



# Cross Party Group Clean Air Act for Wales

## Grwp Trawsbleidiol Deddf Aer Glan

### Gymru

12:00 – 13:00

06.10.2020

Virtual Meeting using Teams  
Cyfarfod ar-lein dros Timau

#### Attended

1. Mathew Norman, AUK-BLF – **Secretary**
2. Callum Littlemore – AUK-BLF
3. Cllr. Joseph Carter – HAC Chair, AUK-BLF
4. Dr Enda Hayes Bristol University – **Speaker 1**
5. Lloyd, Dai (Aelod o'r Senedd | Member of the Senedd) -**Chair**
6. Cllr. Cris Tomos
7. Cllr. Ann Crimmings
8. Marc Evans (Staff Cymorth yr Aelod | Member Support Staff)
9. Carter, Andrew (ESNR - ERA - People and Environment)
10. Herbert, Roger (ESNR - ERA - People & Environment)
11. Olwen Spiller (ESNR - ERA - Trade & Performance Management)
12. Calum Shaw (ESNR-Strategy-Decarbonisation&Energy)
13. Haf Elgar – Vice Chair of HAC, FoE
14. Professor Paul Lewis Swansea University
15. Sara Jones, Sustrans
16. Robert Bird
17. Bethan Edwards, BHF
18. Cllr. Caro Wild
19. Cllr. Rhodri Evans
20. VASIR R.
21. Cllr. Jane Pratt
22. Cllr. Carolyn Thomas FCC
23. Cllr. Annette Wingrave
24. Leah Morgan
25. Lowri Jackson
26. Huw Brunt (Public Health Wales)
27. Rathbone, Jenny (Aelod o'r Senedd | Member of the Senedd)
28. Rhiannon Hardiman

29. Lesley Griffiths (Aelod o'r Senedd | Member of the Senedd) (Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs) **Speaker 2**
30. Callum Hughes NHS Confed
31. Gemma Roberts BHF
32. Gwenda Owen Cycling UK
33. Martin Hooper
34. Verity Pownall
35. Cllr. Bobby Feeley
36. Cllr. David Hughes
37. Cllr. Deborah Davies
38. Joanna Lane
39. Kirst Luff FOE
40. Paul Willis
41. Paula Renzel
42. Simon Wilkinson
43. Stephanie Lynch

**Attended by pre-recorded video:**

1. Rt Hon. Mark Drakeford MS, First Minister for Wales

**Apologies:**

1. Llyr Gruffydd MS
2. John Griffiths MS
3. Mike Hedges MS
4. Janet Finch-Saunders MS

## Minutes

### 1. **Chair, Dr Dai Lloyd MS:** Welcome and Introductions

Chair: I would like to welcome everyone to the Cross-Party Group on A Clean Air Act for Wales. We have a remarkable turn out today, with over 40 of you dialled in and another 10 or so confirmed to attend, we would be here all day if we had to do a round of introductions.

So a quick hello for me I am your Chair and Mathew is here from Asthma UK and the British Lung Foundation as the secretary of the group.

### 2. **Chair, Dr Dai Lloyd MS:** AGM, Confirm minutes of the first meeting, financial report of the last year. (5-10 Minutes)

Chair: Moving swiftly on to the first item of the agenda, which is the AGM. Mathew would you like to take the lead?

Secretary: Thanks Chair. Welcome to the AGM of the CPG on A Clean Air Act for Wales. First we need to approve the CPG papers and finances which were sent you all prior to this meeting. I will now share my screen with you all.

Screen sharing: Document – CPG AGM Docs

Secretary: I will now go through each page of the document. I will take silence from those present as acceptance and if there is a need to change or amend an item may you please speak out.

Document was reviewed – no objections made.

Secretary: With no objections to the documents presented they are hereby accepted by the CPG as true and accurate record of the CPG's activities since its first meeting.

We now move on to the next matter of seeking nominations for Chair of the CPG.

I think that we can all agree that Dai has done an excellent job chairing the CPG and I am sure that we would all like to see him return.

- a. **Mathew Norman on behalf of Healthy Air Cymru, Secretary:** Seek nominations to elect Chair of the CPG. –

Secretary: I therefore now open the call for nominations for Chair. If a member of the Senedd present may indicate.

(Members who were confirmed as invited were late to the meeting, Dr Dai Lloyd MS nominated himself)

Dai Lloyd MS was nominated

Secretary: In absence of any other nominations and with agreement of the members present, I confirm that Dr Dai Lloyd MS is successfully re-selected as Chair of the CPG.

Dai Lloyd MS – Re-elected as Chair.

Secretary: We now move on Chair to the next time.

b. **Chair:** Elect Secretary Support for the CPG

Chair: Thank you Mathew. As you can all see there really is only one person who is suited for the job and has done a fantastic job so far. I think we are all happy to nominate and select Mathew Norman from Asthma UK and British Lung Foundation to stand as Secretary.

Are there any objections?

In the absence of none, Mathew congratulations you have been re-selected as our Secretary.

This now concludes the AGM segment of the CPG.

Sorry for everyone for having to go through that laborious part of the CPG. Now to our first speaker.

3. **Presentation from Dr Enda Hayes, Professor of Air Quality and Carbon Management at UWE Bristol** on Air Quality, Clean Air Legislation and behavioural changes needed in Wales. (20 minutes)

Chair: Dr Enda Hayes is to speak to us regarding behavioural changes. Dr Enda is a Professor of Air Quality and Carbon Management at UWE Bristol. I am sure that we all wish you a very warm welcome to our virtual CPG. If you'd like to now present Dr Enda and share your screen.

Screen shared: Presentation from Dr Enda Hayes

Presentation:

# We choose air pollution!

*"...the health of the people of Wales depends on the quality of the environment in which we all live"*



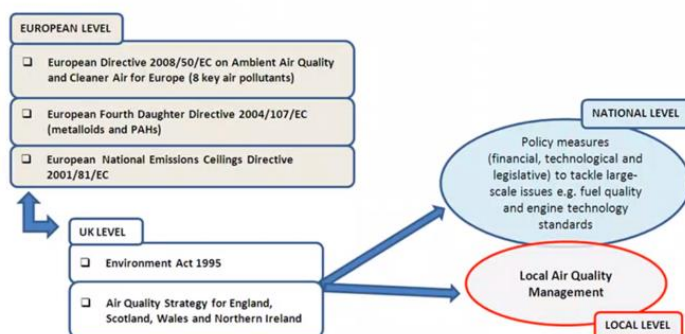
- Air pollution is a consequence of political, economic and societal choices and the availability of technology. Air pollution has a dynamic relationship with these factors.
- Our social, political and economic responses to air pollution have often lagged behind our awareness and understanding of the impact of air pollution.
- The public's willingness to accept a particular amount of pollution changes over time.
- The ability and willingness of our institutions to tackle air pollution varies with the level of public concern, the economic costs of change, the impacts of air pollution and the availability of technological solutions.

Dr Enda Hayes: Thank you Chair. (Introductions) (Reads from slide and adds further comments)

First before I start, I have read the Clean Air Plan for Wales, it is a very ambitious and encouraging document and I hope that many if not all of the promises and proposed changes are implemented.

In this presentation I will look to explore the social behaviour and attitudes towards pollution and discuss why we need a behavioural change campaign to accompany any proposed legislative change.

# Local Air Quality Management



- *"...in pursuit of..."*
- Diagnosis not solutions
- Policy disconnect – EU, National, Local
- 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  bad but 39.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  acceptable
- Lack of:
  - Political will?
  - Funding for solutions?
  - Ownership?
  - People in the data?

(Reads from slide and adds the following further comments)

The Environment Act and its accompanying legislative instruments has been up and running now for well over 20 years. Current Local Air Quality management requires at a local level to review and assess air quality in their own regions.

The Environment Act 1995 is a really good piece of legislation to identify issues but not solutions.

There is unfortunately a Policy disconnect from the EU, National and Local level.

The disconnect is within policy areas.

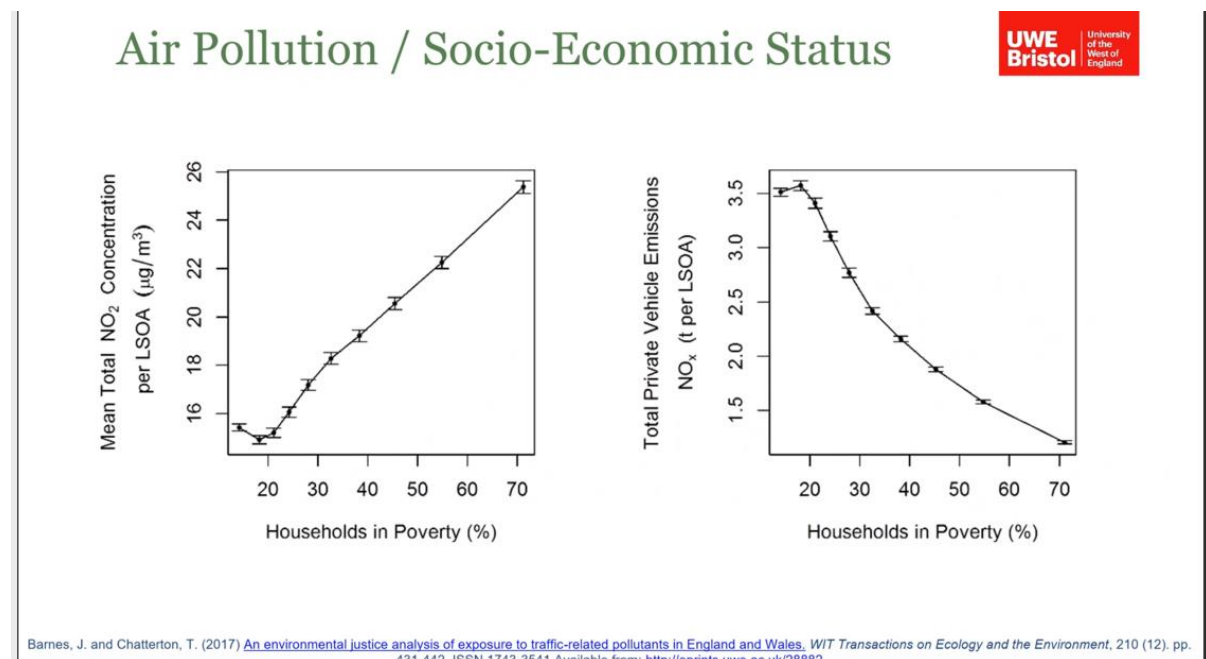
For example, the connection between transport, environmental and health is a complex one. As the nature of air pollution impacts on the health and inequalities of the local area, which a Local Authority has no authority over and is areas governed by the Senedd.

Instead the legislation has become more of a tick boxing exercise, it is a race towards compliance.

Air pollution is a public health issue, a public health concern.

There is a lack of people in the data, lack of their real input.

Needs to be about public health and eco systems health.



Break down barriers, air quality emissions data across England and Wales. The richer you are, the more likely to make pollution and the less likely exposed.

# Air Pollution / Socio-Economic Status / Health

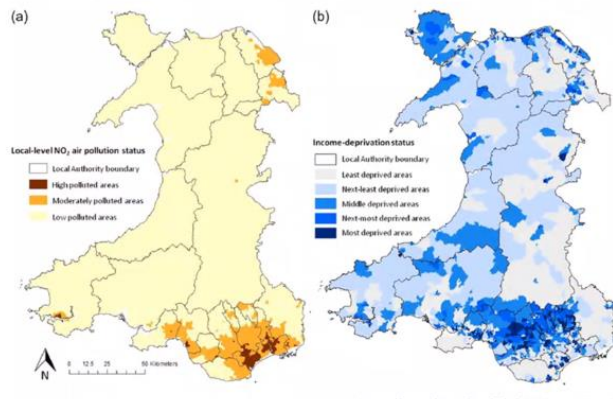


Fig. 1 Map of Wales showing local-level distribution patterns for (a) NO<sub>2</sub> air pollution status; and (b) income deprivation status.

Brunt, H., Barnes, J., Jones, S., Longhurst, J., Scally, G. and Hayes, E. T. (2017) [Air pollution, deprivation and health: Understanding relationships to add value to local air quality management policy and practice in Wales](#), UK *Journal of Public Health*, 39 (3), pp. 485-497. ISSN 1741-3842 Available from: <http://eprints.uwe.ac.uk/30133>

<https://senedd.wales/research%20documents/18-009/18-009-web-english.pdf>

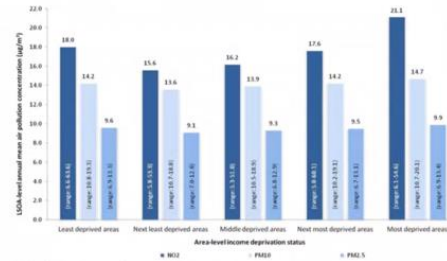


Fig. 2 Local-level annual mean air pollutant concentrations by income-deprivation status.

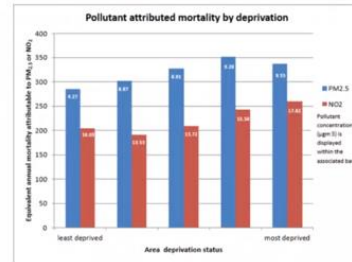


Figure 2 Mortality attributable to pollution in Wales, separated by area deprivation status

Huw Brunt at PHW, three factors interacting each other.

# People create pollution not technology

**Where & What: Technology focussed**

**Who & Why: People focussed**

**We need to see AIR POLLUTION as a social problem**

**ClairCity**

*“What do I know about Euro Standards?! I just use my car to drive to the shops”*

[www.claircity.eu](http://www.claircity.eu)

ClairCity has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 696269

Clair City tried to create a shift in the way we discussed and thought about air pollution.

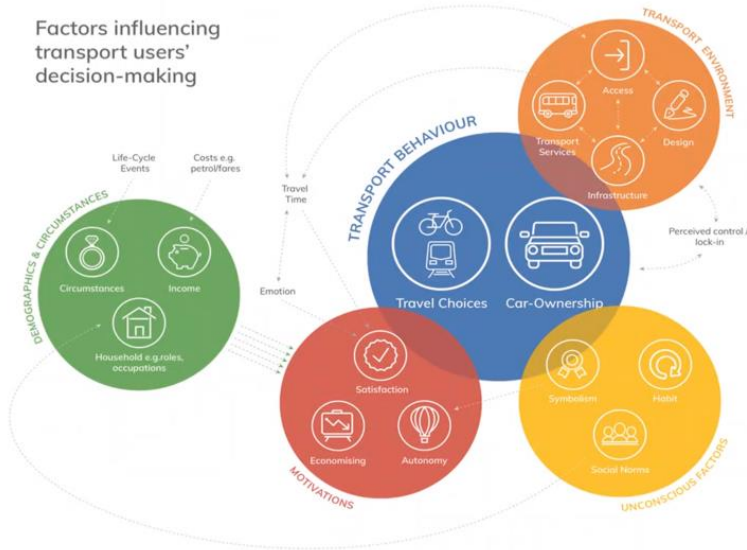
The where, when and the what.

Different motives and behaviours influencing the emittance of air pollution.

Emission factors are multiplied by the activity

# Factors that influence people

Factors influencing transport users' decision-making

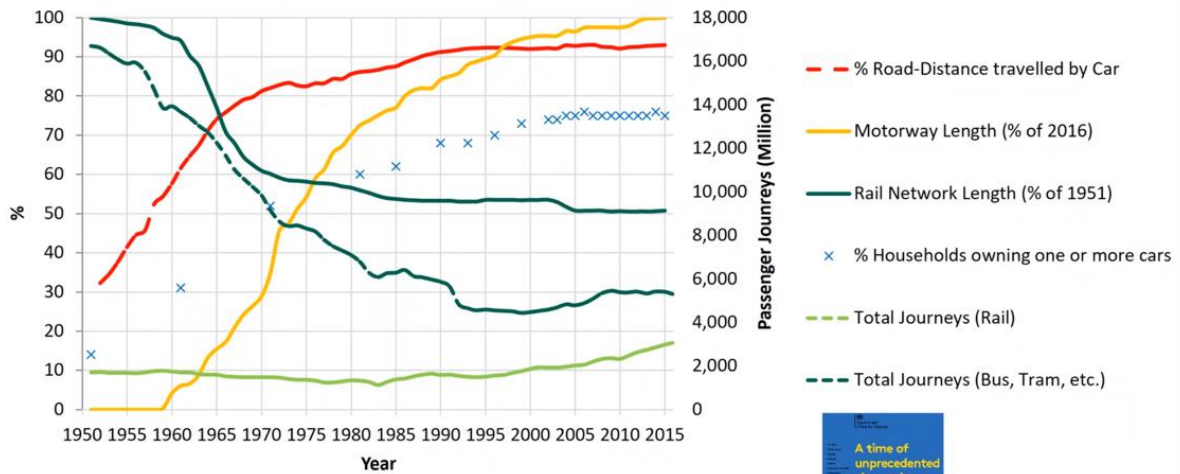


Whittle, Whitmarsh, et al., 2019

Elaine Whitmarsh et al – number of different issues from accessibility to cost.

If you were going to look at people's behaviour you need to first understand why they feel locked into a certain pattern of behaviour.

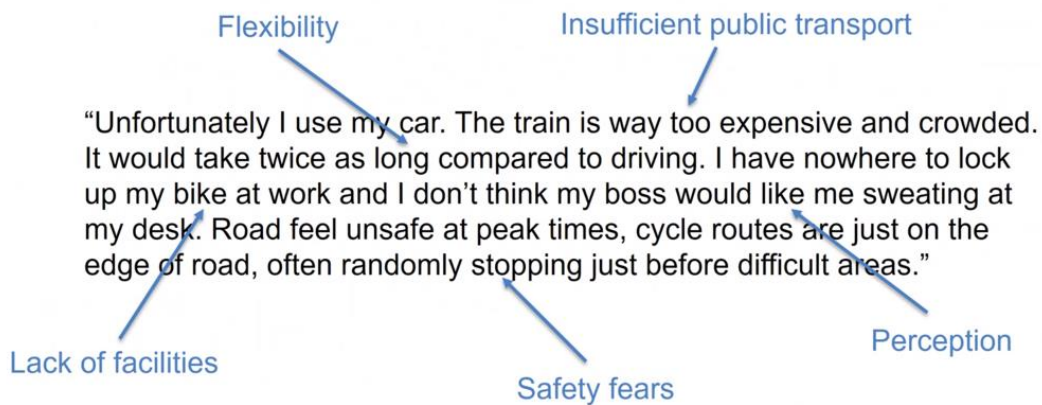
# (Partly) locked in behaviour



Whittle, Whitmarsh, et al., 2019



## Unfortunately I use my car!

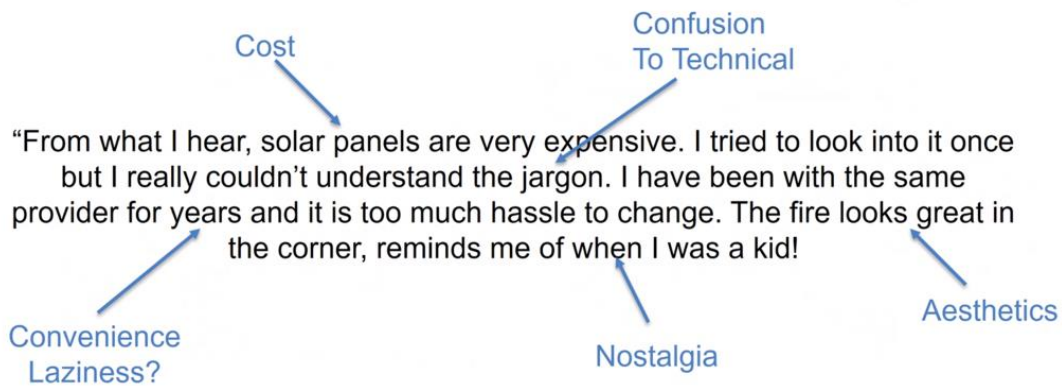


Source: ClairCity Project ([www.claircity.eu](http://www.claircity.eu))

People feel like that they were locked into a certain pattern of behaviour.

Perceived challenges that the public might have.

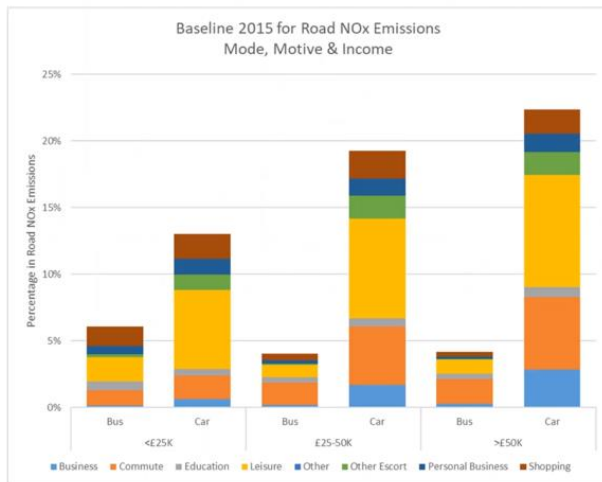
## The fire looks great in the corner!



Source: ClairCity Project ([www.claircity.eu](http://www.claircity.eu))

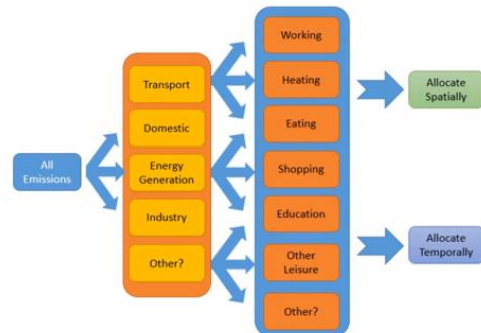
There has been an increase in recreational pollution. Growing problem, with many middle-class households. Fire is going because it looks nice, not because it is the primary source of heat for the household.

# Connect out pollution with behaviour



Source: ClairCity Project ([www.claircity.eu](http://www.claircity.eu))

- No two people are the same!
- Their behaviours are different: spatially, temporally and demographically.
- The factors that influence their behaviour vary: socially, income, flexibility, responsibility



No two people will be the same, everyone will have their own perceptions and behaviours with reasons of why they are committing to a certain type of behaviour.

When you put these behaviours into the work stream, different behaviours are generating pollution.

We need to be aligning policies to the technical challenge ahead of us.

## Have we failed to communicate risk?

Failure of policy to bring citizens, communities and organisations on board?

- **Poor perception of risk:** Issues are presented in abstract, descriptive and analytical formats.
- **Psychological distance:** Focus on future consequences but costs/health not immediately recognised.
- **Negative framing:** issues framed against losses to society e.g. higher taxation, reduced consumption, low quality of life etc
- **Better contextualisation** to allow people to make sense of data in relation to the real world
- **Overwhelming** people with evidence or are we continually reminding them of the importance of this issues?

What does air pollution do to our bodies?



Watch how air pollution moves across Europe



Dangerous levels of roadside pollution in Wales 'overlooked'



Air pollution: How damaging are idling cars and buses?



Air pollution: Leeds street worst outside London, says campaign



Air pollution: Residents told to stay on most polluted street



We need to start to think differently about how to interact with the challenges. There are perceived failures in communication, that we are not currently great at communicating risk.

There is a psychological distance and disconnect from the cost and the health.

With the current communication around air pollution, there is currently a negative framing around the challenge. We need to frame in a much more positive way and to allow people to make more sense of the data. In order for them to link how they behave and how they act and the damage that can cause.

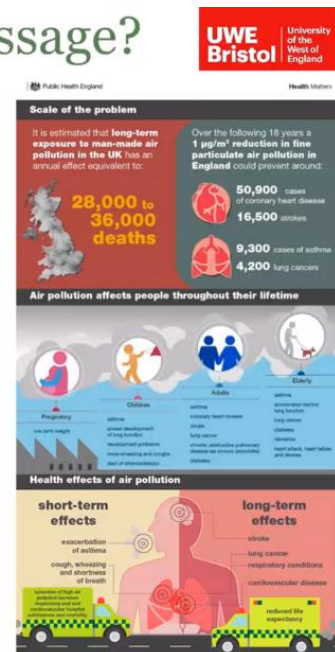
## Is there a problem with the message?

In 2016, 91% of the world population was living in places where the WHO air quality guidelines levels were not met.

- 7 million premature deaths globally
- 400,000 premature deaths in Europe
- ~28,000 - 36,000 premature deaths in UK
- ~1000 - 1400 premature deaths in Wales

**Should we focus on morbidity rather than mortality?**

[https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-quality-and-health](https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health)  
<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/29-10-2018-more-than-90-of-the-world%E2%80%99s-children-breathe-toxic-air-every-day>  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-matters-air-pollution/health-matters-air-pollution>  
<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2020-08/clean-air-plan-for-wales-healthy-air-healthy-wales.pdf>



These are statistical deaths; they are not real deaths and that has a slight disconnect. The really impactful communication strategies are the ones that have achieved in making it emotive and real.

None of us can name a person who has died from air pollution.

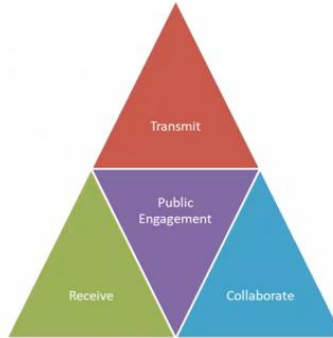
Campaigning on the impact on friends and families who suffer from long term lung conditions and cardiovascular conditions is one way. It is one emotive way in linking the impacts of air pollution to the health conditions.

# Have a conversation with people!



Common practice to 'provide information' (Transmit) and 'consult public and stakeholders' (Receive) but do we listen?

The public landscape is changing and we need to think of new mechanisms which allow us to work together (Collaborate)



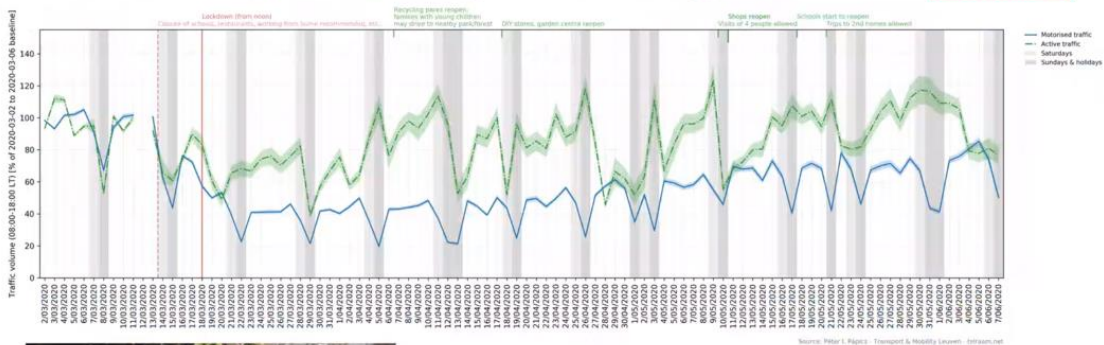
How to engage this.

The transmission of data, public health data or monitoring data, and receiving of data only happens with the invested parties that take part. The sweet spot is level three, understanding the problem and thinking of the solutions. Giving people a better sense of ownership and control of the solutions.

Having a conversation – diesel particle, - the large item – starting point of conversation.

Engaging with the children is one way.

# Covid-19 & transport - Belgium



Citizen science initiative counting traffic in Leuven, Madrid, Dublin, Ljubljana and Cardiff

[www.we-count.net](http://www.we-count.net)

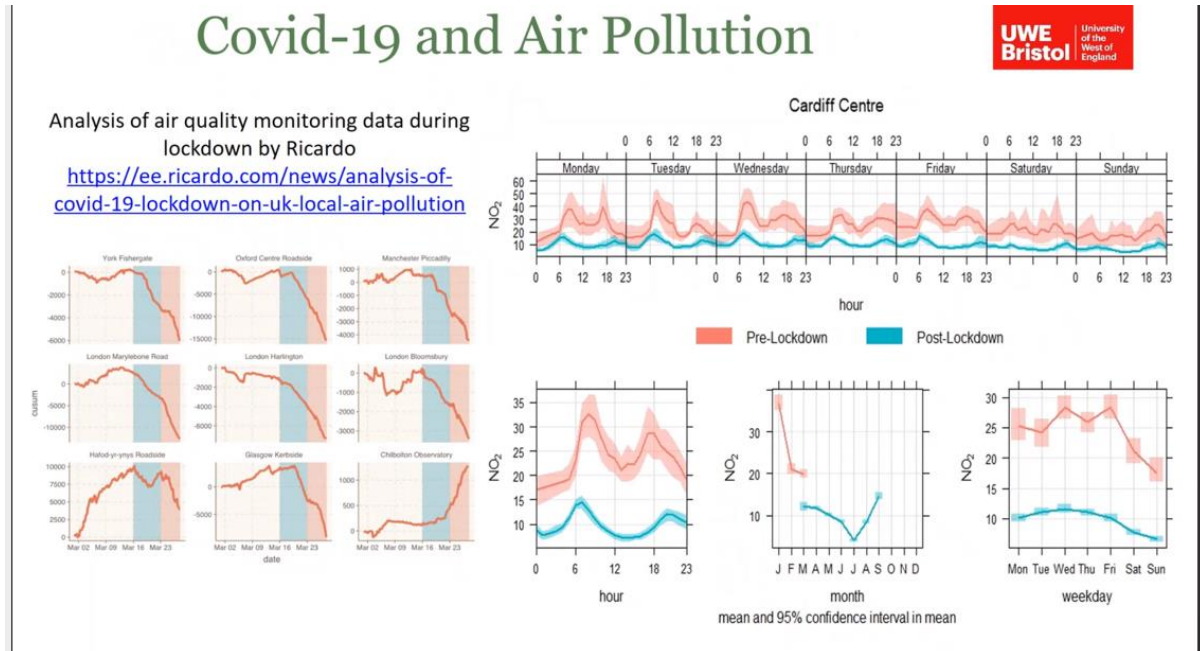
WeCount has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 872743



Engaging citizens can be valuable in understanding the challenges that we face.

We have just started the project in Cardiff, they basically count traffic with a low-cost sensor at a hyper local level.

Getting people onboard, getting a sense of ownership of the data, getting people around the table, converting from citizen scientist to air quality advocate.



Covid-19 has solved all of the current air pollution problems. However, if we don't think how to maintain the positive benefits, then we will have challenges. Research looked at Swansea, Cardiff and Wreccsam, there is a bounce back since July.

We haven't seen changes over night like this since the 50's where the public have had an almost overnight positive benefit. The real problem that we have now is maintaining this benefit and influencing behaviours to preserve these reductions for the future.

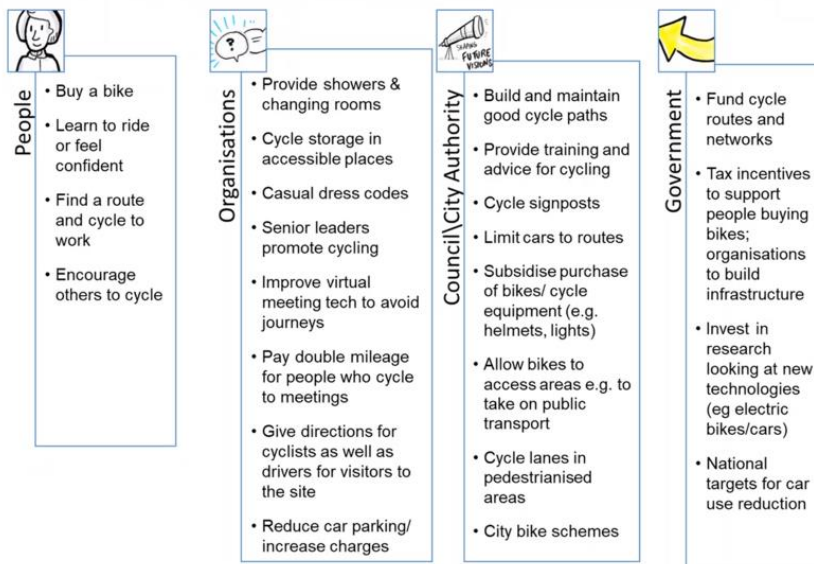
# Blue sky thinking.... or just implement what we already know!?



There is no silver bullet, there isn't one policy that will cure all ills out there.

There needs to be the political will, the funding and ownership in order to influence the change that we need.

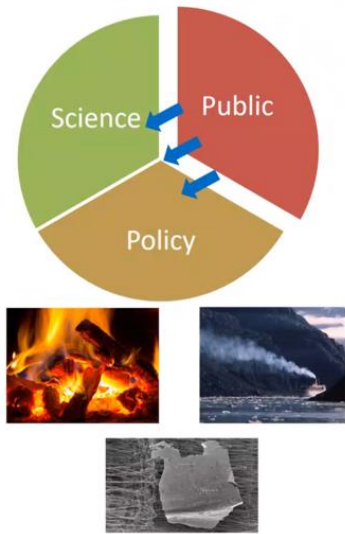
## Enabling Intervention Chain - Cycling



Interventions that fail when just focused as a individual policy, there needs to be collaborative thinking.

When you get the chains of interventions in place, you begin to see the results.

# Conclusions



- Policy with teeth!
- Must understand how social practices influence the generation of pollution and stop blaming the individual for their lack of willingness to change.
- Need to marry technological interventions with societal innovation.
- **Need 'enabling' policies that breakdown social practice barriers so that greener choices become the social norm for everyone!**
- How to engage the public
  - Know your audience
  - Connect to their lived experience / expertise
  - Find common ground to discuss the challenges and solutions
  - Need mechanisms that allow for continuation of engagement
  - Need multiple engagement pathways: they way we engage young people will be very different from older people
- Future proof for "emerging" sources / pollutants

The science policy dialogue needs to see more of the public in there, in a meaningful way, a real collaboration about generating some evidence.

We need policy with teeth, need to see how we think about social practices, stop blaming the individual, and see it is a societal change.

The technological innovation also needs to happen and be supported.

We need to start understanding our audience and stop worrying about how accurate the data is, think about how to create a message for people's day to day lives and help with enabling positive choices and behaviour change.

## Thank you

Twitter: @hayesenda

WeCount Project: @WecountC

ClairCity Project: @ClairCity

#### 4. Q&A and discussion (5 minutes)

##### **Holi ac Ateb a thrafodaeth** (5 munud)

**Chair:** Thank you very much for such a detailed analysis and presentation. Much to think about there, now we do have some time before the Minister arrives, are there any questions?

**Gemma Roberts** – What mechanisms are needed in order to engage with the public?

**Enda** – That is a great question in the few projects we were involved in, we have worked with kids to retirement people and to family of four environments. We had to tailor our messages and methodologies each different cohort.

There needs to be a bit of a push platform, the public acceptability of different policies. We do this by analysing the data, reviewing which policy is reasonably acceptable and apply the right methodology about how to interact. It is all about societal change.

**Chair**– The policy part which focuses on environmental health in local government, we of course know that public health in Wales falls outside of LA's and there is a challenge there. I am sure that is a great way to introduce Huw Brunt to ask his question.

**Huw Brunt** – Just want to endorse what Enda has presented and further would like to flag that there are real opportunities to put into practice here what we have been preaching for a long time. With the recently published clean air plan there is some really exciting opportunities.

We have heard about new standards from the World Health Organisation (WHO), rather than simply chasing a number we need to make sure that the public health aspect is factored into that. That it is built into a metric so that we have a smarter metric to measure and monitor the impacts on public health. Which in time will help to evolve and strengthen our monitoring capabilities. What we have been trying to do in PHW (Public Health Wales), is to develop a surveillance dashboard.

We further also need to be reviewing the air quality management approach.

Wider determinacies of health impacts and monitoring of air quality and bring them all together, which is the right way forward.

**Chair:** Thank you for that Huw, I would like to welcome Jenny Rathbone MS, Enda if you would like to wrap things up before video from the First Minister.

**Enda** – Thank you Dai and welcome Jenny. Just to build upon what Huw said there, we all sit on an advisory board, which is helping to review and focus on some of these issues, if there is one take home message, I would like to see PHW driving the behavioural change. The best



conversation about air pollution is not talking about air pollution. The conversations need to be focused on people's day to day lives, people are an expert in one thing, themselves. So the conversation doesn't need to only be focused on the technical but also around the individual.

**Cllr. Cris Thomas** – If I may come in here, I fully support the idea of 'Citizen advocates', the 'People Champions' – there are volunteers in the community calling for economic development, the current German models are great examples where you have companies providing air purifiers for schools, to support the economic opportunities to help improve the air quality around those schools. The champions and scientists then advocate for that change based on the evidence that they have collected.

**Enda** – I am a big fan of the local champion the number one factor here is trust, the trust issue between the local authority and the local champion that works in the community needs to be high for it to work. The Local Authority must maintain engagement with the community. The last thing you want to do is to go in and discuss what needs to be done but get no resulting change from that discussion.

The biggest thing that you can offer a local champion is help, you can achieve this through resources, guidance and interpretation of evidence.

**Chair:** Thank you everyone for such an exciting discussion and range of questions. Mathew, I think we now have the video from the First Minister?

5. **Rt Hon. Mark Drakeford MS, First Minister for Wales:** Pre-recorded video welcoming the new Clean Air Plan for Wales. (5-10 Minutes)

**Y Gwir Anrh Mark Drakeford AS, Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Fideo wedi'i recordio ymlaen llaw yn croesawu'r Cynllun Aer Glân newydd ar gyfer Gymru. (5-10 munud)

**(Video from the First Minister is played to the CPG, Lesley Griffiths MS, Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs joins the meeting).**

**Chair:** I wish to send my thanks to the First Minister for the video and I agree with him that now is the time to act and to deliver this by legislating for a new Clean Air Act for Wales.

6. **Lesley Griffiths MS, Minister for Environment, Energy and Rural Affairs:** Discussing the new Clean Air Plan for Wales and the proposal of a White Paper for the Clean Air Act for Wales (10 Minutes)

**Lesley Griffiths AS, Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig** - Trafod am yr Cynllun Aer Glân newydd ar gyfer Cymru a'r cynnig Papur Gwyn ar gyfer y Ddeddf Aer Glân i Gymru (10 munud)

**Chair:** On that note, I would like to welcome the Minister, Lesley Griffiths MS.

**Minister** – I am really pleased to be with you here today virtually, we just all saw a very clear vision from the FM, and I share that vision. I wish to share with you today some more information about recent developments and how things are progressing with the Clean Air Plan and the White Paper for the new Clean Air Act.

In August we launched the Clean Air Plan, the plan sets out a 10 year pathway for cleaner air and is centered around four core themes:

- **People:** Protecting the health and well-being of current and future generations
- **Environment:** Taking action to support our natural environment, ecosystems and biodiversity
- **Prosperity:** Working with industry to reduce emissions, supporting a cleaner and more prosperous Wales
- **Place:** Creating sustainable places through better planning, infrastructure and transport.

The plan further sets out how we will meet the EU air regulations limits and not only meet but exceed WHO limits where possible.

The recent national lockdown saw significant decreases in air pollution, primarily we saw a reduction for the levels of NO<sub>2</sub>. However, unfortunately levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> increased and so it will take time for us to understand how to reduce PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

The outcomes of these reviews will then shape the new Clean Air Act for Wales.

I want the new legislation for Air Quality to be setting the ambitions of Welsh Government, with robust regulatory systems, appropriate accountability and with meaningful actions in the right areas.

As we prepare to consult for a white paper, many commitments from the plan will already be in the White Paper.

To name a few they are:

- Revised LAQM (Local Air Quality Management)
- New Air Quality Limits
- Consolidated powers relating to air quality.
- New powers from smoke control
- New Powers on vehicle idling
- Support decarbonisation plans
- Legislate for a Clean air plan to be published and reviewed every 5 years.

The aim of new air quality limits is to reduce the harm to people in Wales, with the utmost aim to reduce the air pollution in Wales to be as low as possible. The proposal to reform the LAQM will lead to a review of current policy and funding changes. LAQM should be more preventive and more public health focused.

We need to take action before legal limits are reached.

There will be a Public Health focused regime that will focus on areas of air quality for public health reasons, striving to achieve the lowest level of air pollution possible.

We have recently seen some air quality improvements and there are considerations for applying a charge where the stipulated emissions standards (for vehicles) are not being met, with an outright ban of some vehicles entering a charging zone (like a Clean Air Zone) to improve air quality. In the short term we will seek to review the Clean air Zone framework by the end of this Senedd term.

The Act will seek to amend existing smoke control regulations, making enforcement easier for Local Authorities. We will further be reviewing outdoor fuel appliances which should be subject to regulation and review that and anti-idling measures

Also set out in White Paper will be the proposals for widening the guidance for NHS staff to tackle air pollution. We will further review the guidance to adapt and maximise its potential reach. Potential that will grant great benefits for everyone.

Ddiolch Dai

#### **7. Q&A and discussion on the Clean Air Plan (5 minutes)**

##### **Holi ac Ateb a thrafodaeth ar yr Cynllun Aer Glân (5 munud)**

**Chair**– Thank you Minister for the comprehensive canter of all the issues. Are you happy to take any questions?

**Minister**- Yes, I am here with some people who are working on this too. So please go ahead.

**Chair** – Excellent, I can see a few raised hands, let's take them in three and hear from Professor Lewis, then Jenny Rathbone MS and lastly Marc Evans.

**PD Lewis** – First may I congratulate the Minister for her statement and the clean air plan for Wales. The question is on particulates, they just don't come from Wales, they come from England and further afield in EU. How will you engage with other countries to reduce the impact of particulates and their associated problems?

**Jenny Rathbone MS**– This is such an important issue and it is great that it is rising up the agenda. One of the frustrations that I have seen is, that although there is a desire to use active travel rather than the car in a post-COVID-19 world, our highways department just don't seem to be capable of enacting any of the measures needed to make routes safe to go to school. Yesterday I saw a huge queue of cars outside the secondary school, which is having a real impact on children's health. The other issue is the ability to supply children with everyday bikes. People are building fabulous bikes for renting and we need to support schemes where children no matter their income level can have access to a bike to go to school.

**Marc Evans-** In England from February 2021, they will be banning the sale of wet wood and domestic fuel, is there a danger here, that with no ban in Wales that retailers will try and load off the banned fuels here in Wales?

**Minister** – First thank you Paul for your comments and may I remind people that there are officials also on the call with us.

Quite a number of officials have been engaging with the COVID-19 response and monitoring the pollution levels. I represent Wreccsam, and although we have noticed reduction in pollution levels in the 50mph zone on the A483. This is one of the methods we are using in order to reduce the levels of harmful pollutants that are derived from people travelling into Wreccsam. Of course, it is important to have these discussions across the border, as I am sure that many who are not from Wales may not understand why we have the restrictions in place when they cross the border. It is clear that we need to learn from each other. I cannot make anyone bring in policies and legislations across the border to reduce pollution that is travelling and affecting Wales. At the Ministerial level, we do have these discussions and they are ongoing with our friends across the border and abroad with the EU. Rest assured they are ongoing.

Jenny, I understand your issues, and we put more funding into active travel. With regards to the behaviour change that we saw before COVID 19 – people are not driving to school as they used to. So, the impact isn't as bad as it once was. However, you have raised this before, and I have asked officials to look into this, we are in partnership with local authorities. For example, the Clean Air Plan was launched in Cardiff on castle street, it was greater to see people walking around, as they cannot access their cars. We will continue to fund and invest in local authorities to deliver these projects and achieve the behaviour change that we need to start seeing.

Marc, we are too looking to prohibit the use of Wet Wood and Coal, there was a bit of pushback, especially around concerns of fuel poverty. However, as you have rightly highlighted we will have to make sure that we don't become a sanctuary for that. Olwen is there anything to add?

**Olwen:** Yes, we are working on the consultation of the regulations, when we went to the consultation on the Clean Air Plan, there was some concern from the coal industry. However, there is a need to protect public health and also a need to have a transition. As highlighted, there are some fuel poverty issues associated with this so need to transition from this, and we are consulting on it by spring next year.

**Chair:** Excellent, if that is everything, I would like to thank the Minister and her team for attending today and we are very grateful of your time.

## 8. Cyfarfodydd yn y Dyfodol ac AOB

### Future Meetings and AOB

**Chair:** Right now, Mathew, is there anything else to add before we wrap up?

**Secretary:** No Chair. The matters agreed to today for the AGM will be submitted and the minutes published when we have arranged a date for the next CPG.

**Chair:** Excellent, well thank you everyone for attending, I will now draw this meeting to a close. I would like to thank again our two fantastic speakers and the Video from the First Minister, thank you those who have attended for the first time and we hope to see you all again soon.

**Meeting closed.**