

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	22 March, 2021
Subject:	Enabling the Isle of Anglesey County Council to transition into a carbon neutral organisation by 2030 - delivering a new corporate Climate Change Programme.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Richard Dew, (Planning and Public Protection Portfolio Holder)
Head of Service / Director:	Dylan Williams, Deputy Chief Executive
Report Author:	Dylan Williams, Deputy Chief Executive
Local Members:	All elected Members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s	
1.0	Introduction
1.1	The Isle of Anglesey County Council (“the authority”), unanimously declared a climate emergency at Full Council on the 8 th September 2020, committing the authority to become carbon neutral by 2030.
1.2	The scale of the transformational change needed, and how this can be achieved (through a combination of corporate and Service level activity, improved awareness, and behavioural change) needs to be better understood.
1.3	Several National and regional Strategies have since been drafted to respond to the challenges to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Whilst the authority is fully committed to continued engagement and collaboration with all partners, at all levels, there is also a recognition that all delivery is local. The authority is committed to providing local leadership on the Island, and to act corporately to deliver decisive changes to enable the effective transition into being a carbon neutral organisation. Whilst some decisions and actions are within the authority’s control, others will need assistance and additional resources from the Welsh Government and UK Government to co-ordinate, develop, and deliver. Despite the challenges and ongoing uncertainties, the opportunity to make lasting positive impacts and change needs to be grasped.
2.0	Context
2.1	Climate change is the globally defining challenge of our time. It is a matter that transcends political and social boundaries and it is often the most vulnerable members of communities who are impacted the most. Decarbonisation offers enormous opportunities to create a vibrant and socially-just economy. The key legislation and policies are summarised in <u>Annex A</u> .

- 2.2 Together the UK Climate Change Act (2008), the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Environment Act (Wales) 2016 provide the legal framework for action on climate change and sustainable management of Wales' natural resources, with each underpinned by strategies and frameworks. Together they position Wales as a low carbon and environmentally sustainable economy, ready to adapt to the impacts of climate change and to mitigate the impacts on biodiversity.

The ambition for Wales includes a goal of a carbon neutral public sector by 2030. To achieve that goal, Welsh Government advocate a 'team Wales' approach with strong leadership, collaboration and political engagement across national and local government, and a consistent and robust approach.

- 2.3 Local government is recognised as being fundamental to delivering decarbonisation, particularly in providing local leadership and championing ambitious sustainable solutions and behavioural change. There are already considerable external funding (grants and loans) opportunities to progress climate change and decarbonisation plans and programmes, with an increase likely over coming years. A clear plan, corporate approach, a comprehensive baseline, robust monitoring arrangements, dedicated additional capacity, and defined roles and responsibilities will be essential to try and take full advantage and reinforce current efforts to transition into becoming carbon neutral by 2030.
- 2.4 Local government across Wales also recognise that working together to share expertise, evidence and solutions will help ensure investment, as well as effective strategy and policy to develop and deliver the quickest and most sustainable 'route-map' to achieving legal obligations and ambitions to be carbon neutral by 2030.

3.0 Local Government Decarbonisation Strategy Panel

- 3.1 The Local Government Decarbonisation Strategy Panel (DSP) has been set up to help lead, support, encourage and give a strategic overview.
- 3.2 The establishment of the Panel was agreed by the Partnership Council for Wales in June 2020, with representation by local authority chief executives, WLGA, other public sector organisations, Welsh Government and relevant advisors. It reports to the Partnership Council who provides political direction and leadership for the work. North Wales local authorities are represented by the Chief Executive of Conwy County Borough Council.

3.2.1 Each local authority is committed to:

- a) **Understanding their carbon footprint, in line with guidance for public sector greenhouse emissions reporting**
- b) **Agreeing to a set of net zero commitments/pledges for COP26 (scheduled to be held in Glasgow in November 2021)**
- c) **Closely monitoring and reporting on their current and future carbon emissions**
- d) **Ensuring there is a robust, evidence-based net zero action plan in place, as a living document, by March 2021**
- e) **Working with the new Decarbonisation Strategy Panel**

The Panel and Welsh Government have recently prepared a route map for decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector which proposes the following broad priority areas for action: Buildings; Mobility and Transport; Land Use; and Procurement.

4.0 The Authority's Carbon Footprint (Baseline)

- 4.1 Understanding the carbon footprint of the authority is critical. A current and complete corporate baseline will ensure the approach is data driven to inform the prioritisation and progression of priority areas for intervention. Welsh Government guidance is believed to be imminent, whilst several other local authorities have already applied recognised methodologies within their organisations. This is the foundation to the whole corporate transition process. Once there is a baseline, it will be possible to introduce an effective corporate monitoring framework and dashboard. Targets can then be set with an agreed plan to deliver and becoming carbon neutral can be integrated into corporate planning and performance management arrangements at all levels.
- 4.2 The Current Council Plan (2017-2022) recognises *“Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment”*, as one of three main priorities. This is to be progressed by *“becoming more energy efficient and decrease our carbon emissions by concentrating on Leisure Centres, Schools and street lighting”*. Despite the progress made to date, it is recognised that a more comprehensive and ambitious corporate approach will need to be embedded into the next Council Plan, influenced and informed by the carbon footprint baseline.
- 4.3 Annex B outlines the current emissions which the authority monitors and measures, and some areas where greater activity is required.

5.0 Action to Date (Baseline)

- 5.1 In early 2020 (pre pandemic) an officer Task & Finish Group collaborated to prepare a baseline of existing action to combat climate change and decarbonise (directly and indirectly), with a view to informing a draft action plan. This baseline (not definitive) is included in Annex C. Individual Services have been and continue to deliver positive changes. Despite this, the information collated is very descriptive in terms of activity, with no consistent approach to determine, predict, or quantify the impact on reducing carbon emissions (against a corporate carbon footprint baseline). In addition, there are currently no formally agreed carbon reduction targets.
- 5.2 Since this work commenced several traditional working practices and ‘norms’ have been changed to maintain staff safety and service provision (e.g. virtual meetings have reduced overall work-related travel, working from home etc.). These must now be recognised as part of the baseline, nurtured and embedded when we enter the post pandemic recovery period.

6.0 Good Practice Review and Learning

- 6.1 Research and learning has been undertaken by various officers to influence and inform the proposed corporate approach to transition into a carbon neutral organisation. This is recognised as being the start of a new corporate journey with evolving expectations, policy, guidance, governance, and potential opportunities to secure additional delivery and implementation resources.
- 6.2 In addition to participation at various WLGA and national forums, collaborating regionally (through largely informal structures), considering structures and approaches in other local authorities, reviewing relevant documents and publications, knowledge has been gained from attendance and participation at several recent virtual conferences and webinars:
- LGA Climate Change 2020 (17th and 18th September 2020)
 - Climate Emergency Virtual Round Table (25th September 2020)
 - Low Carbon Connections Conference – Decarbonisation of Heat and Transport (2nd October 2020)
 - Locking in Positive Behaviours and the Benefits of Greene Recovery Webinar (2nd October 2020)
 - NW Wales Area Statements Webinars (NRW) (16th – 27th November 2020)
- 6.3 This learning is summarised in Annex D, to assist and enable the authority to make an informed decision on the way forward.

7.0 Corporate Co-ordination Capacity and Expertise

The authority does not currently have a dedicated corporate (or political lead) for climate change. Whilst some expertise exists on decarbonisation within specific services, this is aligned with construction and building improvements. Other authorities have demonstrated their commitment to this critical thematic area by allocating dedicated resources. It is hoped, and anticipated, that over time the Welsh Government will recognise that activity to tackle climate change and decarbonisation must be reflected and incorporated into local authorities' annual settlements. As time is of the essence, there is no alternative, but to allocate core funding to create dedicated capacity/ expertise to lead on progressing and co-ordinating the initial stages of development and delivery.

This would be utilised to cover the employment costs of a senior corporate Climate Change Programme Manager for a two year period, with an operational budget that would be utilised to prepare a carbon baseline, monitoring framework, dashboard, formulate a costed action plan, procure training etc. The dedicated capacity would also co-ordinate cross service activities, represent the authority in relevant regional and National groups and events, report on progress, influence Service activities, identify good practice, and ensure there is a sense of purpose, leadership and momentum.

The capacity does not currently exist within the authority to undertake these critical initial stages.

8.0 Conclusion

- 8.1 There is clear evidence that a plethora of activity is being progressed by different Services areas, responding positively to the need to reduce the authority's carbon footprint. Despite this, there is currently no dedicated corporate capacity and expertise to lead and inform the necessary whole organisation transformational change required.
- 8.2 There is no corporate action plan, consistent approach, adopted targets, comprehensive baseline, or formal monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Expectations are increasing, and the authority now needs to demonstrate the necessary internal and external local leadership.
- 8.3 The commitments each local authority in Wales has made (through the Local Government Decarbonisation Strategy Panel) require a dedicated and sustained response. Time, effort and resources across the authority is already stretched, and without a dedicated programme approach, action plan, governance, and capacity/ expertise, the authority is unlikely to achieve its commitment to become carbon neutral by 2030.
- 8.4 Time is of the essence, with a need to take swift, meaningful and decisive action.

Recommendations:

- 1. Support and endorse the development and implementation of a new corporate Climate Change Programme to enable the authority to transition into a carbon neutral organisation by 2030.**
- 2. Support and endorse the Deputy Chief Executive being the SRO (Senior Responsible Owner).**
- 3. Prioritise resources on the local authority commitments agreed at the Local Government Decarbonisation Strategy Panel (section 3.2.1 above).**
- 4. Support and endorse the utilisation of a restricted reserve of £400,000 to create dedicated capacity/ expertise to lead on progressing and co-ordinating the initial stages of development and delivery.**
- 5. Support and endorse the recruitment of a corporate Climate Change Programme Manager to lead on development and delivery.**
- 6. Support and endorse the establishment of a Climate Change Working Group (with political representation) – an advisory, non-decision-making group to make recommendations and requests.**
- 7. Support and endorse the appointment of a 'Climate Change Champion' on the Executive Committee.**

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?

Do Nothing - unlikely to have the necessary impact and influence

Operate within existing procedures and capacity - unlikely to have the required impact and influence

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

As it sets strategic direction and allocates additional revenue funding.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?

The intention is consistent with the Council's Strategic Plan (2017 - 2022), but the need to implement the importance and commitment of the public sector, to respond effectively and timely has changed recently.

D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

No allowance has been made to fund the cost in existing budgets and the Executive will need to agree the release of funding from general reserves or from other earmarked reserves which are no longer required.

E – Impact on our Future Generations(if relevant)

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island	Ensures there is corporate recognition and response to the challenges of climate change (starting a journey).
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority. If so, how:-	It is intended to develop a program that will require additional investment, but will bring benefits and cost savings in the long run.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision, if so, please advise whom:	Have been engaging with other Councils, as well as the Welsh Local Government Association and the Welsh Government.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward? Please explain how:-	No input because the proposal is to create a program, not the content.
5	Outline what impact does this decision have on the Equalities agenda and the Welsh language	None as the proposal involves recruitment in accordance with the Council's Equality and Welsh Language Policies

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Supportive
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Supportive
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Supportive
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:

Annexes

Annex A

Summary of Key Climate Change Legislation and Policies

Annex B

Current Emissions Measured

Annex C

Action to Date (Baseline)

Annex D

Best Practice Suggestions to Tackle Climate Change and Recommendations for Consideration

FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

Annex A

Summary of Key Climate Change Legislation and Policies

Climate Change Act 2008

The Act makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to ensure that the net UK carbon account for all six Kyoto greenhouse gases for the year 2050 is 100% lower (net zero) than the 1990 baseline, Wales has a target of a 95% reduction with the aim of achieving net zero.

Link: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>



The Paris Agreement

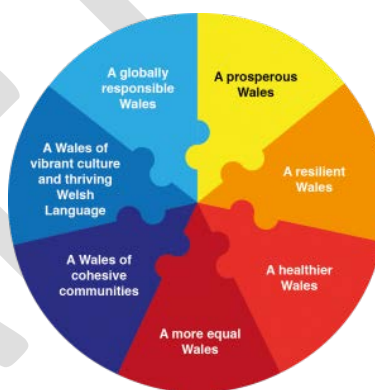
The first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, dealing with greenhouse-gas-emissions mitigation, adaptation, and finance, signed in 2016.

Link: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>

Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015

Requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to work with people and communities and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, inequality and climate change.

Link: <https://futuregenerations.wales/about-us/future-generations-act/>



Welsh Public sector decarbonisation

The Welsh Government has an ambition to decarbonise the public sector. This was supported by the National Assembly for Wales in debate on decarbonisation in the Public Sector in June 2017.

Decarbonisation is one of the Welsh Governments national priorities and public sector leadership is a key theme in the "prosperity for all: A low carbon Wales" plan of action.

Link: <https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-04/decarbonisation-of-the-public-sector-call-for-evidence-2017.pdf>

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

Introduced by the National Assembly for Wales and came in to force on 21 March 2016. The act puts in place the necessary legislation to enable more sustainable planning and management of the natural resources of Wales.



IOACC Plan 2017-2022

The Council's key ambition from the Plan is: "we will be working towards an Anglesey that is healthy, thriving and prosperous" and includes three main objectives:

- See people realise their potential
- Vulnerable people are safeguarded
- Communities and the environment are protected in times of change

Annex B
Current Emissions Measured

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What is currently measured?

Scope	Emissions	Owner	What do we measure, when and how?	Where is it reported	How is the data utilised to inform decision making?	Automated or Manual process?	Are there exemplars in other Council's?	What are the gaps?
Scope 1	Gas, LPG and Oil for heating buildings	Property	Electronic record of fuel consumption held for each commercial building from bills. All metered for Mains gas whilst oil and LPG consumption are largely calculated based on delivery notes. kWh then converted in to tCO ₂ e	Internally	Data used to ascertain whether there is a general trend in reducing energy consumption and to determine which buildings to prioritise in energy efficiency projects such as Re:Fit.	Manual		
Scope 1	Fuel consumption in fleet vehicles	Fleet	Fuel consumption (Diesel, LPG, Petrol) / mileage. Annual totals of fuel consumption available from sales receipts / delivery reports. Also available monthly when figures are sent to finance for recharging departments. Figures can be converted to CO ₂ e	Internal within the service and sometimes externally. Fleet data has been sent to the welsh government energy service as part of the ULEV project who's intention is to provide us with a report which will hopefully help us in making future decisions with regards to the fleet.	Has been used to calculate costs per mile	Manual	Not sure, perhaps Swansea Council who implemented a fleet of approx. 40 electric vans a couple of years ago	
Scope 2	Electricity usage in buildings	Property	Electronic record of electricity consumption for each commercial building held which can be converted to tCO ₂ e	Internally	Data used to ascertain whether there is a general trend in reducing energy consumption and to determine which buildings to prioritise in energy efficiency projects such as Re:Fit.	Manual		
Scope 2	Street lighting	Highways	Monthly electricity consumption of street lighting from bills & monthly carbon emissions by PowerData Associates.	Internally	The data is regularly assessed and discussed with the Senior Engineer in team meetings.	Manual		
Scope 2	EV Charging	Fleet	Record kept of Electricity usage relating to charging of electric vehicles - can be converted to tCO ₂ e	Internal within the service and sometimes externally. Fleet data has been sent to the welsh government energy service as part of the ULEV project who's intention is to provide us with a report which will hopefully help us in making future decisions with regards to the fleet.	Has been used to calculate costs per mile	Manual		

Scope 3	Water supply to buildings and waste water returned as sewerage	Property	Record held of water usage for all commercial buildings which can be converted to tCO2e. Bi-annual billing received for most sites.	Internally	If there is a significant increase in consumption in a building from one year to the next, a site investigation is undertaken where possible to check for leaks.	Manual - extremely laborious process		Paper bills are still received and scanned to Civica, meaning each site has to be searched for manually which is laborious and prone to human error. Unlike energy contracts. This has not been taken over by procurement and put on consolidated electronic billing.
Scope 3	Recycling and waste from commercial buildings	Procurement	Annual report available from contractor who carries out the service with waste in kg for each building. This can then be converted to CO2e	Internally and externally				
Scope 3	Municipal Waste	Waste	Total annual tonnage of kerbside collection, Recycling Sites and bring sites available with breakdown for different types of waste / recycle. Can be converted to tCO2e	Both internal and external in line with WG requirements. We input all data on Waste Data Flow	Once the data is rolled up on WDF we're given our monthly/quarterly/annual recycling figures. We assess the quarterly figures and identify where we need to improve for the next quarter. The data is sent internally as a Performance indicator and is discussed with elected members if targets aren't met.	Data is inputted manually		

What else needs to be included?

Scope	Source	Emissions	Owner	Comments
Scope 1	Fuel Combustion	Gas, LPG and Oil for heating housing communal areas.	Housing	Unsure if monitored at present – Will be very insignificant in overall figure.
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	Electricity usage in housing communal areas.	Housing	Unsure if monitored at present – Will be very insignificant in overall figure.
Scope 1	FGases	Refrigerant gases from air conditioning	Property / IT	Unsure if monitored at present – Will be very insignificant in overall figure.
Scope 3	Staff Travel	Commuting	All departments	Not monitored at present
Scope 3	Staff travel	Personal vehicle business use	Fleet / All departments	Unsure if monitored at present.
Scope 3	Procurement	Purchased goods and services	All departments	Not monitored at present. Very high emissions associated with procurement.
Scope 3	Investments			

ANNEX C

Isle of Anglesey County Council Climate Activity Baseline

Title	Implementation Period	Lead Service/ Corporate	Overview	Recent Achievements	Delivery Mechanism (Internal/ Contract)	Reports to?
Energy Island Programme	Ongoing	Regulation & Economic Development	<p>The EIP's vision is to create a once in a lifetime opportunity for jobs, economic growth and prosperity through capitalising on a number of transformational projects putting Anglesey and the wider region at the forefront of low carbon energy, research and development, production and servicing.</p> <p>The Energy Island Programme collaborates with a number of key stakeholders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attract and de-risk major strategic investment• Influence potential developers• Support development of competitive people and communities• Support development of competitive businesses• Support development of competitive infrastructure• Realise the benefits major projects can bring and mitigate adverse impacts• Maximise long-term legacy benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ongoing	Internal	Service Delivery Plan & IACC Level 2 Governance

Regulation & Economic Development Service Delivery Plan	2019-2020	Regulation & Economic Development	<p>The Vision of the Service is ‘to create a better Island to live, work and visit by strengthening the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Anglesey and its communities’.</p> <p>It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and control the development and use of land and buildings to develop the economy, support communities and safeguard the environment. • Promote and protect a safe, fair and healthy living and working environment for residents and businesses. • Develop the visitor economy, promote the enjoyment of natural resources and effectively manage coastal assets. • Develop and deliver activities to enable job creation, increase prosperity, and support vibrant and resilient communities. • Maximise positive benefits from major projects, whilst mitigating adverse impacts, to ensure a positive and sustainable legacy. • Provide leisure facilities and activities for people, of all ages, to live their lives in a healthy way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Pen- Yr- Orsedd Business Units and extension of Anglesey Business Centre utilised renewable energy technology including solar PV panels on each unit, energy efficiency measures and electric vehicle charging points. • Market Hall, Holyhead re-development completed with works aiming towards BREEAM excellence standards; • TRIP Empty Properties Thematic Project (2018/19 & 2019/20 & 2020/21) — anticipate that 98 households will have been supported to improve the energy efficiency of their homes (Anglesey & North Gwynedd sub-regional scheme, IACC is lead body) • Baseline information collected on energy performance of leisure centres during 2019. 	Internal	Regulation & Economic Development Senior Management Team
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed LED lighting across all leisure centres to improve energy efficiency (further energy efficiency improvement works to take place in March-September 2020 which includes: Solar PV, Boiler Optimisation, Insulation etc.) • AONB activities improved human behaviour towards climate change by promoting beach cleans and plastic free island. • Planning function relocated to the Council Headquarters as part of the Council's Smarter Working project (reduces energy use and better efficiency etc). • Ongoing work by Public Protection – e.g. safe storage and dispensing of petroleum at licenced sites; Inspections of industrial processes subject to Environmental Permits controlling air pollution; Statutory Private Water Supply samples; Pest Control response. • Annual review and assessment of air quality on Anglesey 		
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Asset Management Plan	2020 - 2025	Highways, waste and Property (Property Section)	<p>The Corporate Asset Management Plan sets the strategic framework within which all the IACCs assets will be managed. It is intended to guide future decisions concerning the acquisition, use, development and disposal of property assets to meet the operational and strategic needs of the organisation and its different Service areas. It seeks to ensure that the portfolio of land and property is managed effectively to remain fit-for-purpose (within the current period of resource and finance constraints).</p> <p>The aim of the Corporate Asset Management Plan is to ensure assets support current and future service requirements and provide the means to prioritise future investment and rationalisation decisions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous assets have been transferred to Town & Community Councils to run, preserving service provision and generating revenue savings. • Several surplus assets have been sold generating revenue savings and capital receipts resulting in a leaner asset portfolio. • Completion of Smallholding Rural Estate renovations resulted in modern more energy efficient housing and safer outbuildings for our tenants. • Completion of Smarter Working Project resulted in more agile workforce and efficient use of space in the main Council building. 	Internal, external, public service & community groups	Land & Assets Group
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			<p>The aim will be progressed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedding a new culture of innovation that maximises the use of technology • Deliver services in a customer focussed way which is consistent with the IACCs core values and behaviours • Enabling transformation and further efficiencies through proactive portfolio management (whilst maximising income) • Managing the estate effectively • Maximising regeneration and well-being opportunities through effective procurement and joint-working • Protect and reduce overall harm to the environment. 			
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Buildings Refit	2018-tbc	Highways, waste and Property (Property Section)	<p>Re:fit Cymru is a framework for energy conservation retrofits within public sector buildings in Wales. It allows public bodies to include multiple buildings and saving measures within a single OJEU procured energy performance contracting framework providing energy reduction and alternative energy schemes which have scale.</p> <p>The main aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve energy efficiency of the authorities public buildings in line with targets set in the energy efficiency strategy (2017-2022) • To reduce the running cost of buildings • To lessen the environmental impact of the authorities buildings by reducing carbon emissions and by transitioning away from fossil fuels where possible. 	<p>Energy efficiency measures carried out thus far include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar PV panels installed at Ysgol Kingsland and Ysgol Morswyn. • BMS strategy updated in Council Offices and Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern. • Pipe lagging installed across numerous sites. • Savacontrols installed on cooling equipment in schools to reduce energy. • Llangefni Library LED lighting installed 	Internal & External – Managed by IACC but delivered by the Larkfleet Group.	Land & Assets Group
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Schools Catering Contract	2020 – 2027	Learning	<p>New Schools Catering Contract includes a requirement to conform with The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and the Plastic Free Island status.</p> <p>These elements within the contract will be continuously monitored and managed throughout the contract.</p>		Contract	Learning Services Senior Leadership Team
Safeguard species and habitats	On-going	Learning	<p>Various projects within schools to safeguard species and habitats and educate the pupils on how planting trees and managing these habitats can help to combat climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A forest called Coed y Felin situated behind Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones has over 11,000 trees that were planted by pupils from the school in 2011 and this site is by now developing in to a habitat for various animals and insects. • A group of pupils from this school also volunteer every year with the North Wales Nature Trust. 	Internal	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ysgol Y Borth have a wildlife area which contains a large pool of water and they have a tree planting scheme which has been running for the past ten years and has resulted in a significant increase in the number of trees on the site. • Ysgol Corn Hir have received trees from the Woodland trust and have created a wildlife area in the school field to ensure a suitable habitat for birds. 		
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Schools Grounds Maintenance contract	2019 – 2022	Learning	<p>This contract includes the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The chemical Known as 2:4:5 T (or any substance containing it) is banned from use on all properties of the Authority. ○ The contractor will ensure that no vegetation or environmental feature is affected by his actions and any claims for damage shall be met by the Contractor at his own expense, it is suggested that appropriate insurance be purchased. • These elements within the contract will be continuously monitored and managed throughout the contract 		Contract	Learning Services Senior Leadership Team
Street Lighting Energy & Carbon Reduction Programme	2012 - ongoing	Highways, waste and Property (Property Section)	<p>The County Council are responsible for the maintenance and energy consumption of 9,801 public street lighting and 844 illuminated signs.</p> <p>The service is committed to continue the reduction in energy and reduce the carbon emissions without causing detrimental change to the wellbeing of Anglesey people.</p>	<p>Upgrade of street lighting lanterns to new energy efficient LED lanterns. The new LED lanterns has proven to reduce light pollution, light trespass, scenic intrusion, sky glow whilst also limiting glare to a minimum. All of which have improved the 'Dark Sky' status for Anglesey. The Authority have received financial assistance from Salix grant funding and has now completed 99% of the upgrade. This initiative has already</p>	<p>Internal & External – Managed by IACC but delivered by</p> <p>The Highways and Street Lighting Term Maintenance Contractor.</p>	Land & Assets Group

				reduced the energy consumption and carbon by 2,247,000kwh and 1,538 tonnes respectively since 2012.		
21 st Century schools Modernisation Programme	Ongoing	Learning / Highways, waste and Property (Property Section)	<p>The construction of three new schools within Band A of the programme has seen new schools located at Ysgol Cybi, Holyhead, Ysgol Rhyd y Llan, Llanfaethlu and Ysgol Santes Dwynwen, Newborough. The final school within Band A will commence later this year.</p> <p>Schemes for Band B are currently under consultation which will focus on the Llangefni, Amlwch and Seiriol areas.</p>	<p>All three schools have achieved BREEAM Excellent rating.</p> <p>All three school have incorporated renewable energy through Solar pv and air source heat pumps.</p>	Internal & External – Managed and Lead Design by IACC with external Consultant and contractor assistance.	School Modernisation Group

				<p>Ysgol Rhyd Llan was constructed from low carbon straw bale wall panels and won the the Constructing Excellence award for Sustainability in both Wales and throughout the United Kingdom.</p> <p>LED lighting installed throughout the sites – both internally and externally.</p> <p>BMS systems installed on all building to allow remote monitoring of building performance with regards to energy, heating, ventilation, leak detection, fault detection etc</p> <p>All future new build school projects to include electric car charging points.</p>		
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Commissioning of Care Services.	On-going.	Adult Services	<p>Council Plan 2017 – 2022</p> <p>“We will be working towards an Anglesey that is healthy, thriving and prosperous”</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 1</p> <p>Ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their long term Potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver services in a customer focussed way which is consistent with the IACCs core values and behaviours. <p>All Tender applications in the future will ask applicants to demonstrate their commitment to economic, social and environmental well-being of the Island as a whole.</p> <p>Tenders will also be asked to consider and evidence understanding of ethical procurement / supply chains and modern day slavery.</p> <p>Contracts will stipulate and expect the following:</p>	<p>Transformation of Domiciliary Care and support.</p> <p>Tender process required applicants to provide a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of an ability to deliver sensitive and appropriate services to the whole of Anglesey • Commitment to Economic, social and Environmental well-being of the Island as a whole. • Demonstration of the unique characteristic of the organisation which will add value for users and commissioners <p>The remodelling moved providers from across the Island to small patches. This significantly reduced travel for staff whilst offering the supported individuals better outcomes.</p>	Internal, external, public service & community groups	??
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			<p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ Local People from Local Communities they serve • Pay at least Living Wage • Guarantee hours to staff, enabling access to mortgages. • Develop staff through QCFs– increasing skill levels/future employability • Purchase goods locally – catering/stationery/equipment. • Employ individuals with Disability <p><u>Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a library of local services/groups/amenities in Anglesey • Maximise opportunities for Service Users to access the community • Support local groups/committees • Choice – “Active Offer” - delivering service through preferred language of service user. <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise travel-time between care visits • Demonstrate initiatives such as recycling bins, solar panels etc. • Support Service Users to conserve water/gas/electricity • Support recycling • Electronic Call monitoring – reduces the need for paper rotas and timesheets. 	<p>Moving to smaller patches has also help develop and stimulate local economy by keeping recruitment local and sustainable.</p> <p>The contract terms stipulate that employers must pay their staff at least the national living wages and that Zero hour contracts must not be used – allowing the employed more job security.</p>		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of on line training (where appropriate) / skype etc. – reduces travel for staff. • Work with housing providers to ensure homes are insulated where needed. 			
<p>Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM)</p> <p>Grants Programme</p>	Continuous	<p>Highways, waste and Property (Highways Service)</p>	<p>The department follows the Authority's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and investigates incidents of flooding and where appropriate, applies to Welsh Government for Grant Aid to implement Studies and Schemes to adapt to the effects of Climate Change.</p>	<p>Previously completed works include:</p> <p>Beaumaris Sea Wall and Trearddur bay wall / coastal defences.</p> <p>The current position is as follows.</p> <p>Works currently on site;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Work on site is ongoing with 	<p>The floods team and Highway Maintenance team work together to record and investigate flood incidents and Highway Maintenance implement small grant aided FCERM schemes.</p> <p>Major schemes are managed by Major Projects</p>	<p>Head of Service Highways, Waste and Property.</p> <p>and Transformation Board.</p>

				<p>completion anticipated in spring 2020.</p> <p>•Nant Y Felin, Pentraeth</p> <p>Work on site is ongoing with completion anticipated in summer 2020.</p> <p>•Maes Hafoty, Llansadwrn</p> <p>Work on site is ongoing with completion anticipated in March 2020.</p> <p>•Small Scale Schemes (value up to £100k). Works ongoing or to be completed by March 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dwyran <input type="checkbox"/> Llangristious <input type="checkbox"/> Rhos yr Aur, Niwbwrch <input type="checkbox"/> Bryn Cadnant <input type="checkbox"/> Lon Ravenspoint <input type="checkbox"/> Lon Caergybi, Llanfair 	<p>in Highways with studies and business cases being carried out largely by consultants</p>	
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				<div data-bbox="1397 193 1756 1193" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ty'n Pwll Llangoed <input type="checkbox"/> Mill Lane – Beaumaris – advance purchase of grillage cleaning mechanism (for fitting in new structure in summer 2020) <p>Outline Business cases complete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Menai Bridge – Penlon Catchment <p>Business Case being considered by Welsh Government. If successful anticipated that design and development stage will take at least 12 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Llanfairpwll <p>Business Case being considered by Welsh Government. If successful anticipated that design and development stage will take at least 12 months</p> </div>		
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				<p>•Valley</p> <p>Business Case being considered by Welsh Government. If successful anticipated that design and development stage will take 6 to 12 months</p> <p>Business Justification Cases complete</p> <p>•Mill Lane Beaumaris</p> <p>Business Justification Cases being considered by Welsh Government for new structure in Mill Lane, Beaumaris. To accommodate new grillage cleaning mechanism</p> <p>Outline Business cases ongoing</p> <p>•Holyhead</p> <p>Outline business case being prepared, collaborating with Welsh Water on modelling, with anticipated completion in Autumn 2020 for submission to Welsh Government.</p>		
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				<p>•Amlwch</p> <p>Outline business case being prepared, liaising with natural Resources Wales on Main River aspect, with anticipated completion in Summer 2020 for submission to Welsh Government.</p> <p>Coastal Risk Management Schemes</p> <p>•Red Wharf Bay</p> <p>Design and Development stage about to begin, anticipated 12 month period.</p> <p>•Brynsiencyn</p> <p>Design and Development stage ongoing, anticipated completion June 2020.</p> <p>•B5109 - Llanfaes</p> <p>This scheme has not been successful in obtaining grant funding, as no homes are being protected. It is a priority for the Highway Service, due to the vulnerability of the road and the current frequency of closures due to flooding (tidal</p>		
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				<p>and fluvial). We are pressuring WG to consider funding schemes where connectivity of communities is under threat. And considering the recently announced Climate Change resilience fund as a possible funding source.</p> <p>•Small Scale Schemes for 2020_21. We are anticipating, imminently, an invitation to apply for small scale schemes for the 2020-21 financial year and believe the invite will encourage applications up to the value of £200k. A list is in preparation including works in Benllech.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plan</p> <p>The shoreline management plan provides policy guidance on coast protection around the coast. It reflects climate change and predictions of sea level rise and sets out the policy to be followed at individual lengths of the coastline.</p>		
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				<p>Around the Coast of Anglesey we have 12 locations where the policy guidance is changing as time progresses, from holding the line to managed retreat and in two cases, no active intervention. Further work is required to identify the challenges presented by these policy changes in these areas of Anglesey.</p>		
HWB Grant – Transforming IT in Education	2019-2023	Education/IT	<p>A Welsh Government Grant to transform ICT in Education. The grant aims to standardise on hardware in schools to ensure there is enough ICT resource for pupils. This has the residual benefit of ensuring procurement exercises are aligned and all equipment must be compliant with environmental standards and packaging must conform to strict parameters such as recycled cardboard content, no surplus plastic packaging etc.</p>	<p>First round of procurement has led to network equipment which is more efficient being procured which will lead to a reduction in energy use when installed. Second round has established a set of standards with which a second round of procurement is ongoing for end user devices. This will ultimately see the removal of older high energy use equipment lowering the footprint of IT in schools.</p>	Internal	<p>HWB Project Board – Rhys H Hughes (Chair)</p>

ICT Department	Ongoing	IT	The ICT department is realigning its ICT Infrastructure plans to ensure environmental impact is assessed when considering infrastructure plans. Any software that is run in the cloud will need to demonstrate the environmental standards of their datacentres. Any hardware purchased will also be scored on efficiency. Currently working with property section through Re:Fit project to consider possible alternatives to cooling of the datacentres.	Servers are densely virtualised leading to lower power consumption, PCs have energy saving policies configured. The end user devices of the authority are procured through a framework which scores on energy efficiency and packaging type.	Internal	ICT Team Manager
Waste Management	Ongoing	Highways, waste and Property	All our recycling efforts on Anglesey are carried out due to the requirements of WG's national waste strategy, "Towards Zero Waste". The fundamental objective of this strategy is to reduce carbon impact. In summary, the recycling pathway we are following is directly linked to helping the environment.		Internal / External	

Clean And Green Anglesey	On-Going	Waste Management	<p>Following the announcement stating that Anglesey is now Plastic Free, a lot of work was needed to actually gain that status. This entire project was lead under the assumption that there would be no funding and a lot of work has gone into improving internally</p>	<p>Status:</p> <p>No single use plastic freebies to be used in the Anglesey Show – Discussions have taken place and departments will be informed in due course to not use single use plastic.</p> <p>Remove Plastic Bottles from vending machines – Steady progress being made in which our first improvement can lead to an 80% saving in the requirement of plastic in the main offices and 40% in all Sport Centres</p> <p>School Catering Contracts – Discussions have taken place to inform applicants of the importance of this. Potential improvement will be made but the risk is the contract will cost the authority more.</p> <p>Continue Going to Schools and offer site visits – We as Waste Management are now in a position to be able to go around schools and give talks to students and what can and cannot be recycled which in turn would increase recycling.</p>		
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				<p>Install Water Appliances in Newborough and Coastal Paths – Alun Owen has done fantastic work in securing a grant to be able to fund refill stations in popular destinations on the island.</p> <p>Terracycle Scheme – Siop Ellis in Llangefni has kindly agreed to receive our office waste as long as everything is in order. There are 4 initiatives that I would like for us to take part in – Chocolate Wrappers, Crisp Packets, Biscuit Packaging and Writing instruments.</p> <p>Moving to Parc Adfer – Household residual waste is now being transported to Parc Adfer instead of our previous provider which was Andusia in Sweden. That in itself is a massive saving on emissions on the haulage alone.</p>		
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Housing Revenue Account Asset Management Strategy	2018-23	Housing Services	<p>Strategy has 6 objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock Data and Investment Need • Active Asset Management • Investment Planning • Maximising Returns • Affordability and Viability • Delivery Plan 			
Planned Maintenance Programme	2013 - ongoing	Housing Services	<p>During 2013 the Service entered a new phase of Traditional Planned Maintenance Contracts (PMC) following successful completion of the Internal Investment Programme and achieving WHQS compliance.</p> <p>A key driver for deciding investment need and priority has and will continue to be property energy ratings.</p> <p>Planned maintenance contracts awarded for 2020/21 involve properties that are off the mains gas network and, currently, have energy rating below WHQS targets.</p>	<p>Wherever practical, properties with solid wall construction have been externally insulated.</p> <p>Since 2013, 719 properties have benefitted from traditional planned maintenance contracts. Typically, contracts include the following energy saving measures:</p> <p>External Wall Insulation;</p> <p>Replacement Cavity Wall Insulation;</p> <p>Solar PV installations ;</p> <p>Replacement windows and doors;</p>	Internal	Annual Business Plan approved by the Executive, Full Council and Welsh Government

				<p>Increased Loft insulation.</p> <p>During 2020/21 work will continue on two contracts involving 120 properties. These properties at Aberffraw, Rhosneigr, Llangoed and Llanddona have bulk LPG as a main fuel source.</p>		
Fuel switching	2012 - 15	Housing Services	<p>Housing Services worked in partnership with Wales and West Utilities and British Gas in order to assess the feasibility of extending the mains gas network on Anglesey.</p> <p>As a result a further 230 properties benefit from mains gas connections.</p>	<p>Notable beneficiaries of this scheme included the villages of Llanerchymedd and Llanfaes together with Tyddyn Mostyn Estate in Menai Bridge.</p> <p>All properties benefit from increased energy ratings and reduced carbon footprints.</p>	Internal and External Partners.	

Loft Insulation	2012 - 15	Housing Services	In partnership with British Gas a rolling programme of installing or increasing the depth of loft insulation was rolled out to the benefit of the Housing Stock.	Over 1300 installations contributing towards energy efficiency targets and helping to provide households with affordable warmth.	Internal and External Partner	
Renewable Energy	2011 - ongoing	Housing Services	<p>The Housing Service installs Solar PV wherever practical during Planned Maintenance Schemes and stand alone Solar PV schemes.</p> <p>Solar PV electric generation is free to the end user which will assist in the eradication of fuel poverty.</p>	<p>503 of the housing stock benefit from Solar PV.</p> <p>A further 87 properties have Solar Thermal installations.</p> <p>During 2019 a Solar PV scheme involving 36 properties served by bulk LPG saw average EPC ratings increase from 53 to 73.</p>	Internal	
WHQS Compliance	Ongoing	Housing Services	<p>The target WHQS energy performance is a SAP rating of 65.</p> <p>A full stock condition survey published during 2011 confirmed that the average rating for the housing stock was 63.</p> <p>The Housing Service WHQS Compliance Policy includes the following targets:</p>	During 2019/20 the energy rating (SAP) of over 1000 properties have been reassessed to measure increased energy ratings. Average ratings for these properties have increased from an average 68 to 75.	Internal and external Independent Energy Assessors.	<p>Periodic reporting and annual statistical returns to WG.</p> <p>Housing Board</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An average EPC rating of 70 across the whole stock • 90% of the stock will have a rating of 65 or above <p>The Housing Service annual 30 year Business Plan allows for renewing central heating boilers every 15 years.</p>	Overall average stock energy performance has now reached 70 (Band C)		
Procurement	Ongoing	Housing Services	<p>Major contracts procured by Housing include Targeted Recruitment & Training , Wider Community Benefits and Supply-chain Opportunities requirements.</p> <p>Key elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and recruitment • Local supply chain opportunities • Wider community benefits linked with the local area • Completion of Value Wales Community Benefit Measurement Tool on contract completion <p>All capital tender opportunities are advertised via the sell2wales portal.</p> <p>The Housing Service vision is to ensure that local contractors and supply chains are given</p>	<p>Since 2013 82% of Traditional Planned Maintenance Contracts have been awarded to contractors based in NW Wales.</p> <p>59% of the above mentioned contracts have been awarded to Anglesey based contractors.</p>	Internal with external contractors	Value Toolkits submitted to and monitored by WG

			<p>every opportunity to compete for annual capital contracts.</p> <p>Awarding contracts to local suppliers engaging the local workforce will contribute towards carbon reduction whilst promoting job creation and job retention.</p>			
New build (Council and RSL partners social housing)	On going	Housing Services	<p>Achieving the highest rate of EPC is a priority for new builds</p>	<p>If properties are off gas network air source heat pumps are installed.</p> <p>Working towards 'fabric first' approach</p>	Internal as well as working with partner RSL	Housing Services Board

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ANNEX D



Highways, Waste and Property Service

Best Practice Suggestions to Tackle Climate Change and Recommendations for Consideration

November 2020

**Authors:
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1.0 Purpose

- 1.1 To provide an overview of current best practice activities that could be adopted to contribute to tackle climate change locally.
- 1.2 To provide recommendations on how the IACC could move forward in contributing to tackling climate change following its recent climate emergency announcement.

2.0 Context

- 2.1 The 2015 Paris Agreement has put in place a roadmap for decarbonisation of the global economy.
- 2.2 UK Government became the first major economy to pass net zero emissions law in June 2019. The new target will require the UK to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050, compared with the previous target of at least 80% reduction from 1990 levels. The UK's 2050 net zero target — one of the most ambitious in the world — was recommended by the Committee on Climate Change, the UK's independent climate advisory body. Net zero means any emissions would be balanced by schemes to offset an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, such as planting trees or using technology like carbon capture and storage.
- 2.2 The Welsh Government have set out a target to achieve a net zero carbon public sector in Wales by 2030. The Welsh Government and over half of all local authorities having declared a climate emergency to date with an intention to take action on climate change in their organisation and/or local area.
- 2.4 In September 2020, the IACC has declared a climate emergency to achieve carbon neutral status by 2030.
- 2.5 The recommendations outlined in this report are based on knowledge gained from a number of recent conferences and webinars as summarised in table below:

Event	Date	Contents summary	
LGC Climate change 2020	17-18/09/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investments• Green Recovery• Engagement• Communication• Climate Emergency• Strategy / Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Net Zero targets• Priorities• Partnerships• Metrics• Travel / Transport• Procurement
Climate Emergency Virtual Round Table	25/09/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy Context• Climate Action On Budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supporting Local Authorities• Environmental Good Practice
Low Carbon Connections Conference - Decarbonisation of Heat and Transport	30/09/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on the newly produced Transport Maps from Charge EV project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decarbonisation Of Heat

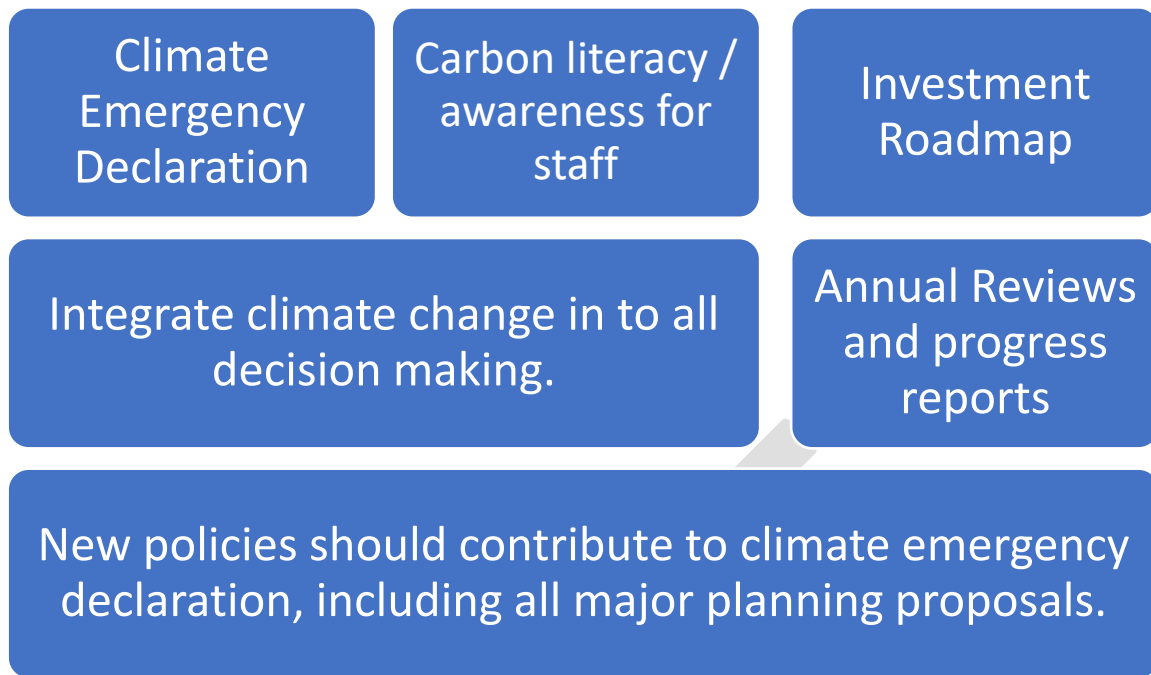
Locking in positive behaviours and the co-benefits of green recovery webinar	02/10/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locking in positive behaviours and the co-benefits of green recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-benefits of 'Green Recovery'
NORTH WEST WALES AREA STATEMENTS (NRW)	16-27/11/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area Statements, let's review where we are. • Climate and environment emergency. • Reconnecting people with nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging a sustainable economy. • Ways of working. • Opportunities for resilient ecosystems

3.0 Leading a climate smart strategy

- 3.1 A positive, practical vision is the first step to ensuring an attainable climate strategy. Some of the key considerations required are outlined below:

Technical readiness	Are the technologies / behaviours needed to reduce carbon emissions available and ready to deploy?
Policy readiness	Do plans and policies that are in place support delivery?
Financial readiness	Are funds available? Are there investable options within the business models ready to be deployed?
Community readiness	Do the wider community, members of the public and businesses support the action required?
Delivery readiness	Are the necessary skills and supply chains ready to deliver?

- 3.2 The following chart summarises some of the main elements when integrating climate change in to council decision making:



4.0 Local priorities and role in delivering net zero

- 4.1 All decarbonisation can't be done at national level and it is important that local authorities play their part at a regional and local level.
- 4.2 Climate change is a crosscutting issue that needs to be considered in all operational activities undertaken by the local authority. Local authorities have influence or direct control in many areas that are crucial in delivering net zero. Some of which are listed below:

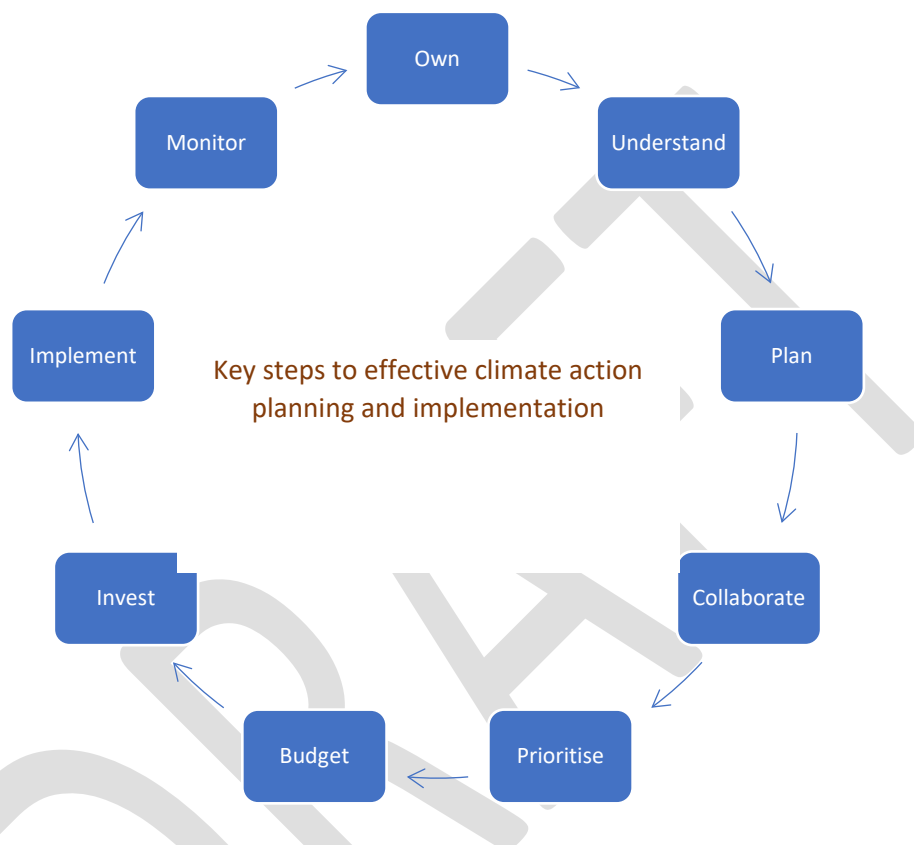
Direct Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Buildings•Travel
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Goods and services
Place shaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Power to control development and transport
Showcasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Inovating, piloting, demonstrating and rewarding good practice
Conveying and contributing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Brining people and organisations together
Engaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Translating global and national climate targets for local level

5.0 Best Practice Suggestions to tackle climate change

5.1 This section of the report provides an overview of the themes that was raised as best practice in recent conferences that the IACC should consider in its approach to tackling climate change locally.

5.2 Implementing an Action Plan

5.2.1 Some of the actions required after declaring a climate emergency are as follows:



OWN	Senior owner to co-ordinate climate action across departments and functions.
UNDERSTAND	Assess the key local causes and impact of climate change to inform focus.
PLAN	Set targets and milestones and timeframe for meeting such actions.
COLLABORATE	Local Authority can't do all work required alone. Engagement with businesses, organisations and individuals is necessary.
PRIORITISE	Identify which actions can have the biggest impacts.
BUDGET	Costing of actions and business case preparation.
INVEST	Secure investment
IMPLEMENT	Set out implementation programme

5.3 Sustainable Transport

- 5.3.1 The challenges and barriers to sustainable travel include safety perception, conflict / sharing of road network between different user groups, over reliance of the private car in rural areas.
- 5.3.2 There are a number of opportunities that could be considered in decarbonising the transport sector. These include: enthusiasm and appetite in cycling and walking since the Covid-19 pandemic, Active Travel Act 2013 and priorities associated with the Act as set out by Welsh Government, how more active travel can contribute towards the WBFGA 2015.
- 5.3.3 To contribute towards climate change initiatives could include: investment in infrastructure to improve the provision of cycling and walking, e-bike trials, electric fleet vehicles, EV charge points, park and ride facilities, individuals to minimise dependence on private car (financial incentives), engagement with local residents to understand people's barriers towards active travel and seek understanding on their aspirations and creating a fit for purpose local transport plan.
- 5.3.4 De-carbonising the transport sector is also a key factor in tackling climate change. This could be achieved by creating a fit for purposes local transport plan,

5.4 Influencing Human Behaviours

- 5.4.1 Climate change needs behaviour change, integrating behavioural science is fundamental when attempting to bring about change within an organisation and is crucial for public engagement. Society must change the way we heat our homes and offices, travel and consume products and services. This requires action on an individual level but also requires change at a broader societal level.
- 5.4.2 There are multiple influences on behaviour such as travel or household energy efficiency. Changing human habits are one of the biggest barriers to behavioural change. Habit leads to 'tunnel vision' where the same behaviour will be repeated until a particular habit can be disrupted through change or an event.
- 5.4.3 Education and information at school or colleges can influence behaviours of the next generation with regards to climate change and issues such as recycling and can influence their parents/families. This could go further by introducing climate change as part of the school curriculum. However, intervention is also required at the workplace and needs to be developed as the 'social norm'. Activities could include training sessions on climate change, incorporate as part of induction, introduce internal policy on climate change, and promote climate change champions in each Service to introduce behavioural change e.g. posters / advice on recycling / reducing electricity use.

5.4.4 The EAST framework can be used in order to bring about behavioural changes:

Easy - People often take the path of least resistance. You can therefore encourage desirable behaviours by removing small frictions or hassles, by defaulting people into the desirable choice, or by redesigning the way choices are presented to make the desirable behaviours easier.

Attractive - Humans are more likely to adopt a behaviour when it captures our attention or is in line with our motivation and beliefs. You can draw attention with visual cues that are particularly relevant or noticeable, and leverage motivation by emphasizing the positives and using incentives.

Social - Human behaviour is hugely influenced by what others around us are doing. You can promote desirable actions by highlighting the fact that other people are adopting them. You can also make behaviour more publicly visible, and emphasize opportunities for people to help each other.

Timely - People are creatures of habit, so nudges are most effective at moments of change in people's lives. We also have a deep tendency to emphasize the present more than the future. You can harness these tendencies by timing campaigns strategically, highlighting the immediate benefits of sustainable actions, and helping people plan ahead.

5.5 Property

- 5.5.1 Many steps that can be taken by local authorities include both social and environmental issues, some of the fundamental measures are listed below:
- 5.5.2 Building maintenance – The need to reduce energy and contribute to decarbonisation should be considered when carrying out any building works.
- 5.5.3 Decarbonisation of heating – Priority should be given to seek to decarbonise heating in line with Welsh Government aspirations. This is particularly relevant to IOACC due to the considerable number of sites which do not have mains gas and are heated via more carbon intensive LPG or oil.
- 5.5.4 Energy efficiency – Works to improve energy efficiency of buildings should be carried out in order to achieve the target set out in the energy management strategy.
- 5.5.5 Biodiversity – Ensure that any biodiversity lost due to building maintenance / construction is adequately replaced and increased.

5.6 Harnessing public engagement and securing partnerships

- 5.6.1 It is important not to assume knowledge when engaging with the public, a recent study by Energy catapult UK demonstrated that less than 49% of people were aware that energy consumed at home contribute to climate change.

- 5.6.2 People struggle to make the connection with climate change and their daily lives, whilst they are aware it is a big global issue, they fail to make the connection at an individual level.
- 5.6.3 It is therefore important to talk about things of interest to the intended audience, for example by showing that living and working in more environmentally friendly ways, not only reduces the consumption of resources but also results in financial savings for individuals and organisations.
- 5.6.4 Significant progress can be made by capitalising on the current situation “to push against open doors” when harnessing public engagement and securing partnerships. The renewed appreciation for nature and green spaces during the COVID-19 pandemic for example, provides an opportunity to engage the public on wider environmental and social issues. Active travel is another area that has seen a surge in interest during the pandemic with many people opting to cycle.

5.7 Funding, legal and strategic policy

- 5.7.1 Funding, legal and strategic policy, provide the technical underpinning to enable the leaders to deliver on the vision of responding to climate change.
- 5.7.2 Carbon neutrality is best learnt by doing. IOACC needs to get own house in order, lead that agenda , make sure operations achieve carbon neutrality as quickly as possible and then consider the wider issues. Having a councillor responsible for climate action is advisable to lead on and oversee this agenda.
- 5.7.3 Every opportunity to challenge the carbon impacts of each decision made (eg. Budgets, planning, land use, regulation) needs to be taken and subsequently ensure that the wider community is taken on the journey too, through securing partnerships and via public engagement.
- 5.7.4 As Climate Change is a devolved matter, it is recommended that a suitable officer from the IACC discusses directly with WG Energy Service on any funding streams that relates to climate change. It is understood from the conferences that in England there are no specific funding pots for climate change, but rather, net zero should be part of future funding bids as it should be an integrated matter into projects or business as usual.

5.8 Driving the agenda through procurement strategy

- 5.8.1 The procurement process can be both a barrier and an opportunity for local authorities to build on social value. Through supply chain criteria, local authorities have wide levers and are in a position to bring about transformation.
- 5.8.2 Historically, environmental and social value aspects have somewhat been a compliance tick box exercise but moving forward they need to form a core part of the business case and decision making process. Standard metrics are a challenge, it is

important to know which metrics to prioritise as they embed environmental value in to social value activities.

- 5.8.3 Ensuring a sustainable procurement strategy will enable Isle of Anglesey County Council to meet its needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis and generates benefits not only to the authority, but also to society, the economy and the environment.
- 5.8.4 The following steps can be implemented as a starting point for sustainable procurement:
- Commit to the principle and make sure it is at the centre of the organisation
 - Developing a sustainable procurement plan for all council purchasing that encourages low energy and more sustainable options
 - Promoting local purchasing where possible
 - Assessing the carbon footprint of goods and services procured, in order to understand the impacts of existing procurement and commissioning
 - Producing a sustainable procurement code of practice for use across the authority.
 - Utilising whole-life costing when assessing all capital projects
 - Transitioning to 100% renewable energy for own buildings and operations

6.0 The Authority's Carbon Footprint (Baseline)

At present, Carbon data from a number of sources is available although it is not yet clear which sources of emissions should be included when quantifying a total baseline figure for the Authority.

For example, the "greenhouse gas accounting tool" produced by the local government association and local partnerships states that authority housing should be excluded and is currently out of scope. It would therefore be beneficial to have clear and consistent guidance on this so that a concentrated effort can be made to calculate the emissions that need to be reported on.

6.1 Available Emissions Data

- Building Energy– Heating and Electricity
- Water usage
- Fleet – Fuel usage
- Street Lighting – Electricity usage
- Commercial building waste
- Municipal waste
- Housing – Carbon figure based on EPC rating.

6.2 Emissions data that could be obtained with relative ease

- Staff commuting
- Business travel

6.3 Emissions data that is unquantifiable at present

- Procurement – Estimated to be approximately 50% of the authorities emissions
- Land Use
- Leased assets and franchises

7.0 Recommendations

1. Develop an Action Plan with activities to include some of the realistic measures outlined in this report – activities need to be SMARTER (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Timely, Evaluate, Review)
2. Sort out own house first (Internal arrangements/interventions) to tackle climate change
3. Governance – all Council decisions to adhere to the Climate Change Action Plan / Vision
4. Engage & Consult with the public to manage expectations and to understand aspirations
5. Educate and provide information on climate change at schools and apply similar principles within the local authority to promote behavioural change towards climate change (e.g. Climate Change Champions, Climate Change compulsory training, and financial incentives for cycling / walking to work). Behaviour change is fundamental when dealing with climate change.
6. Ensure all external applications for funding includes the cross-cutting theme of net zero / climate change as this is a key factor in funding decisions. Climate Change should be integrated into any funding future applications.
7. Incorporate relevant environmental and social metrics in to the procurement process so they are given equal consideration to financial ones.