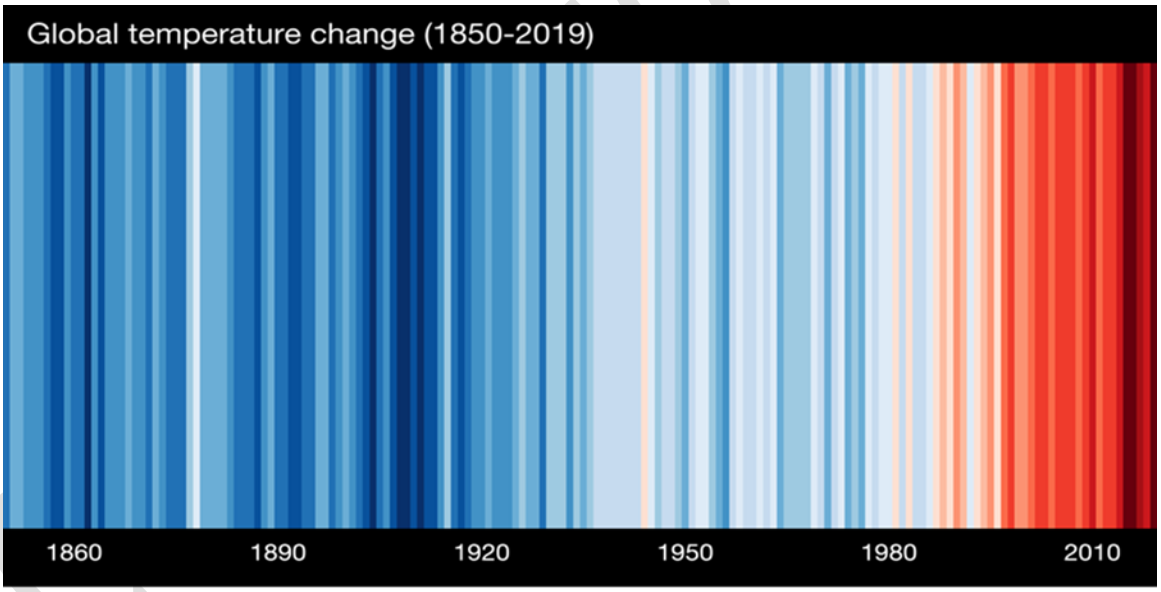
Newport City Council Consultation Draft Climate Change Plan 2022-27



Warming Stripes. Source: WMO, 2020

CLOSING DATE FOR CONSULTATION RESPONSES: 31 December 2021

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

NEWPORT CITY COUNCIL
CYNGOR DINAS CASNEWYDD

Contents

1. SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

1.1 Key Delivery Themes

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

THEME 1: ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP & CULTURE

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

THEME 2: OUR BUILDINGS

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

THEME 3: OUR LAND

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

THEME 4: TRANSPORT & MOBILITY

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

THEME 5: THE GOOD & SERVICES WE PROCURE

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

THEME 6: OUR WIDER ROLE

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

2. TERMS YOU WILL FIND IN OUR PLAN

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

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

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

Carbon Neutral is a state of net zero carbon emissions.

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

Climate Change Mitigation means avoiding and reducing carbon emissions.

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

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

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

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

Ecology is the relationship between living things and their environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Procurement is the act of purchasing goods or services.

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

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

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

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

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

Sustainable Management of Natural Resources is the use of natural resources in a way and at a rate that maintains and enhances the resilience of ecosystems and the benefits they provide.

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

Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (tCO_2e) is a measure used to compare the emissions from various GHGs based upon their global warming potential. For example, the global warming potential for methane over 100 years is 21. This means that one million metric tons of methane emissions is equivalent to 21 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.

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

Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) are vehicles that emit less than 75g of CO_2 per km from the exhaust.

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

3. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

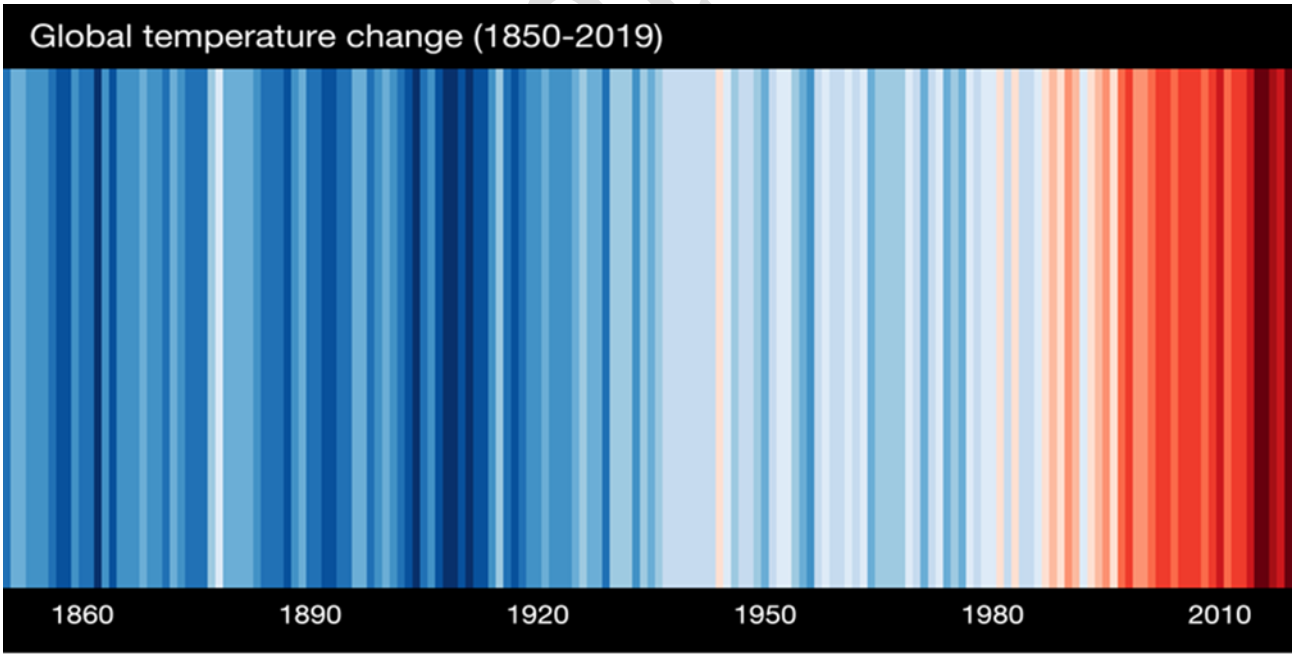
The closing date for responses is 31 December 2021.

3.1 What is Climate Change and Global Warming?

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

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

Figure i: Average Surface Temperatures



Warming Stripes. Source: WMO, 2020

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

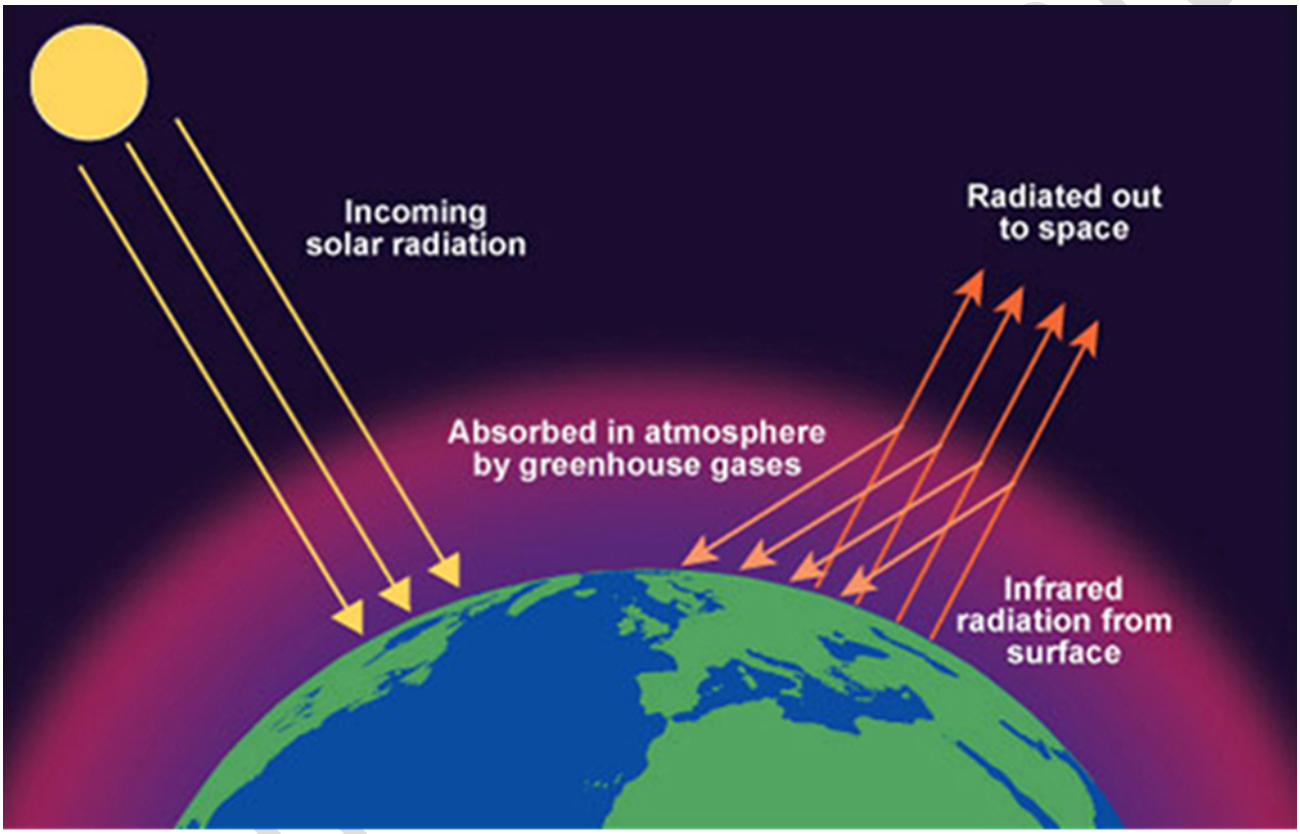
difference. Together the stripes vividly show how, and to what extent, the global temperature has changed over the years.

3.2 What is Causing this Warming?

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

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

Figure ii: Greenhouse Effect

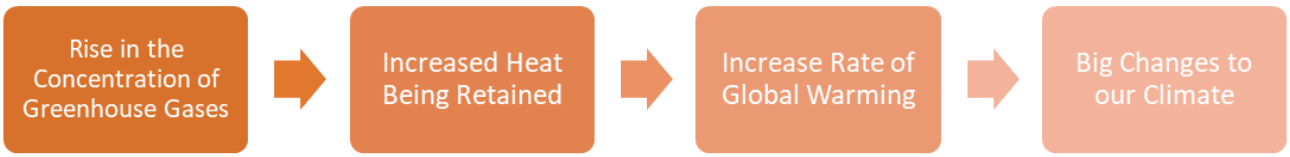


Greenhouse effect. Source: Open University, 2020

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

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

Figure iii: Changes to our Climate

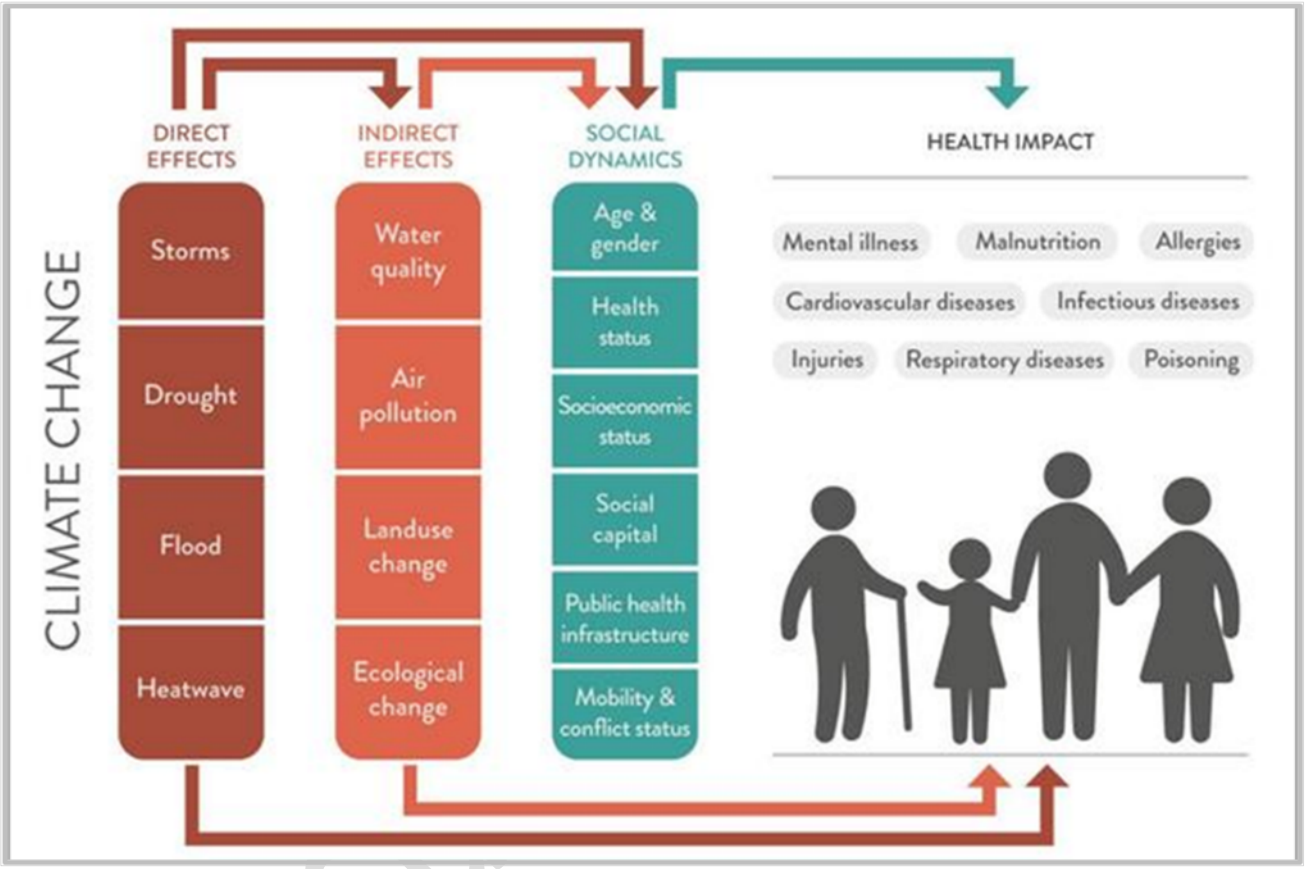


The rise in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is resulting in too much heat energy being retained, and an increased rate of global warming, resulting in significant changes to our climate.

3.3 What are the Impacts?

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

Figure iv: Climate Change Impacts



Source: Lancet Commission

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

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

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

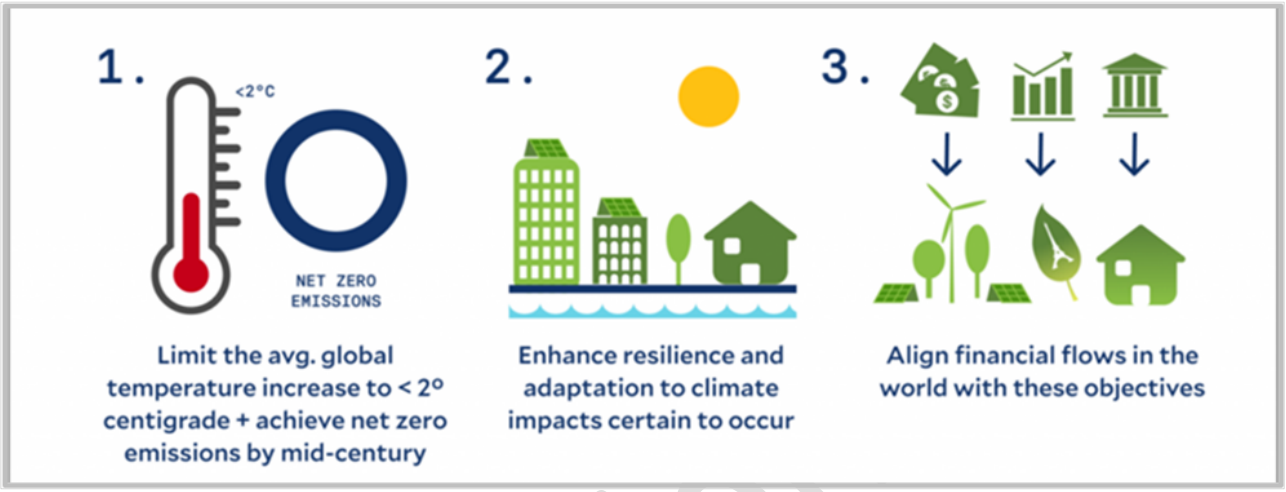
Changes in temperatures will also result in pests settling further north due to the warmer climate which will bring with them more diseases, not usually seen in the UK. Changes to the climate will also bring with it new forms of illnesses linked to extremes in temperatures, with the young and the elderly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

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

3.4 Paris Agreement

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

Figure v: Paris Agreement

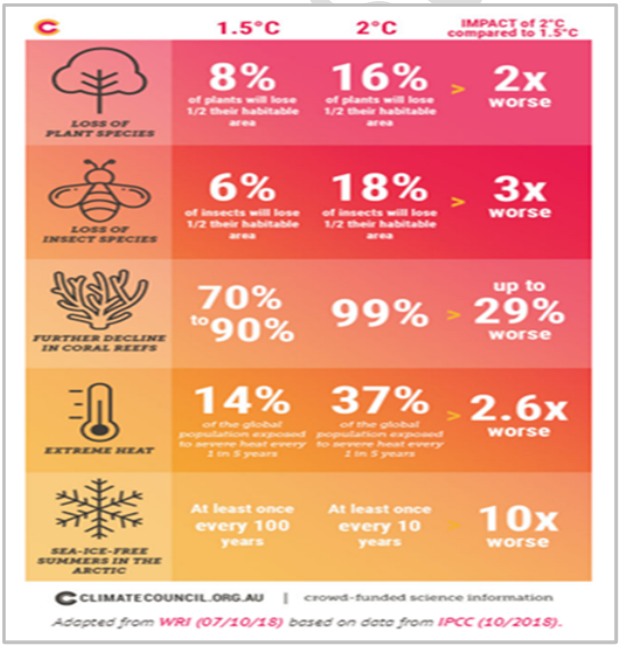


Source: sustainability.yale.edu

This treaty outlined three main objectives:

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

Figure vi: Climate Related Risks



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

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

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

3.5 Wales Context

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

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

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

Figure vii: Well-being Goals

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

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

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

Milestone 7: Indicator Number 14 - Ecological Footprint of Wales

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

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

3.5.2 Environment (Wales) Act 2016

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

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

3.5.3 The Climate Emergency and Net Zero 2050

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

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

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

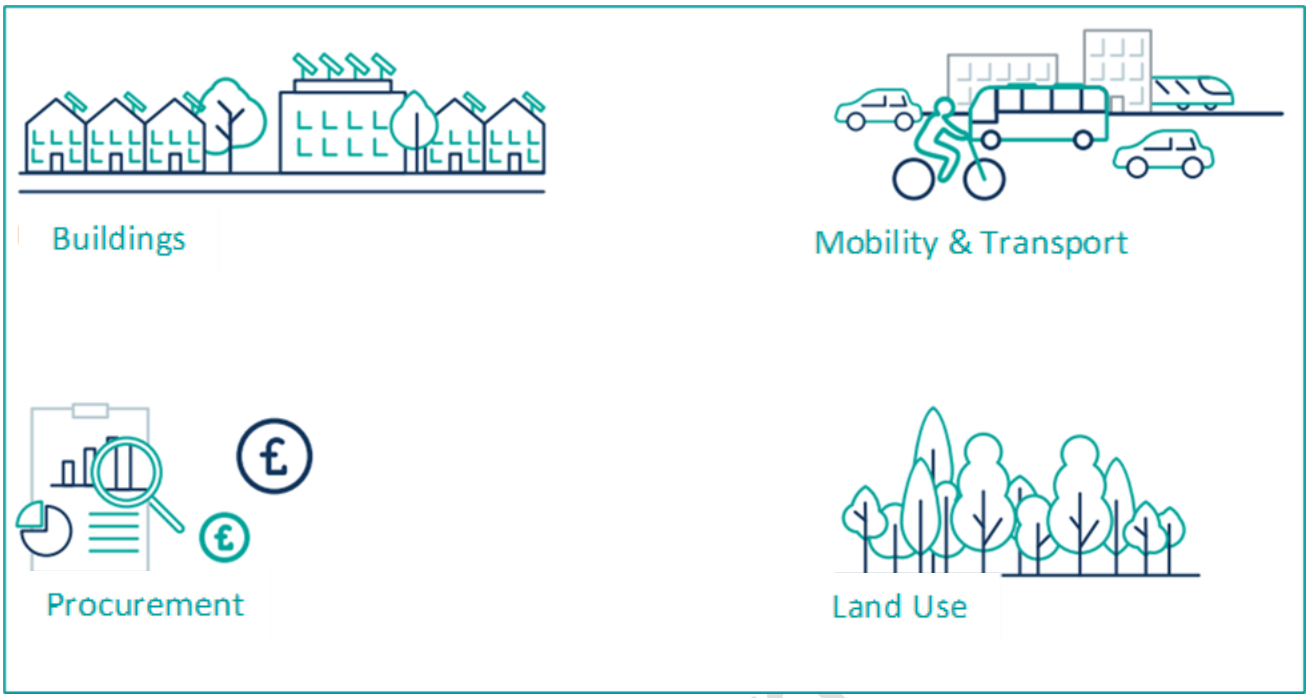
The Route Map to Decarbonisation guides the development of the Welsh public sector's contribution to future all Wales low carbon delivery plans and is an overview of the actions and milestones needed to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. It sets out a vision, the journey, and areas of action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

Figure viii: Route Map to Decarbonisation Vision

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

Figure ix: Route Map to Decarbonisation Journey to Net Zero

Figure x: Route Map to Decarbonisation Areas of Action



It also states that the public sector has a wider role in shaping our society-wide low carbon journey.

The Council Climate Change Plan will use the route map as a framework for delivery.

3.5.5 South East Wales Transport Commission

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

3.5.6 Air Quality

The World Health Organisation (WHO) developed air quality standards for a range of pollutants to protect human health. Air quality standards have been written into UK and Welsh legislation, namely Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and The Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010. The legislation makes the UK Government, the Welsh Government, and local authorities responsible for tackling air pollution. The responsibility of the local authority is to identify and monitor areas within its district that may exceed the air quality objectives. If an exceedance is found the area must be declared as an air quality management area (AQMA) and an action plan be developed to improve. Within the UK the main pollutants of concern covered under this legislation are nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate material (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$).

In Newport we currently have 11 AQMAs:

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

- Caerphilly Road
- George Street

AQMAs along the M4:

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

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

3.6 Local Authority Context

3.6.1 Corporate Plan

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

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

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

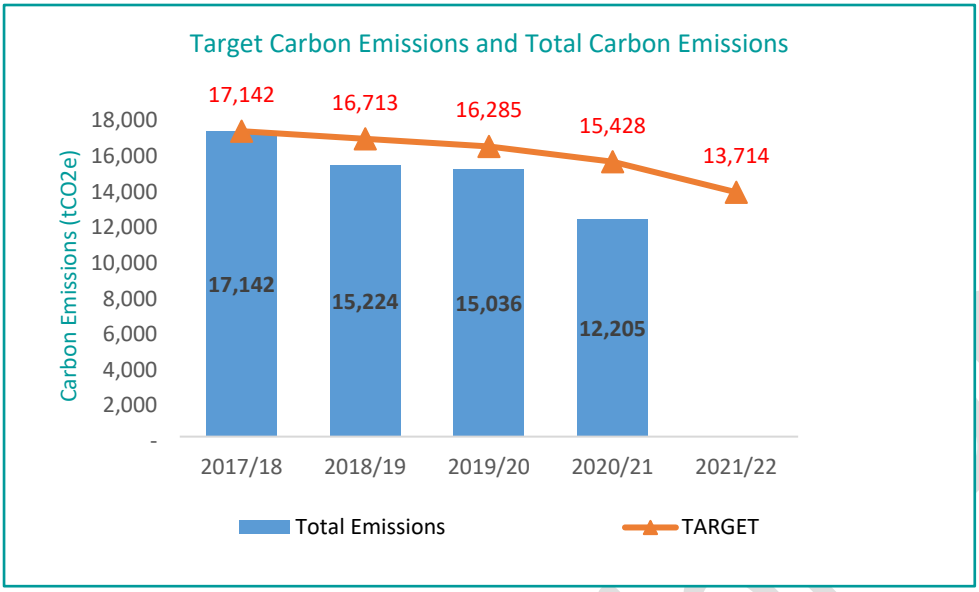
3.6.2 Carbon Management Plan

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

4. WHERE ARE WE NOW?

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

Figure xi: Council Carbon Emissions



Great strides have been made to reduce carbon emissions in line with the targets that were set out in our Carbon Management Plan. From Figure xi, it is clear that we have continued to reduce our total emissions below the target values each year. This has resulted in a 29% reduction of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions compared to the baseline year that was initially set as 2017/2018.

4.1 Measures to Reduce Emissions Across the Council

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

4.1.1 LED Streetlighting

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

4.1.2 Building Energy Efficiency Measures

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

4.1.3 Gwent Healthy Travel Charter

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

4.1.4 Electric Vehicles and Charging

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

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

4.1.5 Roof-Mounted Solar PV

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

4.2 Measures to Reduce Emissions Across the City

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

4.2.1 Sustainable Travel

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

4.2.2 Low Carbon Housing

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

4.3 Future Plans

4.3.1 Building Energy Efficiency Measures

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

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

4.3.2 Renewable Energy Generation for Buildings

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

4.3.3 Ground Based Solar PV

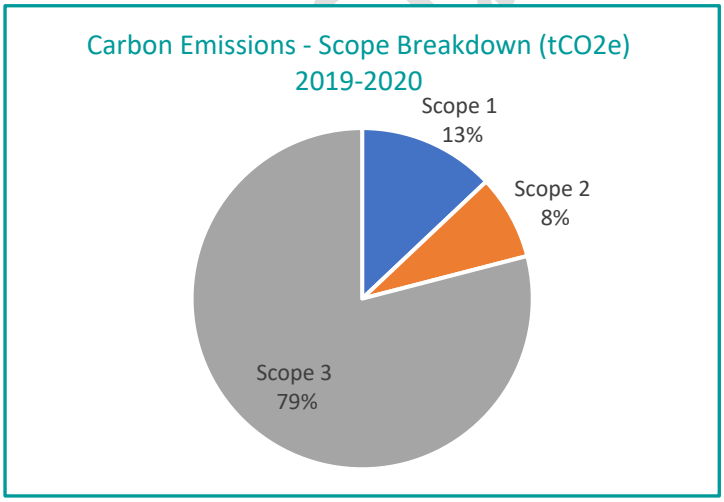
A small number of selected locations are being investigated for this technology. These larger systems can make a greater contribution in tackling the climate emergency. Options for direct charging of electric vehicles are being explored which would allow 100% zero emission Council vehicles to operate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

4.3.4 Local Area Energy Planning

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

4.4 Baselining our Carbon Emissions

Figure xii: Breakdown of Carbon Emissions by Scope

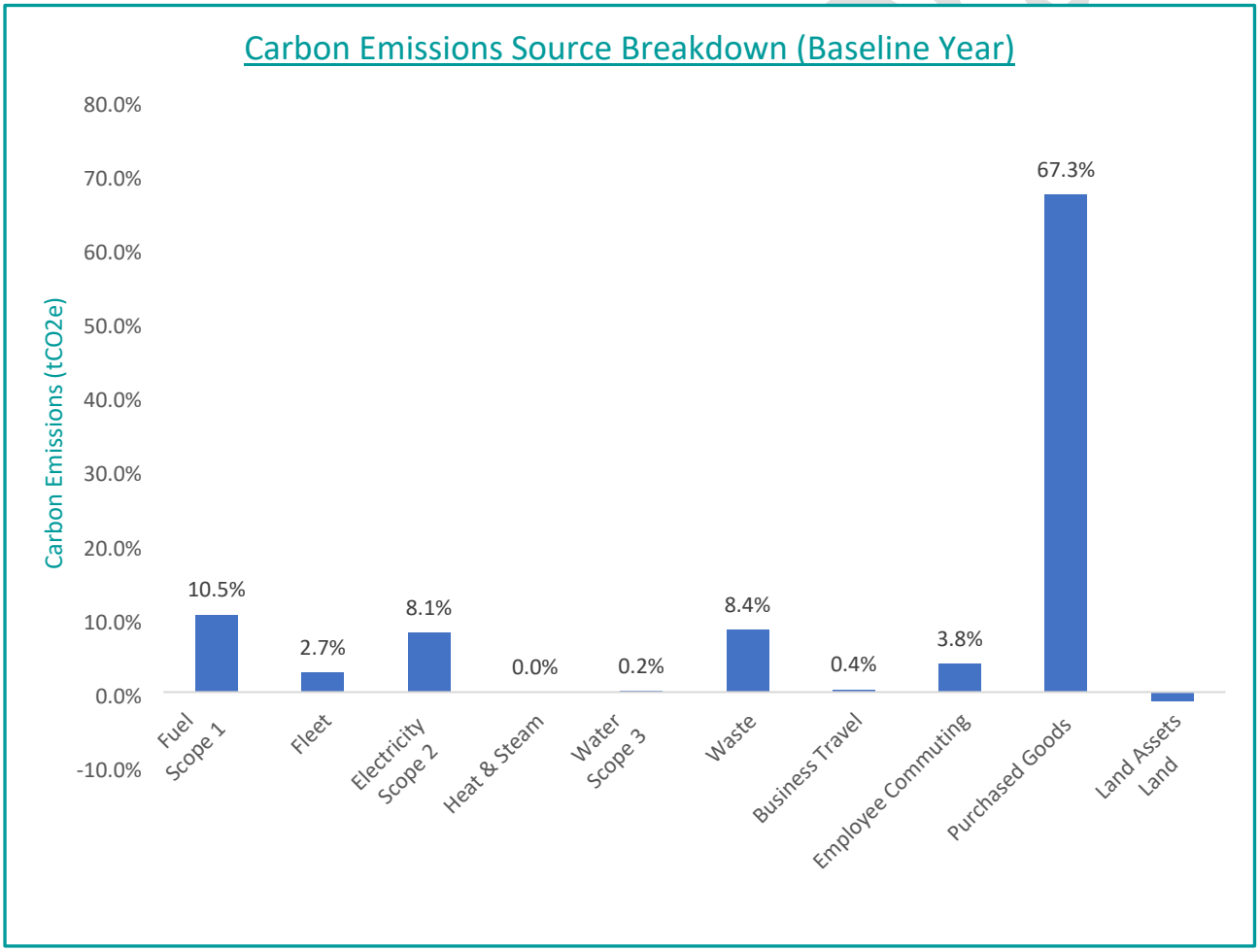


Welsh Government has recently published guidance (May 2021) to public sector organisations to enable a consistent approach across Wales for reporting on their organisational carbon emissions. The new reporting methodology considers all emissions associated with activities performed by local authorities including fuel, energy, and water consumption, waste disposal, employee commuting, business travel, and land use. The addition of scope 3 emissions from waste, employee commuting, business travel and purchased goods and services has resulted in the Council's reported emission totals increasing considerably compared to previous years.

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

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

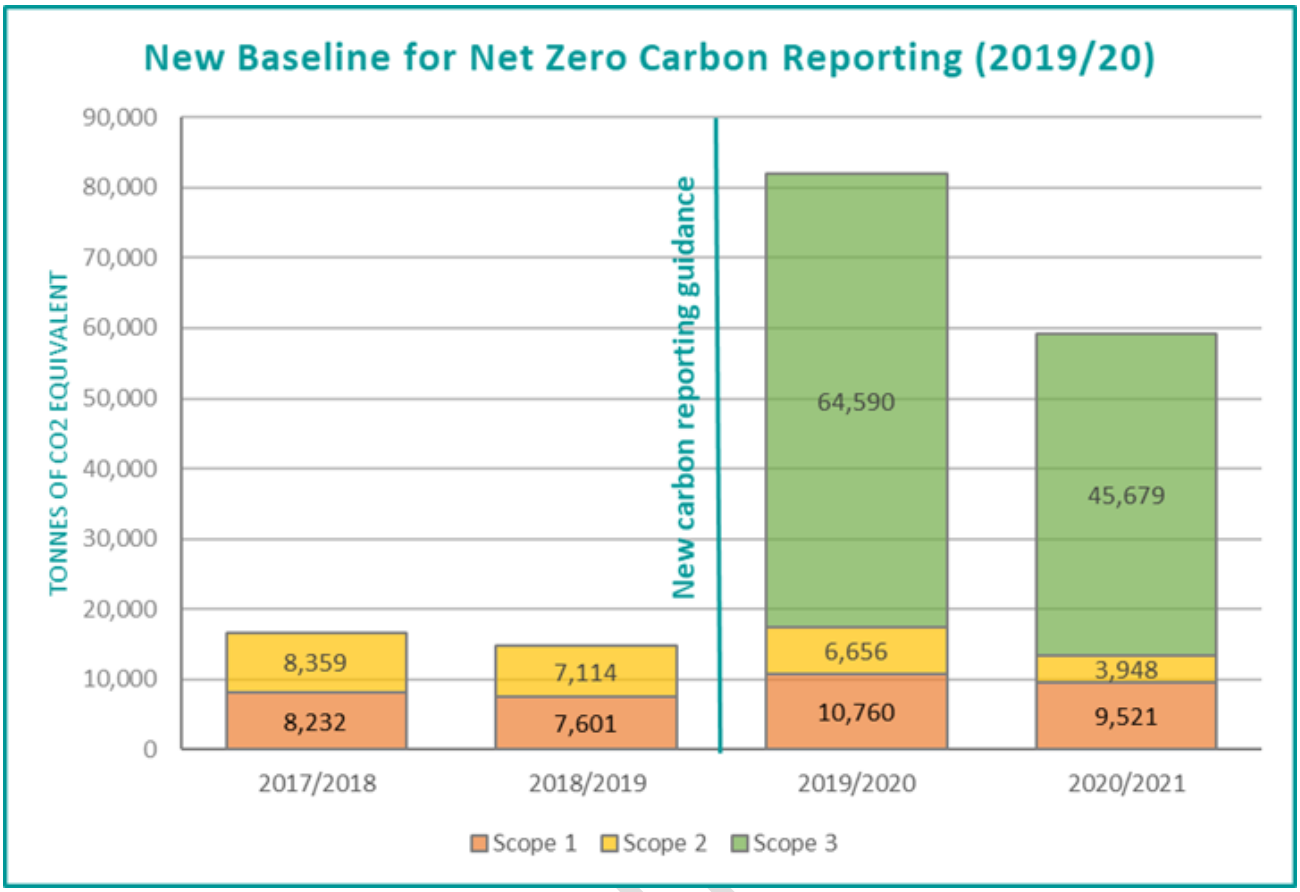
Figure xiii: The Baseline for Carbon Reporting



The baseline for the Council which aligns with the net zero carbon baseline for Welsh Government is for the financial year 2019-2020. The Council during that period emitted the equivalent of 82,006 tonnes of CO_2 into the atmosphere.

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

Figure xiv: Net Zero Carbon Reporting and the New Baseline



It should be noted that significant reductions were made the following financial year to the baseline due to COVID-19 restrictions reducing the number of staff working out of Council offices. We would be expecting to see a slight increase in overall tonnes of CO_2 equivalent emitted in 2021-22 due to some services returning to close to normal.

5. DELIVERY THEMES

5.1 Theme 1: Organisational Leadership & Culture

5.1.1 2030 Vision

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

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

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

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

5.1.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set out four priorities:

1) *Behaviours & Role-Modelling:* Our elected members and workforce will be encouraged and supported to consider their individual contribution to becoming net zero carbon by 2030, and leaders will role model the Council's expectations.

2) *Governance & Performance:* Our democratic and corporate functions will be committed to becoming net zero carbon by 2030, and our decision-making, governance framework and performance monitoring will seek to reflect this commitment.

3) *Promotion & Engagement:* Publicise progress and achievements to embed aspirations to be net zero carbon by 2030

4) *Financial Commitment:* To plan for the financial impacts of climate change, and to ensure that our medium to long term financial planning contributes to the delivery of the Council's commitment to reduce carbon emissions where possible

5.1.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
1. *Behaviours & Role-Modelling:* Our elected members and workforce will be encouraged and supported to consider their individual contribution to becoming net zero carbon by 2030, and leaders will role model the Council's expectations.	i. Develop a programme of training for elected members, managers and staff.	Apr 2022	• % of elected members attending training. • % of senior managers attending training. • Achieving carbon literate accreditation as a Council (Bronze, Silver and Gold). • The Council's Induction programme will include information on climate change and carbon reduction. • Online tools, guidance and information provided to staff to help them work towards reducing their carbon footprint both in work and private life. • Content for staff newsletter (carbon reduction). • Promote schemes that support reducing carbon footprint e.g. cycling schemes, public transport incentives etc. • No of climate change champions in each service area.
	ii. All elected members undertake carbon literacy training within the first year after local elections with regular updates.	May 2023	
	iii. All senior managers (service manager and above) undertake mandatory carbon literacy training.	Mar 2022	
	iv. Incorporate climate change vision and plan into the induction for every new member of staff in the Council.	Sep 2022	
	v. Provide mandatory climate change awareness training for new / existing members of staff.	Start Sept 2022	
	vi. Provide staff with information and guidance on how they can support reducing their carbon footprint for their work/life choices.	Sep 2022	
	vii. Lead by example and seek to challenge poor practice and behaviours where climate change is not being properly considered in the actions of others.	Ongoing	
	viii. Embed net zero carbon and climate change action in our corporate values framework incorporating it into our people management activity such as recognition awards, performance management and behavioural frameworks.	Sep 2022	
	ix. Support and encourage workforce to embed carbon reduction and climate change action across the Council by setting up a Climate Change Network.	Apr 2022	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
2. *Governance & Performance:* Our democratic and corporate functions will be committed to becoming net zero carbon by 2030, and our decision-making, governance framework and performance monitoring will seek to reflect this commitment.	i. All political and corporate decisions to consider the impact of climate change and carbon reduction.	Apr 2022 Sep 2022 Apr 2022	• Cabinet reports consider climate change and carbon reduction direct and indirect impacts. • Scrutiny Committees required to challenge and assess climate change impacts. • Change programme business cases to consider climate change and carbon reduction impacts.
	ii. Ensure the work to develop the Corporate Plan 2022-27 considers the commitments made in this plan and embeds our aspiration to be net zero carbon through the projects and objectives.	Oct 2022	• Next Corporate Plan 2022-27 to support vision and delivery of the Climate Change Plan. • Service plans will support delivery of the Climate Change Plan. • Progress against delivery plan objectives and actions will be monitored and reported as part of the mid and end of year review and Corporate Self-Assessment / Annual Report.
	iii. Ensure performance measures include our organisational targets towards becoming net zero carbon.	Annually	• Welsh Government performance measure and targets will be a key performance indicator for the Council. Similar to waste reduction targets, targets. • Progress against performance measure will be reported regularly as part of the Corporate Self-Assessment and Annual Report.
	iv. Review all policies and procedures to ensure that decarbonisation and climate change is considered.	Sep 2022	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
3. *Promotion & Engagement:* Publicise progress and achievements to embed aspirations to be net zero carbon by 2030	i. Report on progress against the Climate Change Plan annually (See 1 above) as part of the Corporate Annual Report / Self-Assessment.	Annually	• Full fair assessment of progress to net zero and implementation of the Climate Change Plan is detailed in the Corporate Plan Annual Report. • Dedicated space in all our channels: - intranet, website, newsletters, social media, Newport Matters. • Awards incorporating climate change action. • What have staff done personally re the climate emergency.
	ii. Positively engage with our residents and communities on our journey to carbon zero. e,g. Newport Matters, messages from Leader/CM/Chief Exec, social media, dedicated web page, interest groups etc	Sep 2022	
	iii. Recognise positive actions and behaviours demonstrated by the workforce and publicise these through our engagement channels. e.g. staff newsletter, dedicated Intranet page etc.	Sep 2022	
4. *Financial Commitment:* To plan for the financial impacts of climate change, and to ensure that our medium to long term financial planning contributes to the delivery of the Council's commitment to reduce carbon emissions where possible	i. Consider climate change and carbon reduction initiatives within the council's long term capital programme and revenue budget / Medium Term Financial Plan, maximising the use of external funding where possible.	Annually	• Finance invested in reducing tCO_2e emissions • Finance saved by reducing tCO_2e emissions
	ii. Commit to explore appropriate sources of external funding and innovative use of internal funds to drive the change required to achieve our aspiration to become net zero carbon by 2030.	Annually	
	iii. All business cases for transformational change programme and projects consider carbon reduction financial and non-financial impacts.	Annually	
	iv. Review all investments to ensure they are invested in ethically based funds.	2022	
	v. Use our influence to encourage the staff pension fund to invest in ethically based funds.	2022	

5.2 Theme 2: Our Buildings

5.2.1 2030 Vision

To achieve net zero carbon energy across our buildings by 2030

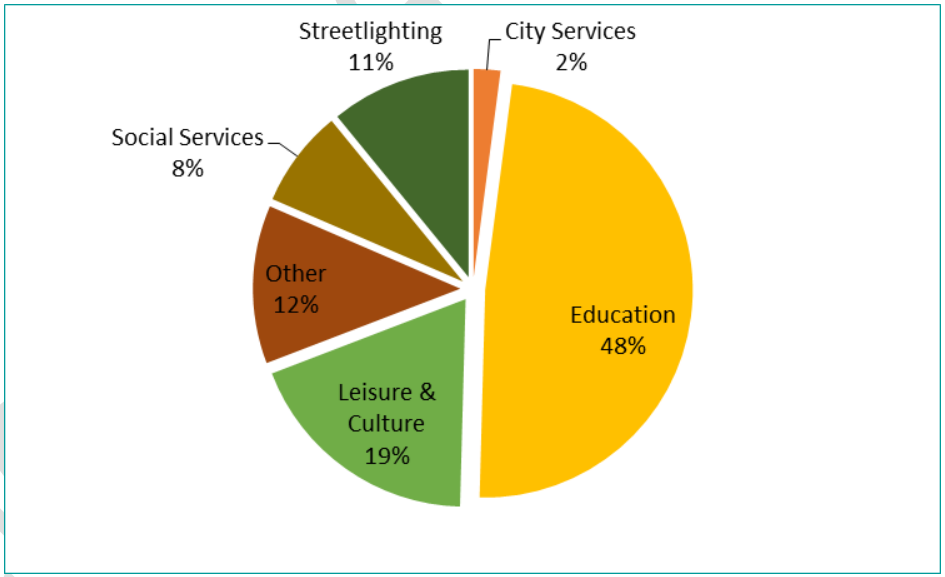
Our building emissions as a Council are estimated to be *15,231 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e)* which equates to *18.6%* of our overall emissions.

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

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

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

Figure xv: Breakdown of total building emissions by building type



5.2.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set five priorities:

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

5.2.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
1. *New Council Buildings:* All new buildings will be net zero carbon.	i. Ensure commitment for building to be net zero carbon is clearly communicated to all stakeholders at the start of any new build project.	2022	• Operational carbon emissions (tCO_2e). • Costs for getting to net zero carbon (£ spent per tCO_2e saved) and (£/m2). • Additional £ spent to achieve net zero carbon by the Council.
	ii. Include requirements for buildings to use net zero carbon energy in the project brief.	Immediately	
	iii. Ensure early engagement to help develop the overall net zero carbon heating strategy for new buildings.	Immediately	
	iv. The Council to provide additional funding where reasonable to meet net zero carbon operational energy targets for new buildings.	Immediately	
2. *Building Retrofitting:* Deep retrofit with the aim of creating net zero carbon energy buildings.	i. The Council will set appropriate business case parameters to allow the deep retrofit of suitable sites and to tackle a blend of challenging and more straight forward measures from the outset.	Immediately	• % carbon reduction of each site post retrofit. • % of the Council's electricity consumption met by solar PV. • % of the Council's electricity consumption met by solar PV. • % of site energy sources from onsite solar PV. • kWh of electricity exported to the city.
	ii. Solar PV generation will be maximised to provide the highest proportion of consumed electricity as is viable per location.	Immediately	
3. *Renewable Heat:* Implementation of renewable heat in new buildings	i. Mandate within the project brief that only low carbon heating solutions are to be considered as heating sources.	Immediately	• % of renewable heat as proportion to whole portfolio. • % of project Staff that have received the training.
	ii. Ensure project team / building users have received necessary training on low carbon heating solution options.	2023	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
	iii. Consider nearby buildings (Council owned / public / private) when determining energy strategy for the building heat networks.	Immediately	• % of building occupants who have received awareness training.
4. *Natural Gas:* A commitment to significantly reduce or remove natural gas heating supplies across our buildings.	i. Demonstrate commitment to wider roll out, by trialling 1-2 demonstration projects in the first year of the strategy.	2022	• Reduction in % of floor area heating by gas vs renewables. • Increase in utility costs for sites that have moved to low carbon heating sources.
	ii. Develop communication strategy for explaining decision to move to low carbon heating, and how that will affect building occupants.	2022	
	iii. Subsidise short term increased revenue costs for sites that have transitioned from gas heating to low carbon alternatives	2022	
5. *Building Rationalisation:* Audit current assets to understand their long-term carbon impact with the aim of better strategic utilisation.	i. Develop a prioritisation matrix for rationalising current assets owned by the Council to include: - Current utility costs - Costs for deep carbonisation	2022	• Amount of carbon emissions reduced as a result of reduction in buildings.
	ii. Identify properties which have significant long term carbon impacts on the Council if retained.	2023	
	iii. Identify properties that will require the largest investment to decarbonise.	2023	
	iv. Carry out strategic review of assets	2025	

5.3 Theme 3: Our Land

5.3.1 2030 Vision

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

Our Council owned land and woodland is estimated to provide biological carbon storage of *1,041 CO_2e* which equates to an offset of *-1.3%.*

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

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

5.3.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set four priorities:

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

5.3.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
1. *Trees & Woodland:* improve human health, environmental quality, carbon reduction and capture by sustainably managing and increasing Newport's trees and woodland.	i. Ensure an overall increase of tree cover by developing an urban tree strategy and reviewing and adapting existing tree planting policies to incorporate best practice. E.g. Melbourne's urban forest tree strategy.	Dec 2023	• Carbon capture. • iTreeEco to measure carbon and value - Number of trees. - % increase in trees. - Hectare of tree cover.
	ii. Improve baseline data of tree cover across the local authority area.	Dec 2022	
	iii. Identify suitable locations within Council land for tree planting including reallocation of land and replanting for losses in ash woodland.	Dec 2023	
	iv. Increase tree cover In line with the findings of the iTree study by 26,000 on council owned land.	Mar 2030	
	v. Ensure the sustainability of tree stock by maximising opportunities to source stock of local provenance and origin.	Ongoing	
	vi. Work with city partners to provide suitable locations within the Council land portfolio for tree planting including reallocation of land and replanting for losses in ash woodland.	Ongoing	
	vii. Evaluate the need and consider taking on low value land to increase tree cover and biodiversity.	Dec 2023	
2. *Ecosystem Resilience:* Manage and improve the health and resilience of ecologically sensitive sites by sustainably increasing, restoring and connecting habitats and wildlife.	i. Use green infrastructure mapping and assessment to change land management practices to create, maintain and restore biodiverse, climate resilient environments and provide carbon storage.	Dec 2023	• Carbon capture • Up to date biodiversity plan in place and being implemented. • Increase in biodiversity. • Hectares of improved biodiversity / habitat creation.
	ii. Review and adapt green infrastructure strategies to consider biodiversity, carbon reduction and natural flood management. (to link with urban forest strategy above).	Dec 2023	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
	iii. Update the enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems plan on a regular basis in line with the Environment Act duty.		
	iv. Review the management of all Council owned land and public realm for improved quality of biodiversity / habitat creation (e.g. meadow planting etc).	Dec 2023	
	v. Manage blue infrastructure effectively to reduce the risk of flooding, provide cooling, improve air quality and provide carbon storage.	Sep 2022	
3. *Urban Greenspace:* Increase green infrastructure in the urban/public realm for climate adaptation, cooling and flood alleviation, providing carbon reduction and clean air.	i. Create urban green spaces by reappropriating space and retrofitting innovations which could include: • pocket parks. • Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) / rain gardens. • roof top spaces. • green walls. • water features for cooling effects. • more porous pavements. • wildflower planting. • street trees and hedges in areas of high air pollution. • invest in trees to keep urban areas cool and provide shade to protect from heat, and flooding.	Ongoing	• Woodland Trust Greenspace Access Standard. • Fields in Trust Index.
4. *Council Owned Leased Land:* Reduce carbon emissions from Council owned farmland and any other leased land.	i. Review Council owned land and identify opportunities to work with tenants to reduce carbon emissions and improve biodiversity and carbon capture.	Mar 2023	• Tenants engaged.
	ii. Make aware and encourage tenants to take up initiatives to reduce carbon emissions and improve biodiversity and carbon capture.	Mar 2023 and ongoing	

5.4 Theme 4: Transport & Mobility

5.4.1 2030 Vision

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

Our transport emissions as a Council are estimated to be *5,603 tCO_2e* which equates to *6.9%* of our overall emissions. This includes the emissions from our plant and fleet vehicles, how our staff travel to work and during their working day.

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

5.4.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set nine priorities:

Council emissions

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

Wider Role

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

5.4.3 Organisational Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
1. *Business (Grey) Mileage & Staff Commuting:* Reduce carbon emissions from employee commuting and grey mileage by encouraging agile working, active travel and usage of public transport and ultra-low emissions vehicles (ULEVs).	i. Reduce commuting by single use car by implementing a new operating model including hybrid home working and use of local public sector hubs: • Identified employees to work average of 40% work 60% home.	Mar 2022	• % of staff car commuting journeys. • % of staff public transport commuting journeys. • % of staff active travel commuting journeys. • % staff working from home 1 day or more a week. • % staff working remotely 1 day or more a week. • % of grey mile car journeys. • % of grey mile public transport journeys. • % of grey mile active travel journeys. • % ULEV used during the day. • No. of staff engaging with bike hire scheme when in place. • Estimated carbon reduction.
	ii. Increase participation in active travel including cycling, walking and use of public transport: • Increase promotion of cycle to work scheme and extend to e-bikes. • Review potential to offer cycle to work scheme throughout year. • Extend our discount schemes to all bus and train providers. • Promote employee benefits scheme for active travel i.e. outdoor leisure shops that sell cycling/walking kit. • Install/provide storage, showers/changing, lockers at main sites. • Promote cycle hire/safe routes to work. • Consider introducing car sharing and park and ride if beneficial.	Mar 2023	
	iii. Review and update Travel & Subsistence Policy to promote carbon reduction initiatives: • Hire cars should always be ULEV. • Reduce car mileage allowance for petrol/diesel vehicles incrementally over 5-year period (but retain current mileage rates for ULEV).	Mar 2022 Mar 2027	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
	• Allow home to work claims to prevent unnecessary journeys to a workplace to start work (especially if ULEV). • ULEV fleet vehicles to be used for business travel when required. • On street bike hire when in place.	Mar 2022 Mar 2023 Dec 2022	
	iv. Develop and implement sustainable travel plans for key Council sites.	Mar 2023	
	v. Ensure sustainable transport options are available from the outset of a Council new builds.	Ongoing	
2. *Fleet:* Reduce Council carbon emissions by moving to a ULEV fleet.	i. Develop a 5-year plan for fleet renewal and charging capacity.	Mar 2022	• No. of EV fleet & plant • % of EV fleet & plant • Carbon reduction
	ii. Replace vehicles and plant with ULEV as they come up for renewal.	Mar 2027	
	iii. Investigate the feasibility of the conversion of existing vehicles that are not due for renewal.	Mar 2022	
	iv. Provide manual and electric bikes for staff to undertake site visits and inspections as part of Council fleet.	Mar 2022	
	v. Increase charging capability at Council sites as the fleet increases.	Mar 2022	
	vi. Investigate the feasibility of energy banks on site to store electricity for contingency.	Mar 2023	
	vii. Link charging capability to solar source and other small-scale renewables.	Mar 2023	
	viii. Develop a vehicle disposal policy.	Mar 2023	

5.4.4 Wider Role / City Wide Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
3. *Transport network:* Managing the transport network to enable people to travel in a more sustainable way.	i. Prioritise walking, cycling and public transport by: • Tackling illegal parking (already in place). • Apply for moving traffic offence powers. • Tackle pavement parking where appropriate. • Adopting new hierarchy of road users as contained in the highway code. – awaiting clarification from Welsh Government. • Implement 20 mile an hour limit.	Ongoing Mar 2022 2022 TBA 2023	
4. *Land Use Planning & Placemaking:* Ensure sustainable transport options are available from the outset in all new developments, including walking, cycling, public transport and electric charging infrastructure.	i. Ensure all new developments maximise sustainable travel opportunities.	Ongoing	• % of major new developments approved with a sustainable travel plan. • No. of developments permitted with an outstanding objection from City Services in relation to sustainable travel. • No. / value of Section 106 agreements secured for improvements in public transport, cycling, walking.
	ii. Review the Local Development Plan and other planning guidance to strengthen sustainable travel policies.	Feb 2025	
5. *Active Travel:* Reduce carbon emission by encouraging active travel across the city.	i. Improve and expand the current active travel network across the city to connect communities.	Ongoing	<u>Active Travel Counters</u> • No. of active travel journeys. • % increase in active travel journeys. <u>Active Travel Routes</u> • Kms of new / improved active travel routes. • Successful active travel funding applications for schemes. <u>Active Travel Engagement</u> • Active Travel Network Map consultation - visitors to site.
	ii. Engage with communities to develop the next Active Travel Network Map to inform the improvements and expansion priorities.	Dec 2021	
	iii. Use the Active Travel Network map to develop a new accessible public cycle map.	Mar 2022	
	iv. Promote active travel routes and choices across the city.	Ongoing	
	v. Implement a city-wide bike hire scheme (to include e-bikes).	Dec 2022	
	vi. Remove barriers to active travel:	Ongoing	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
	a. Secure cycle parking / cycle hubs. b. Drop curbs. c. Illegal parking.		- Contributions. - Comments. - agreement to comments.
6. *Public Transport:* Encourage the use of public transport instead of car usage.	i. Improve travel information at bus stops to encourage the use of public transport.	Mar 2022	• Train station usage (entries & exits) • Bus trend use analysis. • No of ULE buses. • No. of solar powered bus shelters. • No. of additional bus routes provided due to support funding.
	ii. Implement the Flexi-pilot scheme (Demand responsive service).	In place	
	iii. Set up a regional bus network (Reference Network).	Mar 2025	
	iv. Continue to support the socially necessary bus network.	Ongoing	
	v. Continue to promote the use of public transport to reduce emissions.	Mar 2023	
	vi. Provide sustainably powered bus infrastructure (bus shelters solar powered) where possible.	Mar 2023	
7. *Charging Point Infrastructure:* Increase charging capacity across the city.	i. Increase public charging units across the city considering strategic sites to fit with the wider network.	Ongoing	• No. public charging point units. • No sites where Council public charging is available. • No. charge units on the highway. • % of residents without off street parking that are within a 5-minute walk of a charging point.
	ii. Develop an on-street charging installation policy for Newport.	Dec 2021	
	iii. Increase the number of residents without off street parking that are in a 5-minute walk of a charging point.	Start 2022	
	iv. Work in partnership with the region to develop a regional approach to EV charge point infrastructure.	Mar 2023	
8. *Schools:* Reduce carbon emissions from home to school travel.	i. Roll out active travel programmes schools as funding becomes available.	Ongoing	• No. of active travel programme in schools. • No. of schools with traffic free streets scheme.
	ii. Improve safe active travel links to schools.	Ongoing	
	iii. Roll out anti-idling campaigns at schools as funding becomes available.	Annually	
	iv. Pilot traffic free streets near schools.	Mar 2023	
	v. Utilise the public transport network for home to school transport where possible.	Ongoing	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know we have achieved it?
	vi. Analyse results of home to school taxi and bus contract study to agree date when ULEV will become mandatory.	Mar 2026	
	vii. Ensure that sustainable transport options are available from the outset in all new schools, including walking, cycling, public transport and electric charging infrastructure.	Ongoing	
9. *Taxis:* Encourage a low emission taxi fleet.	i. Develop a ULEV taxi pilot.	Mar 2022	• No. of ULE taxis. • % of ULE taxis. • No. of hybrid taxis. • % of hybrid taxis.
	ii. Install charging points for taxis	Mar 2022	
	iii. Reduce emissions from taxi fleet by implementing minimum requirement of Euro 6 vehicles for licencing.	Mar 2022	
	iv. All new license taxis to be ULEV	Mar 2025	

5.5 Theme 5: The Goods & Services we Procure

5.5.1 2030 Vision

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

The emissions from the goods and services that we purchase and our supply chain as a Council are estimated to be *55,168 tCO_2e* which equates to *67.3%* of our overall emissions.

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

5.5.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have set four priorities:

1) *Measurement:* Gain a good understanding of our estimated tCO_2e per annum from procured goods and services, and its emissions profile and supplier base.
2) *Guidance, Tools and Training:* Develop guidance, tools and training for the organisation to support staff to reduction of carbon throughout the procurement lifecycle.
3) *Partnership:* Work with our procurement strategic partners both public and private to align climate change and carbon reduction aspirations.
4) *Engagement:* Incentivise suppliers through proportionate evaluation criteria to proactively seek opportunities to reduce carbon and climate impacts.

5.5.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
1. *Measurement:* Gain a good understanding of our estimated CO_2e per annum from procured goods and services, and its emissions profile and supplier base.	i. Undertake initial baselining exercise to gain an estimation of the carbon emissions from procurement.	Jul 2021 (already complete)	• Baselining complete.
	ii. Develop a measurement tool to give more detailed information of the areas of focus (could be facilitated via the social value tool below).	Apr 2022	• Measurement tool developed and in use.
	iii. Work with suppliers to review and measure carbon footprint of existing contracts.	Oct 2022	• Selected suppliers will have provided data on their current carbon footprint/emissions
	iv. Use this information gained in iii to inform future direction for new tender specifications, carbon questionnaires and TOMs requirements.	Oct 2022 earlier in some cases where possible	• Data from existing suppliers will inform new contract specifications. • Carbon questionnaires and the Welsh National TOMs are being used to capture data from tenderers and inform achievements to carbon net zero.
2. *Guidance, tools and training:* Develop guidance, tools and training for the organisation to support staff to reduction of carbon throughout the procurement lifecycle.	i. Develop and build on the Council's procurement gateway process to fully consider climate change, carbon reduction and sustainability.	Apr 2022	• The revised gateway process will be in operation and detailing changes to reduce carbon within the contract, for approval in line with process.
	ii. Consider climate change and carbon reduction action at the early stage of the procurement planning process and contract development by: • developing a new tender action timetable template and • using annual forward work plans to help inform on upcoming tenders.	Apr 2022 ongoing thereafter	• Example tender timetables will be viewable on the intranet and annual procurement plans will be presented by service areas.

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
	iii. Implement a social value tool (e.g. National TOMs) that considers climate change and carbon reduction to assist with evaluation.	Apr 2022	• The Welsh National TOMs is the embedded approach to measure carbon reduction through competitive tendering.
	iv. Provide appropriate training to undertake the new processes for: • procurement staff • staff/managers undertaking the procurement process • gateway decision makers	Apr 2022	• All staff who make decisions on external spend, both requesters and approvers will be trained to ensure carbon reduction opportunities are maximised.
	v. Use networking and collaboration to seek out best practice and idea sharing.	Apr 2022 ongoing thereafter	• Networking with peers in other organisations will have provided examples of achievements made and best practice solutions to areas of focus.
3. *Partnership:* Work with our procurement strategic partners both public and private to align climate change and carbon reduction aspirations.	i. Ensure Newport Norse are fully engaged in this carbon net zero agenda and conduct procurements accordingly.	Apr 2022	• Newport Norse is managing procurement in line with agreed Council protocol.
	ii. Consider if Newport Norse tendering requires the same carbon scrutiny in line with revised procurement gateway processes.	Dec 2021	• Newport Norse will or will not be submitting gateway approval forms in line with internal procedures.
	iii. Engage with other key partners (including strategic suppliers) to seek out carbon reduction opportunities during the lifetime of contracts.	Apr 2022 ongoing thereafter	• Ongoing contract arrangements will be delivering 'in term' solutions and improvements, with contract managers reporting on the reduction in carbon emissions.
	iv. Ensure collaborative contracts consider carbon reduction and that collaborative contract management includes ability to capture lifetime data and seek continuous improvements.	Apr 2022 ongoing thereafter	• Collaborative contracting will be delivering the same outcomes as Council contracts • Measuring and reporting on carbon will be a built-in requirement.

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
4. *Engagement:* Incentivise suppliers through proportionate evaluation criteria to proactively seek opportunities to reduce carbon and climate impacts.	i. Use the Welsh National TOMs as scorable evaluation criteria in medium & high value tenders.	Apr 2022	• The Welsh TOMs will be the standard approach for Council when including social value / carbon reduction measures into appropriate contracts.
	ii. Brief potential suppliers on the carbon reduction need for each procurement.	Apr 2022, ongoing thereafter	• Suppliers will be briefed for each tender either through the tender process or early engagement supplier sessions.

5.6 Theme 6: Our Wider Role

5.6.1 2030 Vision

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

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

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

For example:

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

Emissions from our waste services are estimated to be *6,908 tCO_2e* which equates to *8.4%* of our overall Council's emissions. It must be noted that at present it is difficult to distinguish between Council and City waste, therefore, this figure is representative of the waste produced by the city as a whole and collected by the Council. Reducing waste in the right way will reduce the carbon footprint of the city.

5.6.2 Priorities

To reach our vision we have six priorities:

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

5.6.3 Actions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
1. *Energy:* Identify and implement the changes needed to the local energy system to decarbonise heat, electricity and local transport and realises local renewable energy production.	i. Develop a Local Area Energy Plan for the Newport area aligned with regional energy strategies and governance arrangements.	Mar 2022	• LAE Plan developed • Projects in the plan being implemented • Carbon reduction from energy change across the city
	ii. Deliver first phase of the Local Area Energy Plan, which indicates priority energy interventions to meet our power, heat and transport needs for the city.	Mar 2026	
	iii. Work to a single vision and plan with public and private sector partners to deliver on a range of projects across heat, power and transport to decarbonise the local area and region.	Mar 2030	
	iv. Support the Welsh Governments renewable local ownership energy target energy-generation-in-wales-2019	2030	
	v. Raise awareness and enforce the minimum energy efficiency standards for rental properties. (An Energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of E or above is required on these properties to comply with the law).	2022-2028	• No. of rental residential properties with EPC below E. • % of rental residential properties with EPC below E No. of rental residential properties with no EPC. • % of rental residential properties with no EPC. • Carbon reduction from improvement in energy efficiency of properties.
2. *Placemaking & Building Control:* Reduce carbon emissions by focusing on sustainable, low carbon development, influencing low	i. Ensure all developments are fully aligned with Planning Policy Wales 11, the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Placemaking Wales Charter.	Mar 2023	• % of major new developments approved with a sustainable travel plan. • No. of developments permitted with an outstanding Highways objection due to lack of sustainable transport initiatives.
	ii. Ensure sustainable transport options are available from the outset in all new developments, including walking, cycling, public transport and electric charging infrastructure by:		

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
carbon energy and building resilient communities	- Ensuring all new developments maximise sustainable travel opportunities. - Reviewing the Local Development Plan and other planning guidance to strengthen sustainable travel policies.	Ongoing Mar 2025	• No. / value of Section 106 agreements secured for improvements in public transport, cycling, walking. • No. and capacity of renewable energy developments permitted. • No. of developments including local heat networks. • No. of developments permitted in floodplain areas not meeting all tests.
	iii. Encourage our partners to move towards carbon neutral new developments.	Mar 2022	
	iv. Encourage developments to include local heat networks within major developments.	Sep 2021	
	v. Identify a renewable energy target for Newport and ensure sufficient land is allocated to meet that target.	Feb 2025	
	vi. Ensure developers meet national flood risk requirements for new developments.	Already in place	
3. ***Waste:*** Reduce carbon emissions from managing waste and support the aspiration to become a zero-waste city and nation by 2050.	i. Lead by example and embed waste minimisation and circular economy principles and practice across the Council departments.	2027	• Waste to landfill • Reduction in waste • Reduction in avoidable food waste • Recycling rates
	ii. Continue to align with Welsh Government ambitions to reduce landfill waste and increase recycling	2027	
	iii. Work with the Welsh Government to ensure appropriate monitoring is in place to encourage reduction in all waste.	2027	
	iv. Replace refuse fleet vehicles with ULEV as they come up for renewal.	2030	
	v. Support our communities to become plastic free “Plastic free Newport”	2027	
4. *Digital:* Utilise digital solutions effectively to reduce and monitor carbon emissions.	i. Develop a new digital strategy that fully considers the Council’s climate change commitments and net zero aspirations. - Actively considers climate change and associated actions	Dec 2021	• Grey milage • Staff travel data • No. of face-to-face customer interactions

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
	- Supports the "new normal" way of working and associated actions. - Provide technology solutions that reduce the need for customer and staff travel. - Maximise the use of digital solutions to reduce paper usage including digitising paper records where possible - Minimise data storage to reduce infrastructure requirements and reduce energy consumption.		• No. f online customer interactions • Reduction in data storage – reduction in rack space • Reduction in energy usage / tCO_2e emissions
	ii. Migrate to more energy efficient technology solutions including data centre and cloud provision taking advantage of economies of scale in terms of cooling efficiency.	Dec 2023	
	iii. Maximise the use of digital solutions such as Internet of Things (IoT) network to measure climate change action and carbon emissions. For example, air quality, flood risk, carbon emissions	Mar 2027	
	iv. Providing information and data to facilitate organisational and individual informed decisions around climate change and carbon emissions.	Mar 2027	
	v. Work with IT Partner, Shared Resource Service (SRS) Wales to consider climate change measures across service delivery and take appropriate actions to reduce energy usage and reduce carbon	Mar 2023	
5. *Flooding*: Protect the city against flooding to build climate resilience.	i. Develop a sustainable drainage strategy for Newport and maximise opportunities for SuDS.	Mar 2023	• Flooding effectively managed and minimised. • Sustainable drainage strategy developed and being implemented.
	ii. Update flood risk management plan and strategy in line with national strategy.	Oct 2023	
	iii. Apply for Welsh Government grant funding for schemes as it becomes available.	Mar 2026	

Priorities	To achieve this, we will…	By When	What will we measure? How will we know this has been achieved?
	iv. Investigate any problems with existing assets and update the flood asset databases.	Ongoing	• Updated flood risk management plan and strategy in place and being implemented. • Grant funding obtained. • Flood asset database up to date.
	v. Work with partners Welsh Waters, NRW and other local authorities upstream to influence decision making relating to flood defences.	Ongoing	
6. *Partnerships & Communities:* Work collaboratively with partners and communities to reduce carbon emissions across the city.	i. Work with our partners to ensure communities feel connected to nature and have easy access to safe, quality green and blue spaces for health, well-being, play and recreation and empower communities to take an active role in decision making and managing local green spaces.	Mar 2023	• Success of the projects. • PSB Climate Change Plan in place and being implemented. • Stakeholders fully engagement in the development of the Local Development Plan. • Key stakeholder fully engagement in the development and implementation of the Local Area Energy Plan. • Reduction in air quality management areas. • Compliance with air quality objectives.
	ii. Ensure communities and public service board partners are fully engaged in the development and implementation of the Newport wide climate strategy.	Mar 2023	
	iii. Ensure key stakeholders including local businesses are fully involved in the development of the Local Development Plan	Mar 2023	
	iv. Ensure all stakeholders including the industrial cluster and the residential sector are fully engaged in the development and implementation of the Local Area Energy Plan.	2022-2027	
	v. Embed of climate change opportunities in the air quality action planning process with communities and stakeholders.	Sep 2021	
	vi. Work with our partners to ensure communities feel connected to nature and have easy access to safe, quality green and blue spaces for health, well-being, play and recreation and empower communities to take an active role in decision making and managing local green spaces.	Mar 2023	

6. NEXT STEPS

This consultation seeks your views on the draft Climate Change Plan

The closing date for responses is 31 December 2021.

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

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

6.1 Timescales

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