

Public Document Pack

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To: Cllr Alasdair Ibbotson (Chair)

Councillors: Gillian Brockley, Steve Copple, Mared Eastwood, Chrissy Gee,
Ian Hodge, Roz Mansell, Allan Marshall, Carolyn Preece, Dan Rose,
Jason Shallcross and Sam Swash

22 November 2023

Dear Sir/Madam

NOTICE OF REMOTE MEETING
CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 2023 at 10.00 AM

Yours faithfully

Steven Goodrum
Democratic Services Manager

The meeting will be live streamed onto the Council's website. The live streaming will stop when any confidential items are considered. A recording of the meeting will also be available, shortly after the meeting at <https://flintshire.public-i.tv/core/portal/home>

If you have any queries regarding this, please contact a member of the Democratic Services Team on 01352 702345.

A G E N D A

1 APOLOGIES

Purpose: To receive any apologies.

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Purpose: To receive any Declarations and advise Members accordingly.

3 MINUTES (Pages 3 - 8)

Purpose: To confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 6 September 2023.

4 DECARBONISATION OF SUPPLY CHAIN (Pages 9 - 12)

Purpose: To receive an introduction from our Joint Low Carbon Procurement Business Partner Roberta Bailey.

5 INSTALLATION OF CABLE DUCTS FOR ON-STREET PARKING

Purpose: To receive an update from Cabinet Member for Streetscene & Regional Transport Strategy on the potential for installation of cable ducts to enable householders without off-street parking to safely charge electric vehicles, as discussed in March meeting.

6 FLINTSHIRE COUNCIL CARBON FOOTPRINT 2022-23 (Pages 13 - 34)

Purpose: To receive a report on the Council's carbon footprint for 2022-23. Recommendation to note the contents of the report, and progress made in the past year to improve data collection for the Council's carbon footprint.

7 ROUNABOUT PORTFOLIO SPONSORSHIP POLICY (Pages 35 - 44)

Purpose: To ensure that the Council's advertising policy will not accept sponsorship from fossil fuel products/companies. Recommendation to support the amendment to the Roundabout Portfolio Sponsorship policy in line with net zero carbon commitments.

8 INQUIRIES UPDATE

Purpose: To provide an update on the Committee Flood and Pensions Inquiries and discuss next steps.

9 **FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME ITEMS AND PURPOSES** (Pages 45 - 54)

Purpose: To populate the Forward Work Programme for the Climate Change Committee.

Please note that there may be a 10 minute adjournment of this meeting if it lasts longer than two hours

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CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE **6 SEPTEMBER 2023**

Minutes of the Climate Change Committee of Flintshire County Council held as a remote meeting on Wednesday, 6 September 2023

PRESENT: Councillor Alasdair Ibbotson (Chair)

Councillors: Gillian Brockley, Steve Copple, Mared Eastwood, Chrissy Gee, Allan Marshall, Carolyn Preece, Dan Rose, Jason Shallcross and Sam Swash

APOLOGY: Councillor Roz Mansell

ALSO PRESENT: Councillor Rob Davies attended as an observer

CONTRIBUTORS: Councillor Dave Healey (Cabinet Member for Climate Change and Economy), Councillor Dave Hughes (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Streetscene and the Regional Transport Strategy), Chief Officer (Planning, Environment and Economy) and Programme Manager for Climate Change and Carbon Reduction

IN ATTENDANCE: Democratic Services Manager and Democratic Services Officer

19. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

20. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 18 July 2023 were approved, as moved and seconded by Councillors Carolyn Preece and Dan Rose.

RESOLVED:

That the minutes be approved as a correct record.

21. WELSH GOVERNMENT HEAT STRATEGY CONSULTATION

The Programme Manager for Climate Change and Carbon Reduction introduced the Welsh Government (WG) Draft Heat Strategy for Wales which aimed to develop a decarbonised heat system to deliver on its net zero ambitions. Presentation slides outlined the objectives and questions forming part of consultation on the strategy which was currently taking place. Members were encouraged to make representations to the Programme Manager by 30 September to include in the co-ordinated response to be submitted to WG.

In welcoming reference made to heat sourced from disused coal mines, Councillor Allan Marshall suggested that the extraction of water from streams and rivers to contribute to the cooling of water in the seas could be included in the response.

Whilst Councillor Steve Cople praised the draft Strategy, he raised concerns about the level of funding required for implementing schemes. The Programme Manager gave assurance that the funding mechanism would form part of the response and that more information on this would be shared with the Committee when it was made available.

The Chair praised WG for the level of detail within the document. He spoke about communal heating schemes where service charges were set by companies and said that in the absence of a preferred legal structure, local authorities could become the lead agents supported by the relevant funding. He also highlighted the need for clarity on responsibility for investment to upgrade energy networks to ensure proper use of taxpayers' money.

The Chief Officer (Planning, Environment and Economy) suggested that Members' responses submitted by the end of the month be collated by the Programme Manager to inform a draft response to be delegated to the Chair on behalf of the Committee.

This approach was proposed by Councillor Mared Eastwood who asked that the draft response be circulated to the Committee, which was supported.

22. REVIEW OF CATERING FACILITIES - PLANT-BASED MEALS

The Committee received a report on current school provision and ongoing work by Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) to revise existing statutory guidance on healthy eating in maintained schools.

In moving the recommendation, Councillor Dan Rose provided background and was seconded by Councillor Carolyn Preece.

In response to comments, the Chair clarified that a letter had been sent to schools to encourage pupils to engage with the Committee on general matters.

Whilst acknowledging the impact of emissions from farms, Councillor David Healey said it was important to acknowledge the economic role of agriculture and highlighted local examples, adding that engagement with farmers would help to achieve sustainable practices. He spoke about the sensitivities around school meals and importance of food choices being able to accommodate the needs of all pupils.

Speaking in support of a wider range of school meals, Councillor Mared Eastwood queried how the impact of food choices would be measured. She went on to say that in terms of nutrition, sustainably raised animal protein was more environmentally friendly than plant protein.

Councillor Steve Copple queried the benefits of introducing a meat-free meal option in schools once a month and whether this would be more cost-effective.

In response to a question from the Chair, Councillor Healey confirmed that the report had not been subject to consideration by Cabinet and that the views he had expressed were his own.

Having been moved and seconded, the recommendation was carried.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee notes the content of the report and the ongoing work by Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) to revise the existing statutory guidance on healthy eating in maintained schools.

23. CARBON OFFSETTING - TREE PLANTING

The Programme Manager for Climate Change and Carbon Reduction introduced the report on the current status of carbon offsetting within Flintshire's land assets and to seek support for the development of a land use analysis decision flow chart for the management of its land assets.

Whilst there was a commitment by the Council to take actions to reduce carbon emissions from its assets and services to support the net zero carbon objective set by the Welsh Government (WG), it was accepted that there would still be remaining residual emissions that could not be removed. The Programme Manager gave an overview of opportunities being explored by the Council to offset carbon as detailed in the report.

The recommendation in the report was moved by Councillor Dan Rose who spoke in support of the tree-planting programme. In response to questions, the Programme Manager clarified that reference to available Council land was where a current lease due to expire could be considered for alternative use. In reference to section 1.08 of the report and the survival rate of whips, she confirmed that the carbon output of new planting activities was calculated by land area for the purpose of reporting to WG. In response to comments on measuring the impact of carbon stored on grasslands and meadows, she advised that whilst WG reporting guidance did not currently reflect the wide range of land types, this was being developed for the next reporting cycle to more clearly report on the quality of land held.

Councillor Carolyn Preece asked about the potential for Council land to be used to grow hemp trees which could absorb a greater amount of carbon.

When asked by the Chair about the land disposal process, the Programme Manager advised that each asset should be considered on a case by case basis in terms of its individual features to determine the best use.

Councillor Allan Marshall referred to comments about grassland and spoke about the potential for some grass verges to be cut and processed for use as soil conditioner for housing schemes.

The Chief Officer (Planning, Environment and Economy) drew attention to the recommendation which would enable the flowchart to be brought back to the Committee at a future date. He went on to give an example of the considerations and conflicting priorities involved in considering alternative uses of Council land.

The recommendation in the report was supported.

RESOLVED:

That the Committee supports the development of a land use analysis decision flow chart for the management of its land assets.

24. UPDATE ON INQUIRIES

The Programme Manager for Climate Change and Carbon Reduction advised that the 12 responses to the Clwyd Pension Fund Inquiry and 13 responses to the Flooding Inquiry were being collated into two separate documents to be shared with the Committee. Members were asked to note that unless stipulated otherwise, the responses were for use in the Public Inquiry and were not to be shared externally.

The Chair suggested that the Committee review the evidence before considering the next steps via email communications. He agreed with Councillor Copple's request for a workshop and said that arrangements would be agreed as part of the email communications.

25. FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

In considering the current forward work programme, the Programme Manager suggested the following items:

- Invitation for the low carbon Joint Procurement lead officer to attend the November meeting to discuss decarbonising supply chain.
- Carbon Footprint progress report.
- Ability to adapt to a changing climate, identifying risks to the Council and wider County - perhaps delivered as a separate Member workshop.
- Potential site visits for the Committee, for example solar farms, compost facility at Greenfield, Parc Adfer, tree planting projects.

Councillor Dan Rose suggested that the workshop on Climate Adaptation incorporate information from any relevant organisations on their engagement with councils in Wales.

In response to a question, the Chair was advised that the item on contingency planning for extreme heat had not yet been confirmed for November.

He also asked for a report in November on the potential installation of cable ducts to enable householders without off-street parking to safely charge electric vehicles, as discussed at the March meeting.

As requested by Councillor Mared Eastwood, an item on working with third parties on additional charging installations in car parks would be scheduled for a future meeting.

RESOLVED:

That the Forward Work Programme be adopted.

26. MEMBERS OF THE PRESS IN ATTENDANCE

None.

(The meeting started at 10am and ended at 11.05am)

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Chair

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Procurement Decarbonisation

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Procurement Shared Services – Driving forward low carbon
procurement across Denbighshire & Flintshire County Councils

Roberta Bailey
Procurement Business Partner – Decarbonisation
November 2023

Agenda Item 4

• The Why:

- Welsh Gov't Net Zero Strategy - Net Zero by 2050
- Well-Being of Future Generations Act
- Denbighshire and Flintshire Climate Change Strategies for 2030
- Denbighshire Climate Emergency declared 2019
- Procurement Reform - Social Partnership Bill (New Public Contract Regulations and Social Partnership Bill (Oct. 24)) - Community Benefits
- Supply Chain emissions account for approximately 60 - 90% of reported emissions

Page 12

• The When:

- 2-year contract (ending Sept. 2025) to develop strategy to develop and implement reduction of Supply Chain carbon footprint. The process needs to be clear, appropriate, collaborative and effective.

• The What:

- Improve Supply Chain carbon emission reporting.
- Develop, pilot and establish procurement decarbonisation process.
- Reduce emissions from Procurement activities.

• The How:

- Page 13
- Working collaboratively across DCC and FCC, all Services and Providers.
 - Run pilots to establish collaborative, fit for purpose processes.
 - Incorporate WLGA Toolkit into tendering activities.
 - Work with Service Areas and Providers to agree on contract KPIs to be monitored for duration of contracts.
 - Working in alignment with other Welsh LGAs, share best practice and introduce carbon calculator tool for Providers to report their emissions in delivering goods and services.
 - Provide internal and external support and training.
 - Update relevant documentation
 - Establish processes/procedures as Business as Usual.

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Climate Change Committee

Date of Meeting	28 th Nov 2023
Report Subject	Council Carbon Footprint Update 2022/23
Cabinet Member	Collective Responsibility
Report Author	Chief Officer (Planning, Environment & Economy)
Type of Report	Operational

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The council calculates its carbon footprint annually to measure the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions it is responsible for to monitor and direct decarbonisation efforts towards Net Zero Carbon by 2030. In September 2023, the calculation for the period 1st April 2022 – 31st March 2023 was completed and submitted to Welsh Government.

The Carbon Emission Update 2022/23 presents the results of the 2022/23 calculation while comparing them against figures from the Council's baseline year of 2018/19, in this case showing a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in 2022/23. The report also provides explanation as to why emissions have changed, as well as noting any improvements or difficulties relating to the data and methodology. The end of the report concludes with a brief recommendation to investigate the use of digital technologies such as Microsoft Power BI to improve data quality for greater emissions management and reduce the time staff spend collecting the data, and also key considerations for the Climate Change Strategy review in 2024/25, in particular baseline emissions and targets for Supply Chain and targets for Mobility & Transport

RECOMMENDATIONS

1	To note the contents of the report, and progress made in the past year to improve data collection for the Council's carbon footprint.
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REPORT DETAILS

1.00	EXPLAINING THE REPORT																																																																						
1.01	<p>Background</p> <p>The Carbon Footprint Update 2022/23 presents the results of the council's 2022/23 emissions calculation, compares them against the figures from the Council's baseline year of 2018/19 and provides explanations for any changes seen as well as commenting on the work itself.</p>																																																																						
1.02	<p>Purpose</p> <p>The council calculates its carbon footprint annually to measure the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions it is responsible for to monitor and direct decarbonisation efforts towards Net Zero Carbon by 2030. In September 2023, the calculation for the period 1st April 2022 – 31st March 2023 was completed and submitted to Welsh Government.</p>																																																																						
1.03	<p>Total carbon emissions for the period 2022/23 were 32,328 tCO₂e, a 30.4% decrease in emissions compared to the 2018/19 baseline.</p> <div data-bbox="320 824 1385 1496" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Greenhouse gas emissions for Flintshire County Council by emission source</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: small;"> <caption>Estimated data from the chart (tCO₂e)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Heating for buildings</th> <th>Electricity in buildings</th> <th>Electricity in streetlighting</th> <th>Water supply and treatment</th> <th>Business travel-car</th> <th>Business travel-rail</th> <th>Supply chain</th> <th>Fleet</th> <th>Employee commuting</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18-19</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19-20</td> <td>28,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-21</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-22</td> <td>32,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22-23</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22-23 Spend w. 2011 EF</td> <td>28,000</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>These reductions are mostly due to a decrease in emissions from Procurement; 34.5% lower than the 2018/19 baseline. Additionally, Buildings, and Mobility and Transport, saw reductions of 27.2% and 17.9% respectively.</p>	Year	Heating for buildings	Electricity in buildings	Electricity in streetlighting	Water supply and treatment	Business travel-car	Business travel-rail	Supply chain	Fleet	Employee commuting	18-19	30,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	19-20	28,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	20-21	25,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	21-22	32,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	22-23	25,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	22-23 Spend w. 2011 EF	28,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
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1.04	<p>There remain significant limitations with some of the methodology used, most significantly relating to emissions from Procurement which remains based on the value of spend.</p> <p>However, Welsh Government have updated the emission factors for each of the spend categories. The previous emission factors were calculated by the Centre for Sustainable Accounting last updated in 2011. The new emission factors were calculated by University of Leeds and are better reflective of the current economy. This has demonstrated an average 32%</p>																																																																						

	<p>reduction across the spend categories resulting in the reduced carbon emissions from procurement.</p> <p>This gives the impression that we have actively reduced our emissions from supply chain beyond our 2024/25 target, however, the column labelled '22-23 Spend w.2011 EF' in the Section 1.03 graph demonstrates this is not the case by applying the 2011 supply chain emission factors to 2022/23 spend data. Supply chain emissions in 2022/23 with the new emission factors are 18,894 tCO₂e, however, if emission factors from 2011 had remained then supply chain emissions would have been 30,838 tCO₂e. This would have resulted in a total 2022/23 carbon footprint of 44,183 tCO₂e, which is still a reduction on the 2018/19 baseline by 4.8% due to reductions achieved elsewhere, but much less than the 30.4% seen.</p> <p>Utilising spend value as a means to calculate emissions is still an inaccurate measurement of the real emissions from our supply chain, and therefore we must not take this as a reason to discontinue focussing on reducing actual emissions from our supply chain; on the contrary, the targets within each key theme will be reviewed and considered within the strategy's full review in 2024/25 to ensure we are aiming for ambitious but achievable targets towards net zero carbon.</p> <p>We will move away from the calculation methodology of emissions associated with spend value by working with our suppliers to better understand the emissions associated with the individual contracts we procure. This work will now be accelerated following the recruitment of a Joint Procurement Business Partner for Decarbonisation in Sept 2023 – part funded by Flintshire Council and part funded by Denbighshire Council.</p>
1.05	<p>There have been improvements in methodology for other emission sources thanks to the availability of more reliable data.</p> <p>In terms of Business mileage, 67% of miles claimed now state the car size. This data capture allows us to use a more specific emission factor for each car size and fuel type (as for example a large diesel engine will generate more emissions than a small petrol engine). Prior to capturing this data we had to use an emission factor for an 'average car' which is an average of all car size types and therefore could have been either over or underestimating our emissions from business travel.</p> <p>This more accurate data is expected to improve further as more staff have access to online recording.</p> <p>Water data has also improved for the 2022/23 period where we are now able to utilise a higher tier methodology with a lower standard of deviation based on actual water consumption figures. Prior to this period, we were calculating our water use based on invoice amounts and then converting this into m³ usage based on that year's standard volume charge (£/m³). For 2022/23, actual meter reads were used for 76% of total water consumption.</p> <p>In October 2023 we will be launching an employee travel survey that will help us to gain a better understanding of how and how often our employees are travelling into their places of work. This will help us to</p>

	<p>better determine the carbon emissions from employee commuting and home working.</p> <p>These emission data sets were highlighted in the 2021/22 report as areas for improvement, so it is encouraging to see the progress made to ensure we have a clearer understanding and accuracy over our carbon emissions.</p>
1.06	<p>Other headline figures are also provided in the update;</p> <p>2022/23 Emissions v 2018/19 Baseline Year and Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building emissions have reduced 27.2% since 2018/19, aiming for a 35% reduction by 2024/25. - Mobility and Transport emissions have reduced 17.9% since 2018/19, aiming for a 50% reduction by 2024/25. - Procurement emissions have reduced 34.5% since 2018/19, aiming for a 30% reduction by 2024/25. <p>2022/23 Emissions v 2021/22 Emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building emissions: Reduced 8.4% (with a 9% YOY target) - Mobility and Transport emissions: Increased 0.2% (with a 9% YOY target) - Procurement emissions: Reduced 41.5% (with an 8% YOY target) <p>Land-use Emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our land is estimated to have removed 1,513 tCO₂e - This figure continues using our baseline methodology and noting any substantial land changes for the year. - Welsh Government are developing an improved methodology to better account for our land assets so that we can ensure this data is accurate and better reflect the assets that we have within Flintshire both as an emitter and captor of carbon. <p>Renewable Energy Generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total generation from renewables increased by 18% from the 2021/22 period with 3,522,138 kWh generated. - This improvement is due to investments in Solar generation, with both roof-mounted and ground-mounted increasing generation by 10% and 150% respectively. This reflects the generation from the new solar farms at Flint former landfill and Crumps Yard, Connahs Quay. - Renewable generation from Wind and Landfill Gas reduced in this period by 9% and 43% respectively, mostly due to lower wind speeds and maintenance regimes.
1.07	<p>Data collection for certain emission sources still requires improvement for future calculations, whether to improve methodology used to increase</p>

	<p>accuracy, provide greater detail or reduce the burden on staff. Work is already underway to improve data for business travel, employee commuting and homeworking, as well as a new officer to address emissions from procurement.</p> <p>Additionally, the use of Microsoft Power BI will be investigated to discover how data requests and manual collection can be minimised to reduce demand on staff resource.</p> <p>With the review of the council’s Climate Change Strategy due in 2024/25, a number of items in need of particular consideration have been identified and are detailed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the Baseline and interim emissions target for Supply Chain as knowledge to decarbonise improves and methodology is updated - Update of the total 2018/19 baseline emissions figure following updates to supply chain baseline - Review of the interim emissions target for Mobility & Transport following greater understanding of barriers at Alltami Depot to decarbonise fleet and improvements to staff commute methodology
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2.00	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
2.01	Staff time and collaboration with other council departments (e.g., IT) to identify digital tools to streamline the collection of raw data (e.g., electricity use in buildings).
2.02	Some costs may be involved if a suitable digital tool is identified, but it is currently not clear whether that would be the case or how much.
2.03	Recruitment of a Joint Procurement Business Partner between Flintshire County Council and Denbighshire County Council in Sept 2023

3.00	CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED / CARRIED OUT
3.01	Not Required/ None

4.00	RISK MANAGEMENT
4.01	<p>There are risks when calculating carbon emissions that the quality or lack of raw data or the way in which it is processed and reported may reduce reliability through error or availability. To address this risk, the Climate Change team review the work in detail and is supported by neighbouring local authorities through peer review.</p> <p>Regarding the Carbon Emissions Update 2022/23 report, risks are considered low but issues such as poor use of terminology or presentation of data creating confusion or misunderstandings. To address this, language is carefully considered and a glossary at the end of the report is provided.</p>

	Data is presented in simple tables and detailed further where it is felt useful for the reader.	
4.02	Ways of Working (Sustainable Development) Principles Impact	
	Long-term	Positive: Climate Change Committee will be informed of the council's progress towards Net Zero Carbon by 2030 as well as successes and barriers involve. In doing so, Climate Change Committee will be informed enough to advise and support on potential solutions to barriers identified.
	Prevention	Positive: The update will inform of emissions that have been prevented in the reporting year and how future emissions can be prevented by addressing issues identified.
	Integration	Positive: The Carbon Emission Update 2022/23 forms part of the carbon emission calculation, decarbonisation and reporting process, which in turn integrates with the following priorities under the Council Plan; Green Council, Ambitious Council and Supportive Council. It integrates with the public service board objectives in the Environment priority of the Wellbeing Plan as well as the Smart Access to Energy project in the North Wales Growth Deal. It also integrates with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Welsh Government's decarbonisation of the public sector agenda.
	Collaboration	Positive: The update recommends investigating how digital technology can support the data collection process, thus requiring the support of other council departments such as IT. Additionally, other local authorities may already have solutions to this matter, thus presenting opportunities to learn and progress.

	Involvement	Positive: The update highlights the need to improve data quality such as staff commute miles. In this example it will require staff to provide information relating to how they travel to work and presents further opportunities to collect additional insights to support decarbonisation.
4.03	Well-being Goals Impact	
	Prosperous Wales	Positive: Decarbonising the council brings benefits of reduced energy costs, increased generation from renewables and greater control of activities through improved monitoring.
	Resilient Wales	Positive: Resilience can be increased through reduced energy demand and reliance on fossil fuels. Through the monitoring of emissions and data quality, we can improve decarbonisation strategies and target areas which are less resilient than others.
	Healthier Wales	Positive: Realising progress towards Net Zero Carbon 2030 goals promotes positivity towards climate change helping to address related issues such as climate anxiety and stress. Addressing emissions from the local area (e.g., transport) will also benefit people's physical health.
	More equal Wales	Neutral: No impact identified.
	Cohesive Wales	Neutral: No impact identified.
	Vibrant Wales	Neutral: No impact identified
	Globally responsible Wales	Positive: The update reports on how the council is reducing its contribution to global warming through reduced emissions and makes recommendations on how to progress further.

5.00	APPENDICES
5.01	Appendix 1 – Carbon Footprint Update 22-23

6.00	LIST OF ACCESSIBLE BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS
6.01	None

7.00	OFFICER CONTACT DETAILS
7.01	<p>Contact Officer: Ben Turpin – Climate Change Project Officer Telephone: 01352 703393 E-mail: ben.turpin@flintshire.gov.uk</p>

8.00	GLOSSARY OF TERMS
8.01	<p>Baseline Year: The emissions that occurred in the period of 1st April 2018 – 31st March 2019 are what targets are based on and all future carbon emission calculations compared to.</p> <p>Capital Funding: Capital funding is usually utilised to acquire or improve a long-term asset such as equipment or buildings.</p> <p>Carbon emissions: Used interchangeably with greenhouse gas emissions; meaning emissions of carbon dioxide, methane etc from human and natural activities and sources. Wider greenhouse gas emissions are collectively calculated into a ‘carbon dioxide equivalent’ displayed as CO₂e.</p> <p>Carbon Footprint: A measurement of the council’s carbon emissions during a defined period of time, given as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)</p> <p>Carbon sequestration: the process involved in carbon capture and the long term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide.</p> <p>Decarbonisation – Reduction of carbon emissions that result from an activity, material or product</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas/ Carbon emissions: Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane etc from human and natural activities and sources. Wider greenhouse gas emissions are collectively calculated into a ‘carbon dioxide equivalent’ displayed as CO₂e.</p> <p>Methodology: How the collected raw data used for carbon emission calculations is managed and rated in terms of its reliability. This is governed by Welsh Government.</p> <p>Microsoft Powe BI: A collection of software services, apps, and connectors that work together to turn unrelated sources of data into coherent insights.</p> <p>Net Zero Carbon – Reduce carbon emissions and balance any that remain with carbon dioxide removal activities.</p>

Raw Data: The most basic of data units used for carbon emission calculations. Examples include units of energy (kWh of electricity), vehicle type and mileage, tonnes of a particular waste, etc.

Revenue Funding: is utilised for items that will be used within a year. Examples include salaries, heating, lighting, services and small items of equipment. Routine repairs are revenue expenditures and can include significant repairs that do not extend the life of the asset or do not improve the asset.

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Carbon Emission update 2022/23

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1 Executive Summary

Flintshire County Council's target is to become net zero carbon by 2030.

In order to gauge progress towards this target, carbon emissions are tracked and reported on an annual basis. By understanding what the sources of carbon emissions are, the Council can formulate strategic priorities to mitigate climate change.

The progress detailed within the report allows us to pinpoint areas where data collection methods need to be improved, focus investment and decision making on areas that are not performing as expected, and review projected forecasts to take us to our 2030 goal.

The methodology used to determine the Council's carbon footprint is based on Welsh Government guidance 'Welsh Public Sector Net Zero Reporting Guide Version 3, 2023'.

Some of the methodology used within this process has already changed year on year since the baseline calculation was made in 2018/19. Introduction of new measures into the calculation can confuse and undermine the progress that the Council is making in its carbon reduction activities. Due to this, this progress report follows the sources of carbon emission as detailed in our in-scope baseline footprint calculations.

The total carbon emissions for 2022/23 before removing carbon offsets from our land was 32,328tCO₂e. This is a 30.5% decrease on carbon emissions reported in 2021/22, and 30.4% decrease based on our 2018/19 baseline. These reductions are mostly due to a decrease in emissions from Procurement, 41.5% from the 2021/22 period and 34.5% based on our 2018/19 baseline. The methodology adopted for emissions from procurement remains based on value of spend, therefore an increase in Council spend will reflect an increase in carbon emissions. However, for the 2022/23 period, updated emission factors for each spend category (originally set in 2011 and now using 2019 data) were provided by Welsh Government resulting in an average emission factor decrease of 32% for the goods and services the council purchased.

Carbon emissions from Buildings reduced by 8.4% compared with 2021/22 figures, however, carbon emissions from Mobility and Transport increased by 0.2% due to greater staff commute and business travel. For buildings, this is close to annual reduction targets as detailed in the climate change strategy. Overall, there have been reductions of 27.2% and 17.9% for Buildings and Mobility and Transport respectively based on our 2018/19 baseline.

There remains a need to improve data collection methodologies for some emissions sources so to improve accuracy and detail. With relation to Procurement emissions, progress has been made with the employment of a new Joint Procurement Business Partner – Decarbonisation who is funded by both Flintshire and Denbighshire County Councils and will work to move away from the inaccurate spend-based methodology, allowing the council to have greater influence and control on emission reductions from this source.

Considerations have also been noted to review the baseline emissions and interim targets for Supply Chain following methodology updates, and the interim targets for Mobility and Transport following identification of barriers delaying progress against these targets. These will be addressed within the full Climate Change Strategy review in 2024/25, as described within the strategy.

2 Our Baseline

Everything we do has an effect on the environment we live in; from burning fossil fuels for heating to collecting kerbside waste and recycling. Flintshire County Council reports its carbon footprint to Welsh Government as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) within its organisational and operational boundaries. This plan relates to the Council's internal operations which are:

- Buildings owned and operated by the Council including offices, depots, schools, community centres, care homes, public conveniences and street lighting. This includes heating, electricity and water use within these facilities.
- Fleet vehicles owned by the Council,
- Business travel for work,
- Employee commuting,
- Procurement of goods and services.

The scope excludes:

- Domestic properties,
- Buildings owned by us that are leased out and operated by third parties,

In order to establish where we are and where we need to be, we first need to look at our baseline figures. In 2018/19 we were able to capture the data set out below. Figure 1 below shows a breakdown of GHG emissions by emission source for 2018/19.¹

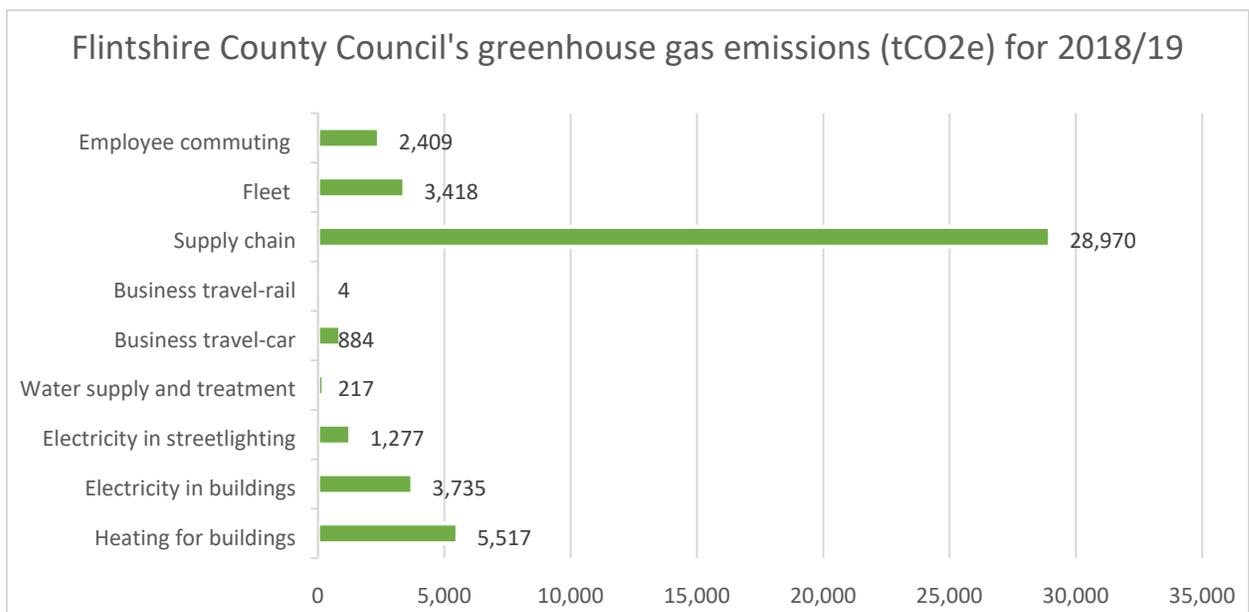


Figure 1: Flintshire County Council's GHG emissions for 2018/19 baseline

¹ It should be noted that the data has been collected using the best available methods at that time, and therefore the expectancy is that data accuracy will improve with emerging methodologies.

As these figures suggest, the biggest contributors to the Council's carbon footprint in 2018/19 were:

- Supply chain; procurement of goods and services: 62%
- Heating for buildings: 12%
- Electricity in buildings: 8%
- Fleet: 7%
- Employee commuting: 5%²

The Council produced 1,664 tonnes of waste in 2018/19 from its operations, however all waste collected by the Council, including operational waste, was either recycled or sent to energy from waste plants for incineration when it cannot be recycled. All green waste is composted. Therefore the only carbon emissions related to waste are included in the 'Fleet' data through waste collection vehicles.

Supply chain; procurement of goods and services equates to 62% of our baseline carbon emissions total. The Council understands that there are actions that can be taken to reduce these emissions through decision making processes and supplier engagement, of which the new Procurement Business Partner – Decarbonisation will work towards. However, this figure will only see significant reductions if the appropriate investment, policy and infrastructure is provided and developed by the Government.

From this data we understand that our baseline carbon emissions for 2018/19 were 46,434 tCO₂e.

In 2018/19, the Council reported an estimated 1,500 tCO₂e absorbed from its land assets. However, this figure has been estimated based on two specific land types – grassland and woodland/forest – with a common value factor used to determine the absorption of carbon. As yet, no formal baseline figures have been calculated for our land assets to determine more accurate absorption figures and therefore this action is a priority in realizing the true benefits of our land to both carbon sequestration and wider habitat richness.

The 2018/19 carbon absorption total can be removed from our emissions total as a 'carbon offset'. Therefore to meet our net zero carbon goal, the total carbon emitted by the Council, minus the total carbon absorbed from Council owned and operated land, must equal zero by 2030.

In 2018/19 the balance of carbon emissions was 44,934 tCO₂e.

² Note this data has a high level of inaccuracy due to the calculation methodology used

3 Carbon Emissions for 2022/23

The Council now has carbon emission data for five financial years as shown in Figure 2 below. The total carbon emissions for 2019/20 saw a 1% reduction on the 2018/19 baseline. The total carbon emissions for 2020/21 saw a 17% reduction on the 2018/19 baseline. The total carbon emissions for 2021/22 saw a 1% increase on the 2018/19 baseline. The total carbon emissions for 2022/23 are 32,328 tCO₂e giving a 30.4% decrease on the 2018/19 baseline with emissions reductions achieved across all sources.

The methodology adopted for calculating our carbon emissions is mandated by Welsh Government. The methodology for calculating carbon emissions from supply chain remains based on the value of spend, meaning if the Council spends more money one year than a previous year (including high inflation), then the consequential emissions may be higher.

However, for the 2022/23 period, updated emission factors for each spend category (originally set in 2011 and now using 2019 data) were provided by Welsh Government resulting in an average emission factor decrease of 32% for the goods and services the council purchased. This is expected to be due to decarbonisation across other sectors and improved accuracy in emission factors.

The result of this demonstrates a reduction in carbon emissions from supply chain beyond our 2024/25 target - however, this is not due to any positive actions the Council has made to decarbonise supply chain, and therefore does not preclude us from prioritising action in this area.

The column titled '22-23 Spend w. 2011 EF' in Figure 2 demonstrates how the council's 2022/23 carbon footprint would look if the 2011 supply chain emission factors had been utilised. Supply chain emissions in 2022/23 using the new emission factors are 18,894 tCO₂e. However, if supply chain emission factors from 2011 had remained, then emissions would have been 30,838 tCO₂e. This would have resulted in a total 2022/23 carbon footprint of 44,183 tCO₂e, which is still a reduction on the 2018/19 baseline by 4.8% due to reductions achieved elsewhere, but much less than the 30.4% seen.

Following 5 years of carbon data, we now have a clearer understanding of our emission sources and the impact we can have in reducing these. The targets within each key theme will be reviewed and considered within the strategy's full review in 2024/25 to ensure we are aiming for ambitious but achievable targets towards net zero carbon.

Over the coming years we will move away from the calculation methodology of emissions associated with spend value by working with our suppliers to better understand the emissions associated with the individual contracts we procure. This work will now be accelerated following the recruitment of a Joint Procurement Business Partner for Decarbonisation in Sept 2023 – part funded by Flintshire Council and part funded by Denbighshire Council.

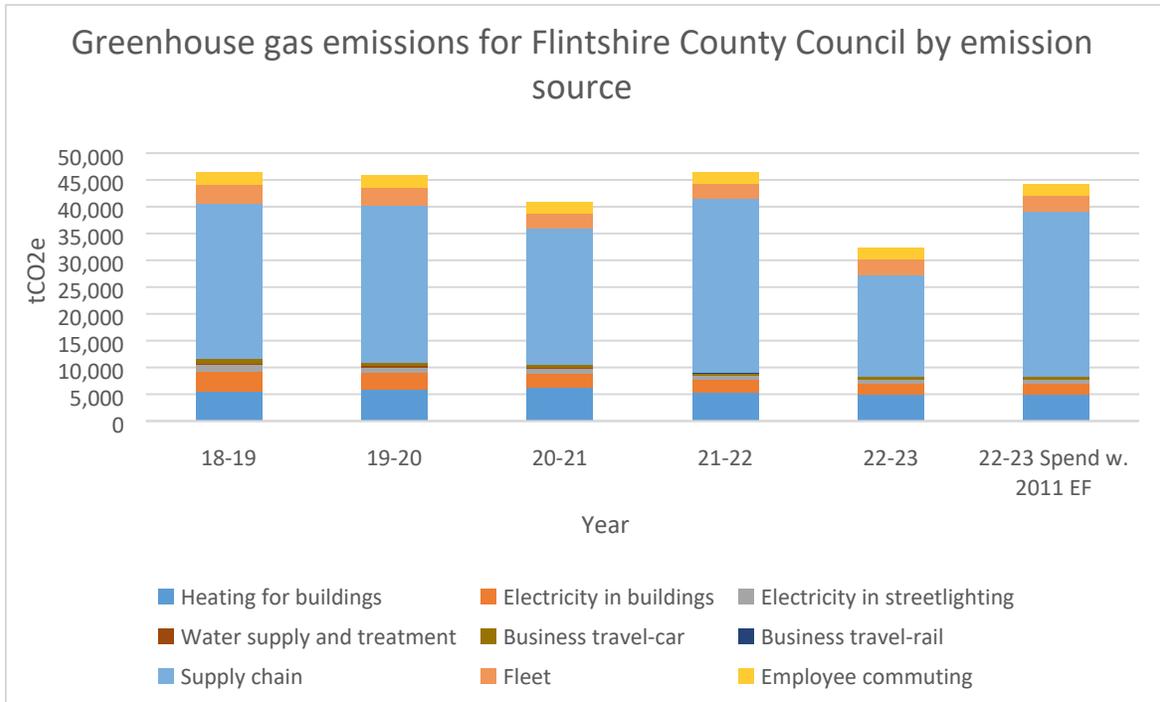


Figure 2: Flintshire County Council GHG emissions over past 5 financial years by emission source, including 2022/23 supply chain comparison using previous years' supply chain emission factors.

Aside from supply chain, compared to 2018/19 baseline emissions, we saw a 9.9% reduction in heating from buildings, 44.4% reduction in electricity in buildings, 49.3% reduction in electricity from street lighting, 46% reduction in business travel and 17% reduction from fleet. This is reflective of the projects carried out in the 2022/23 reporting year by further reducing emissions from buildings through greater efficiency measures such as LED lighting, building management systems and generation of solar electricity. Additionally, the need to ventilate buildings for Covid-19 was also removed helping to retain heat.

The methodology used to determine emissions from business mileage has improved with 67% of miles claimed now stating car size and is expected to improve further as more staff have access to online recording. Methodology for employee commuting continues to have a high level of deviation due to gaps in data records. An employee survey to determine distance, travel methods and frequency to the workplace is due in October 2023 allowing for improved, council-relevant estimates.

The methodology to determine emissions from water has also been improved for the 2022/23 period, where meter read data has been used for 76% of the water used. The remaining data remains calculated using invoice cost values and is considered lower accuracy. Being able to capture all water usage from meter reads would improve the accuracy of emissions from water usage across our buildings.

Figure 3 below shows our actual emissions and the milestones we hope to reach between now and 2030. We are currently aiming for a 60% emission reduction in Buildings, 80% emission reduction in Mobility & Transport and 60% reduction in Procurement by 2030.

Theme	Baseline tCO ₂ e	Actual Emissions tCO ₂ e (reduction %)	Targeted Reduction	
	2018/19	2022/23	2024/25	2029/30
Buildings	10,747	7,827.6 (27.2%)	35%	60%
Mobility & Transport	6,716	5,517 (17.9%)	50%	80%
Procurement	28,970	18984 (34.5%)	30%	60%

Figure 3: Flintshire County Council Carbon Emission Milestones to 2030

To achieve these milestones, we set annual targets in each theme as detailed below in Figure 4. The target percentage reduction is compared to the previous year (2021/22). The reduction target for Buildings was almost achieved, however Mobility & Transport saw a slight increase in emissions from the previous year. The reduction target for Procurement was achieved many times over compared with 2021/22 and is mostly explained by the revision of emission factors.

Theme	2021/22 tCO ₂ e	2022/23 reduction target (%)	2022/23 tCO ₂ e	2022/23 actual reduction (%)
Buildings	8,543	9%	7,827	8.4% reduction
Mobility & Transport	5,504	9%	5,517	0.2% increase
Procurement	32,446	8%	18984	41.5% reduction

Figure 4: Flintshire County Council Carbon Emission Targets for 2022/23

4 Land Use emissions

Land use emissions are determined using the Welsh Government’s methodology, emission factors for each land type, and our internal knowledge of land types under our ownership and control. Depending on usage, land can have positive or negative net carbon emissions. Settlements and croplands are net emitters while forests and grassland absorb and store carbon. Wetlands and peatlands also have the potential to absorb and store carbon depending on their condition, however the Welsh Government methodology does not currently include emission factors for these land types.

The emission breakdown from our land types in 2022/23 can be seen in Figure 5 and remains unchanged from 2021/22.

<i>Land Type</i>	Area (Ha)	Emission Factor	Total kgCO₂e
Forest	151.68	-5.42	822,135
Grassland	479.91	-1.44	691,402
Settlements	1.23	2.1	2,589
Wetlands	78.91	/	/

Figure 5: Breakdown of Flintshire County Council Land Types and Carbon impact 2022/23

Figure 6 shows the 2022/23 emissions and removals of kgCO₂e based on the above methodology. By increasing the quantity of forest land and grassland we can increase the amount of carbon that we absorb and store.

Welsh Government are developing an improved methodology to better account for our land assets so that we can ensure this data is accurate and better reflect the assets that we have within Flintshire.

<i>Land-based emissions</i>	Units of kgCO₂e	
	Emissions	Removals
Total land-based emissions	2,589	1,513,538

Figure 6: Summary of Flintshire County Council land-based emissions/removals 2022/23

5 Renewable Energy generation

The Council continues to invest in renewable energy generation both within its building assets and large scale solar farms. Investing in renewable energy that is consumed onsite allows a reduction in energy used from the grid. This saving is demonstrated in the emissions from electricity use. Investing in renewable energy that is exported into the grid assists in the local and national decarbonisation of energy provision moving us away from reliance on energy generated by burning of fossil fuels.

Figure 7 below shows the energy generated from renewables in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22, generation comparison against 2021/22, and exported. The commissioning of both Flint solar farm and Crumps Yard in Connahs Quay has elevated our energy generation from ground mounted solar PV. Weather variations, down-time of both wind turbines and biogas generators, and the natural decline of methane production from former landfill sites explains the decrease in both wind and biogas energy generation.

<i>Renewables</i>	Units of kWh			
	Categories	Total Generated	Generation Change from 2021/22 (%)	Total Exported
	Solar PV (roof mounted)	700,097	10% increase	175,025
	Solar PV (ground mounted)	1,801,633	150% increase	1,801,633
	Wind	9,918	9% decrease	2,480
	Biogas CHP (landfill gas turbines)	915,184	43% decrease	915,184
	Renewables	3,522,138	18% increase	2,894,322

Figure 7: Flintshire County Council Renewable Energy Generation 2022/23

The Welsh Government required all public sector buildings be supplied with renewable electricity by 2020, or as soon as contractually able. In 2022/23, the council purchased all electricity from renewable sources through the use of REGOs (Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin certificates). However, this is not reflected within our electricity emissions as per Welsh Government reporting methodology.

<i>Green Energy Tariff</i>	Units of kWh
Purchased Renewable Electricity	10,648,030

Figure 8: Flintshire County Council Renewable Electricity Purchased 2022/23

6 Next steps and recommendations

It is the role of the Climate Change Committee to oversee and review the progress made against the Council's ambition to become net zero carbon by 2030. The Committee will continue to develop the Climate Change strategy and action plan and oversee implementation of its delivery.

Data collection for certain emission sources still requires improvement for future calculations, whether to improve methodology used to increase accuracy, provide greater detail or reduce the burden on staff. Work is already underway to improve data for business travel, employee commuting and homeworking, as well as a new officer to address emissions from procurement.

The use of Microsoft Power BI will also be investigated to discover how data requests and manual collection can be minimised to reduce demand on staff resource.

With the review of the council's Climate Change Strategy due in 2024/25, a number of items in need of particular consideration have been identified and are listed below.

- Review of the Baseline and interim emissions target for Supply Chain as knowledge to decarbonise improves and methodology is updated.
- Update of the full 2018/19 baseline emissions figure following updates to supply chain baseline.
- Review of the interim emissions target for Mobility & Transport following greater understanding of barriers at Alltami Depot to decarbonise fleet, and improvements to staff commute methodology.

Appendix 1 - Glossary

Biodiversity: The variety of plant and animal life that make up our natural world or a particular habitat.

Building Management System (BMS): Computer controlled system that can be used to monitor and manage building functions such as heating.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO₂e): the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide that would produce the same amount of global warming over a 100 year timescale.

Carbon Store: the amount of carbon stored in the natural environment such as soil, woodland, peatland etc. These may also be described as carbon sinks.

Council assets: buildings and land owned by Flintshire County Council.

Decarbonisation: reducing the carbon intensity and greenhouse gas emissions of an activity or service or wider organization.

Emission Factor: The quantity of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of an activity (e.g. kWh, Mile, £)

Landfill Biogas: The gases created by the action of microorganisms within a landfill as they decompose organic waste, including for example, food waste and paper waste.

Net Zero Carbon: Emissions of greenhouse gases are balanced by the removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere such as by trees, peatland and carbon capture and storage technologies.

Offsetting: A reduction in GHG emissions (e.g. wind turbines replacing coal) or an increase in carbon storage/GHG removal enhancement (tree planting, peatland restoration) outside of the GHG emissions boundary of an organisation that is used to compensate GHG emissions occurring within the organisation's boundary

REGO: Renewable Energy Generation of Origin certificates demonstrate electricity has been generated from renewable sources.

Sequestration: Removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and then storing it, usually through environmental processes such as photosynthesis, absorption by soil, oceans etc.



Climate Change Committee

Date of Meeting	28 th November 2023
Report Subject	Roundabout Portfolio Sponsorship Policy update
Cabinet Member	Cabinet Member Climate Change & Economy
Report Author	Chief Officer (Planning, Environment & Economy)
Type of Report	Operational

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Flintshire is a successful prime location for business. Flintshire has close links to all major road networks, rail links, airports and ease of access to North Wales and the North West Cheshire borders making it an ideal area to locate and promote businesses.

The Council has introduced a roundabout sponsorship scheme which is intended to:

- » raise the quality of the environment by improving the appearance of roundabouts;
- » improve the image of the County as a vibrant and high-quality location for business; and
- » promote the range of high quality businesses already located here.

Companies are able to sponsor a roundabout in the County and see their company promoted in these highly-visible locations as a result.

However, this policy does not currently reflect the Council's commitment to become a net zero Council by 2030, and support and influence decarbonisation across the wider county.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1	To support the amendment to the Roundabout Portfolio Sponsorship policy in line with net zero carbon commitments.
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REPORT DETAILS

1.00	EXPLAINING THE REPORT
1.01	<p>Flintshire has a strong economy which has weathered the economic downturn better than many other areas. This strength is derived from the range of high quality businesses operating in the County, the quality of its workforce and the excellent geographical location of the County.</p> <p>Flintshire is a successful prime location for business. Flintshire has close links to all major road networks, rail links, airports and ease of access to North Wales and the North West Cheshire borders making it an ideal area to locate and promote businesses.</p>
1.02	<p>Flintshire County Council has introduced a roundabout sponsorship scheme. This scheme is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » raise the quality of the environment by improving the appearance of roundabouts; » improve the image of the County as a vibrant and high-quality location for business; and » promote the range of high quality businesses already located here. <p>Companies will be able to sponsor a roundabout in the County and see their company promoted in these highly-visible locations as a result.</p> <p>Companies will be able to promote their company name, logo and website and highlight their particular service or product on one of our roundabouts. There are various locations around Flintshire which companies can choose from. Sponsorship funds will go towards the maintenance and development of the roundabouts and wider regeneration that will make a significant impact on the area.</p>
1.03	<p>FCC is seeking the best results for the County in terms of improving the environment and image. Some roundabouts are small and feature only a grass centre. Others are much larger and higher-profile and might be able to accommodate improved landscaping and the installation of visual features that reflect the character and economy of Flintshire. FCC wants to work with the business community to bring as many roundabouts as possible into the sponsorship scheme, upgrading their appearance wherever possible.</p> <p>Sponsorship will involve companies contributing to the improvement and upkeep of roundabouts in the County. Signs will be installed on sponsored roundabouts to acknowledge the role of the company and to enable the company to raise their profile locally.</p>
1.04	<p>The different roundabouts in Flintshire have been banded into two groups (A & B) to reflect their location and traffic flows. The costs of a basic sponsorship package for each Band are shown below:-</p> <p>Band A - £2958.43 per annum Band B - £2958.43 per annum</p> <p>This basic package covers the costs of designing and installing signage on the roundabout to acknowledge the company providing sponsorship and covers the maintenance of those signs.</p>
1.05	<p>Currently, there is no reference within the policy, towards the Council's ambition and influence to decarbonise both the Council's assets and services and those of the wider county.</p>

1.06	<p>Within the 'Notes on Sponsorship' section, the policy details criteria around the selection of companies. This section gives the opportunity to detail the Council's position on company selection in line with carbon ambitions.</p> <p>A new bullet point could be added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In line with FCC's ambition to decarbonise the Council's assets and services, and encourage and influence the wider county to decarbonise, the Council will not be supporting fossil fuel companies or companies that provide fossil fuel products. <p>This allows the Council to show its support towards companies that share its ambitions towards climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
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2.00	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS
2.01	No additional resource implications identified.

3.00	IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT	
3.01	<p>It is possible that officers evaluating applications will need guidance from Climate change team with regards to matching the new criteria point specified.</p> <p>There is a risk that the Council could lose potential investment from fossil fuel companies as a result of this amendment.</p>	
3.02	Ways of Working (Sustainable Development) Principles Impact	
	Long-term	<p>Positive: Decarbonisation of the Council's activities and services will require long term planning and a long term vision to ensure systems and services are fit for purpose as the climate changes as well as reducing the impact of harmful climate change through mitigation.</p> <p>Decarbonisation activities such as planting trees and developing renewable energy will have long lasting impacts over tens to hundreds of years. These activities also contribute to the climate change targets set by Welsh Government particularly Wales generating 70% of its electricity demand from renewable energy by 2030 and becoming a net zero carbon nation by 2050.</p>
	Prevention	<p>Positive: In order to avoid the harmful effects of climate change it is necessary for the Council to reduce its carbon emissions and increase the amount of carbon sequestered in its land assets.</p> <p>Carbon emissions caused by human</p>

	<p>activities are the main cause of climate change.</p> <p>Mitigating climate change will help to reduce impacts such as extreme weather causing flooding / extreme heat, loss of wildlife and habitats, increased pests and diseases, etc.</p> <p>Adapting to the impacts of climate change now will improve sustainability of our communities as the climate changes.</p>
Integration	<p>Positive: Becoming net zero carbon integrates with the following priorities under the Council Plan; Green Council, Ambitious Council and Supportive Council. It integrates with the public service board objectives in the Environment priority of the Wellbeing Plan as well as the Smart Access to Energy project in the North Wales Growth Deal. It also integrates with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Welsh Government's decarbonisation of the public sector agenda.</p>
Collaboration	<p>Positive: The climate change programme offers multiple opportunities to work collaboratively both internally and externally – and this collaboration will determine the success of the programme. Collaboration with the following groups is needed to ensure decarbonisation is integrated into everything that the Council and the wider region does and plans for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welsh Government - Other public sector organisations such as local authorities, NRW, health boards, universities. - Private sector - Regional groups such as the North Wales Economic Ambition Board - Local Town and County Councillors - the local communities
Involvement	<p>Positive: If decarbonisation is to succeed and harmful climate change is to be avoided then everyone at a professional and personal level will need to be involved</p>
<p>Well-being Goals Impact</p>	
Prosperous Wales	<p>Positive: Reducing the Council's carbon emissions should enable strategic investment in projects and ways of working</p>

		that could deliver savings or generate new income streams, therefore supporting delivery of local services. It should also facilitate the development of the low carbon economy through infrastructure projects, sustained tree planting, land management etc which can support local businesses and communities.
	Resilient Wales	Positive: Decarbonisation of the Council's activities and services will promote resilience through actions such as: investment in renewable energy infrastructure which helps to reduce reliance on imports from across Europe and the World and the associated price fluctuations, and increasing ecological resilience through enhancing biodiversity particularly on land with low ecological value. By planning for climate change adaptation the Council's services and its communities will also be resilient.
	Healthier Wales	Positive: Decarbonisation requires a shift to active travel, investment in green infrastructure, support for local and sustainable food sources, and development of renewable energy which are likely to promote healthier lifestyles, improved wellbeing and reduced health impacts from poor air quality.
	More equal Wales	Neutral; No impact identified
	Cohesive Wales	Neutral; No impact identified
	Vibrant Wales	Neutral; No impact identified
	Globally responsible Wales	Positive: Reducing the Council's carbon emissions to net zero helps to mitigate climate change and therefore contributes to the achievement of Welsh Government, UK Government and international climate goals.
3.03	Not anticipated to be any negative anti-poverty, equalities or environmental impacts of the scheme.	
3.04	<p>The Council's Well-being Objectives</p> <p>Decarbonisation of the Council's activities will support the Green Council objective with a key impact of reducing carbon emissions mitigating climate change, for example, through the development of alternative and renewable energy production, promoting active travel, shifting to electric</p>	

	<p>fleet vehicles, engaging with the supply chain and promoting a low carbon economy through the goods and services purchased.</p> <p>It can also contribute towards the success of other Council Wellbeing objectives such as 'An Ambitious Council' and 'A Caring Council' through providing local job creation and apprenticeships and therefore potentially reducing poverty through maximising residents' income and employability.</p>
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4.00	CONSULTATIONS REQUIRED/CARRIED OUT
4.01	

5.00	APPENDICES
5.01	1. Current Roundabout Portfolio Sponsorship Policy Oct 2023

6.00	LIST OF ACCESSIBLE BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS
6.01	

7.00	CONTACT OFFICER DETAILS
7.01	<p>Contact Officer: Alex Ellis – Programme Manager Telephone: 01352 703110 E-mail: alex.ellis@flintshire.gov.uk</p>

8.00	GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Roundabout Sponsorship Portfolio

October 2023



Introduction

Flintshire has a strong economy which has weathered the economic downturn better than many other areas. This strength is derived from the range of high quality businesses operating in the County, the quality of its workforce and the excellent geographical location of the County.

Flintshire is a successful prime location for business. Flintshire has close links to all major road networks, rail links, airports and ease of access to North Wales and the North West Cheshire borders making it an ideal area to locate and promote businesses.

Roundabout sponsorship

Flintshire County Council has introduced a roundabout sponsorship scheme. This scheme is intended to:

- » raise the quality of the environment by improving the appearance of roundabouts;
- » improve the image of the County as a vibrant and high-quality location for business; and
- » promote the range of high quality businesses already located here.

Companies will be able to sponsor a roundabout in the County and see their company promoted in these highly-visible locations as a result.

Companies will be able to promote their company name, logo and website and highlight their particular service or product on one of our roundabouts. There are various locations around Flintshire which companies can choose from. Sponsorship funds will go towards the maintenance and development of the roundabouts and wider regeneration that will make a significant impact on the area.

Which roundabouts can be sponsored?

Not all of the roundabouts in Flintshire are available for sponsorship. Technical reasons prevent a small number from being included in the scheme. The available roundabouts are shown on the accompanying map.

There are roundabouts available across the County and many of them are located on some of the busiest and most high profile routes.

What's involved in sponsorship?

FCC is seeking the best results for the County in terms of improving the environment and image. Some roundabouts are small and feature only a grass centre. Others are much larger

and higher-profile and might be able to accommodate improved landscaping and the installation of visual features that reflect the character and economy of Flintshire. FCC wants to work with the business community to bring as many roundabouts as possible into the sponsorship scheme, upgrading their appearance wherever possible.

Sponsorship will involve companies contributing to the improvement and upkeep of roundabouts in the County. Signs will be installed on sponsored roundabouts to acknowledge the role of the company and to enable the company to raise their profile locally.

FCC will promote the roundabout sponsorship scheme in the local press to further highlight the role of companies in the County.

How do companies get involved?

FCC is seeking expressions of interest from companies that are interested in sponsoring a roundabout. There is a simple form available that companies can return to FCC if they would like to sponsor certain roundabouts. This form does not commit the company to anything at this stage.

For each roundabout sponsors will be agreed on a first come basis.

Costs of sponsorship

The different roundabouts in Flintshire have been banded into two groups (A & B) to reflect their location and traffic flows. The costs of a basic sponsorship package for each Band are shown below:-

Band A - £2958.43 per annum

Band B - £2958.43 per annum

This basic package covers the costs of designing and installing signage on the roundabout to acknowledge the company providing sponsorship and covers the maintenance of those signs.

FCC reserves the right to remove the signs & landscape features if for operational reasons this becomes necessary.

Further information

If you would like further information about the roundabout sponsorship scheme please contact Peter Hayes on 07919 166279.

Notes on sponsorship

Selection of companies

- » Attached is a map to show the locations of roundabouts. The roundabouts available for sponsorship are marked in blue with a corresponding number.
- » FCC intends that there will be only one sponsor for a roundabout at a time.
- » Sponsorship will be agreed on a first-come basis.
- » If a company is unsuccessful in being selected to sponsor a roundabout then their details will be kept on file should a particular roundabout become available in the future.
- » FCC reserves the right to withhold roundabouts from sponsorship if suitable agreement cannot be reached with an interested company.
- » FCC also reserves the right to withdraw roundabouts from the scheme if it later becomes necessary. Companies will be able to sponsor a roundabout in the County and see their company promoted in these highly-visible locations as a result.

The sponsorship agreement will not be binding upon either party until a contract is agreed and signed by both.

Acknowledgement of sponsors

Roundabout sponsors will be acknowledged in FCC publicity about the scheme and on the FCC web site.

As part of the sponsorship scheme signs will be installed by FCC on the roundabout to acknowledge the company contribution. This signage will be designed similar to Highways specification and will be able to feature the company logo, name and a small number of words. The images and words on signs will be subject to FCC approval.

Terms and conditions

A full set of terms and conditions for the roundabout sponsorship scheme will form part of the contract between the sponsor and the Council. Key headline terms include:

- » All works on sponsored roundabouts will be subject to prior Planning consent being obtained by the Council.
- » In the event of any roundabout sign or landscape feature being shown to have contributed to a road traffic collision then the features may be removed and the sponsorship contract ended for that roundabout.
- » In order to create a fair spread of opportunity for businesses, FCC reserves the right to limit the number of roundabouts one company can sponsor.

If you would like a copy of this publication in your own language or in an alternative format such as large print, braille or on tape, please contact 07919 166279

CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
25 th Jan 2023	Climate Change Programme Overview and Progress	To receive an update from the Programme Manager – Climate Change & Carbon Reduction	Alex Ellis – Programme Manager	
Page 47	Motion – Carbon Footprint of Homeworking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To recommend that Cabinet reviewed the Home Working Policy, establishing a coherent and climate-informed framework for the council. 2. To recommend to Cabinet that a study was commissioned in respect of total net emissions from homeworking, in the form of a survey of Flintshire staff as per Welsh Government guidance 3. To recommend that as an interim measure pending the completion of a review of the climate evidence, the council should allow anyone who wished to work from the office in Winter to do so, particularly considering rising heating costs, and 4. To instruct the Chair to write to the Welsh Government’s Climate Change Minister requesting that a mechanism that accurately reflected seasonal variation in net homeworking emissions was included in the guidance for 	Cllr Ibbotson	Recommendations to be forwarded to Cabinet.

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
		<p>assessing emissions, such that the council was not penalised for taking steps to reduce total emissions at the expense of those that show on its own figures.</p>		
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 48</p>	<p>Motion – Print free Council</p>	<p>The Committee recommended to Cabinet that a policy be implemented across all departments setting out that printing should only be considered where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is a statutory requirement to provide information in printed form. ● A disabled staff member or service user requires material in printed form because they are disabled. ● A staff member or service user required material in printed form because they are digitally excluded. ● The relevant Chief Officer had directed that a paper backup of the document was necessary for service resilience, or ● For the purposes of advertising a service or change in service to the public; and ● That all paper, toners, inks and consumables procured be 	<p>Cllr Rose</p>	<p>Recommendations to be forwarded to Cabinet.</p>

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
		<p>made of recycled materials and recycled after use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The committee also called on the Cabinet to initiate an efficiency review of the current stock of printers owned or operated by the council with a view to rationalising these to the minimum strictly necessary. 		
Page 49	Motion – Columbaria in Flintshire Managed Cemeteries – Environmentally Friendly Bereavement Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To recommend to Cabinet and the Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee that Flintshire County Council offer Columbaria as an option for residents as part of its suite of bereavement and burial services. To recommend to Cabinet and the Environment & Economy Scrutiny Committee that Flintshire County Council explore the viability of offering other environmentally friendly burial options, such as Resomation, in the longer term 	Cllr Swash	Recommendations to be forwarded to Cabinet.
	Motion – Flood Resilience and Adaptation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> That the inquiry be established by the Committee on the basis set out as outlined in the motion 	Cllr Ibbotson	That the Chair of the Committee progress the recommendations above.

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
		2. That provision is made for an oral evidence session, including a venue, in either April or May.		
Page 50	Motion – Clwyd Pension Fund Divestment - 1	1. That the Committee commissions an inquiry into the climate performance and targets of the Clwyd Pension Fund. 2. That this inquiry shall take written and oral evidence as set out in section 3. 3. That the inquiry will report back to the committee at the July meeting.	Cllr Ibbotson	That the Chair of the Committee progress the recommendations above.
Tues 28th March	Climate Change Programme Review	To review and approve the areas of focus within the programme for the coming year.	Alex Ellis, Programme Manager	
	Policy on EV charging infrastructure for off street parking	That the Cabinet Member for Streetscene be asked to report to this Committee and the Environment & Economy Committee on the feasibility of offering the installation of cable ducts between houses and the street to enable owners of electric	Cllr Ibbotson	Recommendations to be forwarded to Cabinet

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
		vehicles without off street parking to safely run cables across pavements, with the cost of these to be met by the resident in the same way as dropped kerb installations. To ask the Cabinet to adopt a policy of enabling all council tenants to have install, or have installed on request, electric vehicle charging points at home.		
Page 51	Hydro power and Milwr Tunnel	Cllrs Healey & Bithell to lead discussion on Milwr tunnel and the potential of hydro power within Flintshire.	Cllr Eastwood	
Tues 23rd May	Thermal energy utilising former coal mines	Cllr Allan Marshall to lead discussion on thermal energy and potential within Flintshire. Recommend to Cabinet and Environment Overview & Scrutiny Committee to take note of the above report and widen scope on what represents renewable energy capture systems in Flintshire.	Cllr Marshall	Recommendations to be forwarded to Cabinet.
	Reaching out to wider community on Climate Change	To discuss content of Communication & Engagement Plan for Programme and agree approach for Committee engagement with young people.	Cllr Healey	Programme Manager to implement feedback into Plan

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
Tues 18th July	Climate Change Programme Communication & Engagement Plan	To adopt the Communication & Engagement Plan for the Climate Change Programme	Programme Manager Climate Change	
	Local Area Energy Plan update	To receive an update on the development of the Flintshire County Energy Plan and contribute to stakeholder engagement.	Programme Manager Climate Change	Programme Manager to collate feedback and forward to ARUP
	Feasibility of bioreactors for grass arisings/food waste	To receive a report on the opportunities and constraints with the use of anaerobic digestion for grass arisings.	Cllr Rose	
Page 52	Planning changes to incorporate requirements for Passivhaus/solar/EV charging	<p>To receive a report on the opportunities and constraints present in current planning policy in relation to incorporation of carbon reduction methods.</p> <p>That Members note the content of this report and the planning framework available to facilitate renewable energy development and carbon reduction via the planning system.</p> <p>That a letter be sent to the Minister for Climate Change to outline the Committee's frustrations in terms of Planning legislation around how far this could be pushed as far as solar panels and minimum standard of energy security.</p>	Cllr Rose & Cllr Mansell	Committee to prepare a letter to the Minister for Climate Change.
	Hydrogen provision and hydrogen fuelled vehicles	To receive an update on the development of the 'Hydrogen Hub' in	Cllr Eastwood	

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
		providing a source of hydrogen for Flintshire's future energy needs.		
Wed 6th Sept	Welsh Government Heat Strategy Consultation	To discuss the Welsh Government's Heat Strategy and record comments to include in the coordinated response.	Programme Manager Climate Change	Programme Manager to collate feedback and respond to consultation
Page 53	Review of catering facilities – mandatory plant based meals	To receive a report on the current school provision and ongoing work by Welsh Local Government Association to revise existing statutory guidance on healthy eating in maintained schools.	Cllr Rose & Cllr Preece	
	Carbon offsetting – tree planting	To receive a report on the current status of carbon offsetting within Flintshire's land assets, and support the development of a land use analysis decision flow chart for the management of its land assets.	Cllr Mansell & Cllr Ibbotson	
Tues 28th Nov	Decarbonisation of supply chain	To receive an introduction from the new Joint Procurement Low Carbon Business Partner.	Programme Manager Climate Change	
	Installation of cable ducts for on-street parking	Update on the potential installation of cable ducts to enable householders without off-street parking to safely charge electric vehicles, as discussed at the March meeting.	Cabinet Member for Streetscene & Regional Transport Strategy / Chief Officer for Streetscene & Transportation	

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
	Flintshire Council Carbon Footprint 2022-23	To receive a report on the updated carbon footprint for the Council.	Programme Manager Climate Change	
	Zero Carbon Advertising Policy	Drafting a policy that Council will not accept advertisements for fossil fuel products/companies. Sponsored roundabouts, etc.	Cllr Bithell	
	Inquiries Update	Update and next steps on the public inquiries	Cllr Ibbotson	
17th Jan 2024 Page 54	Notice of Motion on use of Bio-diesel for fleet	Feasibility of the use of biodiesel for fleet. How is FCC currently supplied with diesel for its fleet and whether either bio-diesel or HVO biodiesel could be supplied and used instead, and the potential provision of fuel to employees/members (CCM2, CCM5, CCM6).	Cllr Eastwood	
	Notice of Motion – Carbon emissions of factory farming in Flintshire		Cllr Turton	
	Contingency Planning for extreme heat	To discuss contingency planning for extreme heat with North Wales Councils' Regional Emergency Planning Service	Cllr Ibbotson	
19th March 2024	Policy on use of commercial offsets for carbon offsetting	Use of commercial offsets for carbon offsetting	Cllr Ibbotson	
	Feasibility of leasing car park spaces to third party companies for vehicle charging	Feasibility of leasing car park spaces to third party companies so that they may install electric car charging points at	Cllr Eastwood	

Date of meeting	Subject	Purpose of Item	Responsible/Contact	Actions
		strategic places within the County (CCM3)		
	Climate Change Programme Progress Report	To receive an update on progress within the climate change programme, and identified areas of focus for the coming year.	Programme Manager Climate Change	
25th June 2024				
Separate workshop	Climate Adaptation – identifying risks and mitigation	To discuss the risks of a changing climate to Flintshire county, and consideration of mitigation in adapting to the changes in the climate.	Programme Manager Climate Change	Early Dec workshop
Site visit Opportunities	Danger point – new climate change theme Parc Adfer – energy from waste School site visits			

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