:

1. **Your Organisation** (Priorities / People / Finance & Funding);
2. **Supplies and Services** (Services, suppliers and supply chain / Core Operations / Legal, Data & Regulatory)
3. **Your Place** (Local Community)

The focus of these areas are now taking into consideration the impacts of Covid-19 measures and any new / emerging issues that could be further impacted by the UKG failing to agree a trade deal with the EU. To date the Council has been focusing on the following areas:

Economy / Business Sector – The Council's Economic Development are exploring the delivery of virtual Brexit awareness event across the business sector in Newport (possibly surrounding region) to provide advice, guidance and information about preparing for trade 2021 and beyond. Throughout Covid, the team has been sending out regular newsletters to the business community on accessing funding and to signpost them to necessary government websites on Covid-19 / Brexit preparations. The team is also considering other avenues to raise awareness and support the local economy through joint Covid/Brexit work.

Procurement / Suppliers – The Procurement team and Service areas have been asked to review their supplier lists and to risk assess / contact any suppliers to identify any potential risks and/or issues that could be emerging. Many suppliers that the Council uses are UK based although the wider supply chain that many of these organisations use could be impacted. The Council's Procurement team and Finance are already aware of potential price increases and supply chain issues should the UK fall back onto World Trade Organisation Tariffs. As soon as the position is known the Council will be able to consider the potential impact (if any) on the Council's supply chain.

The Council's Procurement team, Regeneration team and Public Services Board are exploring how the Council can support progressive procurement and use local supply chains to purchase goods and services.

Regulatory Services - The Council's Regulatory service is awaiting updates from Central and Welsh Governments on what the future arrangements will be and what the requirements will be for Regulatory services. Regulatory Services have received funding from Welsh Government to support the training of staff to manage the new requirements and will be conducting training as soon as the arrangements are known.

Social Services / Care Homes / Food and Medical Supplies – Prior to Covid-19 the stability of small to medium sized care providers and homes was vulnerable. Since the crisis these vulnerabilities have been further compounded, raising concerns around the long term stability of the social care sector. As part of ongoing recovery, work is being undertaken by the Council's Adult Services, to understand the future capacity and capability of providers and other third sector organisations to deliver services. There are no immediate risks raised in relation to the availability of food and medical supplies at homes, providers and school based settings. Additionally, there are no immediate issues in relation to the workforce in the Newport area.

European Settled Status Scheme (EUSS) – Home Office data from August 2018 to June 2020 reports 6,630 applications being made, with 3,760 Settled Outcomes and 2,150 Pre-settled Outcomes. With an estimated population of 8,000 EU residents this equates to 82.9% of the population. The Council leads an EU Citizens group alongside partners in Citizens Advice Bureau, Pobl, Newfields Law and others. Concerns remain about ensuring we engage more effectively with our most vulnerable EU citizens and

others who might have postponed applying due to Covid-19. Consequently the Council is working with its partners launching a radio campaign, ongoing social media presence and engaging with communities to encourage up take.

Food Poverty / WLGA Food Poverty Grant – In 2019/20 the Council received £80,315 in grant funding to support local food banks, charities and groups that deliver food poverty related activities. Due to Covid-19 and the increase in the number of residents accessing food banks and charities and the loss of income / donations, this funding was used to support these organisations. The remainder of the funding is being has been retained at present in case of a further emergency response.

The full list of areas being monitored by the Task & Finish group are included in Appendix 1 of this report. The areas covered above and in Appendix 1 are being undertaken within existing resources.

Financial Summary

As part of the Council’s financial monitoring, the Council’s Finance team are monitoring any impacts on budgets due to Covid-19 and Brexit. The Council’s Finance team are aware of the situation relating to the potential VAT and tariff implications on goods and services should the UK fall back to WTO conditions.

Risks

Brexit is recorded on the Council’s Corporate Risk Register which is presented to Cabinet and Audit Committee every quarter. In Quarter 1 of 2020/21 the Brexit risk score remained at 12. However, in Quarter 2 due to the increasing risk of UKG failing to negotiate a trade agreement it is likely that this will be increasing.

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (1-5)	Probability of risk occurring (1-5)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
Brexit	4	3	See Report.	Corporate Management Team and Brexit Task & Finish Group

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

Corporate Plan
Risk Management Strategy

Options Available and considered

1. To consider and note the contents of the report and for Cabinet / Cabinet Members to receive updates from officers as part of their portfolio.
2. To request further information or reject the contents of the report

Preferred Option and Why

1. To consider and note the contents of the report and for Cabinet / Cabinet Members to receive updates from officers as part of their portfolio.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

The financial impact of Brexit is uncertain, however, there are indications that there could be an impact on prices and supply of goods that may further impact on both capital and revenue budgets. Budget / Service managers, with finance team colleagues, will continue to monitor these on a regular basis and any issues arising will be highlighted through the regular monitoring and budget setting processes.

Any negative financial impact arising from Brexit, whether it be through price increases or funding reductions could present a significant challenge to the Council. There are no specific reserves or contingencies that deal exclusively with Brexit but the Council's budget includes a 'general budget contingency' of £1.5m to deal with short term / in-year budget pressures.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no specific legal issues arising from the Report, which provides an update for Cabinet regarding the Council's Brexit preparations. The risks associated with a "no deal" Brexit have abated, following the Parliamentary General Election and the initial approval of the Withdrawal Bill by Parliament. Subject to the withdrawal being ratified on 31st January, then there will be a further period of trade negotiations up to the end of December 2020. Any legal implications for existing contracts for supplies, services and care provision, data security matters and any regulatory enforcement issues, particularly in relation to port health, will be addressed once the consequences of any trade agreement become clearer.

Comments of Head of People and Business Change

The outcomes from the Brexit Trade Negotiations could have an impacts on the City of Newport and the Council's services. With Covid-19 still prevalent there is a risk that the economy and communities could be impacted by the UK falling back to World Trade Organisation tariffs. It is encouraging to see a large uptake in the number of residents applying for EUSS and the Council is making every effort alongside its partners to encourage those that have yet to apply, to do so by the deadline. The Council's Brexit Task and Finish group will continue to monitor and report on the progress being made by the Council and to raise any further risks and issues as they arise.

Comments of Cabinet Member

The Leader of the Council is briefed on all aspects of risk management within the Council and related Brexit issues and work.

Local issues

Members to be aware the impacts that Brexit can have on our Local Communities and business.

Scrutiny Committees

The Council's Audit Committee receives regular risk register updates on the Council's Risk Register which includes the Brexit Risk.

Equalities Impact Assessment

Not applicable.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

Not applicable.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

There are potential long term impacts of Brexit Trade Negotiations which could affect the future demand on our services to provide the necessary support, advice and guidance. There may also be opportunities that could arise and the Council will need to make preparations to accordingly. In preparation we have been working collaboratively across the Council and with our partners to make sure that our services to prevent any scenario where services are disrupted and to provide resilience across the City and to our local partners. We have also been involving our stakeholders and where necessary providing the necessary advice and guidance to those that need our support. Going forward we will continue to monitor and report where necessary any impacts which Brexit could have on the delivery of our services.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

Not applicable.

Consultation

Corporate Management Team
Brexit Task & Finish Group

Background Papers

Corporate Risk Register Quarter 1 Update to Cabinet 14th October 2020
Welsh Government website '[Preparing Wales to leave the EU](#)'
Welsh Local Government Association '[Brexit Website](#)'
Newport City Council's '[Brexit Webpage](#)'

Dated: October 2020

Appendix 1 – Summary actions taken through the Task & Finish Group

Theme	Progress of Activity completed by Newport Council to 30 th September 2020
Your Organisation (Communications)	Staff news communications from senior leadership provided an update on the current Covid-19 position and also to remind staff that Brexit trade negotiations need to be considered moving forward for the remainder of the year. Further communications are planned for the Council in 2019/20.
Your Organisation (Finance and Funding)	<p>Due to Covid-19 the Council's Finance team have been focusing on the 2020/21 financial position for the Council and are considering the potential implications should the UK revert back to World Trade Organisation (WTO) tariffs. There are VAT and tariff implications to be considered and will have to be factored into the financial profile as they become known.</p> <p>Further clarification will also need to be sought in relation to EU funded schemes and the proposals of an Internal Market Bill and the Welsh Government's position as to the long term position.</p>
Supplies and Services	<p>The Procurement team and Service areas have been asked to review their supplier lists and to risk assess / contact any suppliers to identify any potential risks and/or issues that could be emerging. Many suppliers that the Council uses are UK based although the wider supply chain that many of these organisations use could be impacted. The Council's Procurement team and Finance are already aware of potential price increases and supply chain issues should the UK fall back onto World Trade Organisation Tariffs. As soon as the position is known the Council will be able to consider the potential impact (if any) on the Council's supply chain.</p> <p>The Council's Procurement team, Regeneration team and Public Services Board are exploring the Council can support progressive procurement and use local supply chains to purchase goods and services.</p>
Supplies and Services (Social Services)	<p>Stability of social care providers and homes – Prior to the impact of Covid-19 small to medium sized social care providers and homes were already at risk and vulnerable to significant changes to the cost of running the service. As part of the Council's overall response to Covid-19 and general delivery of services, Social Services Commissioning team are already in contact with providers to ensure that they have the necessary contingencies to be able to operate sustainably. The Council is also represented on the Welsh Government's Brexit Group. Additionally, there are no immediate issues in relation to the workforce in the Newport area.</p> <p>Food and medical supplies – there are no immediate risks in relation to the supply of food and medicines</p>
Supplies and Services (ICT) Security / Data Protection arrangements	<p>The Council's ICT provider Shared Resource Service (SRS) have been undertaking a review of the Council's ICT systems and critical applications used. The SRS have indicated that it is unlikely that there will be any initial issues with availability of equipment but this will be monitored closely in 2020.</p> <p>All the council's cloud data storage is stored in the UK which removes the concern over international data transfers following the transition period. Cyber Security threats remain the same and the Council has the necessary Firewalls, security and disaster recovery in place. To mitigate the threat of ransomware, a solution has been procured to provide added protection for such threats. Legislation and regulation will continue to be monitored in 2020 as the UK negotiates future trade relationships.</p>
Supplies and Services (Regulatory Services)	The Council's Regulatory service is awaiting updates from Central and Welsh Governments on what the future arrangements will be and what the requirements will be for Regulatory services. Regulatory Services have

Theme	Progress of Activity completed by Newport Council to 30 th September 2020
	received funding from Welsh Government to support the training of staff to manage the new requirements and will be conducting training as soon as the arrangements are known.
Local Community (Newport Business Community)	The Council's Economic Development are exploring the delivery of virtual Brexit awareness event across the business sector in Newport (possibly surrounding region) to provide advice, guidance and information about preparing for 2021 and beyond. The team is also considering other avenues to raise awareness and support the local economy through joint Covid/Brexit work.
Local Community (Civil Contingencies)	As a member of the Gwent Local Resilience Forum (LRF) we have established mechanisms to monitor and report on any civil contingencies impacts. The Gwent LRF are considering all of the significant risks such as Covid-19, Brexit and winter weather disruptions that could emerge during this period.
Local Community (Community Cohesion)	<p>During Covid-19 the Council's Community Cohesion Officer have been in contact virtually with EU Communities on supporting residents with Covid-19 issues, hate crime and Brexit related issues. The Council's EU website provides residents with necessary links and signposting to services.</p> <p>There has been an amplification of community tensions blaming some communities for the spread of Covid and continues to be monitored closely.</p>
Local Community (EU Settled Status)	<p>Home Office data (August 2018 to June 2020) shows Newport had 6,630 applications being made with 3,760 Settled Outcomes and 2,150 Pre-settled Outcomes. With an estimated population of 8,000 EU residents this equates to 82.9% of the population. The Council leads EU Citizens group alongside its partners in Citizens Advice Bureau, Pobl, Newfields Law and others. Concerns remain about ensuring we engage more with hard to reach groups and others who might have postponed applying due to Covid-19.</p> <p>Monmouthshire and Newport's funding has been combined to a total of £22k. Plans to spend on face to face engagement have not been possible due to COVID-19. Projects in development include a Gwent-wide radio campaign (Capital Radio) and development of several information/promotion videos in community languages. Discussions ongoing in both LAs regarding how finding can be utilised appropriately.</p>
Local Community – (Food Poverty)	In 2019/20 the Council received £80,315 in grant funding to support local food banks, charities and groups that deliver food poverty related activities. Due to Covid-19 and the increase in the number of residents accessing food banks and charities and the loss of income / donations, this funding was used to support these organisations. The remainder of the funding is being considered for any additional demand on food banks in light of any further Covid-19 outbreaks.
Local Community (Homelessness)	In 2019/20, Newport Council has claimed £27k out of the £45k offered by the WLGA to tackle homelessness amongst migrant communities in Wales. The remainder of the funding has been allocated back to Welsh Government to support the homeless that were impacted by Covid-19. With the £27k, work is being undertaken to support those that have no recourse to public funds.

Report

Cabinet

Part 1

Date: 14 October 2020

Subject Cabinet Work Programme

Purpose To report and agree the details of the Cabinet's Work Programme.

Author Cabinet Office Manager

Ward All Wards

Summary The purpose of a work programme is to enable Cabinet to organise and prioritise the reports and decisions that are brought to each meeting. Effective forward planning by Cabinet also impacts positively upon the Council's other Committees, in particular Scrutiny, because work needs to be coordinated on certain reports to ensure proper consultation takes place before a decision is taken.

The current work programme runs to May 2021, but it is a working document. It is important that the work programme is owned and prioritised by Cabinet Members directly, so each month the Cabinet Office Manager brings a report updating Cabinet on any changes, so that the revised programme can be formally approved.

The updated work programme is attached at Appendix 1.

Proposal To agree the updated work programme.

Action by Cabinet Office Manager

Timetable Immediate

This report was prepared after consultation with:

- Chief Officers
- Monitoring Officer
- Head of Finance
- Head of People and Business Change

Background

The purpose of a work programme is to enable Cabinet to organise and prioritise the reports and decisions that are brought to each meeting. Effective forward planning by Cabinet also impacts positively upon the Council's other Committees, in particular Scrutiny, because work needs to be coordinated on certain reports to ensure proper consultation takes place before a decision is taken.

The Wales Audit Office's Corporate Assessment of Newport City Council, published in September 2013, highlighted the need to "strengthen committee work programming arrangements to ensure they are timely, meaningful, informative, transparent, balanced, monitored, and joined up". Since that report was published, these monthly reports have been introduced to provide Cabinet with regular updates on its work programme, and the opportunity to comment upon and shape its priorities as an executive group. The Democratic Services team have also been working to improve the links between this and other work programmes under its management (e.g. Council, Scrutiny, Audit) to ensure the various programmes are properly coordinated.

The current work programme runs to May 2021, but it is a working document. It is important that the work programme is owned and prioritised by Cabinet Members directly, so each month the Cabinet Office Manager brings a report updating Cabinet on any changes, so that the revised programme can be formally approved.

The updated work programme is attached at Appendix 1.

Financial Summary

There is no direct cost to adopting a programme of work.

Risks

Risk	Impact of Risk if it occurs* (H/M/L)	Probability of risk occurring (H/M/L)	What is the Council doing or what has it done to avoid the risk or reduce its effect	Who is responsible for dealing with the risk?
No action taken	M	L	Work programming arrangements are in place to ensure they are timely, meaningful, informative, and transparent, balanced, monitored, and joined up.	Head of Democratic Services
The process is not embraced by report authors and members	M	M	If there is proliferation of unplanned or late items, the opportunity to ensure work programming is timely, meaningful, informative, and transparent, balanced, monitored, and joined up will diminish	Head of Democratic Services

Links to Council Policies and Priorities

These proposals will help the Council provide the best possible service to members and will provide information to the public and elected members.

Options Available and considered

- To adopt the process and adopt or amend the work programme
- To consider any alternative proposals raised by Cabinet members
- To take no action

Preferred Option and Why

To adopt the proposals which should help to ensure work programming arrangements are timely, meaningful, informative, and transparent, balanced, monitored, and joined up.

Comments of Chief Financial Officer

There are no financial implications in adopting a programme of work.

Comments of Monitoring Officer

There are no legal implications in adopting a programme of work.

Staffing Implications: Comments of Head of People and Business Change

There are no specific staffing implications in adopting a programme of work.

Comments of Cabinet Member

The Chair has approved the report for consideration by cabinet.

Local issues

There are no local issues as this report relates to the Council's processes

Scrutiny Committees

Monthly update reports allow the Scrutiny and Cabinet work programmes to be better coordinated. The Scrutiny team and Members are currently developing new ways of working through the new Committees, and continually reviewing the work programmes to focus more on risk, and ensure all scrutiny activity has a defined purpose and constructive outcome.

Equalities Impact Assessment and the Equalities Act 2010

This does not apply to this procedural report.

Children and Families (Wales) Measure

This procedural report does not impact on Children and Young People although certain reports contained in the programme may do and will need appropriate consultation and comment when they are presented to cabinet.

Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

This is a procedural report but reports contained within the programme will need to show how consideration has been given to the five things public bodies need to think about to show they have applied the sustainable development principle put into place by the Act.

Crime and Disorder Act 1998

This does not apply to this procedural report

Consultation

As set out above

Background Papers

[Newport City Council Corporate Assessment](#), Wales Audit Office (September 2013)

[Newport City Council – Corporate Assessment Follow Up 2015](#), Wales Audit Office (May 2015)

Dated: 1 October 2020

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn

NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL: CABINET/COUNCIL WORK PROGRAMME JUNE 2020 – MAY 2021

MEETING	AGENDA ITEMS	LEAD OFFICER
CABINET 03-JUN-20	Treasury Management Year End Report (moved to July Cabinet)	HoF
	Corporate Risk Register Update (Q4) (moved to September Cabinet)	HP&BC
	Risk Management Strategy (Leader signed off as a CM report during COVID 19)	HP&BC
	Forecast Numbers of LAC (moved to September Cabinet)	SD People
	Work Programme	COM
COUNCIL 21-JUL-20	NNDR Relief Scheme (moved to September Council) Treasury Management Year End Report (moved to September Council)	
CABINET 29-JUL-20	29 July Cabinet rearranged to take place on 22 July 2020	
22 JUL 20	2019/20 Revenue Budget Outturn	HoF
	Capital Outturn and Additions	HoF
	Treasury Management Outturn	HoF
	Revenue Monitor 2020/21	HoF
	Schools' Recovery	CEO
	Western Gateway	Acting HRIH
	Remote Meetings	HL&R
	Strategic Equalities Plan 2020/2024	HP&BC
	Welsh Language Annual Report (moved to September Cabinet)	HP&BC
	Performance Update – Early Year End PI Analysis (moved to September Cabinet)	HP&BC
	Work Programme	COM
COUNCIL 28-JUL-20	AGM	
SPECIAL CABINET 19-AUG-20	Business case for the Test, Trace Protect Service	HL&R
	Work Programme	COM
CABINET 16-SEP-20	Capital Programme Monitoring July 2020	HoF
	Revenue Budget Monitor July 2020	HoF
	Welsh Language Annual Report	HP&BC
	Risk Report Q4 (2019/20)	HP&BC
	End of Year Performance Review 2019/20	HP&BC
	Transport Update	HCS
	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	PSB Summary Document (for information/awareness)	HP&BC

	Work Programme	COM
COUNCIL 29-SEP-20	NNDR Relief Scheme (moved from April Council) Treasury Management Year End Report (moved from April Council) Strategic Equalities Plan 2020-24 (moved from April Council)	HL&R HoF HoF HP&BC
CABINET 14-OCT-20	Corporate Plan Annual Report	HP&BC
	Risk Report Q1 (2020/21)	HP&BC
	Pay and Reward Policy (moved from April Cabinet)	HP&BC
	SRS Data Centre	HP&BC
	Forecast Numbers of LAC (moved from June Cabinet)	HC&YPS
	LDP Annual Monitoring Report and LDP Review	HRIH
	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	Brexit Update Report	HP&BC
	Work Programme	COM
CABINET 11-NOV-20	Revenue Budget Monitor	HoF
	Capital Budget Monitor	HoF
	WAO Annual Improvement Report 2019/20 (not confirmed for this cycle – awaiting date for WAO sign off)	HP&BC
	WAO Certificate of Compliance 1	HP&BC
	Strategic Equalities Plan Annual Report	HP&BC
	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	New Normal	HP&BC
	Well-Being of Future Generations: Commissioner's Report and progress	HP&BC
	Annual Report on Compliments, Comments and Complaints Management 2020	Customer Services Mgr
	Public Services Ombudsman for Wales 2019/20 Annual Letter	Customer Services Mgr
	Local Toilets' Strategy (moved from April Cabinet)	HL&R
	Work Programme	COM
	PSB Summary Document (for information/awareness)	HP&BC
COUNCIL 24-NOV-20	Scrutiny Annual Report Democratic Services Annual Report Standards Committee Annual Report Revised Statement of Licensing Policy Strategic Equalities Plan Annual Report Pay and Reward Policy (moved from April Council)	
CABINET 16-DEC-20	Revenue Budget and MTFP: Draft Proposals	HoF
	Treasury Management 6 monthly Report	HoF
	Corporate Risk Register Update (Quarter 2)	HP&BC
	WAO Certificate of Compliance 2	HP&BC
	Annual Corporate Safeguarding Report (moved from April Cabinet - t.b.c.)	HC&YPS

	Director of Social Services Annual Report	SD - People
	WESP – 2021/2025	SD - People
	LDP Review Report & Draft Delivery Agreement (and seeking approval for public consultation)	HRIH
	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	Work Programme	COM
CABINET 13-JAN-21	Revenue Budget Monitor	HoF
	Capital Budget Monitor	HoF
	Mid-Year Performance Analysis 2020/21	HP&BC
	Verified Key Stage 4 and 5 Pupil Outcomes (Or February Cabinet??)	
	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	PSB Summary Document (for information/awareness)	HP&BC
	Work Programme	COM
COUNCIL 26-JAN-21	Mayoral Nomination 2021/22 Council Schedule of Meetings Treasury Management 6 monthly report Council Tax Reduction Scheme Director of Social Services Annual Report	
CABINET 10-FEB-21	Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy	HoF
	Revenue Budget and MTFP: Final Proposals	HoF
	Key Stage 4 Outcomes (Or January Cabinet??)	CEdO
	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	Work Programme	COM
COUNCIL 23-FEB-21	Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan Capital Strategy and Treasury Management Strategy National Non-Domestic Rates: Discretionary Relief: High Street Relief Scheme 2021-22	
CABINET 10-MAR-21	Pay and Reward Statement 2021/22	HP&BC
	2020- 2024 Strategic Equalities Plan Approval	HP&BC
	EAS Business Plan 2020/21	CEdO
	National Categorisation of Schools	CEdO
	Band B: Capital Investment of Schools	CEdO
	LDP Review , Delivery Agreement and Review Report	HRIH
	Corporate Risk Register Update (Quarter 3)	HP&BC
	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	Work Programme	COM
CABINET 07-APR-21	Risk Management Strategy (or May Cabinet??)	HP&BC
	Annual Corporate Safeguarding Report	HC&YPS

	Provide feedback on Review Report & Delivery Agreement and seek permission to formally send to WG (formal commencement of an LDP Review) – t.b.c.	HRIH
	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	Work Programme	COM
	PSB Summary Document (for information/awareness)	HP&BC
COUNCIL 27-APR-21	IRP Annual Report NNDR Rate Relief Pay and Reward Statement 21/22 LDP Review, Delivery Agreement and Review Report	
CABINET 05-MAY-21	COVID-19 Recovery - Update	CX
	Work Programme	COM
COUNCIL 11-MAY-21	AGM	