

Notice of Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee



Date: Wednesday, 28 February 2024 at 6.00 pm

Venue: Committee Room, First Floor, BCP Civic Centre Annex, St Stephen's Rd, Bournemouth BH2 6LL

Membership:

Chairman:

Cllr C Rigby

Vice Chairman:

Cllr R Herrett

Cllr C Adams
Cllr J Bagwell
Cllr J Clements

Cllr D d'Orton-Gibson
Cllr J Martin
Cllr S Moore

Cllr L Northover
Cllr Dr F Rice
Cllr V Ricketts

All Members of the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee are summoned to attend this meeting to consider the items of business set out on the agenda below.

The press and public are welcome to view the live stream of this meeting at the following link:

<https://democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?MIId=5789>

If you would like any further information on the items to be considered at the meeting please contact: Rebekah Rhodes or email democratic.services@bcpCouncil.gov.uk

Press enquiries should be directed to the Press Office: Tel: 01202 454668 or email press.office@bcpCouncil.gov.uk

This notice and all the papers mentioned within it are available at democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk

GRAHAM FARRANT
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

20 February 2024

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Maintaining and promoting high standards of conduct

Declaring interests at meetings

Familiarise yourself with the Councillor Code of Conduct which can be found in Part 6 of the Council's Constitution.

Before the meeting, read the agenda and reports to see if the matters to be discussed at the meeting concern your interests



What are the principles of bias and pre-determination and how do they affect my participation in the meeting?

Bias and predetermination are common law concepts. If they affect you, your participation in the meeting may call into question the decision arrived at on the item.

Bias Test

In all the circumstances, would it lead a fair minded and informed observer to conclude that there was a real possibility or a real danger that the decision maker was biased?

Predetermination Test

At the time of making the decision, did the decision maker have a closed mind?

If a councillor appears to be biased or to have predetermined their decision, they must NOT participate in the meeting.

For more information or advice please contact the Monitoring Officer
(janie.berry@bcpcouncil.gov.uk)

Selflessness

Councillors should act solely in terms of the public interest

Integrity

Councillors must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships

Objectivity

Councillors must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias

Accountability

Councillors are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this

Openness

Councillors should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing

Honesty & Integrity

Councillors should act with honesty and integrity and should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned

Leadership

Councillors should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs

AGENDA

Items to be considered while the meeting is open to the public

1. Apologies

To receive any apologies for absence from Councillors.

2. Substitute Members

To receive information on any changes in the membership of the Committee.

Note – When a member of a Committee is unable to attend a meeting of a Committee or Sub-Committee, the relevant Political Group Leader (or their nominated representative) may, by notice to the Monitoring Officer (or their nominated representative) prior to the meeting, appoint a substitute member from within the same Political Group. The contact details on the front of this agenda should be used for notifications.

3. Declarations of Interests

Councillors are requested to declare any interests on items included in this agenda. Please refer to the workflow on the preceding page for guidance.

Declarations received will be reported at the meeting.

4. Confirmation of Minutes

To confirm and sign as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 17 January 2024.

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5. Public Issues

To receive any public questions, statements or petitions submitted in accordance with the Constitution. Further information on the requirements for submitting these is available to view at the following link:-

<https://democracy.bcpccouncil.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=151&Info=1&bcr=1>

The deadline for the submission of public questions is mid-day 3 clear working days before the meeting.

The deadline for the submission of a statement is midday the working day before the meeting.

The deadline for the submission of a petition is 10 working days before the meeting.

ITEMS OF BUSINESS

6. Climate Progress Report 2022/23

Appendix 2 of this report will be accompanied with a verbal update at the meeting to provide further information on the Sustainability Team.

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7. Forward Plan

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8. Future Meeting Dates

Wednesday 15 May 2024

Wednesday 10 July 2024

Wednesday 11 September 2024

Wednesday 20 November 2024

Wednesday 26 February 2025

Wednesday 14 May 2025

Wednesday 9 July 2025

Wednesday 10 September 2025

Wednesday 19 November 2025

Wednesday 25 Feb 2026

No other items of business can be considered unless the Chairman decides the matter is urgent for reasons that must be specified and recorded in the Minutes.

BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL
ENVIRONMENT AND PLACE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Minutes of the Meeting held on 17 January 2024 at 6.00 pm

Present:-

Cllr C Rigby – Chairman

Cllr R Herrett – Vice-Chairman

Present: Cllr C Adams, Cllr D d'Orton-Gibson, Cllr J Martin, Cllr S Moore,
Cllr L Northover and Cllr V Ricketts

Also in attendance: Cllr M Earl and Cllr A Keddle

10. Apologies

Apologies received from Cllr Felicity Rice and Cllr Jo Clements

11. Substitute Members

There were no substitute members

12. Declarations of Interests

Cllr Moore declared for transparency an interest in agenda item 7 School Streets – as being a Trustee of the TEACH trust which included Canford Heath Junior School.

13. Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 11 October 2023 were approved as a correct record.

14. Public Issues

There were no public issue requests received for this meeting.

15. Planning Service Improvement Update

The Portfolio Holder for Connected Communities presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'A' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

The Committee were informed that there had been good progress in stabilising and improving the Planning Service, with a performance management culture being strengthened which has weekly coordinating groups meeting to actively address and reduce the backlog of outstanding cases. There had been a backlog of planning applications for a long time and in 2021 there was a plan to try to deal

with the backlog to get the number of applications in the planning system down and deal with things much quicker. Significant progress had been made with these and the backlog had been reduced to 50% of what it was previously. Old applications dating back to 2015 had been removed and the service was now focusing on early 2022 applications. Ongoing performance monitored by the Department for Levelling-up, Housing and Communities and seemed to be at a place to meet their requirements and no intervention was needed. There was still a way to go to reduce the backlog and the barriers that caused it.

The Council was awarded £100,000 from the planning skills delivery fund to try to deal with the backlog and keep on the trajectory of improving.

The planning improvement journey doesn't stop and it was hard to recruit planners currently.

In the following discussion a number of issues were raised by the committee which included:

- That it was disappointing to see applications that had been referred to the inspectorate due to non-determination. Whether there were any measures in place to ensure it doesn't happen as it incurs a risk of cost to the authority. Non determination of appeals are quite rare there are particular circumstances that dictate them.
- What the £100,000 from the Planning Skills Delivery Fund was being spent on and whether there would be any spent on planning training as there would be two planning committees. It would be used to address the backlog as agency staff were currently being used to assist with this. Agency staff costs were in excess of that amount. It was not related to the training budget.
- The current split between planning and agency staff is currently 16 agency members of staff which is just under a quarter of staff.
- The report included an update on MasterGov which is the new system that will replace the 3 legacy systems. There was a clear desire to move to MasterGov to make it easier to look up applications. Data cleansing has taken a while to move information over. It was due to go live in Summer/Autumn 2024.
- The current system allows people to look back at historic data, would the new system do that? It was intended that there will be a full data migration to the new system.

- Whether the new system would allow better cross department working with premises licencing or HMO licensing. The system will be more transparent and easier to use which will make referencing easier. However, licencing have different objectives and the system cannot intercede on other areas due to legislation, so there will be separation.
- Were agency staff to solely to address the backlog or to address the 25% shortfall of staff. The ideal situation would be to not use any agency staff. There was an interim structure in place with people moving up into roles and a number of vacancies. Those staff were asked if they were applying for those roles or if they were a senior and there was internal re-appointment into those roles which allowed agency staff to leave those roles. There was an intention to go out and fill vacancies.
- The Council performance chart shows performance levels with red and green rating, red meaning below the government target of 70% for minor projects in Poole, was there any insight into why. Minors include applications for 1 to 9 houses expectation that could be determined in 8 weeks BCP was a tight urban area with lots of constraints, they can be quite complicated which is why they take longer. Minors is an issue due to complexity.
- Whether the higher number of complaints in Poole is in line with the minors? There had been issues in relation to staffing in Poole where capacity was lost which meant that the application process wasn't able to go as quickly. It was a short term staffing issue that couldn't have been planned for. The work was highlighted in regards to how well they have reduced the complaints.
- Journey on the reliance of agency staff, although using 25% now, how has that changed in the last couple of years. It was noted that this had reduced but not at a fast pace and was higher 2 years ago but the journey is continuing.
- What proportions of planning staff live locally. No exact data but pushing to try and to recruit people who are local.

RESOLVED

That the update on the BCP Planning performance be noted.

16. School Streets

The Portfolio Holder for Connected Communities presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'B' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

The Committee was advised that School Streets were a way to manage traffic around schools in a way that is particularly beneficial for children and their families travelling to them on foot or by other active modes.

Six School Streets have been successfully implemented/trialled with the BCP area with the last 2 years and the report provided an update on the programme to date. School Streets are aligned with the existing and emerging new Corporate Strategy objectives. Over the last 2 years school streets have been put in to manage traffic around schools and to make them safer and cleaner places for children and young people as they are going into or coming out of school. They were regulated by volunteers or staff from the school and operate at certain times of the day.

There had been lots of positive feedback from the schemes in place. Around 85% of people with a school street in their area have been keen to keep them.

Part of the success of the scheme was engagement with parent, children, schools and neighbourhoods.

The teams involved have a lot of learning now in this area, which is now scalable and funding was available to roll it out to other schools in the area. It was reported that this was a good news story. More children travelling actively to school means a great success and headteachers had reportedly seen a difference in the children that actively travel to school.

In the following discussion a number of issues were raised by the committee which included:

- How scalable and how quickly can this be rolled out and how do residents perceptions change over time? Engagement with individuals and households that live in the areas and getting them involved was important. Scalability was contingent on funding to determine what can be done. Four school streets achieved in a year and that's the sort of level that could be rolled out in future years. There was a £400,00 capital grant to go towards school streets.
- Impact around wider area of school streets. There are no displacement issues around school street, it makes people think about alternative travel.
- Can the roads be closed using signs rather than being manned by staff. There is ongoing learning and working with schools to work with parents to work the barriers to close the streets.
- Scope to push this further out from schools. As more school streets are created there is hope that more roads will be connected.
- Other schools are interested and currently a ranking position is being looked at for school that are interested.
- Beryl Bikes would be considered to provide opportunities for scooters to be used for alternative travel.

- The prioritisation of schools depends on budget and where they will do most good, there is no wish to exclude schools.
- There are measures to engage with schools to develop a travel plan. Part of the plan is to engage with parents, pupils and staff and find out why they drive. It was noted that not all schools will be suitable for school streets.
- Bikeability have gone into schools to do level 2 training with pupils.
- School streets are helping air quality, in that cars are not idling outside schools but it was very hard to accurately measure air quality.

RESOLVED that the progress to date be noted and the continuation of the roll out of School Streets across the three towns be endorsed.

17. Appointment of Independent co-opted members to Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee

The Senior Democratic and Overview and Scrutiny Officer presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'C' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

The Committee was informed that it was agreed as part of the recommendations on the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Structure, which were considered by the Council at its meeting on 30 September, that the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny (E&P O&S) Committee be permitted to appoint two independent co-opted members. The selection and recruitment process for the co-opted members is to be approved by the committee.

Informal discussions have indicated that there is agreement that the principle of co-opted independent members to contribute to the committee is supported. At its last meeting the committee requested a report be brought forward to consider the issue.

There are a number of decisions required to enable suitable recruitment, through open advertisement, to the E&P O&S Committee.

The recommendations in this report will help shape that recruitment process, with an aim to have two co-opted members in place for the beginning of the next municipal year.

The report was prepared for the September meeting and the dates were therefore out of alignment.

There was a discussion around the recommendation and concern that the committee were independent from Cabinet and therefore independent members were not required.

It was noted that independent members were invaluable on Standards and have since been appointed to Audit and Governance committee.

It was suggested the committee bring in independent people for certain areas of discussion as an option.

There was an amendment made to the proposal to add a line which says “to increase diversity of the board”. It was also decided to have applicants over the age of 18 only.

RESOLVED that:

- 1. Two independent members be co-opted to the BCP Council Environment and Place O&S Committee to increase diversity on the Committee.**
- 2. The term of appointment will be for an initial 3 years with an option for a further 2 years if mutually agreed.**
- 3. A selection and recruitment panel be created, comprising of the Chairman of the Committee and two other Committee members. The panel will be supported by the Monitoring Officer and Scrutiny Officer.**
- 4. Each independent co-opted member appointed under these arrangements be entitled to the Co-opted and Independent Members’ Allowance as defined in Part 7 of the Constitution (currently £1,084 per annum).**
- 5. Following the recruitment process, a report from the panel is presented to the next available Environment and Place O&S Committee, which outlines the process and the panel’s recommendations. This report will be considered by the Environment and Place O&S Committee to formally approve the appointments.**
- 6. The Committee delegate to the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chair of the Environment and Place O&S Committee,**
 - any changes to the role profile and person specification required;**
 - operational details associated with recruitment, shortlisting and interviews.**

Voting: Nem. Con. 7 for :1 against (0 abstentions)

18. Work Plan

The Chairman presented a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'D' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

The Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee was asked to consider and identify work priorities for its next meeting pending a wider review of its forward plan at a future meeting.

The next meeting will focus on climate in 2 parts the first part is the Climate Action plan and second part will be about the climate team.

The Chairman also reminded members about the programming workshops that were taking place.

ENVIRONMENT AND PLACE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
17 January 2024

RESOLVED that the programme for the next meeting as outlined above be agreed.

19. Future Meeting Dates

The date of the next meeting is Wednesday 28 February 2024

The meeting ended at 8.00 pm

CHAIRMAN

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CABINET



Report subject	Climate Progress Report 2022-23
Meeting date	6 March 2024
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>This report presents the fourth annual update to Cabinet on progress towards commitments made in the BCP Council Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration, made on the 16th of July 2019.</p> <p>Given the urgency of the climate crisis the Council remains committed to achieving its strategic objectives by the deadlines, ahead of national targets.</p> <p>The Council recognises that whilst this report is focused on reporting progress made during 2022-23 under the previous administration, changes need to be made if we are to stay on track to meet our ambitious targets.</p> <p>In addition, the Council also acknowledges the significant lack of national progress in areas such as grid policy and technology adoption; alongside external factors such as the disruption of international supply chains and global inflation, the Council recognises the scale of the challenge and the significant resource required to achieve its ambition.</p> <p>Evidence of global and local effects of accelerating climate changes are becoming manifest, and this needs a focus also on mitigation to prepare our area for more extreme weather events.</p> <p>2022-23 progress, a period under the previous administration, in summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make BCP Council and its operations carbon neutral by 2030 - progress continues to be made, with scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions reduced by 9.9% from the 2019 baseline • Work with the wider community to make the region carbon neutral before the UK target of 2050 – according to most recent data total area-wide emissions for 2022-23 have reduced by 8.3% from the 2019 baseline. <p>In recognition of the urgency to decarbonise, and that progress has not been as rapid as hoped or needed, it is proposed that our priorities during this next reporting period, include clear actions to accelerate progress, interim milestones and funding proposals.</p>

Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Notes the Climate Progress Report 2022-23 b) Agrees to join the UK100 initiative and adopt the Net Zero by 2045 pledge thereby clearly defining the previous commitment of ‘before 2050’ for our area-wide target c) Agrees the proposal to set interim reduction targets for the Council owned estate, specifically the priority emission sources of Council buildings and energy supply. In addition, we will look to establish targets for energy use in homes and road transport reduction in order to validate that both our corporate and area-wide targets are achievable d) Agrees to look at funding proposals, including ‘invest to save’ and consider a revolving fund for energy improvements in Council-owned buildings and other projects e) Notes the proposal to establish a Carbon Neutral Steering Group, to bring services together and to find solutions to carbon reduction challenges across the corporate estate f) Renew our work with external partners to shape and set interim targets towards the area-wide commitment to Net Zero g) Creating interactive dashboards to highlight targets and progress towards the internal and area-wide goals h) To agree to the delivery of carbon literacy training (with or without accreditation) for officers and members, business and community, which will empower decision making to meet carbon neutral targets and initiatives.
Reason for recommendations	This report informs on progress made to date and proposes the next steps of climate actions that the Council will commit to in order to deliver on the ambitions of a carbon neutral Council by 2030 and a carbon neutral region ahead of the UK’s 2050 target.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Mitigation, Environment and Energy
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	<p>Isla Reynolds, Director of Marketing, Communications and Policy</p> <p>Gail Scholes, Interim Head of Policy, Sustainability and Inclusion</p> <p>Neil Short, Strategic Lead: Climate, Resources and Sustainability</p> <p>Becky Beaumont, Sustainability Officer</p>

Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. On 16th July 2019, BCP Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency and committed to becoming carbon neutral across Council operations by 2030 and to work with partners to set a target date for when the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole region can be made carbon neutral, ahead of the UK target of 2050. An annual report is required to update on progress towards achieving these targets. This is provided at Appendix 1.

Progress Report 2022-23: Headlines

2. The Council has continued its progress to meet its 2030 commitment for a carbon neutral organisation in reducing scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions by 9.9% since 2019 and the Council remains committed to making further reductions. This figure is in part due to the ceasing procurement of green electricity and the additional buildings that have been added to the council's energy contract, increasing both electricity and gas consumption. For this latter reason, the baseline needs to be amended to reflect the changes to the council's emissions and future forecasts.
3. The commitment for a carbon neutral area before 2050 has seen slow but steady progress made. Latest data shows an 8.3% reduction since 2019. Whilst the trend is in the desired direction, the pace needs to be accelerated if the Council and wider area are going to meet their ambitions. Interaction with partners and facilitating exchange of knowledge and good practice needs re-energising.

Membership of UK100

4. As previously instructed by Cabinet, the merits of membership of UK100 have been reviewed. It is proposed that, in recognition of the urgency to decarbonise, the Council join the UK100 group of local authorities and commit to its Net Zero membership pledge. Whilst this is not legally binding, it signals the Council's intention to step up activity and allows access to assistance and networking between local authorities, which would not otherwise be available.
5. Most of the necessary requirements are already fulfilled, including a Net Zero Council operations by 2030 pledge. However, the Council must adopt a new target for a Net Zero area by 2045, which is 5 years earlier than the current endpoint. Full details of the pledge are at Appendix 1, Part 3. This pledge would require further pathway modelling to assess the practicalities of delivery, this will constitute an additional action for 2023/24 reporting.

Action on Priority Emission Sources

6. The Progress Report identifies the Council's own Scope 1 and 2 emission sources that are largest or increasing across its portfolio. Accordingly, urgent consideration

should be given to directing resources towards these if progress is to be made by 2030. (see detail in Appendix 1) These are: Council buildings (owned and operated) and procurement of energy supply contracts (which ensures a future energy supply that is secure, cheaper, and greener).

7. To address these priority sources, it is proposed to establish a Carbon Neutral Steering Group. This will bring services together to find co-ordinated solutions to carbon reduction challenges across the corporate estate. To further support the Group, it is proposed that reserves allocated for climate activities will be used to fund carbon reduction projects, including energy efficiency or renewable generation installations on Council buildings.

Climate Action Plan 2019 update

8. The draft Climate Action Plan presented to Cabinet in 2019 consisted of 153 suggested actions to meet the Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration commitments. A public consultation followed to establish which actions had support before activities commenced. To date, almost 50% of the actions have been, or are on track, to be completed. A full update of outcomes is included in Appendix 1 Part 4. A revised set of priorities will be formulated in the coming year.

Options Appraisal

9. **Option 1:** Cabinet notes the Climate Progress Report and agrees the proposals to take forward the Council's climate activity.
10. **Option 2:** Cabinet rejects the Climate Progress Report and the proposals, which will impact the momentum of the Climate Programme and risk the Council not meeting its 2030 carbon neutral target.

Summary of financial implications

11. Funding has been identified to enable the Sustainability Team to appoint to two posts, from within the existing establishment, to address corporate carbon reduction and adaptation planning. These will be in place in 2024/25. In addition, reserves for climate activities have been increased to £1m in recognition of increasing activity in this area. Proposed focusing on reducing energy use in Council assets would have the co-benefits of reducing pressure on the Council's revenue budget and improving comfort for staff and visitors.
12. The proposed revision of the area-wide target from the year 2050 to 2045 is a recognition of the need to accelerate activity. This target relates to area-wide emissions, most of which are out of the Council's direct control, relying on national legislation change and action. By making this pledge, the Council is committing to playing its part in this wherever possible but anticipates there are no additional financial implications. If this situation changes, then specific implications on finances will be brought forward appropriately for consideration at that time. Membership of the UK100 initiative, a condition of which is the revising of the target, will bring positive benefits and opportunities that will enable the Council to network, learn, build capacity and assist in emissions reduction.

Summary of legal implications

13. Legal implications in delivery of any projects referenced within this report or appendices will be considered on a case-by-case basis and early engagement with the Council's Legal Team will be sought. In addition, the Council is obliged to sufficiently take account of the Climate and Ecological Emergency in the development of the new Local Plan, or risk legal challenge.

Summary of human resources implications

14. During 22/23, the Sustainability Team has been moved to the Marketing, Comms and Policy Directorate, a central location within the organisation, which provides an opportunity to embed sustainability and climate action at the heart of Council strategy, policy, and operations.

Summary of sustainability impact

15. To establish impact on sustainability and other Corporate Plan objectives, Decision Impact Assessment ref. 618 has been completed and the report proposals have achieved a low carbon footprint, as the proposals support the climate agenda. The report seeks to reduce emissions through, behavioural change, building retrofit improvements, encouraging active travel, reducing waste, reducing pollution, creating green jobs, regenerating the natural environment, and enabling communities to live healthy lives.

Summary of public health implications

16. Climate change will result in increasing heatwaves, extreme weather events, floods, disease, and increased cancer risk. The measures proposed to reduce climate change will help to mitigate against these dangers and additional benefits from those actions can also have a direct positive health effect (e.g., increased fitness from walking or cycling and better air quality from reducing car journeys).

Summary of equality implications

17. An EIA conversation/screening document has been completed. It concludes that the Annual Report itself has no negative equalities implications but potentially some positive outcomes, for example addressing health inequalities or protecting older people from extreme temperatures. Resulting actions may require individual assessments to be carried out before commencement.

Summary of risk assessment

18. We must further our knowledge of Climate Vulnerability and Risk of the possible effects of climate change on our area. Failing to achieve the Climate and Ecological Emergency declaration commitments will contribute to an increasingly hostile global and local environment. Not achieving targets will result in the Council failing to meet

its commitments under the Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration and therefore not helping global efforts to keep climate warming below 1.5°C to avoid further environmental damage, population displacement, biodiversity loss and risk to life. The Council will also face reputational damage from negative publicity (locally, nationally, and internationally). However, if we act in a timely manner, many of the actions to tackle climate change will contribute to social, economic, and environmental benefits, reducing the likelihood of actual and perceived risks. Risk assessments will be carried out for individual Climate Action projects as required, on a case-by-case basis.

Appendices

Progress Report Appendix 1 contains:

- Part 1: BCP Council Climate Progress Report 2022-23
- Part 2: Technical Appendix
- Part 3: The UK100 initiative
- Part 4: Action Plan update



Climate Action Progress Report

2022-2023

Foreword

This report, my first as Portfolio Holder with responsibility for climate mitigation, presents progress made in the financial year 2022/23 to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. It also provides a timely opportunity to review the progress made over the four years since the Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency, and to propose setting targets for the year ahead.

It is clear from the recent COP28 meeting that global progress to address climate change is problematic and painfully slow, whilst at the same time the 2023 Synthesis Report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded:

'Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850-1900 in 2011-2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals.'

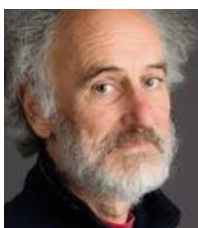
'Human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe. This has led to widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people... Vulnerable communities who have historically contributed the least to current climate change are disproportionately affected.'

From this analysis, we must learn that urgent action by everyone in our society is required. Whilst we must redouble our efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, we also need to implement mitigation measures to deal with more extreme climate events now and anticipated for our coastal area, to create localised and resilient energy supply, to consider what we eat, how we travel, and how we conserve available resources to aid our communities.

To this end, I am pleased that the report clearly sets out the progress made by the Council, and in the wider Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area to reduce emissions since 2019. Progress is positive in most sectors, but not as great as it needs to be, which is why the report recommends those sectors where our limited finances should be concentrated in the years ahead.

I want this Council to play an enabling and supportive role to help residents and businesses achieve this and together reap the benefits of a low carbon economy – lower bills, improved health and reduced climate risk. The choices we make now in our everyday lives will determine whether we turn our backs on the fate of our planet, its people and wildlife, or if we stand united to deal with the consequences of a changing climate caused by our past and present decisions.

Councillor Andy Hadley
Portfolio Holder for Climate Mitigation, Environment and Energy



Climate Action Progress Report 2022-2023

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Part 1: Progress Report 2022-2023 Executive Summary

On 16 July 2019, BCP Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency. The headline commitments of this were:

Strategic Aim 1: make BCP Council and its operations carbon neutral by 2030.

Strategic Aim 2: work with partners to set a target date for when the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area can be made carbon neutral, ahead of the UK target of 2050.

This is the fourth report charting progress towards these aims and illustrates that although we are moving towards our goals, we are not doing so fast enough, as the effects of a changing climate are being felt around the world and here in the UK.

The Council's emissions in 2022/23 are estimated at 44,455 tCO₂e (9.9% below 2019 levels).

BCP area-wide emissions at 2021 (published 2023) are estimated at 1,545,920 tCO₂e (8.3% below 2017 levels, published 2019).

However, given the significant lack of national progress in areas such as electricity grid policy and technology adoption; alongside external factors such as the disruption of international supply chains and global inflation, the council recognises the scale of the challenge and the significant resource that is required to achieve its ambition.

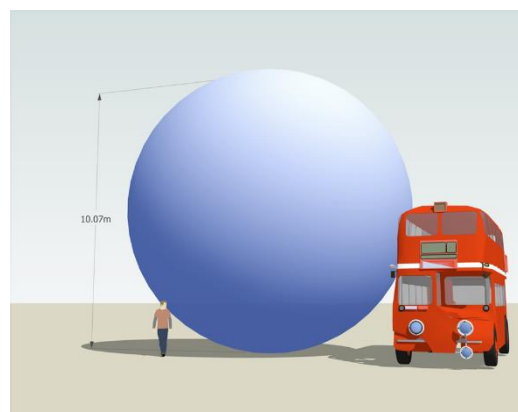


Figure 1 : One Tonne of CO₂

During the forthcoming 2024-25 reporting period we will have the opportunity to embed policy and guidance on reaching our ambitions to be a carbon neutral council, decide upon new priority actions, and setup the frameworks and structures to enable delivery.

Channels for Council policy and guidance.

The New Local Plan
The Council's New Corporate Strategy

Strategic Priorities

Sustainable Environment
Dynamic Places
Connected Communities
Brighter Futures
Fulfilled Lives

Summary of Operational Emissions

Previous reporting years have provided a solid foundation of BCP's operational emissions. This report improves on the original emissions baseline through the availability of better data. Whilst this is progress, we now need to focus on improvements for recording more accurate data, such as

EPCs (Energy Performance Certificates) and DEC's (Display Energy Certificates). Where scope 3 data was available, it was included to reflect our ability to influence these emissions. Better data security and the onboarding of additional scope 3 emissions demonstrates we are committed to improving our monitoring, reporting and mitigation of the emissions categories within our ability to lever and influence. It is also worth noting that regional data is subject to a 12–18-month data lag, this is unfortunately out of the control of the Council.

Priorities for 2024-25 reporting year

Recommendations for Council buildings (owned and operated / leased out)

Establish which buildings the Council is retaining as the organisation transforms, and via energy surveys (DEC's and EPC's) what improvements are needed to make them as energy efficient as possible. Propose a fund and produce business cases for 'spend to save' investment for reducing demand and improving energy use in Council buildings. Enhancements will include improvements to the building fabric, heating systems and opportunities for renewable generation of energy. This will reduce gas and electricity use, and interim targets will be set between now and 2030. The Council also needs to look to making effective multi-functional use of buildings in its control. Our ambition is to maximise opportunities to generate renewable energy, particularly solar PV. Several studies have been carried out on Council buildings to establish what can be done and we aim to move forward with this at pace.

Recommendations for energy supply

Set up a Carbon Neutral Steering Group to explore procurement and use of energy to green the supply and find opportunities for energy reduction. To ensure a future energy supply for the Council operation and our region that is secure, cheaper and greener, the Council must pursue opportunities for self and local renewable generation of electricity to compliment current procurement arrangements, and interim targets will be set between now and 2030. It will continue to investigate opportunities for heat networks in the area and renewable heat sources such as air/ground/water source heat pumps and geothermal energy.

Home energy use

The Council must make best use of available schemes and funds to assist householders reduce their energy use. Free to use schemes such as LEAP (Local Energy Advice Partnership) home visits and ECO (Energy Company Obligation) insulation grants will be promoted and awareness raising activities, such as the information sessions and booklets provided recently by the Household Support Fund, will be made widely available. Information on energy saving practices will be communicated via Council channels and those at risk from fuel poverty will be assisted by the BCP Affordable Warmth Partnership and partner organisations.

Reducing road vehicle transport emissions

To make progress, the Council must continue to enhance the infrastructure to enable residents and visitors to make safe, sustainable travel choices, particularly for short journeys. We need to build on the success of existing schemes. We will continue to work with Beryl on micro-mobility solutions for cycling and scooting. With Morebus, we will aim to increase public transport use via the Bus Service Improvement Plan and continue to work with Joju to increase public EV charging points for the growing number of electric vehicles. We also need to encourage walking, scooting and cycling to school, integrated ticketing, the Co-wheels car-share scheme, and workplace schemes to liftshare and use sustainable transport modes.



Beryl bikeshare, has proven popular and effective, to provide more opportunities for cycling, wheeling and walking, with 33% of users transferring trips from motor vehicle journeys.

Leading by example

It is recommended that BCP join the local authorities that have signed the UK100 membership pledge (see Appendix 1: Part 3 UK100 for details). This pledge will define our area-wide target as being 2045, rather than 'before 2050' and shows that we recognise the urgency of the Climate and Ecological Emergency. Whilst not legally binding, our membership will signal to others our intention to achieve Net Zero as soon as practicable. We will communicate our emission reduction progress more clearly and make data readily available on our website in a 'dashboard' format (see below).

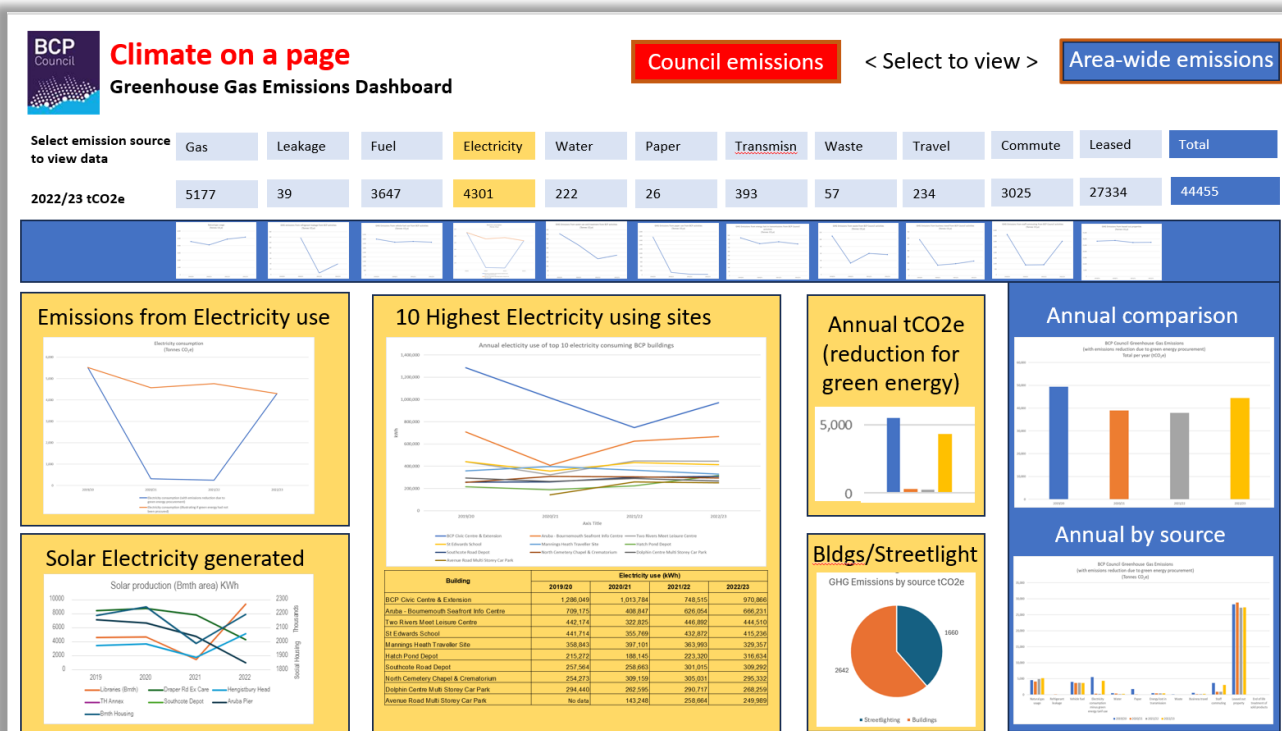


Illustration shows how the information in this Annual Report could be displayed as a 'dashboard' on the Council website.

Global trends

Climate change

Seven years ago, almost all countries signed up to the Paris Agreement to set the world on a pathway to limit global warming to 1.5 °C. While this historic document spurred on action in many areas around the globe, the world is not on track to meet the agreement's aim. As identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), global temperatures have already risen by 1.1°C¹.

The United Nations (UN) warned this November that even if countries meet their current pledges, the world is likely to warm by 2.5 °C by the end of the century, and countries' current policies put global warming closer to 3 °C, the UN's Emissions Gap Report shows².

This jump in global temperatures represents a very serious and sharp anomaly in the context of the last 500 million years of global temperature change and the effects are expected to be significant and serious for the world's population.

Ecological change

Wildlife populations around the globe have on average decreased by 69% since 1970³. Latin America and the Caribbean have seen the most substantive collapses since 1970, however this is because in Europe and North America significant reductions in biodiversity had already occurred prior to 1970. The state of the natural environment is already far worse on these continents.

Biodiversity is declining faster than at any time in human history⁴. One million plant and animal species are now threatened with extinction, with many expected to disappear within decades⁵.



“In my lifetime, 2/3 of wildlife species globally have been lost. More than 42,100 species are at a risk of extinction⁶ with climate change being responsible for many of these situations.”

Vikki Slade, Leader of the Council

¹ International Panel on Climate Change, [AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023](#), March 2023

² United Nations, [Emissions Gap Report 2023](#), November 2023.

³ World Wide Fund for Nature, [Living Planet Report 2022](#).

⁴ [The economics of biodiversity: the Dasgupta review, Headline messages](#). February 2021

⁵ IPBES, [Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services](#), 2019.

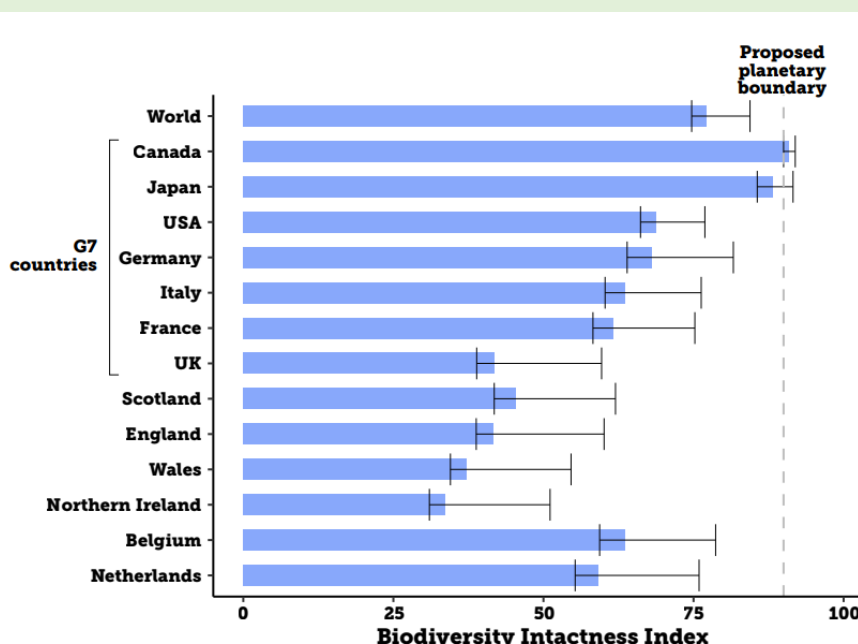
⁶ Red List of Threatened Species: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). **2017 edition**

The significance of these reductions cannot be overstated: no bees and insects mean no crop pollination, resulting in no food for human populations. In short, if we damage the living world, we damage our ability to live healthy, productive lives, and risk the ability for life to exist at all. The ecological emergency is just as urgent and significant, if not more so, than the climate emergency.

The world's response to the ecological crisis is the development of The Global Biodiversity Framework, a landmark agreement made at the UN Biodiversity Conference in December 2022⁷. The plan aims to halt and reverse the loss of nature by 2030 and achieve recovery by 2050.

Did you know? The UK is now one of the most nature-depleted countries on Earth (State of Nature Report, 2023)

Figure 13: Estimates of the Biodiversity Intactness Index for 2010 for the world, the biggest global economies, the G7 countries, and select other small, densely populated post-industrial countries in north-west Europe for a more direct comparison to the UK^{104,104}. The error bars around each estimate were generated by refitting the models leaving out each major biome in turn.



Find out more: https://stateofnature.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/TP25999-State-of-Nature-main-report_2023_FULL-DOC-v12.pdf

What does Climate Change mean for the UK?

Rising summer temperatures and increasing instances of drought events.

In the UK, we are increasingly seeing hot and dry conditions during the summer. 2022 was the hottest year on record for the UK and July 2022 was the driest month for England since 1935 with only 56% of its average rainfall for the month⁸. As a result, drought was declared by the Environment Agency for many parts of the UK.

Impacts:

- Uncertain changes to crop growth and food security
- Reduced water availability and risks to supply

⁷ [UN Biodiversity Conference News](#)

⁸ MET Office, [Climate change, drought and water security](#), 22 February 2023

- Increased risk of subsidence
- Impacts on nature, and survival of species^{9,10}

Increased frequency of heatwaves

Heatwaves are 30 times more likely to occur than before the industrial revolution. A new record hottest temperature for the UK of 40.3 °C was recorded in July 2022, along with new records for Wales and Scotland¹¹. The five heat episodes of 2022 resulted in 2,985 excess deaths¹².

Impacts:

- Increased risks of heat-related health conditions and mortality
- Increased transport disruption, e.g. rail buckling, road melting
- Inadequacy of current building design leading to increased energy demand for cooling

Increased heavy winter rainfall and floods

The UK has become wetter over the last few decades, although with significant annual variation.

Impacts:

- Increased risk of building and structural damage due to river flooding and surface water saturation
- Increased travel disruptions and dangerous driving conditions
- Overwhelmed urban drainage systems

Sea level rise

Sea level has risen by 18.5cm since the 1900s, but the rate is increasing with over 60% (11.4cm) occurring in the last 30 years¹³. Further sea level rise this century is inevitable, but by how much depends on human greenhouse gas emissions. We need to prepare for extreme weather events including tidal surges.

Impacts:

- Increased coastal erosion and flooding
- Increased damage to residential properties, economic assets, infrastructure and agricultural land
- Increased risk/damage or loss to natural flood defences such as salt marsh and sand dunes
- Increased Expected Annual Damages (economic damages)

⁹ World Wide Fund for Nature, [9 UK Species affected by climate change](#), 21 August 2023

¹⁰ Morecroft, M.D & Speakman, L (2015) [Biodiversity Climate Change Impacts Summary Report](#).

¹¹ MET Office, [What is a heatwave?](#)

¹² UK Health Security Agency, [Heat mortality monitoring report 2022](#), updated July 2023.

¹³ MET Office, [State of the UK Climate 2022](#), 27 July 2023

Ecological decline

The UK is already one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world and the decline is continuing. 19% of species have been lost since 1970 and 1 in 6 species face the threat of extinction¹⁴.

Impacts:

- Decreasing well-being
- Risks to the economy
- Risks to food security



Photo: Cliff erosion protection scheme 2021

Impacts for residents of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole

As an urban coastal community, on the South Coast, we are vulnerable to many of the impacts identified above.

We are surrounded by areas of recognised special natural importance, and these are vulnerable to the anticipated weather extremes.

We are duty bound to contribute to efforts to mitigate the growing crisis, but there are direct local benefits for individuals and the community from taking early action.

The latest UK Climate projections (UKCP18) indicate that the South of the UK will experience:

- Wetter winters and drier summers with an increase in the frequency of extreme rainfall events
- Milder winters and hotter summers with an increase in the likelihood of heatwaves and hot spells
- Reduction in snow fall during winter
- Shifts in growing seasons
- Increase in humidity
- Sea level rise of up to 0.74m
- Projected increase in flood risk and
- Potential for more intense storms.

Some high risks resulting from this include:

- Increase in coastal erosion and flooding
- Risk to infrastructure services (water, energy, transport, ICT)
- Overheating causing increased incidences of heat exhaustion, dehydration and other heat related illnesses
- Risks to energy supply
- Increased demand for water irrigation for crops

¹⁴ State of Nature Partnership, [State of Nature Report 2023](#)

- Impact on agricultural and forestry productivity
- Risks to terrestrial species and habitats
- Soil erosion and
- Flooding of vulnerable assets (e.g., buildings in flood zones) - such as schools, care homes, children's homes & centres etc.



Photo: Town Common heathland fire, Christchurch, June 2017. Credit: Robin Harley.

Did you know? Last year, through the Nature Recovery Project with The Parks Foundation, 120 trees, 1,400m² of thicket, 2,800 bulbs, and 600m² of wildflower plugs and seeds were planted across 11 urban parks.

Building on this work, the collaborative two-year Green Heart Parks project is delivering enhancements for nature in 14 local community parks. Visit The Parks Foundation's website to find out more: parksfoundation.org.uk/events/

Performance Overview

Strategic Aim 1 – BCP Operations: make BCP Council and its operations carbon neutral by 2030.

Progress: The Council has reduced its own greenhouse gas emissions by 9.9% since 2019.

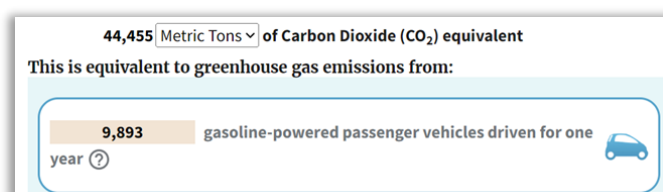
The UK has been slow to respond to its Net Zero targets and we are now lagging behind in policy, decarbonising the grid, EV infrastructure and technology. Whilst we recognise that we should have achieved a reduction of 30% or more by 2023, we now need a plan that helps to mitigate against the lack of progress and resets our carbon neutral pathways.

Carbon emissions from Council operations account for around 2-3% of the BCP area-wide footprint, but the council does not have complete control over all of these emissions, and it is critical that we show leadership in this area.

BCP council greenhouse gas emissions inventory 2019-23

Scope	Sector	GHG Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)				% Change between 2019 & 2023
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
1	Natural gas usage	4,570	4,112	4,898	5,177	+13.3
1	Refrigerant leakage	No data	138	6	39	-71.4
1	Vehicle fuel	4,000	3,652	3,732	3,647	-8.8
2	Electricity consumption (with reduction for green energy procurement)	5,524	312	244	4,301	-22.1
3	Water	458	332	182	222	-51.6
3	Paper	1,764	111	31	26	-98.5
3	Energy lost in transmission	469	397	421	393	-16.1
3	Waste	110	33	60	57	-48.1
3	Business travel	576	168	191	234	-59.4
3	Staff commuting	3,630	885	905	3,025	-16.7
3	End-of-life treatment of sold products	0.20	1.10	0.45	0.20	0
3	Leased out property	28,264	28,812	27,194	27,334	-3.3
TOTAL (with emissions reduction due to green energy procurement)		49,365	38,953	37,864	44,455	-9.9
TOTAL (illustrating if green energy had not been procured)		49,365	43,217	42,380	44,455	-9.9

Note: Scope 3 emissions are impacted by external factors and so the Council has less ability to reduce emissions from these areas.



www.epa.gov

The Council procured varying amounts of green electricity from renewable sources during the years 2020-2022 and the resulting reductions in emissions are taken account of in the tables and graphs in this report (see above). In line with the Government's environmental reporting recommendations, figures illustrating what the emissions would have been if green energy had not been procured are also shown for transparency. Due to financial pressures green energy procurement ceased in 2022 but has contributed to our climate response by removing 8,781 tonnes CO₂e from the Council's total greenhouse gas emissions between 2019 and 2023.

The preceding table clearly shows that although Council operations' emission levels have rebounded since the pandemic lockdowns, only one source has exceeded the pre-2020 level – natural gas use in Council owned and operated buildings. This was partly the period when returning to work was complicated by the requirement for increased ventilation, heating on and windows open.

Although accounted for by the acquisition of additional buildings and the fuel supply not decarbonising in the way that electricity is able to, this nevertheless identifies gas use as a priority for action. In addition, it plays a major role in the Council's largest single emission source; leased out buildings, and whilst the Council may not control fuel use in these buildings, building fabric and type of heating system has a significant bearing on consumption. Leased-out buildings include BCP homes, some of our leisure centres and other assets and generate 61% of Council greenhouse gas emissions.

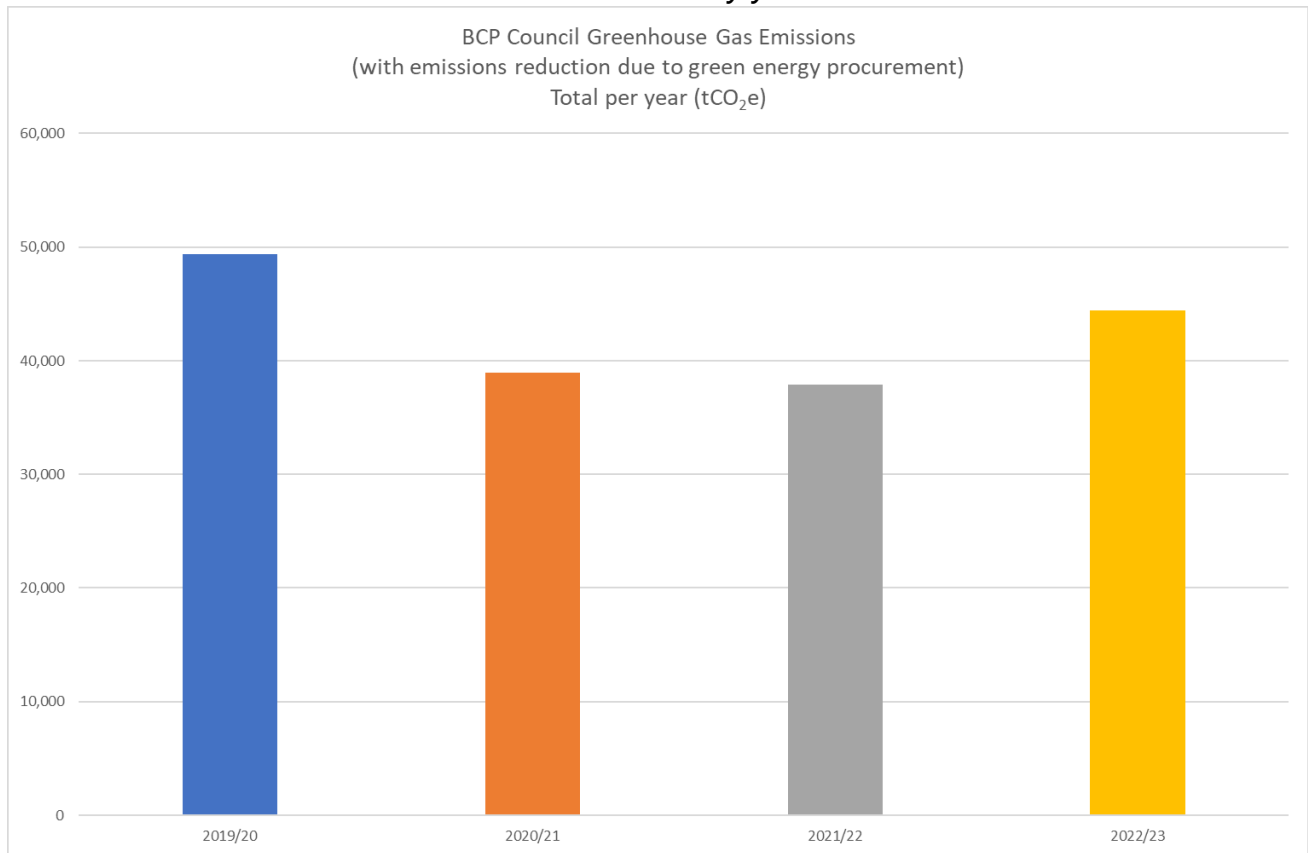
Recommendations for Council buildings (owned and operated / leased out)

Establish which buildings the Council is retaining as the organisation transforms, and via energy surveys (DECs and EPCs) what improvements are needed to make them as energy efficient as possible. Propose a fund and produce business cases for 'spend to save' investment for improving energy use in Council buildings. Enhancements will include improvements to the building fabric, heating systems and opportunities for renewable generation of energy. This will reduce gas and electricity use, and interim targets will be set between now and 2030. The Council also needs to look to making effective multi-functional use of buildings in its control. Our ambition is to maximise opportunities to generate renewable energy, particularly solar PV. Several studies have been carried out on Council buildings to establish what can be done and we aim to move forward with this at pace.

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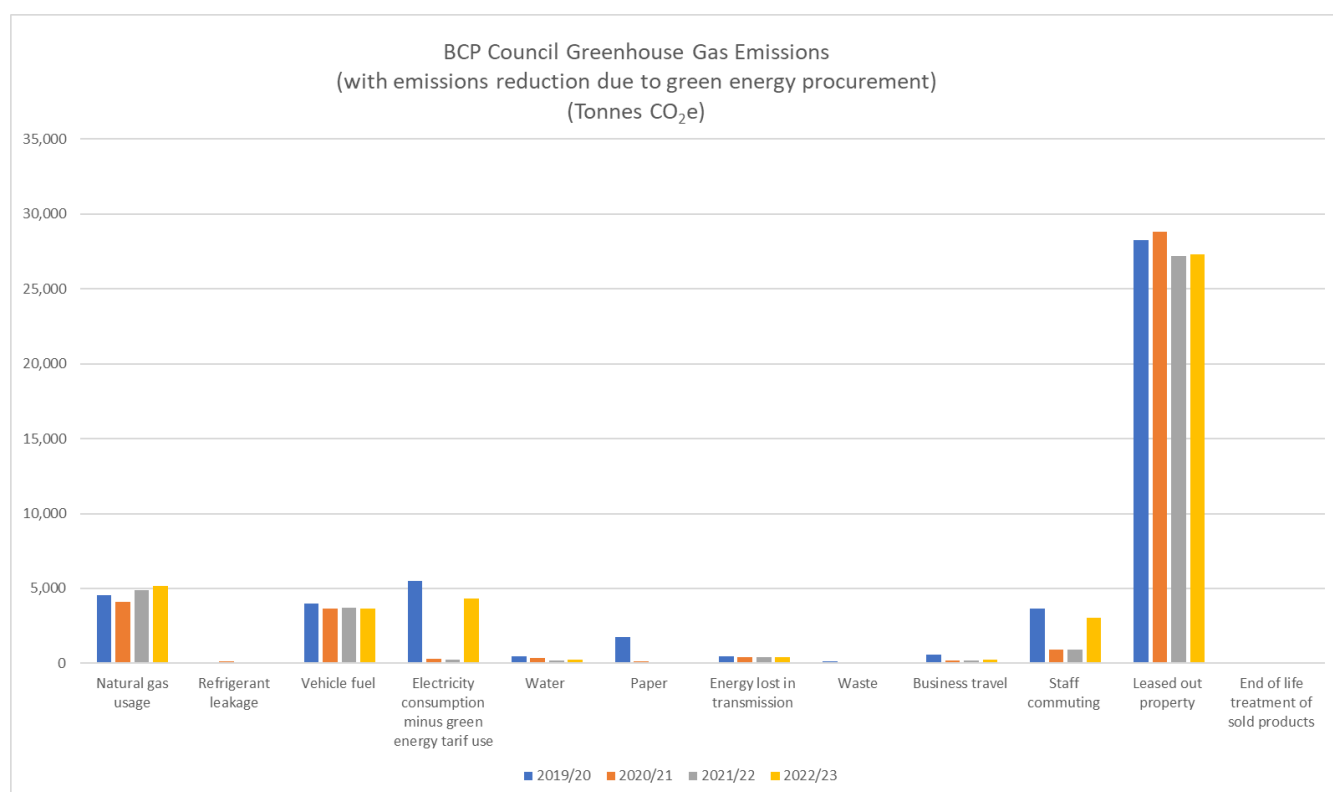
Total GHG emissions from BCP council activities by year



Did you know? Through our IT device choices and policies, we have driven down greenhouse gas emissions:

- Significantly reduced the number of printers thereby reducing resource use
- Embraced a paperless approach to documentation with online sharing and editing
- Continuing to promote virtual meetings and conferences to reduce travel
- A cloud-first approach to data storage - considerably more energy efficient than on-premise alternatives
- Use of an IT supplier able to recycle and reuse redundant devices
- Continuing to reduce the need for corporate mobile phones.

BCP Council Greenhouse Gas emissions by activity by year



Strategic Aim 2 – BCP Area Wide: work with partners to set a target date for when the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area can be made carbon neutral, ahead of the UK target of 2050

BCP area wide greenhouse gas emissions have decreased by 8.3% since 2017¹⁵.

Emissions from all sources have decreased, with the exception of waste management, which has fluctuated (included in Scope 3). However, whilst the major sources of residential buildings and road transport have reduced since the baseline year, these reductions are small, indicating the challenges associated with addressing these sources. There is still much work to be done, together with partners, including setting interim targets, in order to achieve a carbon neutral area.

Leading by example

The Council proposes to join the many local authorities that have signed the UK100 membership pledge (see Appendix 1: Part 3 UK100 for details). This pledge will reinforce the importance of this agenda, including defining our area-wide target as being 2045, rather than 'before 2050' and shows that we recognise the urgency of the Climate and Ecological Emergency. Whilst not legally binding, our membership will signal to others our intention to achieve Net Zero as soon as practicable. UK100 is a cross-party membership organisation that supports the most ambitious councils to go further and faster on their Net Zero and Clean Air targets. It recognises that local authorities have a unique leadership role in tackling the climate crisis. UK100's role is to foster collaboration by

¹⁵ According to the most recent government data from 2021 (published in 2023).

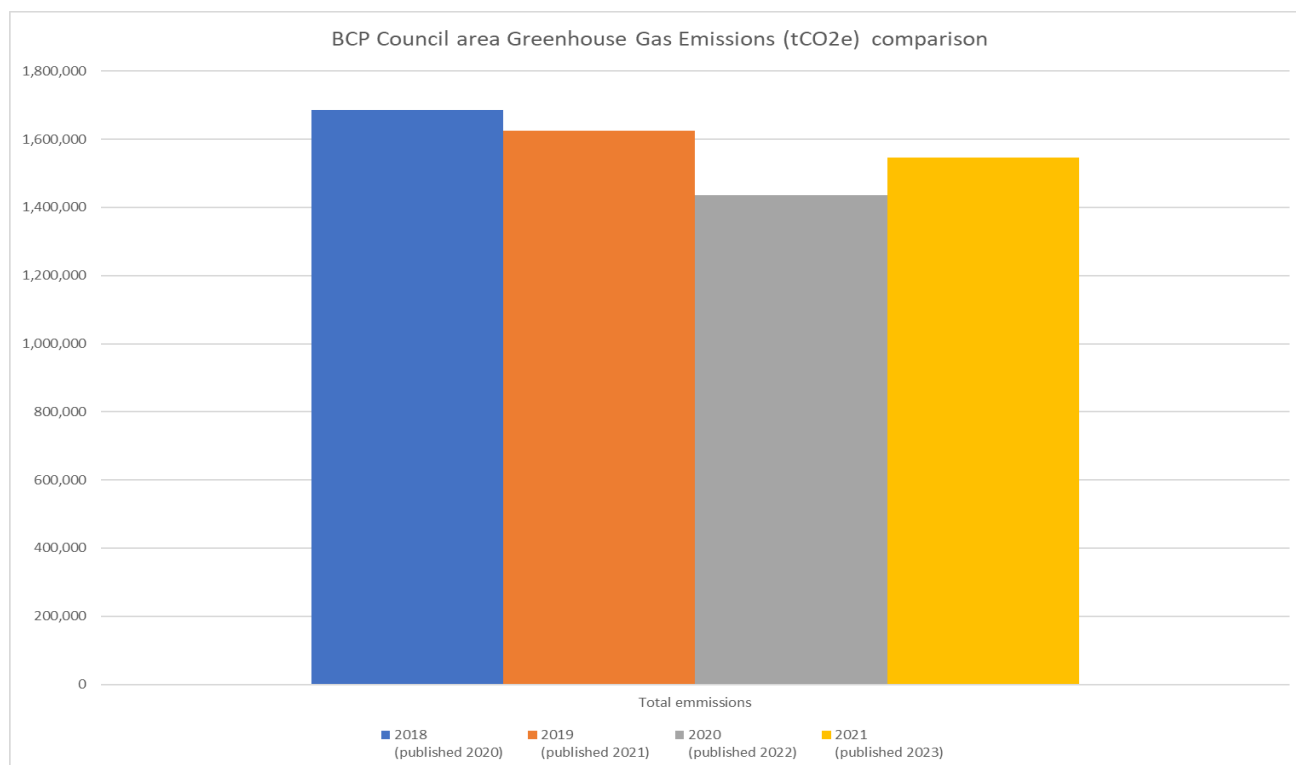
facilitating knowledge-sharing between members, partnership-building and provide leadership and outreach mentoring.

BCP area-wide greenhouse gas emissions comparison 2019-23

Sector	GHG Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)				% Change between 2019 & 2023
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Industry	231,300	205,600	178,200	194,100	-16.1
Commercial	112,300	93,700	80,300	87,500	-22.1
Public Sector	97,000	88,400	73,100	83,100	-14.3
Domestic	546,200	520,300	513,100	523,600	-4.1
Transport	406,700	434,700	339,300	392,000	-3.6
LULUCF Net Emissions	-1,200	-1,200	-1,100	-1,000	-16.7
Agriculture	13,300	12,900	12,900	9,000	-32.3
Scope 3	280,940	270,760	239,020	257,620	-8.3
TOTAL	1,686,540	1,625,160	1,434,820	1,545,920	-8.3

Estimated Scope 3 includes: waste, water use & treatment, purchased goods & services LULUCF = land use, land use change and forestry

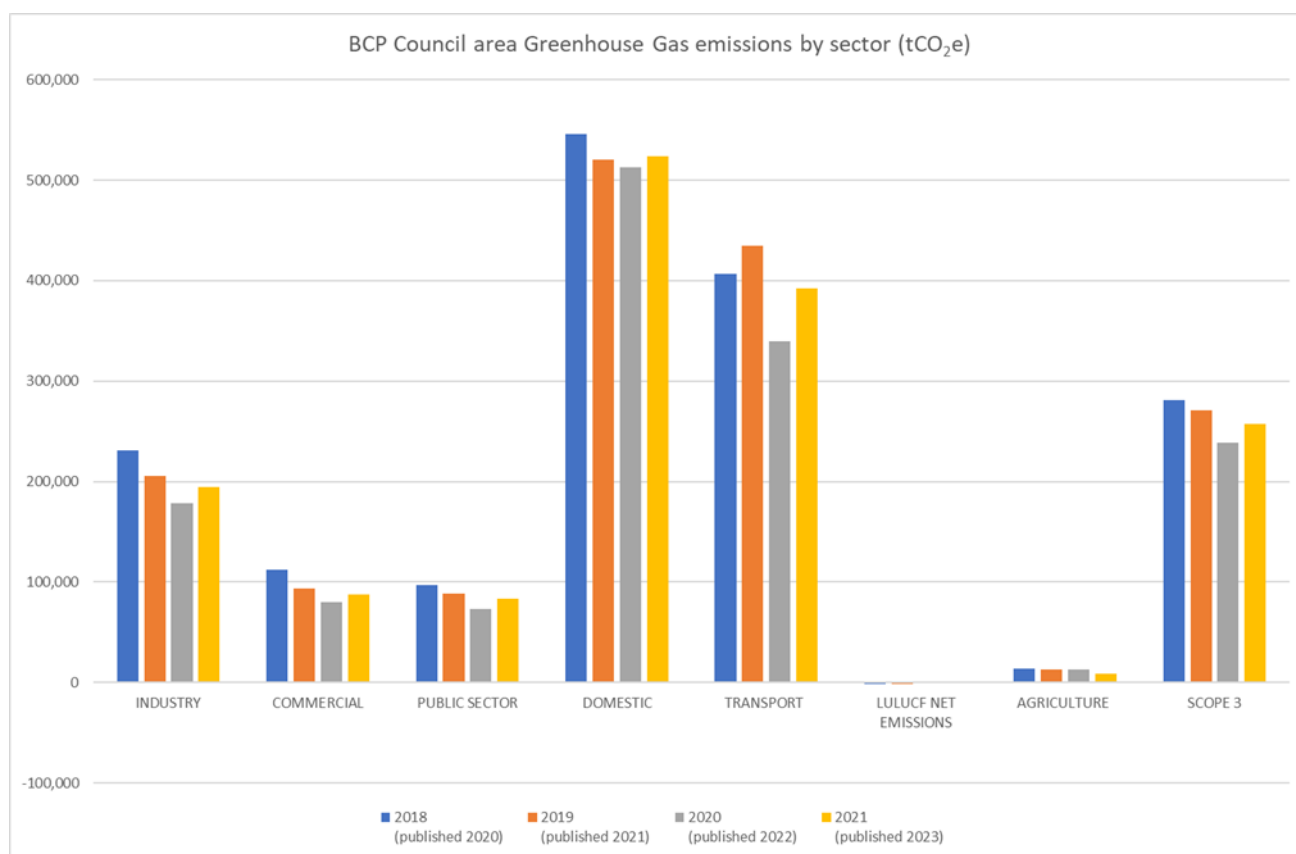
Comparison of total area-wide emissions by year



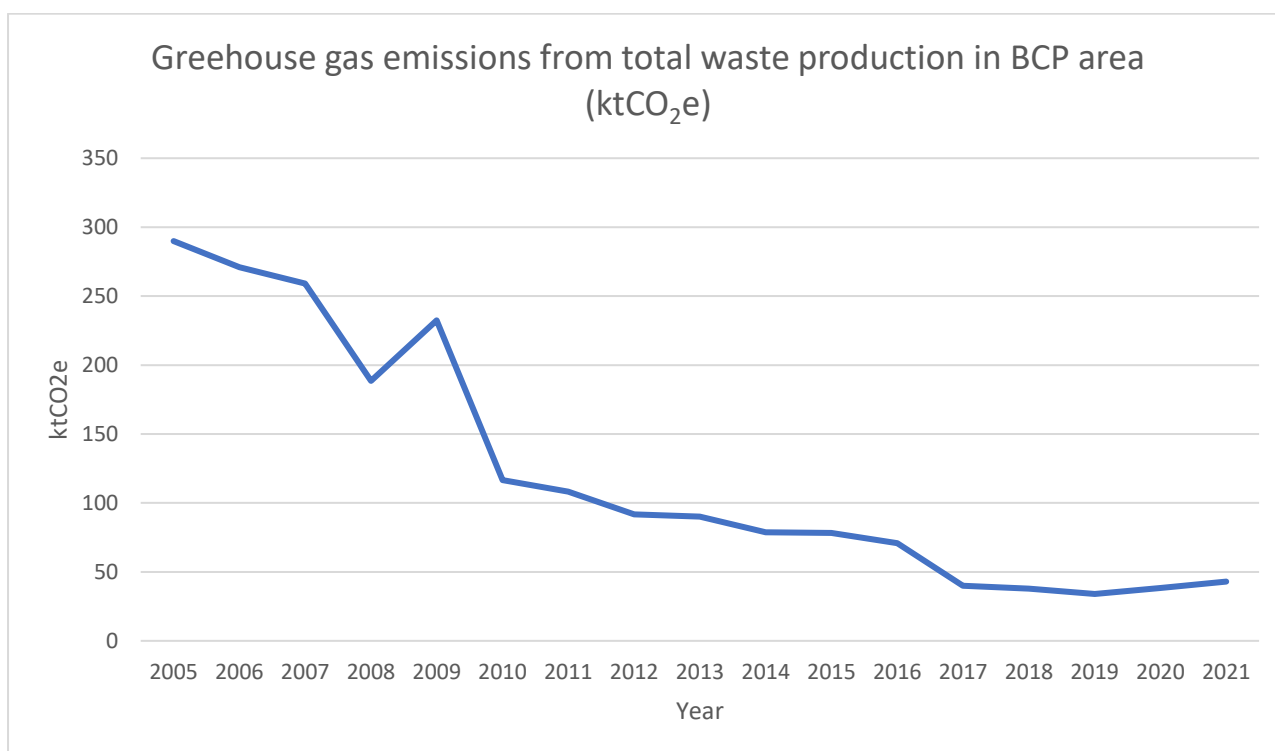
The graph above clearly shows the effect of Covid-19 and the lockdowns on emissions during 2020, and also that progress is not as fast as it needs to be. Greenhouse gas emissions in 2021 (published 2023) have increased from the pandemic year but still show a decrease from previous years, therefore showing an overall trend of decreasing area wide emissions. An estimated Scope 3 is included in these figures.

The chart below shows the trends over the past four years for each sector. The vast majority follow the same trend with the exception of waste management (included in Scope 3) which produced more emissions in 2021 than the baseline year.

Comparison of area wide emissions by sector per year



Waste is the only sector for which emissions have increased (by 14%) overall since the baseline year. However, since 2005 (the first date for which data is available) emissions from waste have decreased by 85%, (see graph below) so the recent increase is assumed to be a temporary fluctuation in the trend.



Data source: Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Table 1.1 Local authority territorial greenhouse gas emissions estimates 2005-2021

Last year, the Council recycled over 88% of all material in household recycling bins. The remainder were items that could not be recycled. You can help to increase our recycling rate, by keeping items like nappies, food waste and polystyrene out of your recycling bin.

Cut waste by buying less or second-hand, reducing packaging, using 'bags for life' and refillable cups and bottles, returning plastic wrap to supermarkets, reducing food waste, and using reusable nappies (they could reduce your nappy bill by an average of £500 per baby!)

Find out more ways to prevent waste at: <https://www.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/bins-waste-and-recycling/waste-prevention>

Residential buildings and road transport are consistently the biggest sources of emissions in the area, making up approximately 70% of total emissions. In 2021, residential buildings accounted for 39% and road transport for 29% of emissions. Gas usage in residential buildings accounts for around 72% of household emissions. Reducing fuel use in homes and road transport is therefore a priority, not just for climate change but for fuel poverty, health, cost of living and air quality.

Recommendations for home energy use

We need individual householders to recognise what they can do to save money and help the planet. The Council must make best use of available schemes and funds to assist householders reduce their energy use. Free to use schemes such as LEAP home visits and ECO insulation grants must be promoted and awareness raising activities, such as the information sessions and booklets provided recently by the Household Support Fund, must be made widely available.

Information on energy saving practices can be communicated via Council channels and those at risk from fuel poverty assisted by the BCP Affordable Warmth Partnership members.

Recommendations for reducing road vehicle transport emissions

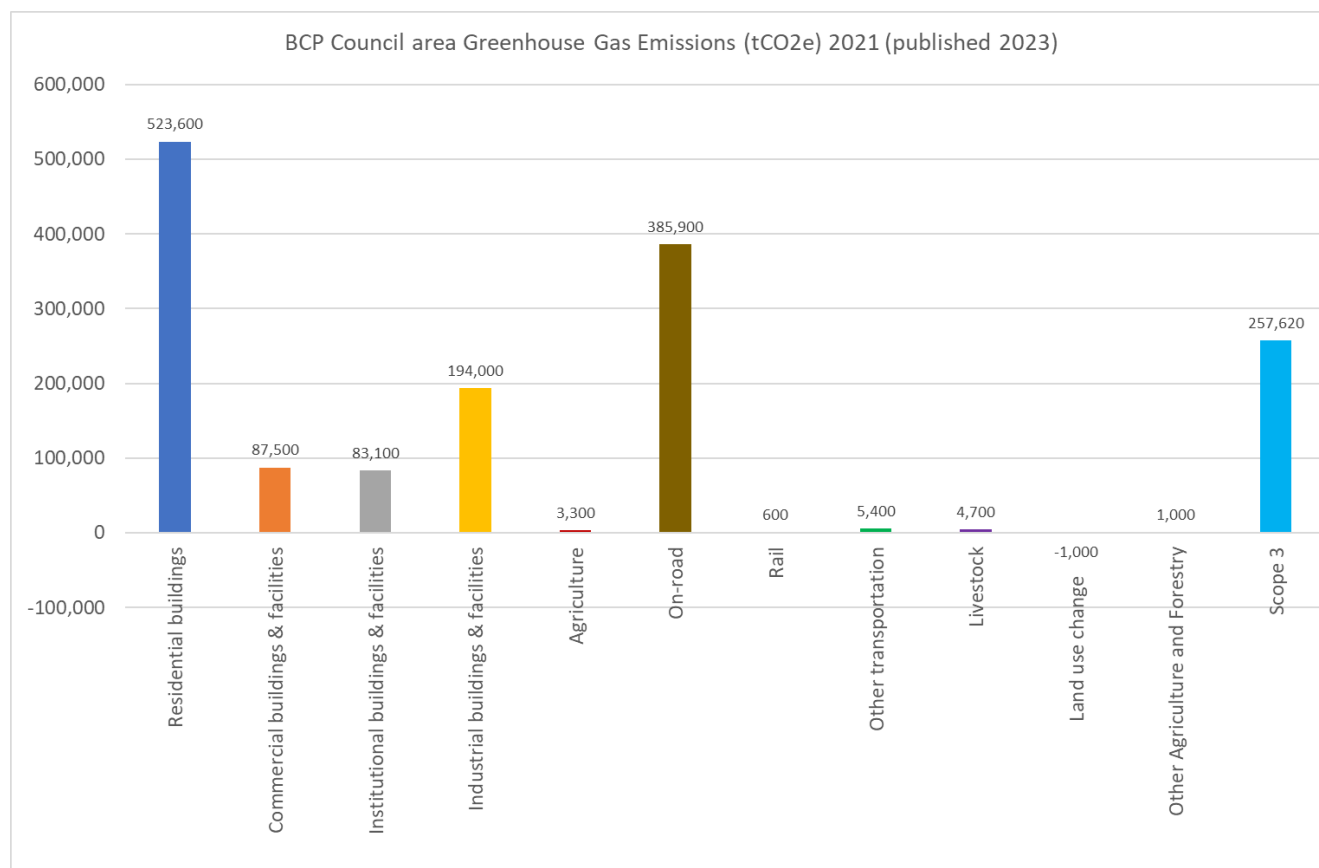
Encouraging people to think of the impact of their journey choices is important. The Council must continue to provide the infrastructure to enable residents and visitors to make safe, sustainable travel choices, particularly for short journeys. Building on the success of schemes such as Beryl bikeshare, which has proven popular and effective, to provide more opportunities for cycling and walking, and the Quality Bus Partnership which has sustained bus services, against national trends. We need more people to take advantage of national £2 single bus fare, and these investments to reduce congestion, and improve health. We will continue to work with Beryl on micro-mobility solutions for cycling and scooting. We will aim to increase public transport use by via the Bus Service Improvement Plan and continue to increase availability of public EV charging points for the growing number of electric vehicles. We also need to encourage walking, scooting and cycling to school and elsewhere, integrated public transport ticketing, car-share schemes, and workplace schemes to support lift-share and use of sustainable transport modes.



Photo: Recently installed charging point at Westhill car park

Did you know? We have made permanent our first four 'School Streets'. These attempt to lessen the chaos at the school gate, and their introduction increased active travel by 11.5% whilst significantly reducing car usage and CO₂ emissions. Two more School Streets are in trial with more planned for 2024.

BCP area-wide greenhouse gas emissions for each sector 2021 (published 2023)



Note: Area-wide Scope 3 emissions have been estimated as the national data source used previously has not been updated. Full details of this can be found in the Technical information.

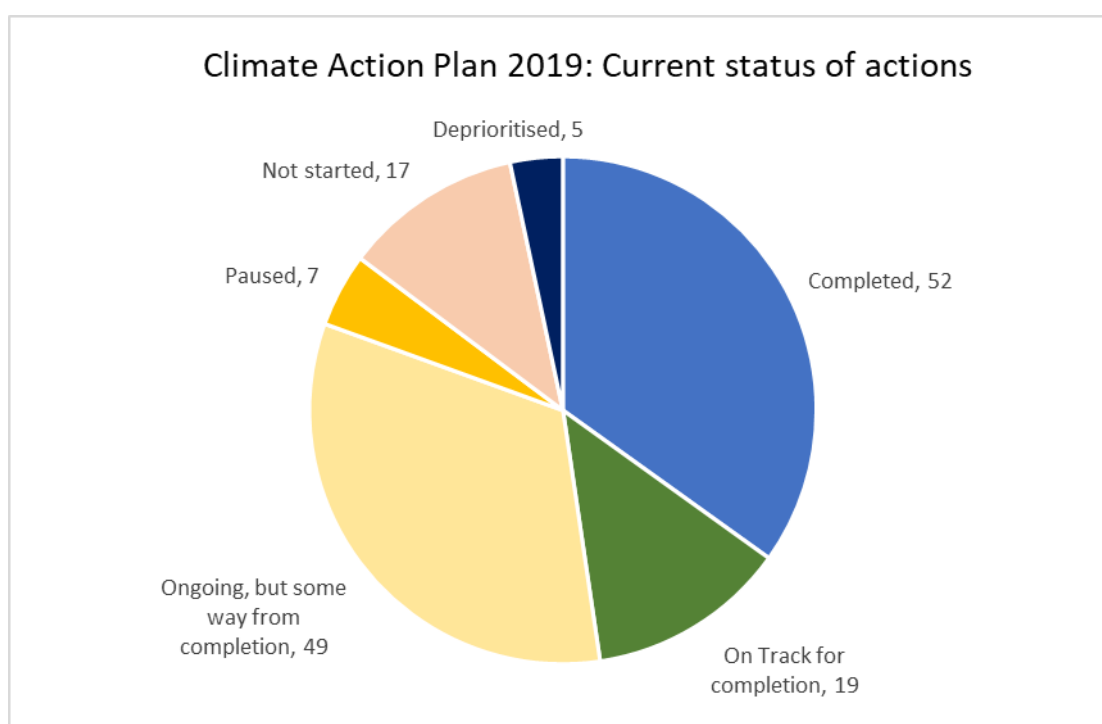
Did you know? The Council can assist local businesses with reducing their carbon emissions through funding from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund. Access to the decarbonisation platform, Climate Essentials, for a year will help businesses to measure scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions and set achievable reduction targets, while a match-funded grant scheme is available to help applicants implement changes that support their decarbonisation efforts. Find out more at:

<https://www.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/business/business-support-and-advice/uk-shared-prosperity-fund/funding-for-business-decarbonisation>

Progress and Achievements

Climate Action Plan 2019

This report provides the opportunity to revisit the Climate Action Plan drawn up and presented to Council on 17 December 2019 and subject to a public consultation to establish support for the possible actions. Since that time, services have been working on the actions and the resulting progress is shown in the chart below. 48% of the actions have been or are on track to be completed, 32% are ongoing with more work needed before they near completion, and 20% are either paused awaiting action before they can continue, such as legislation changes, or are not seen as a priority for funding.



The full list of actions and outcomes is presented in Appendix 1 Part 4: Action Plan Update further on in this report, but a selection of completed actions are detailed below for information.

Climate Action Plan 2019 excerpt to illustrate some completed outcomes

Completed action examples	Outcomes
Encourage energy-efficient/renewable energy retrofitting of homes	Advice was given to residents as part of the Cost-of-Living response community events to help them understand ways to reduce energy use and costs. An energy advice booklet was produced and distributed and insulation grant schemes such as Healthy Homes Dorset have been promoted via social media. Household Support Funding, UK Shared Prosperity Funding and HUG2 funding, all include promotional elements.

Continue the Local Energy Action Partnership scheme to help residents save energy at home	Between 2019 and 2023, the LEAP scheme and associated initiatives have assisted over 2000 households to save energy and maximise income. The scheme will continue to operate for at least 3 more years.
Promote low carbon grants to businesses	Through Low Carbon Dorset, 211 grants for energy-efficiency and renewable energy improvements were given (many to BCP businesses). And now through the Shared Prosperity Fund we have a business support function to develop decarbonisation action plans together with grants.
Investigate community tree-planting and biodiversity enrichment programmes	'Green Heart Parks' scheme enables community growing, tree planting and wildlife conservation in 14 locations across BCP, following previous nature recovery project in 8 urban parks identified as having most ecological recovery potential. 'Adopt a tree' scheme is being considered for the Urban Forest Strategy.
Work with Environmental Finance and Vivid Economics to better understand the value of parks and open space for nitrate absorption and carbon sequestration and encourage investment in this.	A Natural Capital Account has been produced by Vivid Economics to better understand the value of parks and open space for carbon sequestration, putting an estimated total value of our greenspaces at £231,000 pa in benefits. Green Finance Project is considering habitat banking opportunities to attract significant finance for creation or restoration of habitats.
Consider enhancing 'Cycle to work' scheme discounts to facilitate increased cycling to work, and 'get back on your bike' training for less confident cyclists	Staff save between 23 - 39% of the cost of a new cycle up to £3,000 by using the 'Cyclescheme' salary sacrifice initiative. We will Continue to enhance the Council's 'Cycle to work' scheme and consider increasing the limit to £5,000 (under certain conditions) to allow staff to purchase an electric cargo bike. Bikeability training has been available but has now ceased.
Conduct a review of the Council's vehicle fleet	The Council's Sustainable Fleet Management Strategy and Fleet Asset Replacement Programme (approved in 2021) will see the replacement of core vehicles, plant and equipment as they come to the end of their economic life. Where possible electric vehicles are being purchased. The Sustainable Fleet Management Strategy will be refreshed in 2025.
Seek to implement measures to reduce staff car use	Measures implemented include parking charges, discounts on public transport, Secure cycle storage, additional showers and changing facilities, discount on new cycles, discounts on use of beryl bikes/scooters, car club and car sharing.
Explore development of an extended network of EV charging points for Council use to provide certainty of provision	52 EV charging points for Council use are installed on the corporate estate.
Investigate replacement of Council vehicles with zero emission EVs or hydrogen vehicles, or alternatives	There are now 50 EVs in the Council fleet, including 6 electric refuse collection vehicles. Two new electric-assist cargo bikes will shortly be used on the Seafront.

where practicable, such as cargo-bikes	
Consider rolling out 'School Streets,' where streets around schools become pedestrian and cycle access only at school run times	The 'School Streets' pilot scheme is operating at four schools, closing the road directly outside to help reduce road danger and improve air quality locally. The four pilot School Streets are being made permanent and two further trial School Streets are currently in operation, with further trials being planned for next academic year.
Develop a BCP Walking and Cycling Strategy 2020 -2035 and expand cycle network and storage facilities at major destinations	The DfT Active Travel Fund granted £1.4 million to BCP Council to provide improvements to local walking and cycling infrastructure. The Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan was approved in May 2022. Beryl pedal, E-bike, E-scooters accounted for 610 thousand journeys (over 2.1m Km in 2 years) - 31% of E scooter journeys replaced road transport journeys – a reduction equivalent to 90t of CO ₂ . A cycle storage pilot is in progress in Poole Town Centre. A further £3.78m has been secured for ATF4 activities in 2023/24.
Consider installing electric vehicle charging points across the conurbation	Network of 130+ chargers being installed and operated by Joju/Mer. Following a successful bid for government LEVI funding, the Council will implement phase 3 of the EV Charging Programme on-street facilities.
Procure new residual waste disposal and non-residual waste processing contracts exercising where possible the proximity principle	The Council has sought to reduce the distance our waste travels. The residual waste contract (for Bournemouth & Christchurch) will result in a proportion of the residual stream being treated at Canford, Poole to produce a Compost Like Output, with the remainder taken to a new Energy from Waste facility in Somerset. Our green, wood, food waste and street sweepings will continue to be treated and recycled locally at Hurn.
Engage with staff, residents, schools and visitors on waste reduction and recycling initiatives and campaigns	Bin 'hangers' were delivered to all residents at Christmas 2022 and 2023 advising of recycling materials, 3 compost giveaways held, waste staff educated on recycling, reuseable nappy incentive scheme continued, Waste e-newsletter sent monthly, Leave Only Footprints scheme supported. BCP Schools Environment Award was launched in 2022 to give students the opportunity to learn about and develop environmentally conscious behaviours. Additional work with clubs and societies continues.
Support and promote community waste reduction and reuse initiatives such as sharing and donation of materials	Community initiatives supported include War on Waste, Give or Take, Repair Cafes, Win on Waste, Dorset Reclaim, Julia's House. The Council runs a 'New to You' facility with volunteers to encourage reuse of items received at the recycling centres.

Promote cost-effective energy improvements to businesses	Action included in BCP Futures - Economic Development Strategy. Grants supplied by Low Carbon Dorset have been accessed by many BCP businesses. In 2022, funding was obtained by the Council to allow 250 BCP businesses to sign up to Climate Essentials. This helps businesses set up carbon pledges and work towards net zero. This has been further boosted by the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.
Promote consistency in decision-making to ensure that we are consistent in communicating and acting on this emergency	The Decision Impact Tool is used in decisions, reports, procurements policies and strategies.
Monitor and communicate progress via a Climate Emergency Annual Report	Annual Reports have been produced for each year following the Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration



Photo: Parks Foundation. Wildflowers at Winton

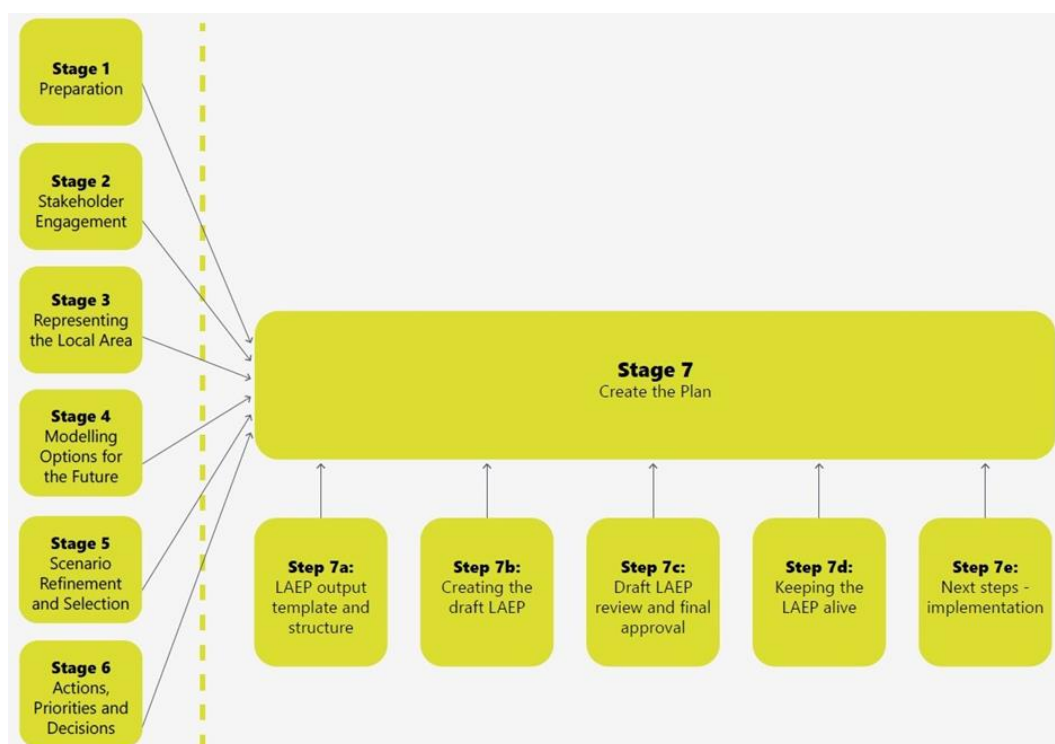
Further progress in tackling climate change

Recent initiatives undertaken by BCP Council services include:

Local Area Energy Plan

In order to progress our commitment to work with others towards a carbon neutral area by 2050, work has begun on a Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) for the BCP area. A LAEP is a whole-energy-system approach, led by local government, with the collaboration of key stakeholders, which will help identify the most cost-effective integrated plan to contribute to timebound national and local net zero targets. The LAEP process uses the 7-step LAEP methodology (below) developed by Energy Systems Catapult, an independent research and technology organisation whose mission is to accelerate Net Zero energy innovation.

The LAEP will underpin the Council's climate and ecological emergency response and act as a framework to inform policy, planning, investment, reporting, monitoring of results and continuous improvement. It will focus on recommending solutions in a form ready to implement, and a roadmap and action plan with options for further longer-term implementation. Activity to create the BCP LAEP will be completed by the end of 2024.



Urban Forest Strategy

This innovative evidence-based strategy proposes an exciting vision for the future of trees in the BCP area until 2050. It identifies opportunities to manage the challenges and impacts of urban development and climate change for current and future generations in both the public and private realms. The council's first Urban Forest Strategy was developed using the feedback and comments received in a tree and woodland public survey carried out in autumn 2022. Alongside this feedback, the council facilitated two stakeholder workshops, which included representatives from council

departments, local businesses, charities and tree specialists. A public consultation was launched in early November 2023 and ran until 17 December 2023.



Council housing energy efficient new builds

A number of Council new-build housing schemes with energy efficiency measures and opportunities for wildlife have been built recently, including:

- Nine apartments and two houses completed on Wilkinson Drive in September 2023. Built to Passivhaus principles and including ground source heat pumps, triple glazing, hedgehog houses, swift bricks, bat boxes and bee biomes.
- Construction of twenty-four Passivhaus certified apartments on Herbert Avenue in October 2023. The homes are low energy, triple glazed, have electric heating, air source hot water cylinder, mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) and bat and swift boxes.
- Twenty-two low energy Passivhaus certified homes built in Alice Gardens in June 2023. Each house has triple glazing, air source heat pump heating and hot water and MVHR.
- 62 new build apartments completed on Canford Heath, benefiting from three solar PV arrays with a combined 43.5kW power output, plus 5 no. Tesla Powerwall 13.5kWh batteries to store energy for when PV is not generating. EPC Average rating (B) 87 with Environmental impact (CO₂) rating (B) 91. A Biodiversity Mitigation Plan is in place, with a combination of 4 Bird boxes and 8 Bat boxes installed across the tree lined site.



Photo: Passivhaus energy efficient homes at Alice Gardens

Public Transport

The National Bus Strategy (NBS) tasked councils with responsibility for transport (called Local Transport Authorities – LTA's) to jointly work with bus companies in their area to set out how bus services in their area could be improved. Councils were also required to enter into formal arrangements with local bus operators called Enhanced Partnerships (EP). Funding for the BCP partnership was confirmed in November 2022 of around £8.9 million over three years. Faster and more reliable bus journeys are vital to improve the number of people using buses. The main scheme to be funded in BCP is a bus enhancement scheme between Bournemouth Station and Bournemouth Square including improved passenger facilities. As part of match funding agreements, MoreBus have invested in 18 new buses, with more to come.

Funding has also been allocated to five other neighbourhood initiatives throughout the BCP area. The schemes are now being developed with consultation and engagement due shortly. Works to improve safety and security at Poole bus station are underway and CCTV linked to the main BCP control room will be installed in 200 bus shelters. The increase in one local service, combined with a targeted fare offer has resulted in a 134% increase in the number of people using that route (over 11,000 additional journeys per month) which is exactly the aim of the NBS. The three-year project has a target to increase the number of annual bus trips in the BCP area from 17 million to 28 million. By improving our public transport offer and with existing bus users making more trips and new passengers joining them, this will make a significant contribution to our Climate Change action.

Flooding and Coastal Erosion

The Flooding and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) team have been involved in joint authoring of the draft BCP Local Plan policies relating to flood risk, coastal change risk & Sustainable Urban Drainage to support BCP's development agenda for the next 15 years. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) is also in preparation to support the Local Plan, which includes a new assessment for BCP's open coast to establish the risk from wave action. A new Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy is in preparation for managing flood & coastal erosion risks for the next 100 years in a sustainable way from Hengistbury Head to Hurst Spit, as is a new integrated cliff management strategy for all of the BCP area sea cliffs and chines. The team

is also preparing a new beach management plan that will draw together historic information on how beaches between Sandbanks and Hengistbury Head have been managed, to create a single reference for how the beach is managed to ensure it provides its vital coast protection function.

There is also a study to explore how to improve management of the sand dunes at Sandbanks. Capital projects include replacement of Bournemouth's existing 53 timber groynes and construction of a new replacement of Hengistbury Head Long Groyne - a critical shoreline stability structure; and Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill Flood Defence Scheme, designed to avoid £161million damages in the Old Town area of Poole during the lifetime of scheme. Asset management activities include developing new digital coastal and inland FCERM asset management systems, cataloguing all FCERM assets across the BCP area; refurbishment of Hamworthy Eastern Seawall to extend life by 30 years; and repairs required to Kinson Dam to reduce flood risk within the Kinson catchment. Find out more on the FCERM website: <https://twobays.net/>



Photo: Hengistbury Head Long Groyne

Sustainable Transport

The BCP Car Club operated by Co-wheels currently has 11 vehicles operating, and developer funding has been secured to provide a new e-Car Club vehicle in central Poole. The Council has applied for Local EV Infrastructure (LEVI) capital funding to increase the provision of public EV charge points with the specific aim of improving provision for residents with a high reliance on on-street parking. Subject to funding, the Council aims to deliver circa 200 x standard (7kW) chargers and aspires to install up to a further 56 x fast (22kW) chargers and 47 rapid (50kW) chargers to support the delivery objectives of the recently adopted BCP Council Public Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy (PEVIS). This includes the provision of 11x fast chargers at existing Car Club locations, to facilitate the transition to a fully electric E-car club fleet within the conurbation. BCP Council's Bike Share scheme was introduced in 2019 with aims of reducing carbon emissions, traffic congestion and encouraging a cheap, healthy and environmentally friendly form of transport. Over 213,000 users have hopped on a Beryl bike, e-bike and e-scooter so far. They've undertaken 1,810,000 journeys, covering a staggering distance of 6,400,000 km. That's 160 times around the World! A third of these journeys have replaced a vehicle trip saving of 240 tonnes of carbon so far.

Working with local businesses

BCP's Towards Net Zero event held in September 2022 provided local businesses with the opportunity to learn about the benefits of a circular economy. Information was also available about

BCP's Carbon Reduction Project for business, which provides free help to Small and Medium-sized businesses, including introduction to the Climate Essentials platform which helps businesses measure, track and reduce their carbon emissions.



Photo: Delegates at Lush Cosmetic's Green Hub during BCP Towards Net Zero business event

Walking and cycling routes

Progress continues to be made on a range of cycling and walking routes across the conurbation, including:

- Installation of two four-metre-wide pedestrian and cycle bridges at the railway bridge on Glenferness Avenue.
- New cycle and pedestrian crossing installed at Serpentine Road roundabout.
- Start of trialling the School Streets Initiative at Oakdale Junior School in Poole, the sixth school in the area to join the scheme.
- Completion of new cycle route between Rigler Road and Hincliffe Road in Poole.
- Completion of 3.7km of sustainable travel route along Queen Anne Drive and Magna Road in Poole.



Photo: New crossings at Serpentine Road roundabout

Helping businesses decarbonise

BCP Council has been working with Climate Essentials since 2022 to provide local businesses with an online tool to create a bespoke decarbonisation plan. The user enters their baseline data, then the platform calculates emissions across scopes 1, 2, and 3 and separates data into four sections: Energy, Transport, Products and Services, and Waste. Businesses on the programme have access to one-to-one support sessions with Climate Essentials' climate science experts. These help businesses use the Climate Essentials platform to its maximum capacity, understand their carbon data and answer questions related to businesses operations or decarbonisation goals. Following the submission of the business' baseline data, they can then go on to complete their carbon reduction plan by making reduction targets. These targets demonstrate to organisations how taking different actions will impact their carbon emissions and uses their data to quantify potential carbon savings. Businesses can make long term carbon reduction plans by indicating the actions they will take to reduce emissions and specify their intended timeframe.



CLIMATE
essentials

The first campaign that BCP Council worked on with Climate Essentials ran from June 2022 to May 2023 funded by Additional Restrictions Grant, Stream 4. During that campaign, 29 organisations completed their carbon emissions tracking across 57 sites, accounting for 22,332 tonnes of CO₂e emissions. Of these, 13 organisations went on to complete their reduction targets to save 762 tonnes of CO₂e. The current campaign, funded by the UK Shared Prosperity Fund, started in September 2023 and is expected to run until March 2025. From the £2.4 million awarded to BCP Council, £250,000 has been allocated to the decarbonisation scheme, providing a Low Carbon Economic Development Officer, 80 licences for Climate Essentials, and a match-funded grant scheme to support local businesses to make changes to reduce their carbon impact. There are currently ten organisations signed up and entering their baseline data, while two of these have set their reduction targets, completing their plans. Although this campaign is ongoing, over 500 tonnes of CO₂e emissions have been mapped, and 22 tonnes of CO₂e has been pledged to be saved. The match-funded grant scheme is available to all businesses located within Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch, which have an active decarbonisation plan, for amounts between £500 and £5,000.

Making Homes Warmer

The Council worked with the energy experts at Ridgewater Energy and a number of funding sources in 2022-23 to deliver improvements to resident's homes that save energy and cut carbon emissions. These included the Council's Household Support Fund that provided 101 home visits, replacement gas boilers, and efficient white goods. 10,000 Energy and Money Saving booklets were produced and distributed at presentations and via partner agencies. 308 insulation measures were installed in homes and 2,300 small energy saving measures were distributed on LEAP home visits. This activity is estimated to save £686,000 per year on energy costs and avoid 972 tonnes of CO₂ per year.

Part 2: Technical Information

Strategic Aim 1- BCP Operations: Carbon neutral organisation by 2030 – emissions calculations

The Council reports on sources of carbon emissions over which it has financial control. The Council has financial control over a service if it has the ability to direct the financial and operating policies of the service with a view to financially managing its activities, e.g. setting budgets, managing expenditure and/or obtaining income.

We are improving our methodology each year and so have adjusted figures from previous years to ensure they are the most accurate possible.

Leased-out buildings (BCP homes, some leisure centres and other leased-out buildings) remain the largest contributor to our total, generating an estimated 61% of our emissions.

To understand and help reduce our emissions, they are categorised under the headings of Scope 1, 2 and 3. These are illustrated below.

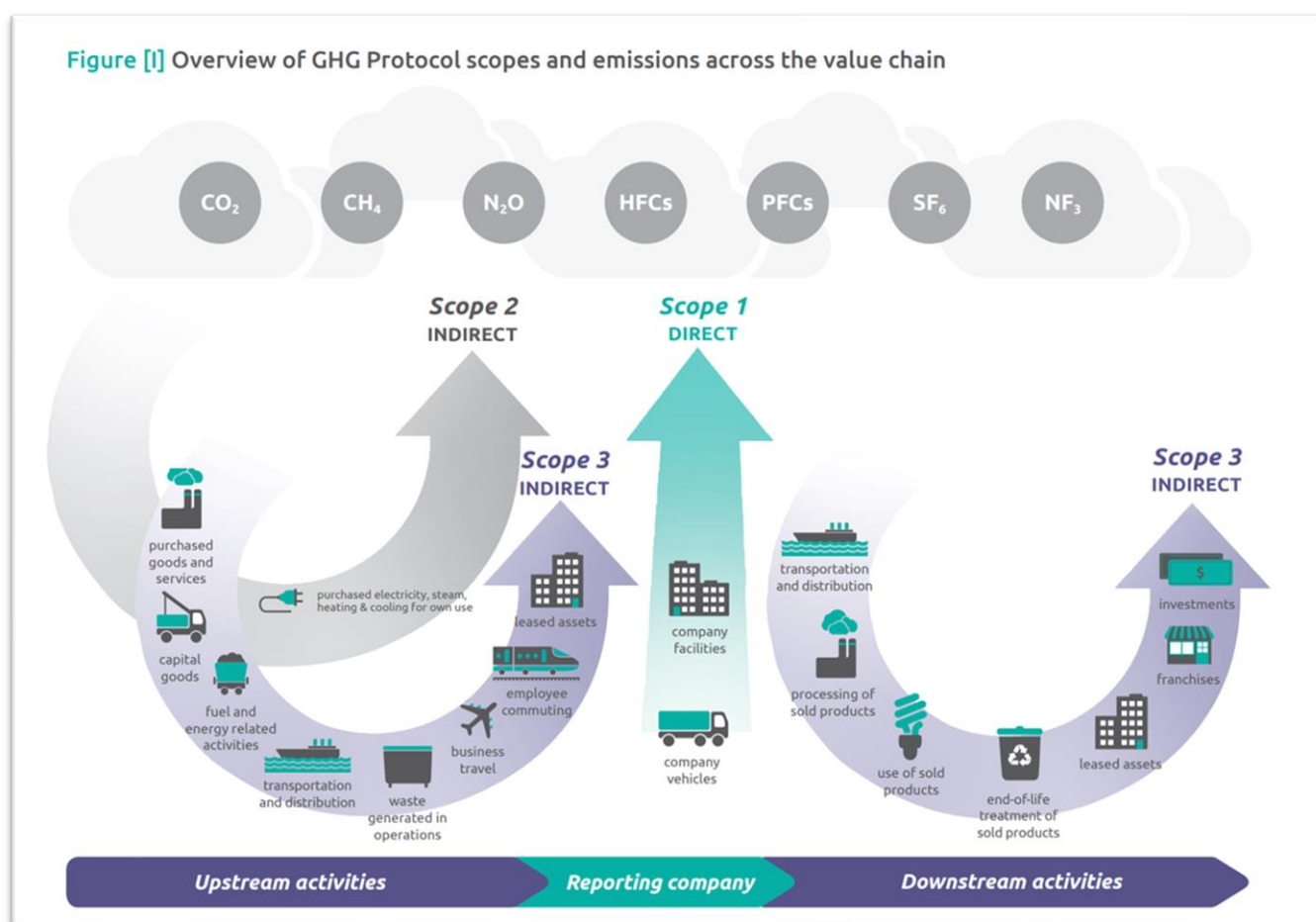
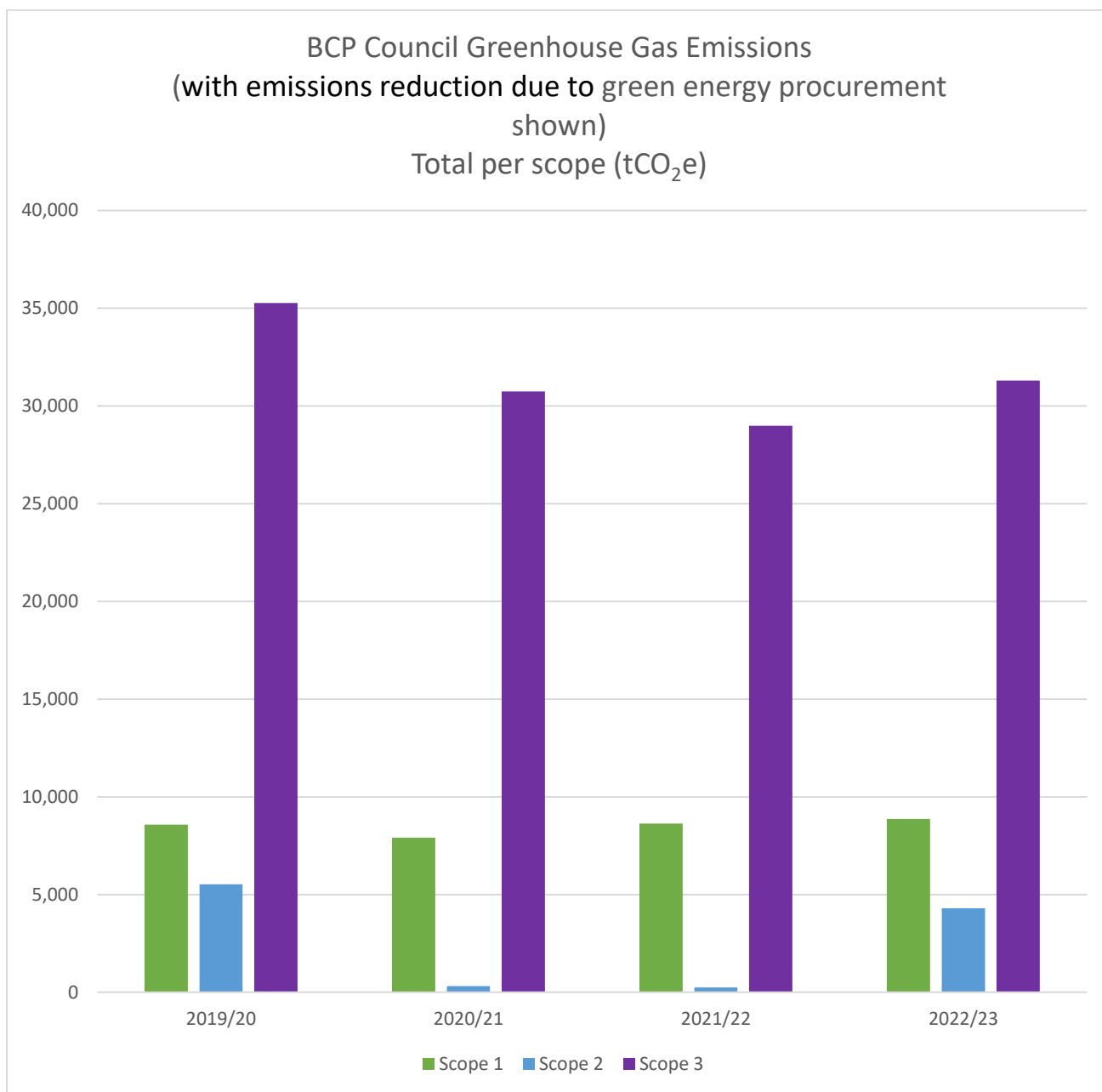
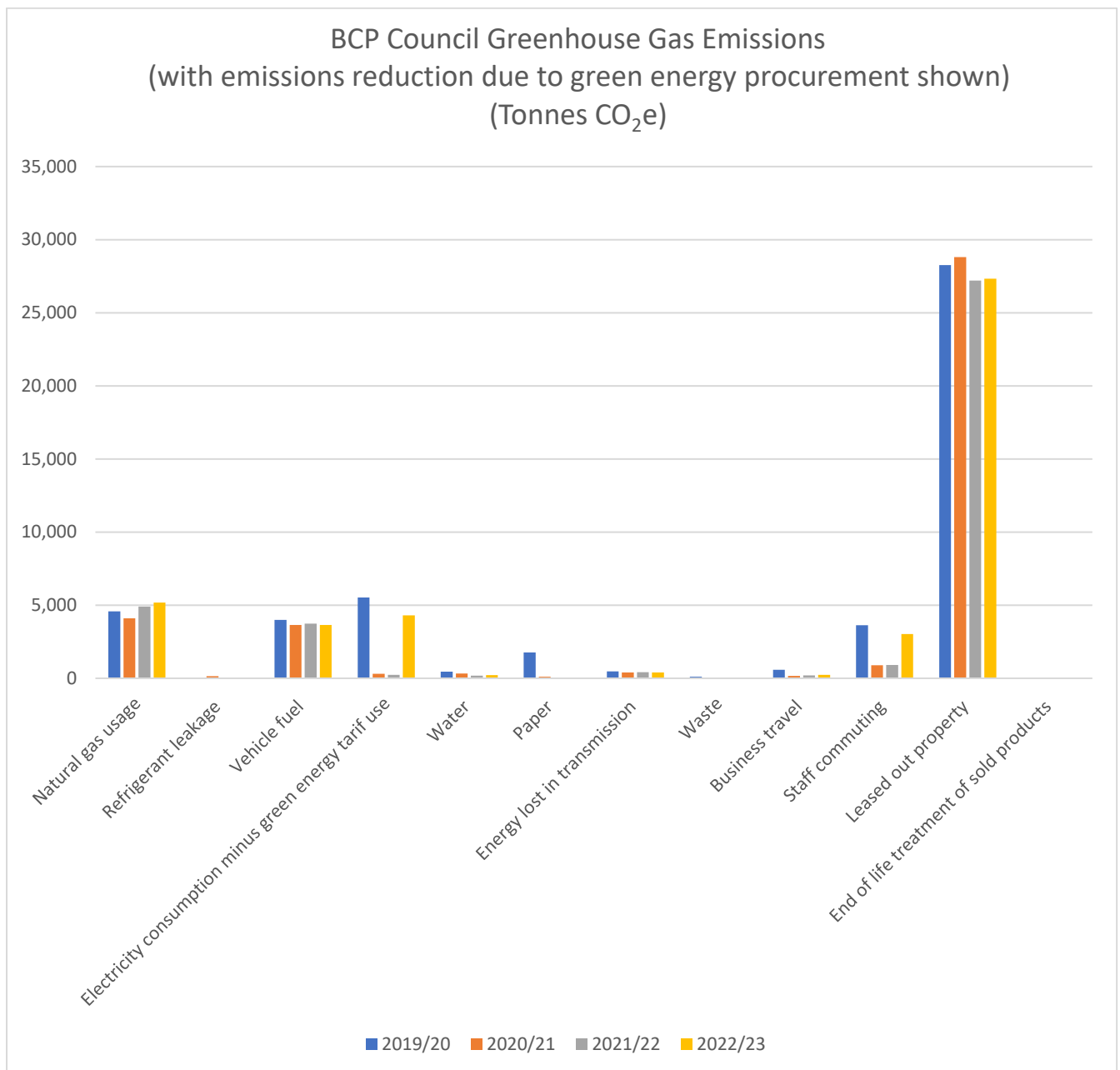


Image: Scope3_Calculation_Guidance_0[1].pdf (ghgprotocol.org)

Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG gas emissions by year



BCP Council Greenhouse Gas emissions by activity by year



BCP council greenhouse gas emissions inventory 2019-2023

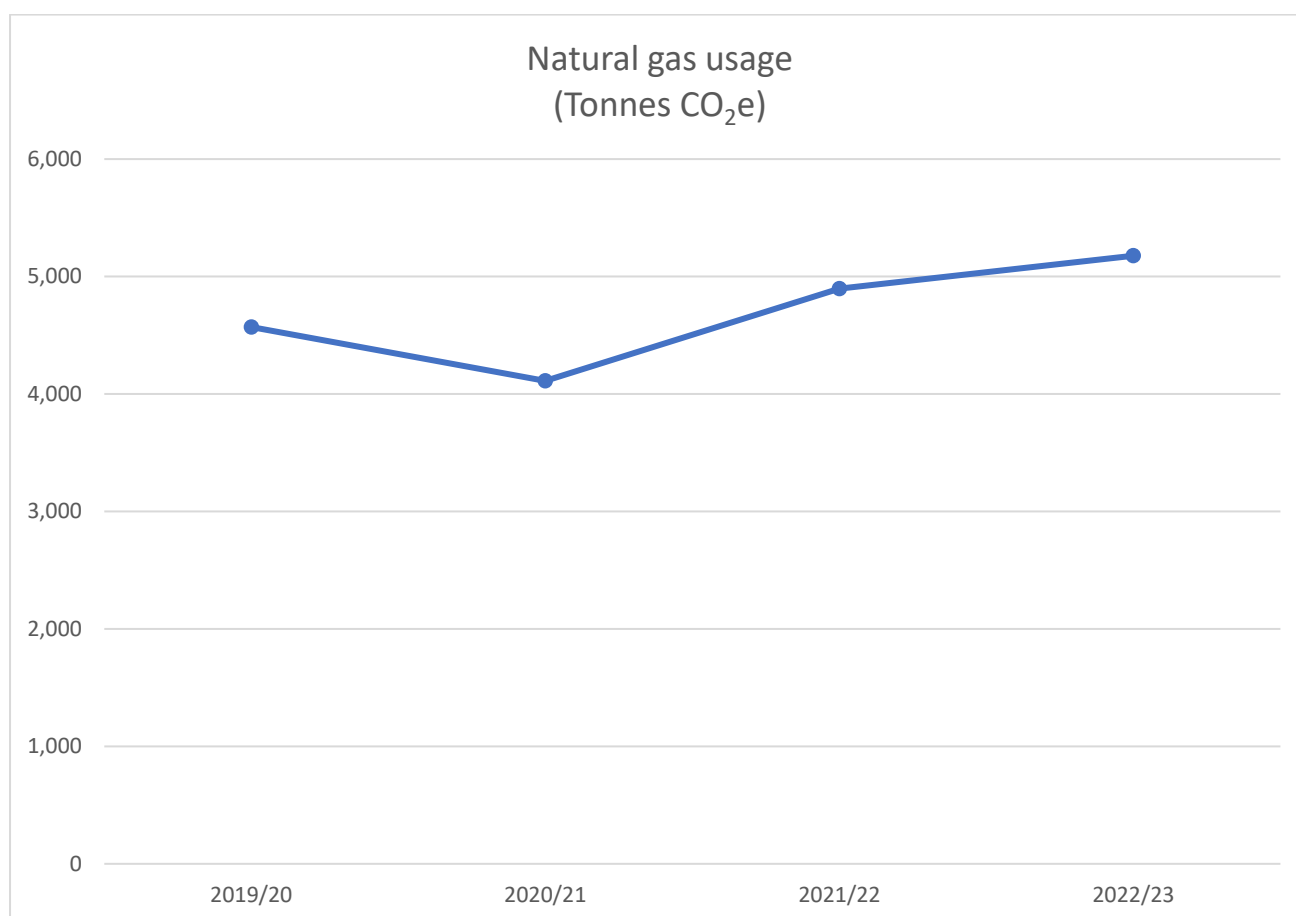
Sector	GHG Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)				% Change between 2019 & 2023
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Natural gas usage	4,570	4,112	4,898	5,177	+13.3
Refrigerant leakage	No data	138	6	39	-71.4
Vehicle fuel	4,000	3,652	3,732	3,647	-8.8
Electricity consumption (with reduction for green energy procurement)	5,524	312	244	4,301	-22.1
Water	458	332	182	222	-51.6
Paper	1,764	111	31	26	-98.5
Energy lost in transmission	469	397	421	393	-16.1
Waste	110	33	60	57	-48.1
Business travel	576	168	191	234	-59.4
Staff commuting	3,630	885	905	3,025	-16.7
Leased out property	28,264	28,812	27,194	27,334	-3.3
TOTAL (with emissions reduction due to green energy procurement)	49,365	38,952	37,864	44,455	-9.9
TOTAL (illustrating if green energy had not been procured)	49,365	43,217	42,380	44,455	-9.9

BCP Council Scope 1 emissions examined

- Natural gas
- Refrigerant leakage
- Vehicle Fuel: Diesel and Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (HVO)

Natural gas

BCP Council emissions from natural gas usage 2022/23



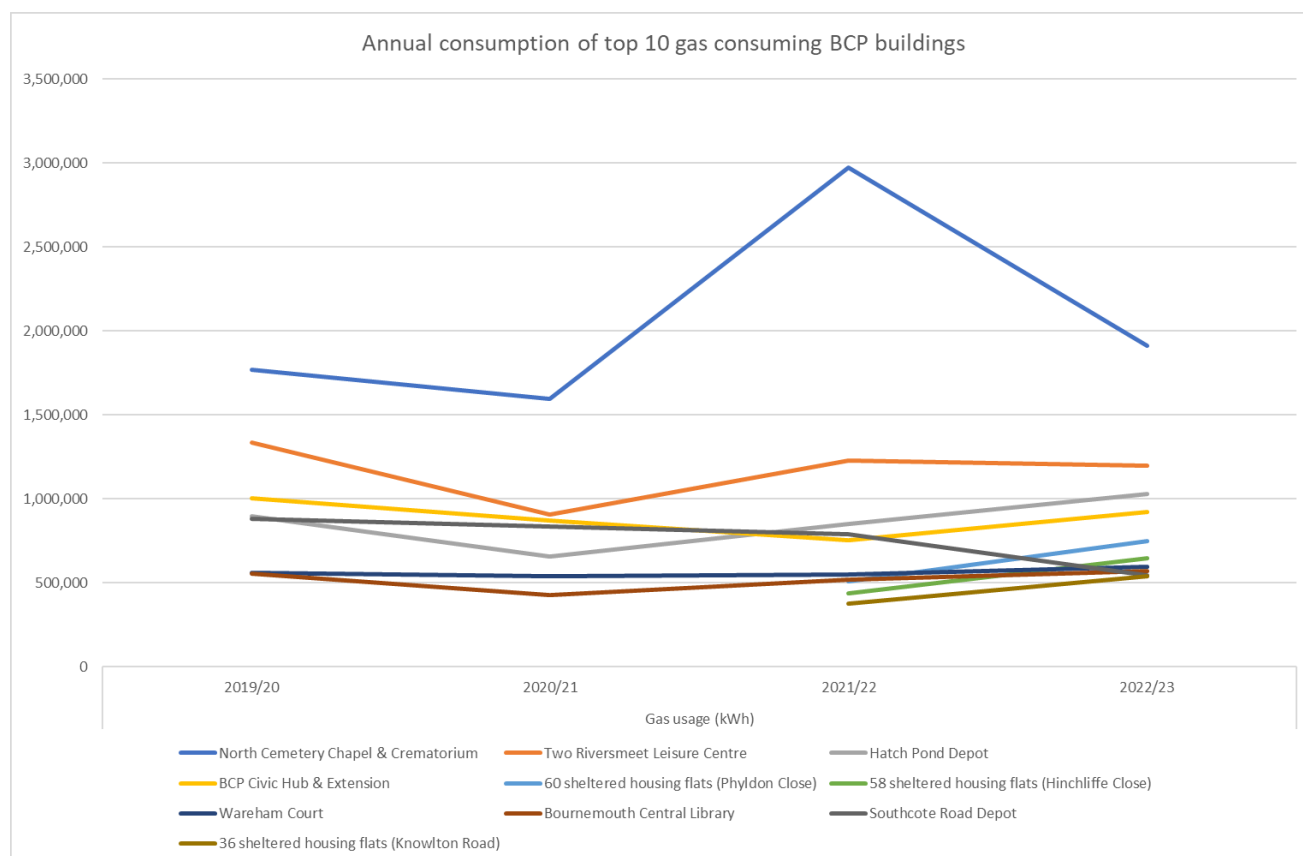
Trends

It was expected that gas consumption would fall during the pandemic and then increase to a point afterwards. However, gas usage has continued to increase beyond the pre-pandemic levels.

Sheltered housing previously run by Poole Housing Partnership moved over to the Council's energy services platform on 1st October 2021. This has made a large contribution to the increase in gas usage from 2021/22 onwards.

BCP Council emissions from natural gas usage 2022/23

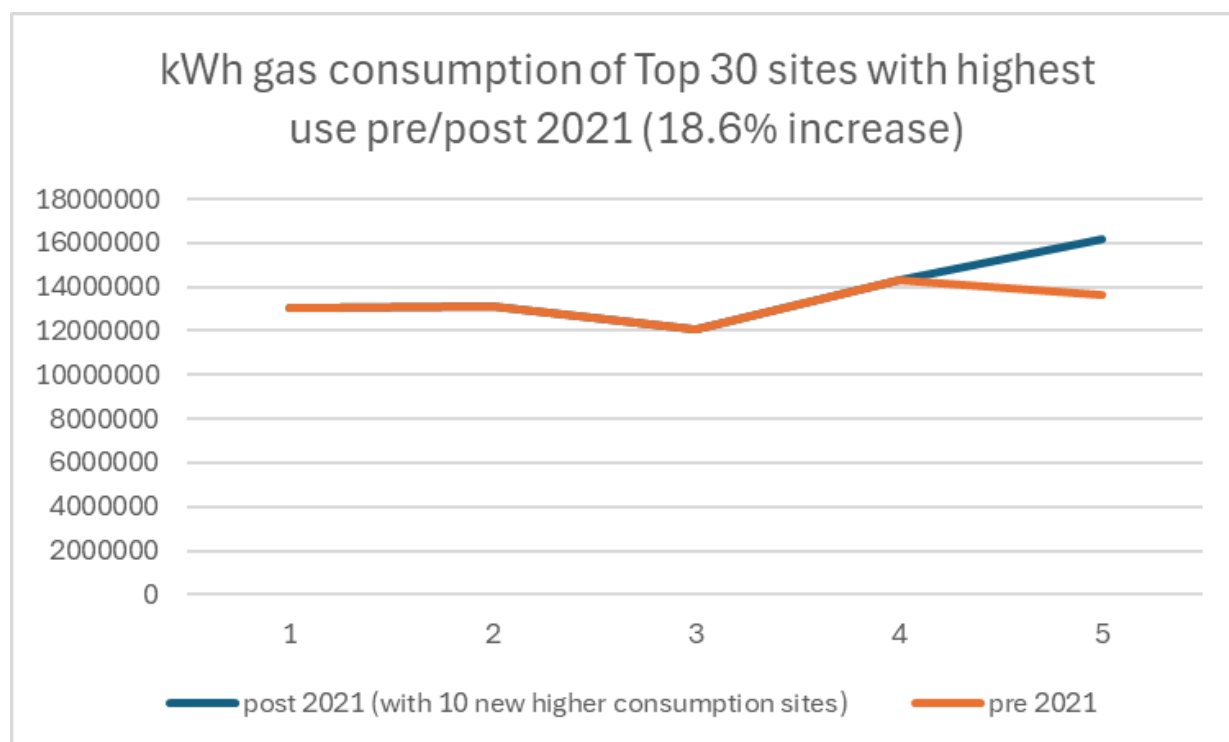
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Consumption (kWh)	24,856,991	22,362,370	26,739,876	28,761,648
Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	4,570	4,112	4,898	5,177



*Data prior to 2021/22 not available for sheltered housing

Building	Gas usage (kWh)			
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
North Cemetery Chapel & Crematorium	1,771,098	1,595,755	2,973,243	1,910,371
Two Rivers Meet	1,336,555	905,735	1,228,718	1,200,282
Hatch Pond Depot	897,175	656,635	848,704	1,028,648
BCP Civic Hub & Extension	1,002,142	871,460	752,512	920,630
60 sheltered housing flats (Phylton Close)			507,281	749,670
58 sheltered housing flats (Hinchliffe Close)			435,322	649,001
Wareham Court	562,399	539,283	552,294	597,465
Bournemouth Central Library	554,940	425,728	519,046	568,337
Southcote Road Depot	883,508	837,702	789,734	544,940
36 sheltered housing flats (Knowlton Road)			376,815	537,879

The impact on gas consumption of the additional sites now included in the Laser energy contract can be further illustrated by comparing the cumulative kWh gas use of the top 30 highest-consuming sites before and after 2021 (see below). 10 new sites replaced those previously in the top 30 of highest users, and the increase in gas use compared to the sites previously included is 18.6%. As an indication of the effect of recently added sites on the whole estate this is further reason to step up measures to improve efficiency of gas use in Council buildings and use of low carbon alternatives.



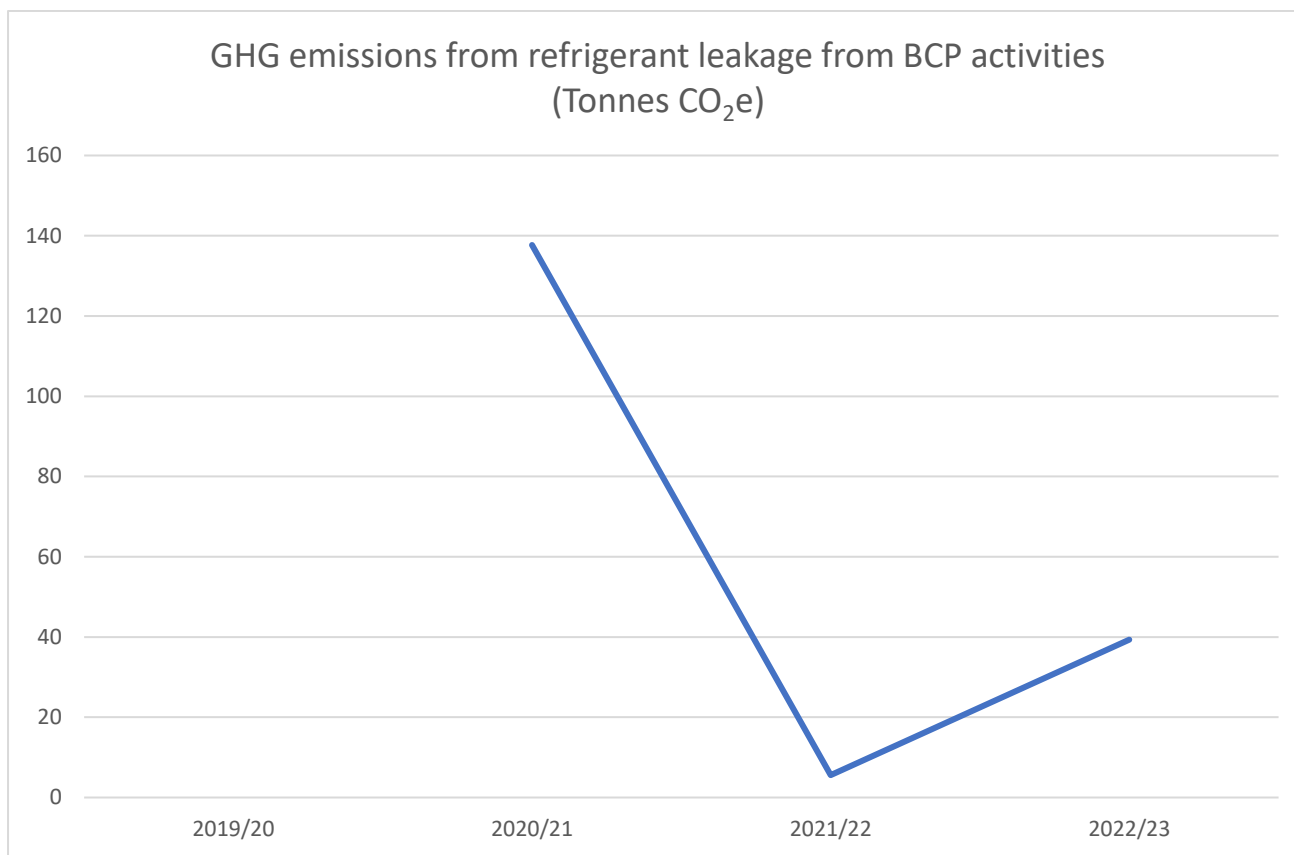
Methodology

Emissions are calculated from Council consumption figures provided by Laser, the Council's energy services provider. The emission factor from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set is then applied to arrive at the GHG emissions figure.](#)

Refrigerant leakage

Refrigerant gases can leak from units such as air conditioning units, fridges and freezers.

BCP Council emissions from refrigerant leakage 2022/23



Trends

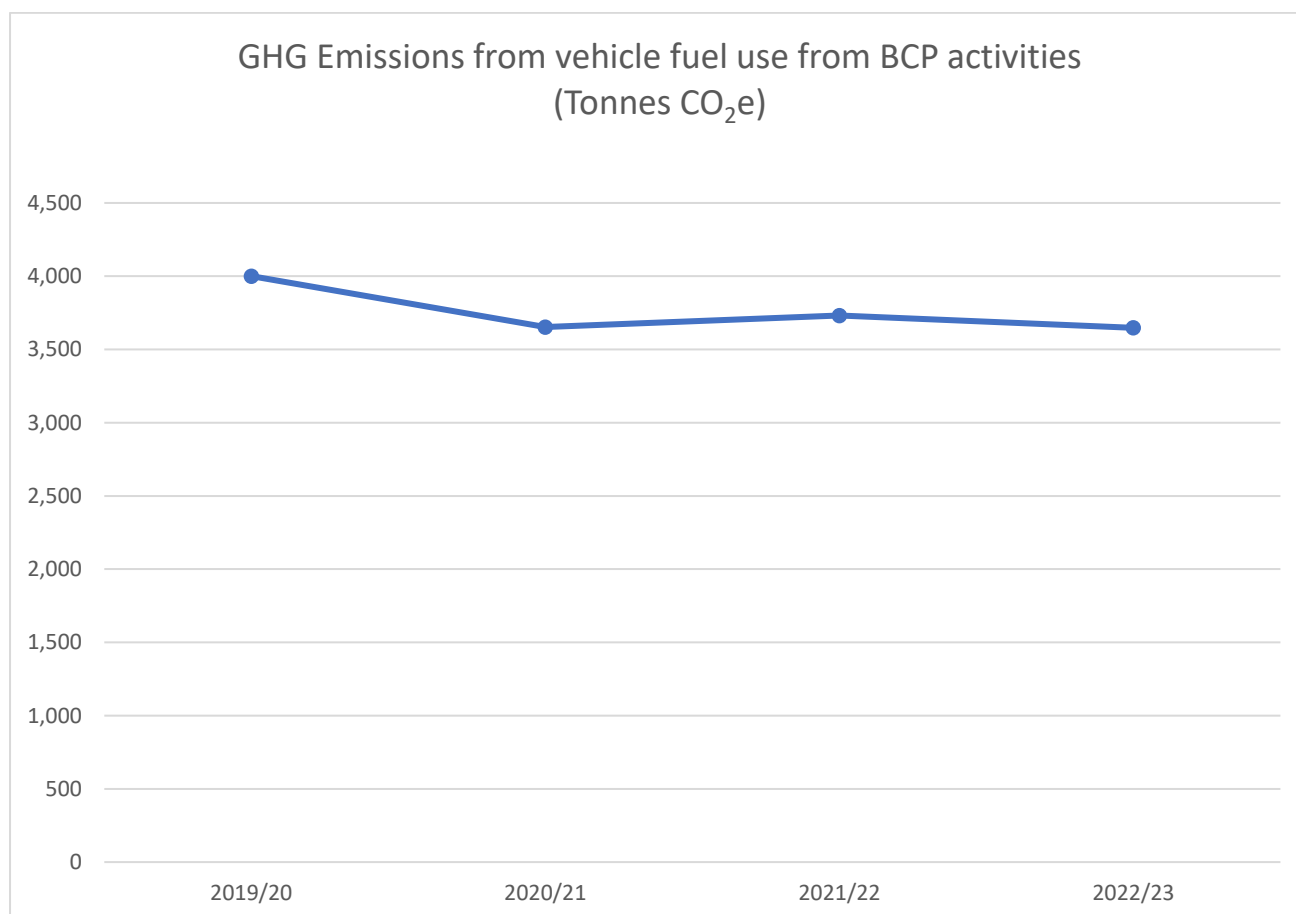
The frequency of top ups is relatively unpredictable as they are required due to faults or wear and tear. Consequently, the above results should not be interpreted as a legitimate trend. However, when the opportunity arises, the Council has switched to refrigerants with considerably lower GHG emissions.

Methodology

Emissions are calculated using data from our contractors on the amount and type of refrigerant used during top ups. The appropriate emission factor from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set](#) is then applied to arrive at the GHG emissions figure.

Vehicle Fuel: Diesel and Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil (HVO)

BCP Council emissions from vehicle fuel usage 2022/23



Trends

The variation over the four years is relatively minor. There are a variety of factors that could contribute to these fluctuations:

- Service redesign (changing locations vehicles operate from)
- Internalisation of contracts
- Newer vehicles – better fuel economy
- Shifts towards home working
- Seasonal service demands (projects such as cleaner greener safer)

Methodology

Emissions are calculated from data provided by the Council's Procurement team. This includes fuel delivered to all Council depots for use in our fleet vehicles, Landtrain fuel and fuel purchased via Fuelcards at service/petrol stations. The appropriate emission factor from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set](#) is then applied to arrive at the GHG emissions figure.

BCP Council Scope 2 emissions examined

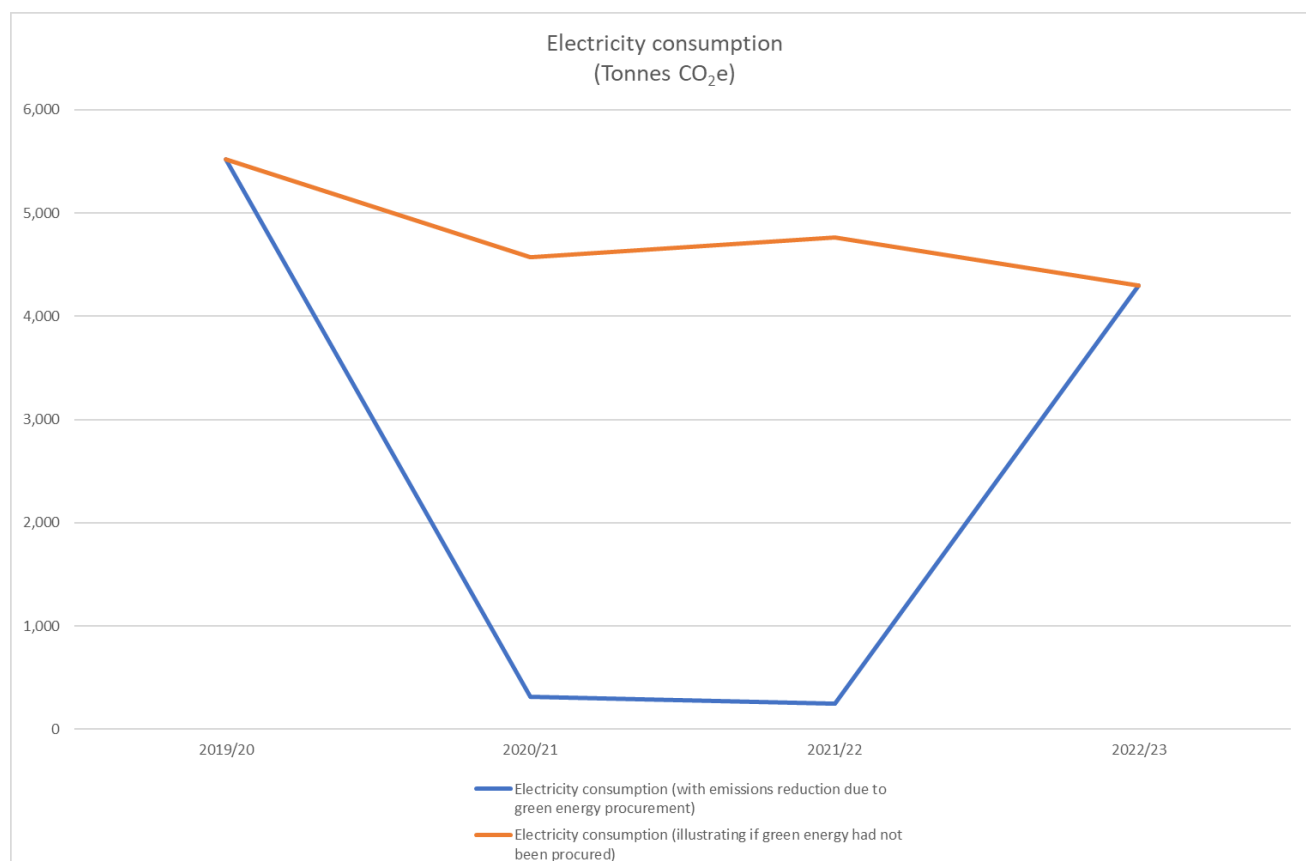
- Electricity use

Electricity used in buildings and streetlighting

This includes electricity used in Council buildings and that used for street lighting (including traffic signals).

We adhere to the Government's environmental reporting standard to show what our emissions would have been had we not bought green electricity in the years 2020-2022. This can be seen in the chart below.

BCP Council emissions from electricity usage 2022/23



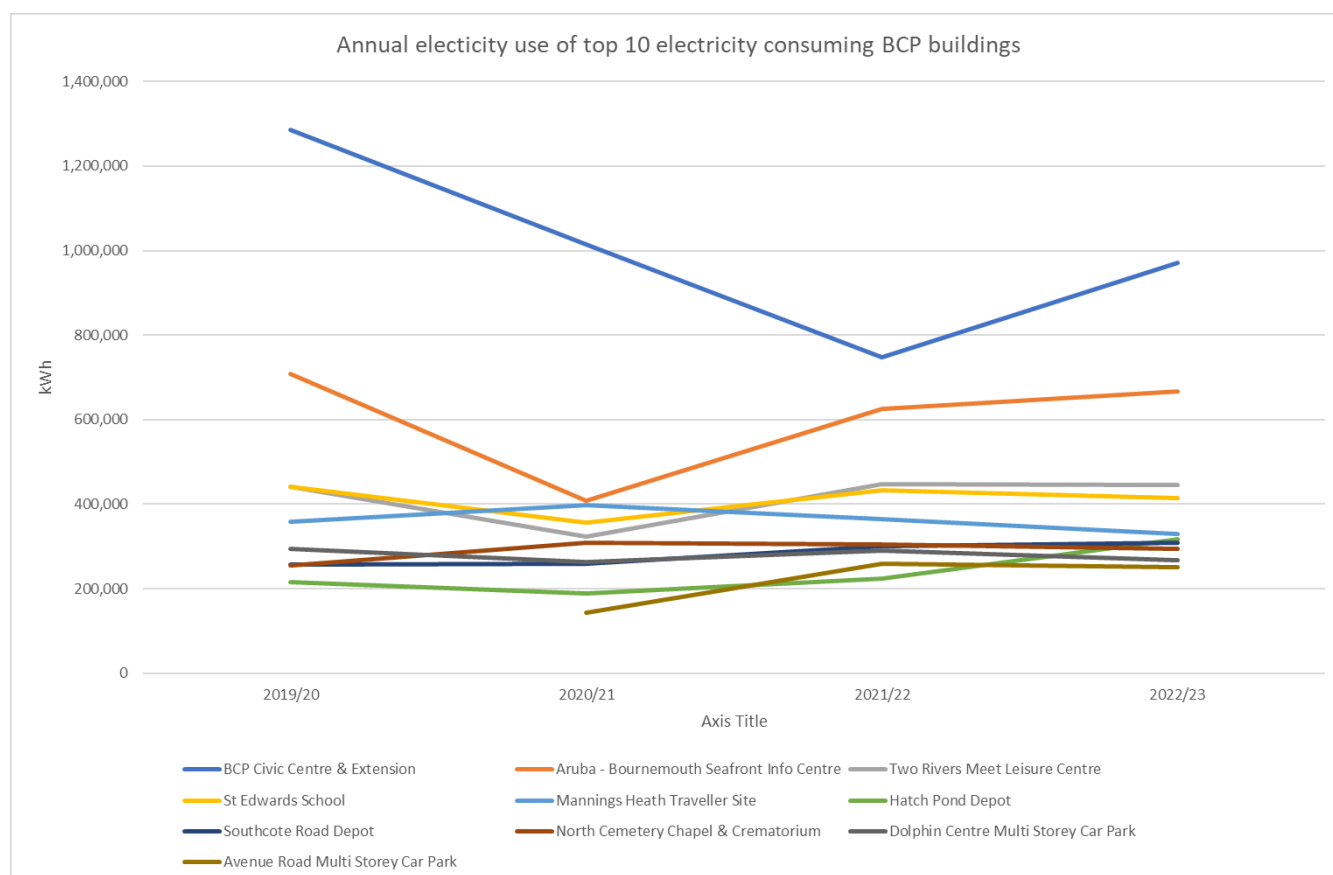
Trends: buildings

BCP Council emissions from electricity usage in buildings 2022/23

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Consumption (kWh)	12,490,079	11,083,920	13,602,891	13,661,529
Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	3,192	2,561	2,888	2,642

Emissions resulting from electricity usage in our buildings has decreased over the four-year period. However, although electricity consumption itself decreased during the pandemic, during the two most recent years the consumption has risen. It should be remembered that as we migrate to electric vehicles and electric heating, demand will increase accordingly. As the above figures illustrate, despite the increased consumption, emissions have fallen from the baseline year largely due to decarbonisation of the electricity supply.

Annual electricity use in the 10 highest consuming buildings



Annual electricity use in the 10 highest consuming buildings

Building	Electricity use (kWh)			
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
BCP Civic Centre & Extension	1,286,049	1,013,784	748,515	970,866
Aruba - Bournemouth Seafront Info Centre	709,175	408,847	626,054	666,231
Two Rivers Meet Leisure Centre	442,174	322,825	446,892	444,510
St Edwards School	441,714	355,769	432,872	415,236
Mannings Heath Traveller Site	358,843	397,101	363,993	329,357
Hatch Pond Depot	215,272	188,145	223,320	316,634
Southcote Road Depot	257,564	258,663	301,015	309,292
North Cemetery Chapel & Crematorium	254,273	309,159	305,031	295,332
Dolphin Centre Multi Storey Car Park	294,440	262,595	290,717	268,259
Avenue Road Multi Storey Car Park	No data	143,248	258,664	249,989

Note: These figures do not include energy generated from onsite Solar panels where these are installed.

Trends: streetlighting

BCP Council emissions from electricity usage in streetlighting 2022/23

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Consumption (kWh)	9,119,964	8,721,784	8,818,493	8,582,052
Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2,331	2,015	1,872	1,660

Emissions from operating streetlighting and traffic signals has steadily decreased over the last four years. This is primarily due to the roll out of LED lighting which uses less energy than conventional lighting and decarbonisation of the electricity supply.

Other factors that have affected energy usage and emissions include:

- changes in the number of assets due to highway improvement works
- fluctuations in daylight hours affecting the number of hours streetlights are illuminated

Note: Figures include Christchurch streetlights, about 14% of the Dorset PFI contract. Further work is planned to reduce streetlighting after midnight in the coming year.

Methodology

Emissions are calculated from consumption figures provided by Laser, the Council's energy services provider. The emission factor from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set is then applied to arrive at the GHG emissions figure.](#)

BCP Council Scope 3 emissions examined

- **Goods and services: Water and paper**
- **Energy lost transporting electricity**
- **Waste**
- **Business travel**
- **Commuting**
- **End-of-life treatment of sold products**
- **Leased out buildings**

This is the fourth year we have gathered data and calculated the GHG emissions for our activities. We will compare our performance every year against our first year of data (the baseline) from 2019/20.

Each year our performance in terms of GHG emissions is likely to change due to a number of factors. The primary factor is a change in how we operate or the scale at which we operate. Changes may also occur due to new data availability or methodology improvements (either within the Council or at a government level such as DESNZ or formerly BEIS).

To calculate BCP Council Scope 3 emissions, the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Standard¹⁶ has been used. This is a comprehensive global standardised framework used to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; it is the only internationally accepted method for companies and organisations to account for these types of emissions.

Nine out of the fifteen GHG Protocol Scope 3 categories apply to BCP Council. Two have been merged into a single category (purchased goods & services and capital goods), however, we currently are only able to assess water and paper consumption/treatment due to the nature of data that can be collected through our current procurement system. The waste category is also slightly different from that specified in the GHG Protocol. We have included wastewater with water supply as the two are so closely linked.

To calculate the GHG emissions of an activity involves measuring either a weight, volume, distance, or similar metric associated with the activity. This measurement is then multiplied by an emission (or conversion) factor giving the amount of GHG emissions released because of that activity.

For example, to calculate the GHG emissions associated with the purchase of water during a financial year, the volume of water used during that period is multiplied by the emission factor. In most cases we have used emission factors published by Government Departments. The resulting number expresses the GHG emissions in tonnes CO₂e which means the number of tonnes of carbon dioxide with the same global warming potential as the combination of GHG gases released into the atmosphere from that particular activity.

¹⁶ Greenhouse Gas Protocol, [Technical Guidance for calculating Scope 3 emissions](#), World Resources Institute and World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 2013

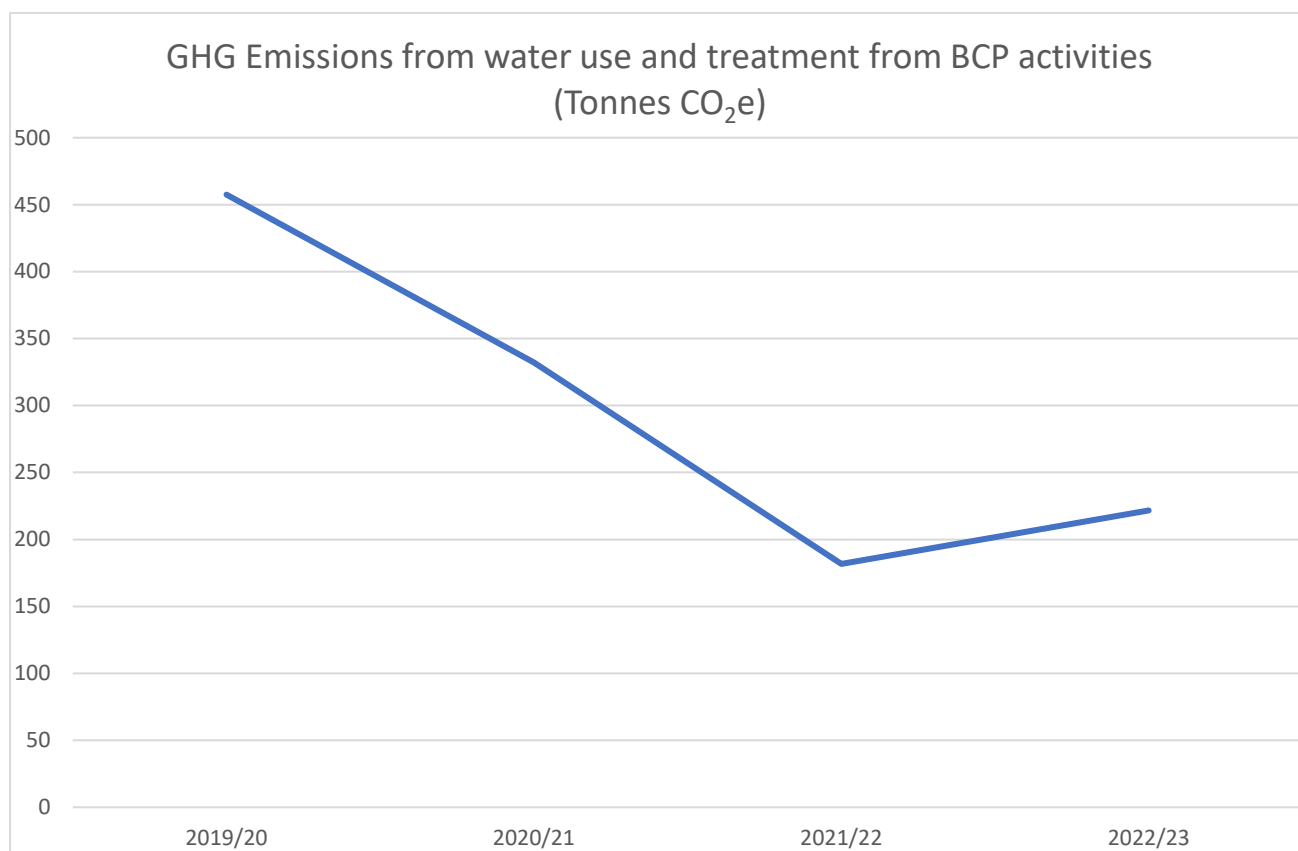
CO₂e is the standard unit for measuring GHG emissions. This expresses the impact of each different greenhouse gas in terms of how much CO₂ would create the same amount of warming. That way the impact of activities that release several different gases can be expressed as a single number.

It has not been possible to include all sources that are known to emit carbon. This is because some current Council operations rely on systems which do not collect the relevant data for GHG emission calculations. However, this Scope 3 assessment has identified changes that can be made to capture more useful data in the future. This will mean more accurate and complete Scope 3 GHG emissions. This also means that some improvements we make will not show through our carbon emissions data.

Over time we have improved our methodology and /or obtained more accurate information and so the estimate of emissions becomes more accurate. In some cases, we have been able to backdate data and so bring previous years up to a more accurate estimate.

Goods and services: Water and paper

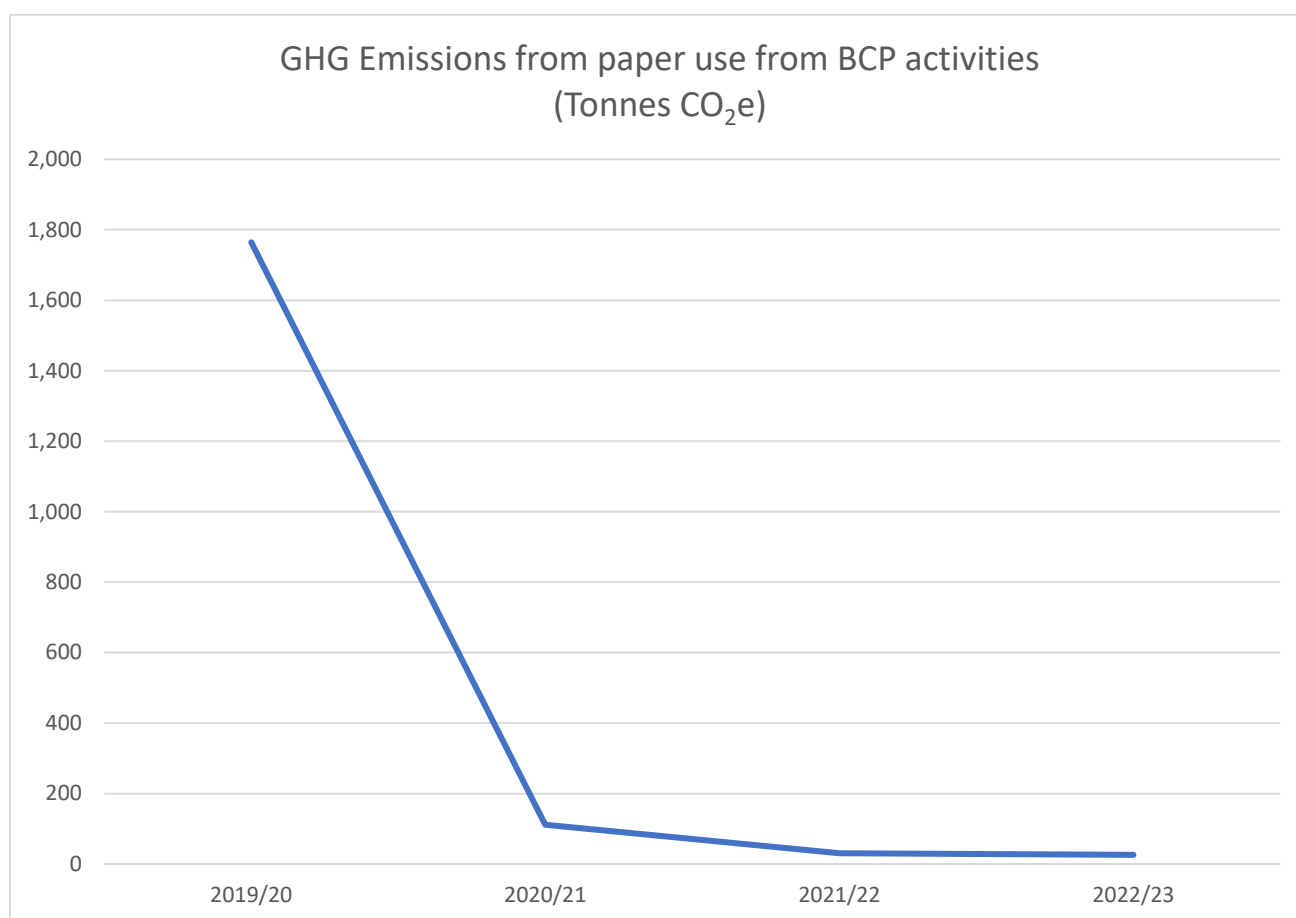
BCP Council emissions from water use and treatment 2022/23



Trends – water use and treatment

Emissions from water use have decreased over the four years with a slight increase this last year. The increase is likely to be linked to increased water usage resulting from the additional properties added to the council's portfolio, but this needs further investigation.

BCP Council emissions from paper use 2022/23



Trends – paper use

The initial drop in emissions from paper use was due to the pandemic when the offices were closed, and most staff worked from home. Usage continued to drop despite staff returning to the office due to the corporate push to communicate digitally with residents where possible and a move from paper-based to electronic document filing.

Methodology

All goods and services procured by the Council have the potential to emit greenhouse gases. It has been possible to calculate the GHG emissions with an acceptable level of accuracy only for paper and water.

Includes:	Excludes:	Justification	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper (copier and paper towels) Water (including wastewater as closely related) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Everything else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is inaccurate to assume the GHG emissions for paper and water combined per £ spend would 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copier paper included is only that purchased through our main supplier Assumed all types of paper towel weigh 2 grams

		fairly represent the emissions from everything else the council procured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data from all BCP council water meters
--	--	--	--

Data on amount of paper purchased was obtained from our Procurement Department. Water consumption data was obtained from our water utility companies. The emission factor from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set is then applied to arrive at the GHG emissions figure.](#)

Using the GHG emission figures for water and paper and making the assumption that everything else purchased as a Council has the same GHG emissions per pound spend as these two items, an estimate could be made for all our purchases. However, it has been decided not to take this route as the range of items and services we purchase is so great that the level of inaccuracy of the resulting figure would be too large.

Instead, the impact of our purchasing is acknowledged through the development of policies which aim to reduce the GHG emissions associated with buying goods and services:

Integration of sustainability into BCP Council Financial Regulations (April 2020), Part G Regulation 3b

The commissioning officer in consultation with the SPT must ensure:

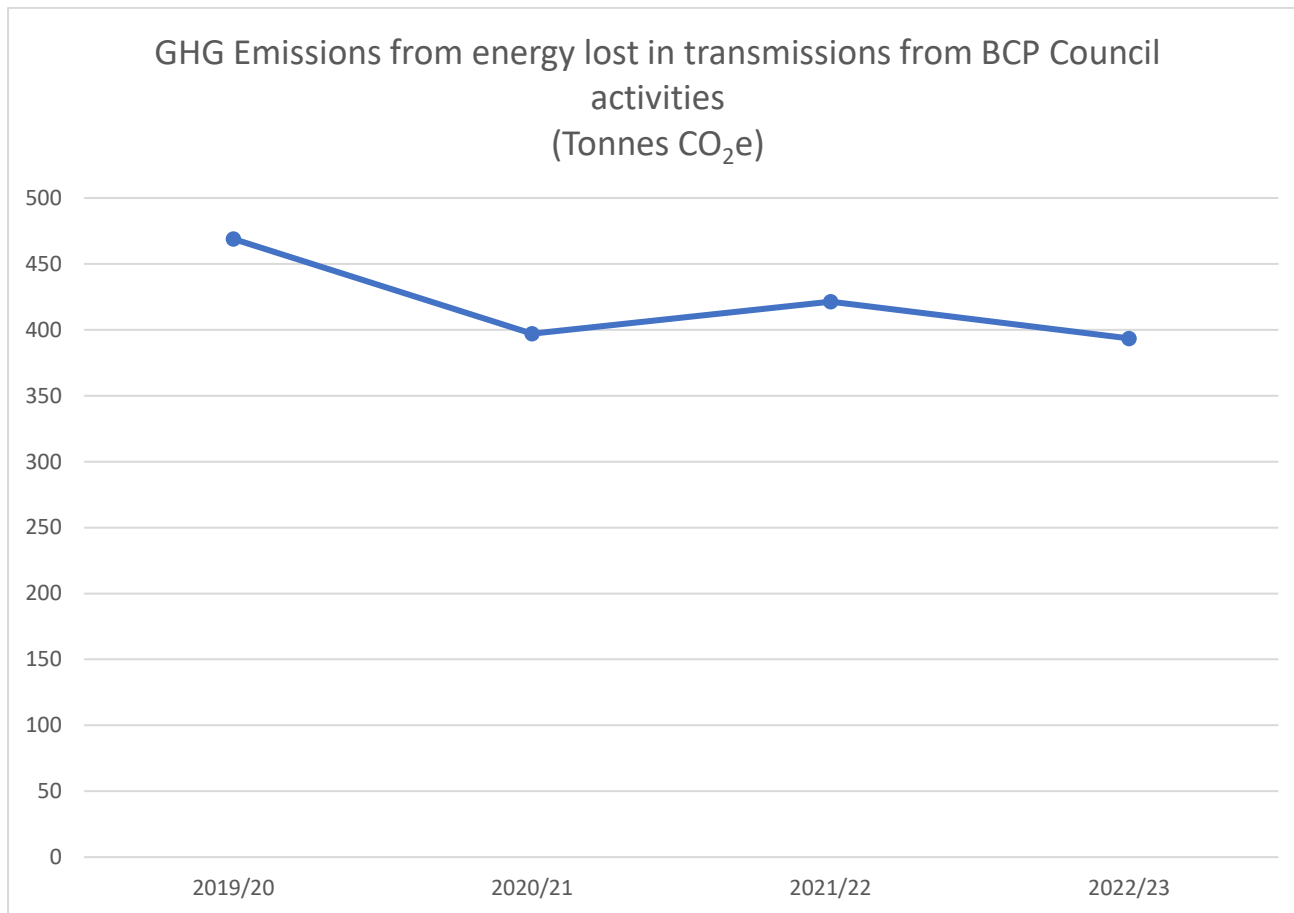
- Sustainability requirements are considered and built into the specification
- The Decision Impact Assessment form must be completed on all procurements
- A standard selection questionnaire includes questions on environmental and qualities standards. Potential bidders must demonstrate that they can comply with these standards
- All procurements over £25,000 are to be assessed with a minimum of 10% of the quality score being allocated to sustainability and social value

IT Technical Strategy and Standards

- Aim for BCP to become a 21st century technology-enabled organisation.
- Shift services to the cloud thereby reducing the power and cooling demands of on-site data centres as well as the amount of physical IT equipment required.
- In July 2020 Microsoft Teams became the council's core communication and collaboration platform, thereby reducing the need for travel and telephony equipment
- Companies bidding for IT tenders required to demonstrate how their solution contributes to BCP core sustainability targets
- Sets targets to reduce printing, mobile and data use
- Recycle as much as possible when decommissioning equipment

Energy lost transporting electricity

BCP Council emissions from energy lost in transmissions 2022/23



Trends

As these emissions are dependent on the amount of electricity consumed the trends will be the same as those for electricity consumption.

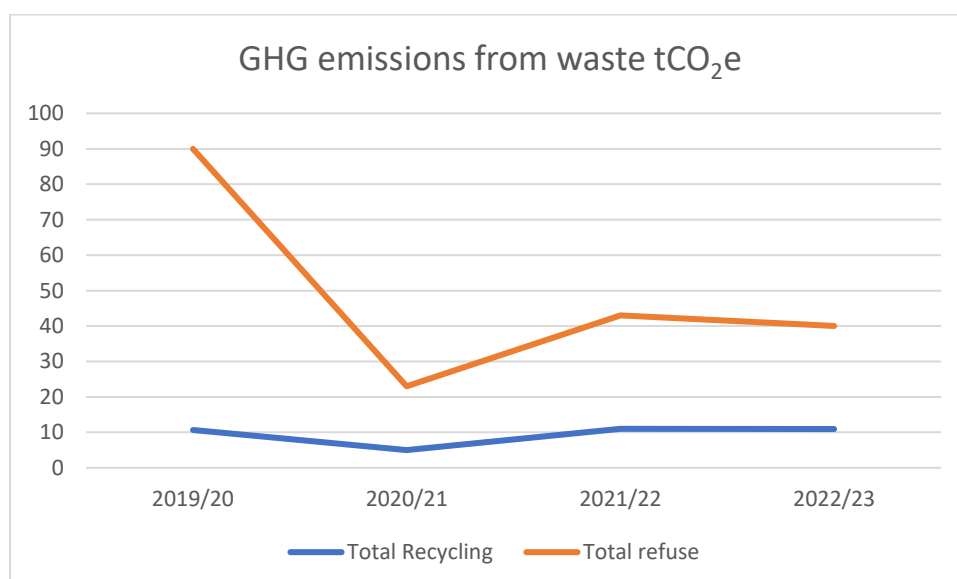
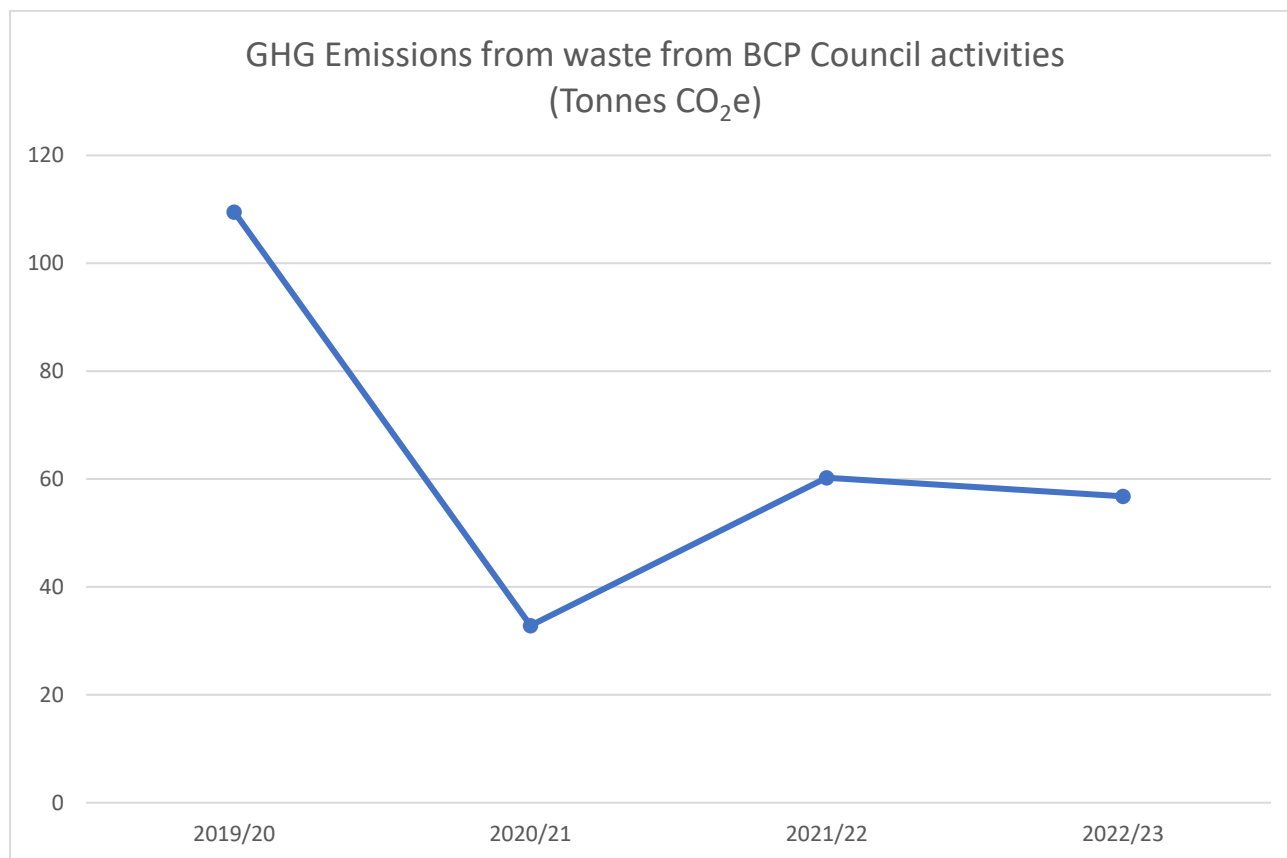
Methodology

GHG emissions are released when energy is lost from the grid whilst transporting electricity from a power plant or other electricity source to the organisation that purchased it. We have assessed these emissions for both the building use and street lighting element of our electricity consumption. Electricity used at Council-provided public EV chargers is not included in this calculation as it is included in the area-wide emissions.

Electricity consumption figures are provided by Laser, the Council's energy services provider. The appropriate emission factor from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set is then applied to arrive at the GHG emissions figure.](#)

Waste

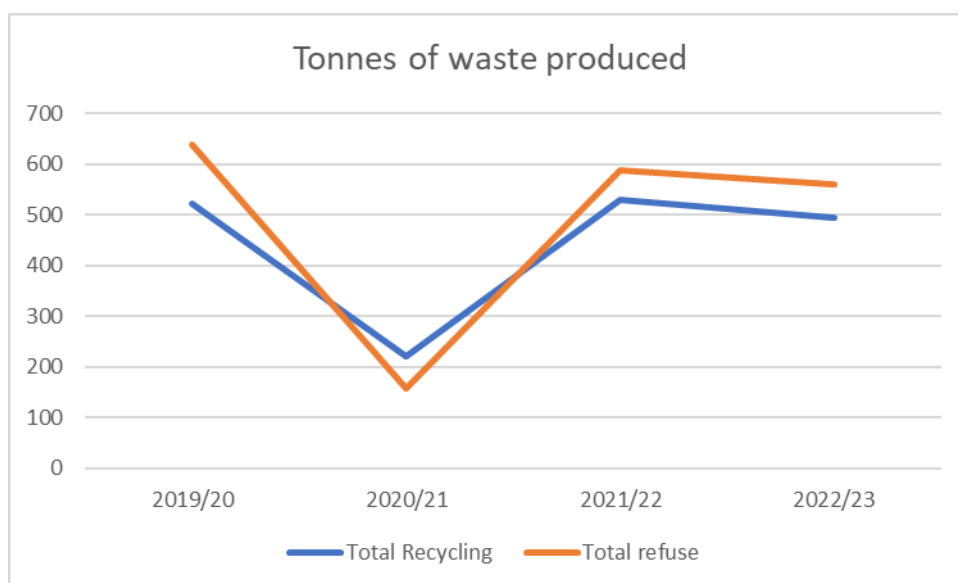
BCP Council emissions from waste 2022/23



*Does not include transport of waste

Total recycling = confidential wastepaper and regular recycling

Total refuse = energy from waste and landfill



Trends

Both Council refuse and recycling tonnage levels reduced during the pandemic but have since risen, albeit remaining below the 2019 baseline. However, associated greenhouse gas emissions are markedly lower due to improvements in the waste treatment process. Practices at landfill sites have improved so as to reduce the amount of GHGs emitted, in turn leading to a smaller government emission factor for landfill since 2020.

During 2020/21, offices were not staffed and many council activities were scaled down, resulting in lower levels of waste being produced. The amount of confidential wastepaper sent for recycling has steadily decreased over the years as the council increasingly uses secure digital means of communication.

Methodology

This source includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated from BCP Council owned and controlled buildings. Emissions from the transportation of waste in vehicles operated by a third party (only covering travel paid for by BCP) have also been included.

The tonnages of different waste streams were provided by the Council Waste team (for refuse and recycling) and the Council Facilities Department provided statistics on confidential wastepaper. Information was also gathered on the type of vehicle used to transport the waste and the location of depots. The appropriate emission factor from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set is then applied to arrive at the GHG emissions figure.](#)

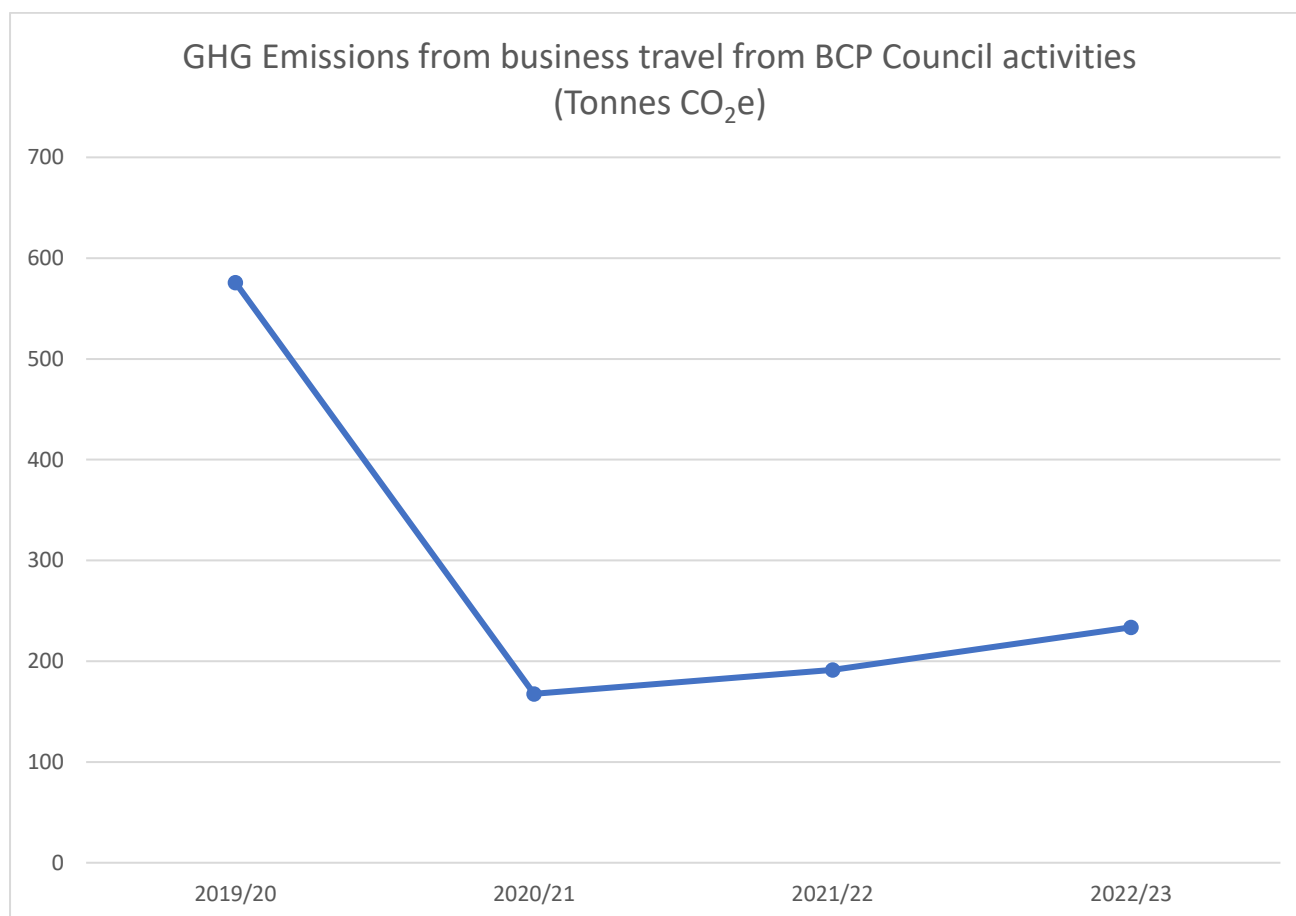
The baseline year's methodology assumed all bins at each site were filled to capacity. Due to the pandemic, during 2020/21 a 75% reduction in the weight of waste produced was assumed (as this is same reduction estimated in commuting figures). For subsequent years, the same methodology as the baseline year has been used.

GHG emissions for Scope 3 waste is estimated to be approximately 57 tonnes CO₂e, 51 tonnes CO₂e attributed to treatment, 6 tonnes CO₂e to transport in third party vehicles.

Includes:	Excludes:	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse • Recycling (paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, cans) • Confidential wastepaper • Transport of waste in non-council vehicles that we pay for, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confidential wastepaper from BCP to contractor depots - Recycling from BCP to contractor depots - Refuse from BCP depot to initial (in some cases final) treatment/disposal site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refuse & recycling from the 7 maintained schools in BCP Council Area • Transport in council vehicles covered by Scope 1 • Waste from building/highways works and similar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCP commercial refuse waste weights used to estimate BCP council refuse and recycling weights

Business travel

BCP Council emissions from business travel 2022/23



Trends

Council business travel was affected by the lockdowns of the pandemic in 2020 and 2021, resulting in a reduction. Business travel has increased since then, but not returned to pre-pandemic levels. This may continue, as online methods of communication, particularly virtual meetings, have reduced the need for a certain element of business travel.

Methodology

Employees travelling for business purposes can claim travel costs if meeting the requirements of the Council's Business Travel and Subsistence Policy. The Council therefore holds a record of most journeys made for business travel (except journeys under two miles). For car and motorcycle journeys mileage is recorded and for hire cars fuel purchased is recorded. Both mileage and fuel cost can be used to estimate the associated GHG emissions of the journeys. For all other forms of transport only ticket cost is recorded, and this cannot be used to calculate GHG emissions.

Includes:	Excludes:	Reason for exclusion	Accuracy (Car)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car • Hire car • Motorbike 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car journeys under 2 miles • Underground • Bicycle, walking • Aeroplane, train, bus, coach, ferry • Taxi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not reimbursed therefore not recorded • Oyster card top ups only, no distance data • No GHG emissions • Only ticket cost recorded, cannot be used to determine GHG emissions • Only cost recorded, cannot be used to determine GHG emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used average car, average motorbike, and unknown fuel from BEIS conversion factors • Assumed hire cars were new in 2019 and used petrol¹⁷ • Used average fuel price data for 2021/2022¹⁸ • Assumed cost of fuel purchased for hire cars reflected distance travelled

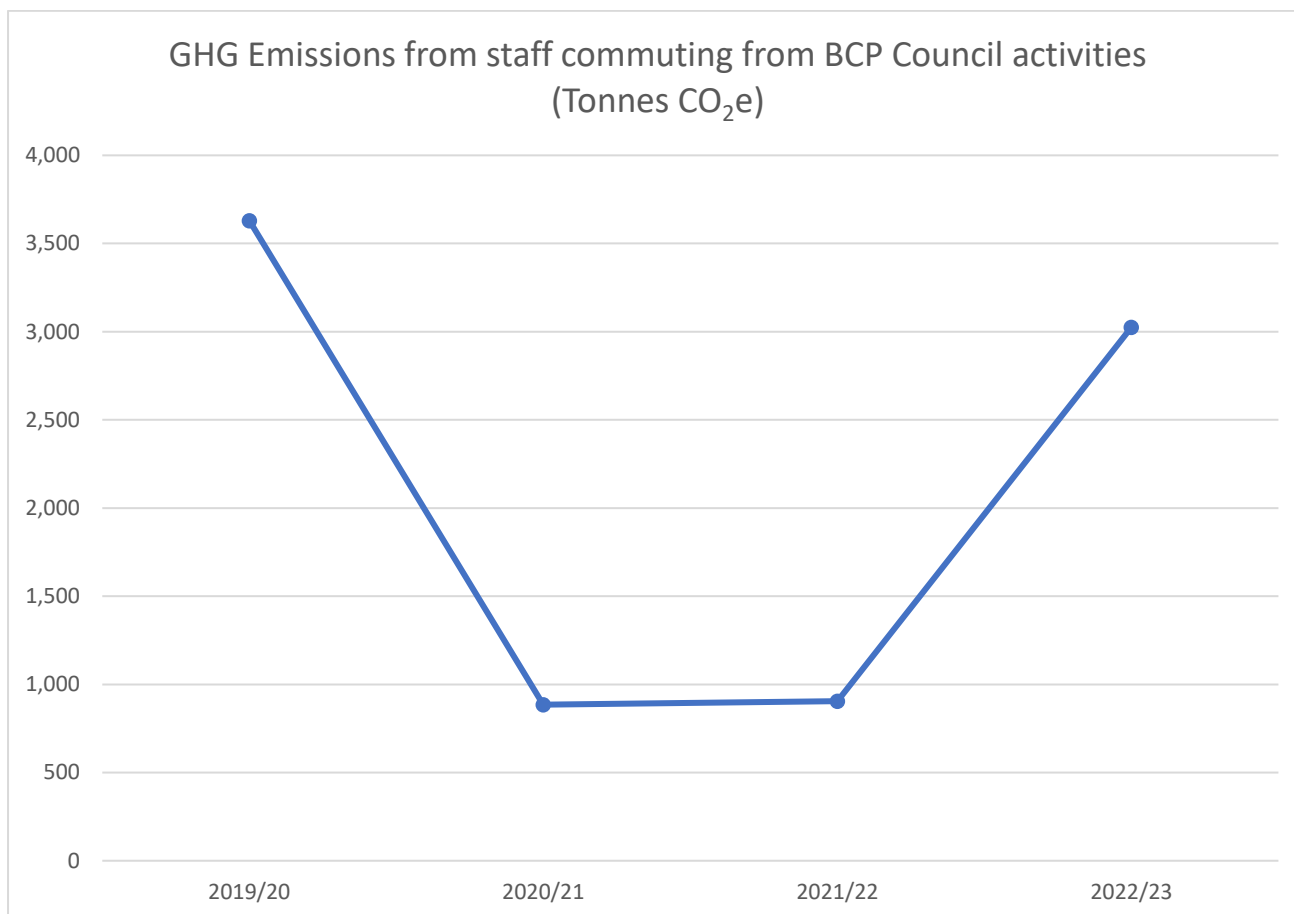
We used the appropriate emission factors from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set to calculate GHG emissions](#).

¹⁷ Department of Transport, [ENV0103: Average new car fuel consumption: Great Britain](#).

¹⁸ BEIS, [Monthly: Typical/annual retail prices of petroleum products and a crude oil price index \(QEP 4.1.1 and 4.1.2\)](#), Table 4.1.1 (quarterly), 24 Sept 2020

Commuting

BCP Council emissions from staff commuting 2022/23



Trends

Commuting follows a similar trend to business travel although the levels have remained much lower as we have come out of the pandemic. The initial steep decline in commuting was a direct result of Council buildings being closed and services reduced. As buildings and services resumed many staff chose to continue with home working. Our Staff Travel Survey from November 2022 shows that 30% of the workforce regard themselves as hybrid workers and 30% solely work from home and are fully remote with the remaining 40% being core workers who commute.

Methodology

This includes all travel to work using modes of transport other than those owned by the Council. Using the results of the Staff Travel Survey 2022, the UK average commuting distance and making assumptions about paid leave we were able to estimate the GHG emissions resulting from staff commuting.

In 2022 the government introduced new emission factors for homeworking which take into account heating the home and electricity usage of office equipment.

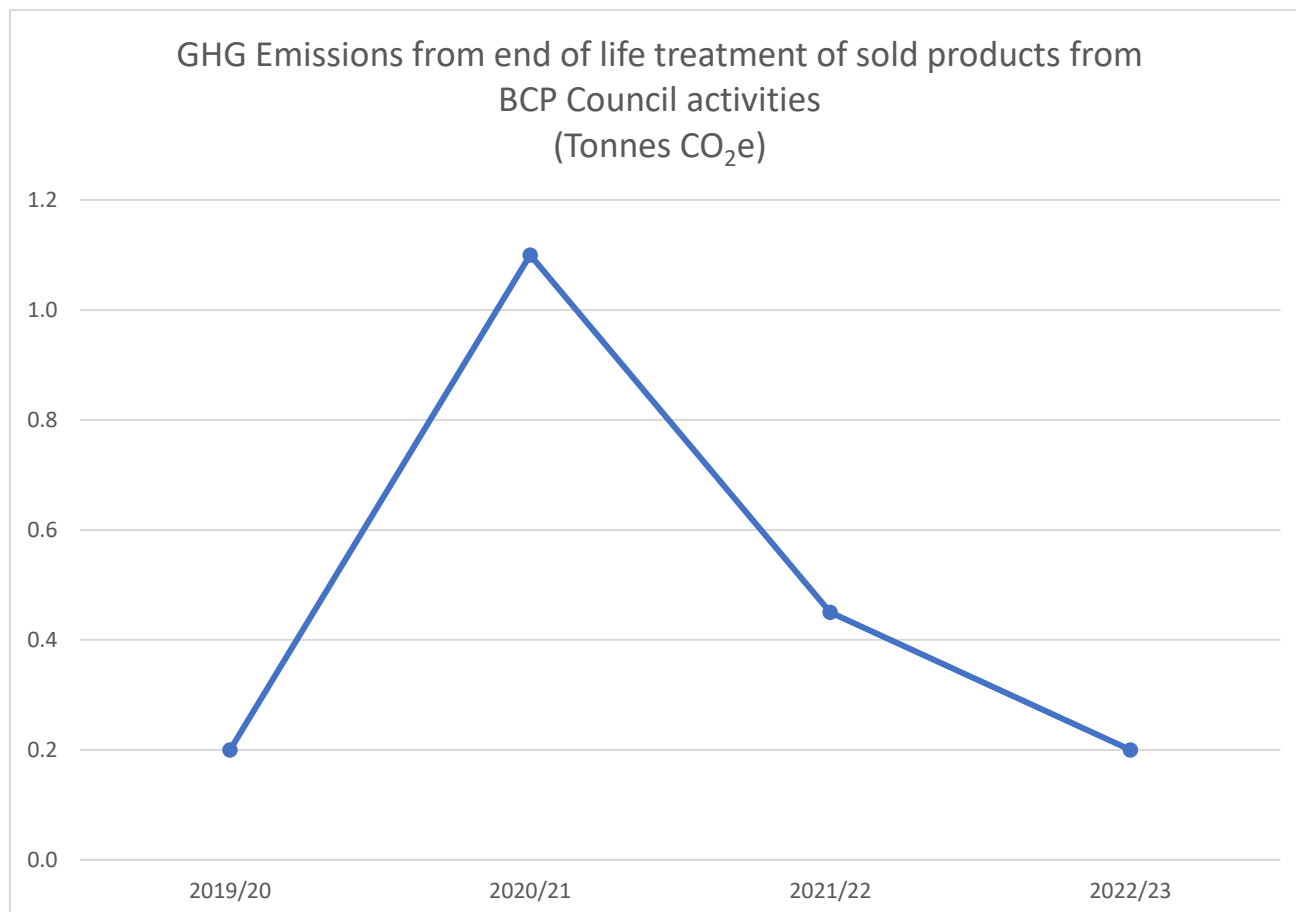
Includes:	Excludes:	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car • Car share • Bus • Train • Cycle • Walk • E-bike/scooter • Home working 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed by the 2022 Staff Travel Survey, to which 1,184 employees responded (approximately 29% of people employed at BCP) • Results extrapolated to represent all BCP employees • Assumed 2 people in a car when car sharing • Used 'average car' using 'unknown fuel' from the BEIS conversion factors • Used average UK commuting distance from National Travel Survey¹⁹ • Assumed all FTE took 20 days paid leave and 8 bank holidays and worked all other weekdays

Using the sources information above we estimated how many miles/kms were travelled using each mode of transport in the year and then applied the appropriate emission factor from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set](#). The same was done using the estimated number of hours worked from home over the year.

¹⁹ [NTS0403: Average number of trips, miles and time spent travelling by trip purpose: England](#), DfT, 5 August 2020

End-of-life treatment of sold products

BCP Council emissions from end-of-life treatment of sold products 2022/23



Trends

The amount of data available each year from Council trading outlets has varied which has affected validity of the results. Extrapolating out the results from a differing number of responses to represent the whole can lead to inaccuracies. Similar (large) numbers of outlets were able to provide data during the baseline year and 2022/23, twenty-four and twenty-six, respectively. This would suggest that emissions for these two years are more representative than the two intervening years, indicating consistently low emissions.

Methodology

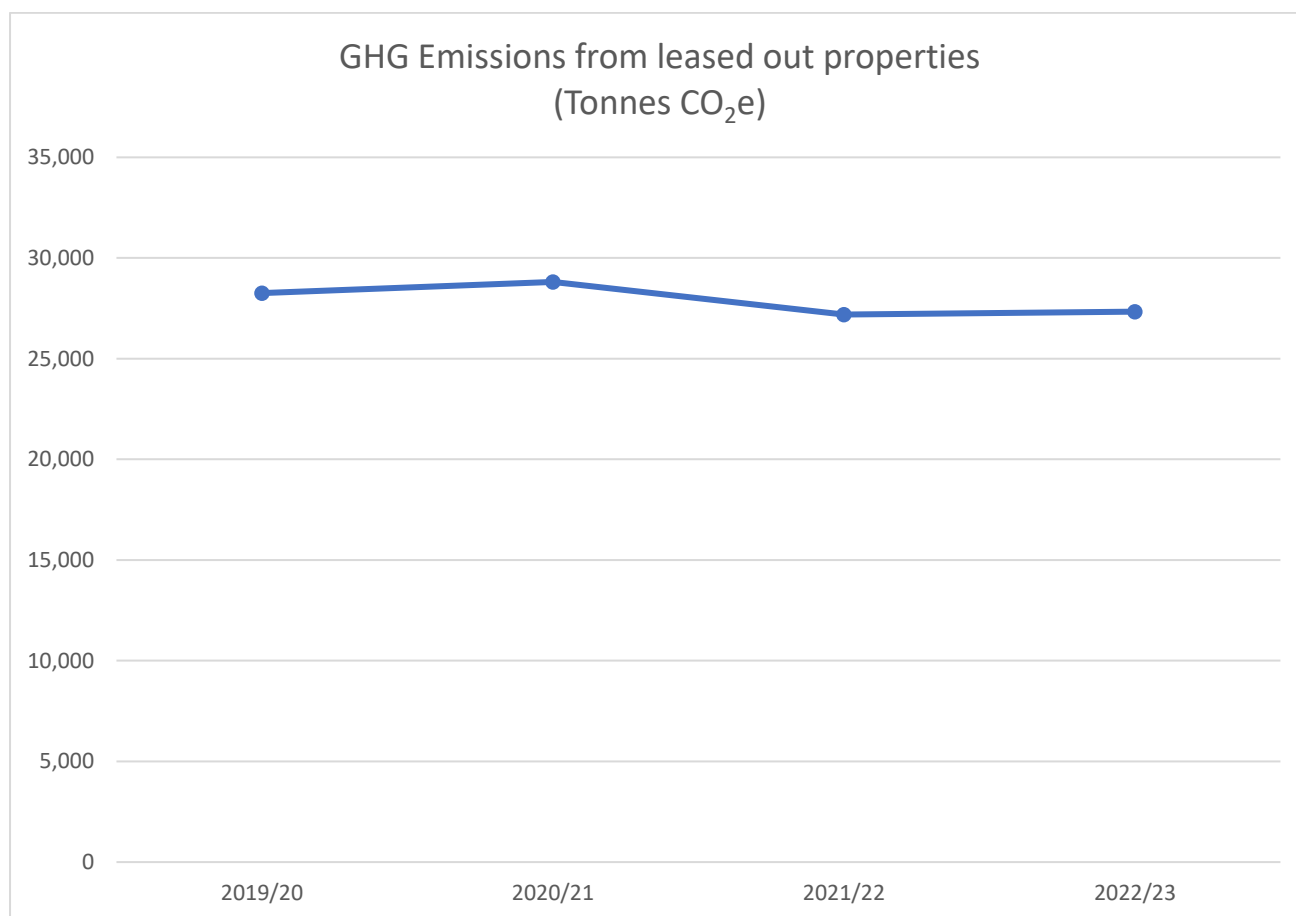
This category includes the GHG emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by BCP Council, for example, disposable takeaway boxes. End-of-life treatment methods include recycling, energy from waste, and landfill.

Includes:	Excludes:	Reason for exclusion	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food packaging from BCP catering outlets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Items sold in BCP run gift shops and tourist information centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of lines stocked very large therefore very time consuming to weigh all the packaging and assess individual items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extrapolated data to account for data unavailability Assume consumers dispose of waste responsibly

Each year all 34 of our outlets are asked to provide data on the material type and weight of this category of waste. We then apply the appropriate emission factors from DESNZ (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero) and formerly BEIS (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) [Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2022 - full set.](#)

Leased out buildings

BCP Council emissions from leased out properties



Trends

The majority of emissions from Council leased out buildings originate from the Council housing stock of 10,069 properties. There are also 8 leisure centres and 749 other buildings.

Estimates of GHG gas emissions from our leased-out properties have fluctuated slightly over the last four years. The initial rise from 2019/20 to 2020/21 is most likely due to inaccuracies created whilst merging the legacy councils' records during the formative year of BCP Council, rather than a reflection on the actual emissions.

The general trend has been one of decreasing emissions due to improvements to the Council housing stock as demonstrated with the recalculated EPC figures in 2021/22, which is how emissions are estimated.

Energy-saving improvements to Council homes include:

- Extensive cavity wall insulation improvement
- Installation of solar PV
- Replacement windows
- Installation of more efficient heating systems

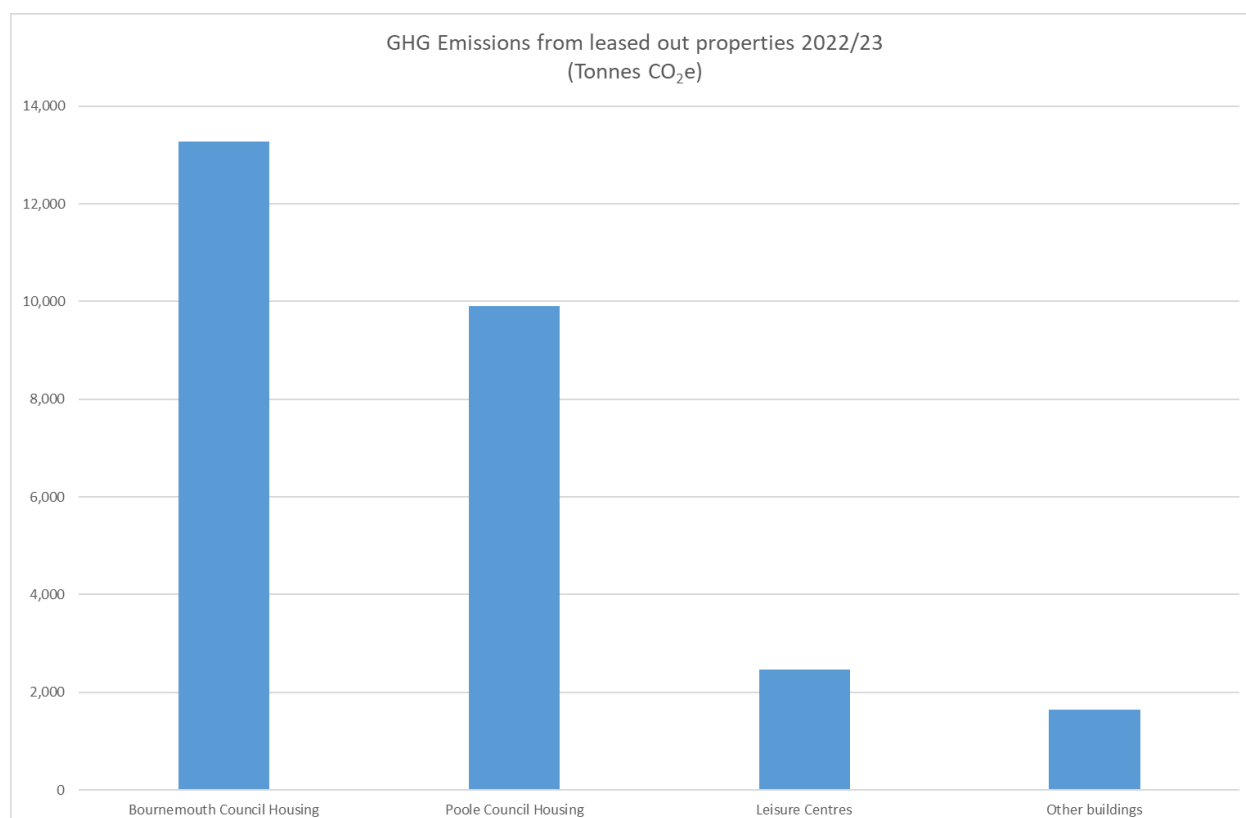
- Replacement cladding and roofing at blocks of flats
- Upgrading of lighting to LED

Emissions figures for the eight leisure centres use the actual consumption figures for gas and electricity at each centre and so are accurate. The emissions trend for leisure centres sees a steep decline between 2019/20 and 2020/21, due to the centres being closed during the pandemic. Following this, emissions gradually increase as the centres re-open to an initially cautious public. By 2022/23 emission figures are almost back to those of pre-pandemic levels.

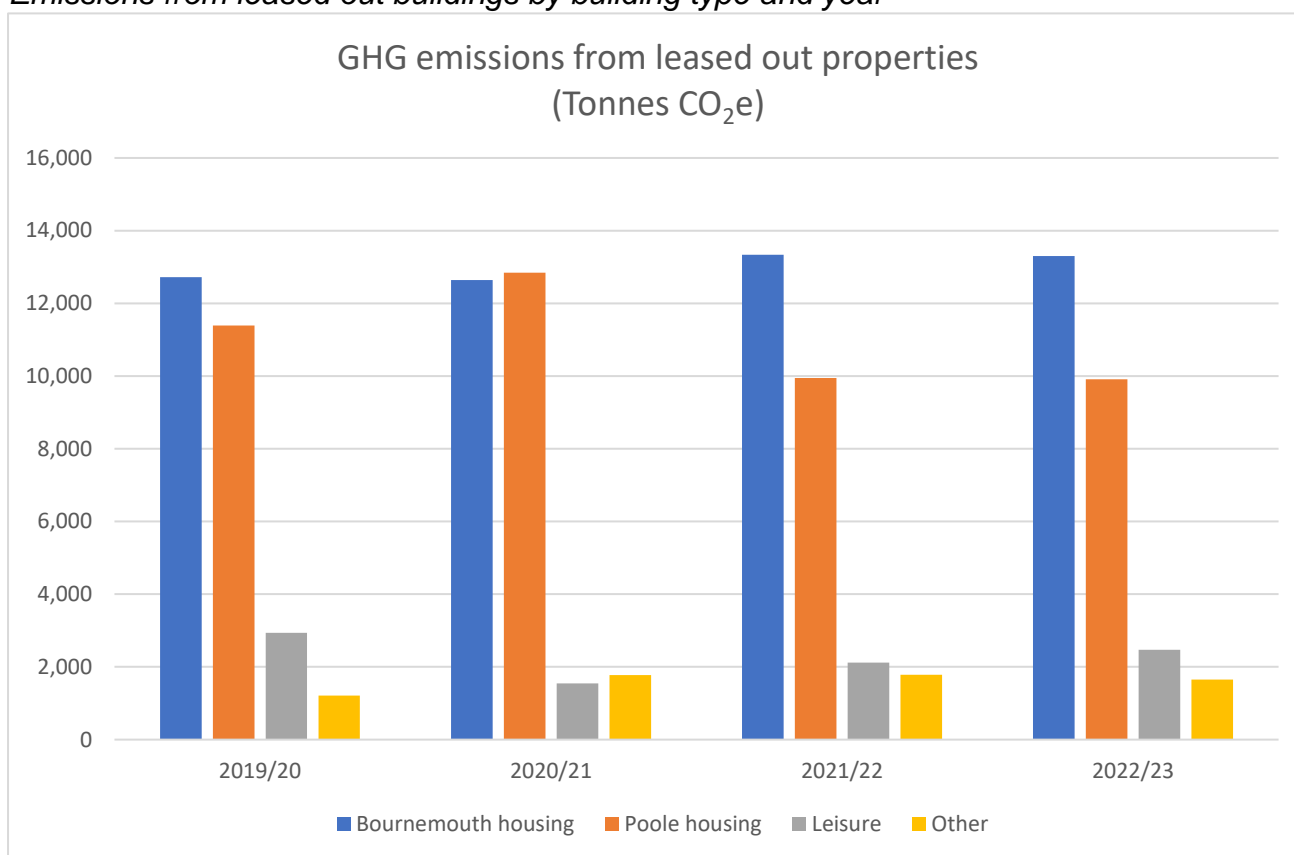
A number of improvements have been made at our leisure centres that have resulted in increased energy efficiency:

- Installing energy efficient LED lighting
- Installing pool covers
- Adjustments to operational controls
- Adjustments to temperature settings

Emissions from leased out buildings by building type 2022/23



Emissions from leased out buildings by building type and year



The variations in emissions from buildings are due to the number of buildings in that group and the EPC rating.

For Council housing, the average EPC rating across the stock was updated in 2021/22 and was rated more efficient. This results in the decrease in emissions for Poole Housing shown in the graph above. The same would be seen for Bournemouth Housing, however, the number of houses in the Bournemouth stock increase from 2021/22 and so masks the reduced average EPC rating.

The number of 'other' leased out buildings has also varied over the years, and this accounts for the variation in part. The average EPC rating (which had to be applied to these buildings as a best estimate) also affected the emissions.

The number of Leisure Centres leased out has remained constant (at 8) and the figures reflect the accurate consumption data of both gas and electricity rather than using an average figure as in the case of the other buildings.

Methodology

This section looks at the GHG emissions arising from energy use at Council owned buildings that are leased out. The number of properties fluctuates from year to year due to

sales, purchases, and new builds. This year it covers 10,826 buildings (10,069 council houses, 8 leisure centres and 749 other buildings such as those leased out to local businesses).

Includes:	Excludes:	Justification	Accuracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All leased out buildings, including eight leisure centres • Council housing (Bournemouth and PHP) • Gas bottle use at rented out beach huts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bournemouth International Airport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient detail regarding number of buildings included in the lease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPC rating of 2.2 PHP (Poole Council Housing) • EPC rating of 2.4 for Bournemouth Housing (less accurate than PHP, see below for details) • Assume all other buildings have average EPC score of 2.2, unfortunately this is the best estimate available • Assumed all gas bottles purchased during were fully used • Gas and electricity consumption data available for leisure centres giving a more accurate result

For all leased out buildings and Council housing:

It is possible to calculate GHG emissions from buildings based on floor space. Following Local Government Reorganisation, Council-held data on floor space is due to be re-measured to assure greater accuracy. Consequently, average Energy Performance Certificate scores have been used.

Following work in this area, Poole Housing average EPC has been updated to 2.2 tonnes CO_{2e} (previously 2.5 tonnes CO_{2e}). This has been achieved through data validation as well as improvements through new boilers, insulation, and solar PV. The average EPC rating in Poole Housing is now band C.

Bournemouth data could not be sourced directly from completed EPC's because these were lodged with an accrediting body (Quidos) and the data behind them cannot be shared via the Sava Intelligent Energy software the Council uses. We have therefore had to use

the Open Communities database (<https://epc.opendatacommunities.org/>) to carry out a “reverse engineering” exercise in order to calculate the likely data behind the publicly held EPC result and then import that data into the software. Conservative assumptions/inferences were made about some of the data behind the EPC result as part of this reverse engineering process and consequently the data presented above whilst a good starting point, is very much “worst case scenario” and not as accurate as it would be if it was based on the original data used to calculate the EPC. In reality, the energy efficiency of Bournemouth stock is likely to be closer to Poole’s as the profile of this stock is very similar and the policies which have been driving energy improvement works over the years are also very similar. To reflect the above summary from subject matter experts, the figure of 2.4 tonnes CO₂e has been used for Bournemouth.

Leisure Centres:

We are able to use gas and electricity consumption data for the eight leisure centres we lease out. This provides robust data for these buildings.

Other buildings:

As we do not have access to gas and electricity data for the remaining leased-out buildings, the best way to estimate emissions is to apply the EPC rating for PHP properties. However, the Council is currently in the process of updating and ensuring the accuracy of floor space data for these buildings, which will provide a far more accurate method of calculating in the future.

For butane gas bottles:

US Energy Information Administration, [Carbon dioxide emissions coefficients](#), 02 Feb 2016

Sources not included in BCP Council Scope 3

Investments

The Council invests in financial and various other bodies. However, for this exercise it has not been possible to obtain comprehensive data from these organisations as to where they subsequently invest the Council's money. As a result, it has not been possible to estimate the resulting GHG emissions from BCP Council's investments.

The way in which funds are invested can have a significant impact on the environment. Many large banks provide financing to fossil fuel industries and projects that drive tropical deforestation. There are ranking schemes such as BankTrack²⁰ and the Coal Policy Tool²¹ which provides detailed information on the investing policies of banks, asset managers, asset owners and re/insurers to allow investors to assess their environmental credentials.

In September 2020 Dorset County Pension Fund agreed to make the following changes which will reduce the GHG emissions associated with their investments:

- Switch 20% of their equity fund investments into a new Low Carbon Global Sustainable Fund that is aiming to cut investor's carbon footprint by two-thirds
- Aim to cut the carbon footprint by seven per cent a year for at least the next three years for other actively managed equity portfolios
- See if they can replace any remaining investments in the coal extraction industry with more environmentally responsible investments

The Fund fully endorses and supports the Brunel Climate Change Policy²². The policy applied by Brunel (the Pension Fund administrator) is one of decarbonisation rather than divestment. This means companies can be invested in as long as they are making progress themselves regarding not investing in fossil fuels as a means of influencing fossil fuel companies to decarbonise. Targeted divestment remains an option for companies that will not engage positively.²³

A Friends of the Earth report estimated that the Dorset County Pension Fund had £128 million invested in fossil fuel production in 2019 and this was reduced to £41 million in March 2021. The Brunel Pension Partnership published policy states: 'We commit to be Net Zero on financed emissions by 2050, with the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, and Net Zero on our own operations (scope 1 and 2) by 2030.'

²² [Brunel Climate Change Policy](#)

²³ [Dorset County Pension Fund Annual Report 2021-22](#)

‘Arm’s-length’ companies

BCP Council has involvement in a number of ‘arm’s-length’ companies:

- Tricuro
- Seascope
- Bournemouth Building Maintenance Limited
- Bournemouth Development Company

These companies are governed by a holding company. The activities of these companies have not been individually assessed for Scope 3. However, some elements will have been captured, for example, the waste collected from a number of Tricuro properties is captured within the waste figure for the Council.

Strategic Aim 2 – BCP Area-Wide: Carbon neutral area before 2050 – emissions calculations

According to the most recent available data (2021 data, published in 2023), emissions for the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area have **decreased by 8.3%** from the baseline year (2018 data, published 2020).

In previous Annual Reports we have used area-wide data calculated by the Manchester University/Tyndall Climate Centre ‘SCATTER’ project. This had been calculated for two individual years; however, the Government have not funded production for a third time, so we have used alternative methods.

We have used data directly from government sources,²⁴ which has given us the advantage of being able to calculate data for all four years since our Climate and Ecological Emergency has been declared. There will always be a two-year time lag in the data as this is how long it takes the Government to produce it.

Unfortunately, the Government produces data on fewer categories than the SCATTER project could, although much was estimated by various means. The Government also does not produce any Scope 3 data, except waste. SCATTER estimated Scope 3 data for the BCP area to be approximately 20% of the area’s Scope 1 and 2 emissions combined, so we have used this measure to provide an estimate for Scope 3 emissions for the area.

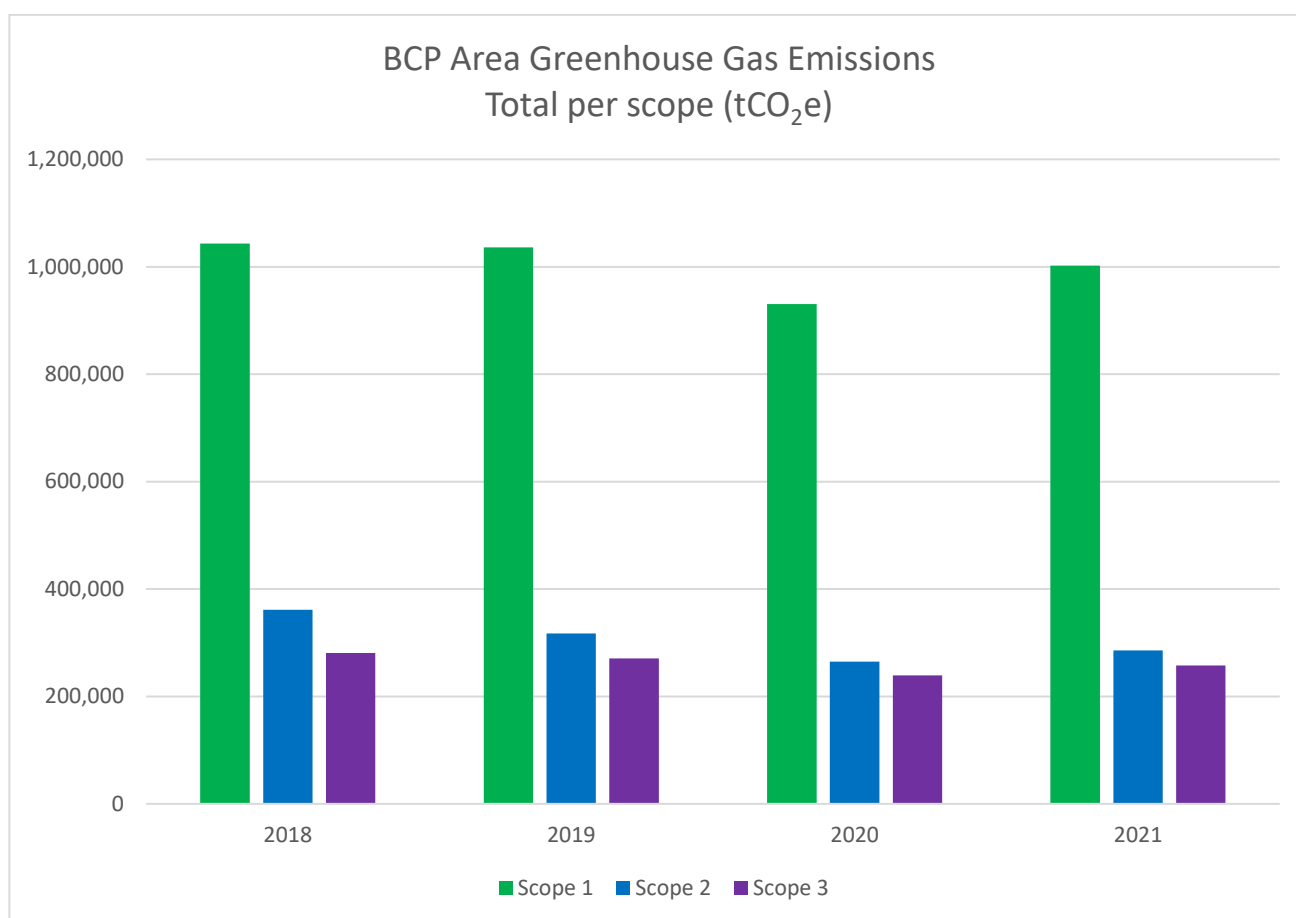
We have also gone back over the previous three years and used the same source of Government data to produce statistics in order to meaningfully compare 2023’s published data with the four previous years.

Although the total emissions are slightly reduced from the earlier SCATTER estimates, the resulting data is readily accessible from Government sources, so we can be confident of being able to track progress in coming years.

The following charts and tables illustrate trends for the BCP area.

²⁴ UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 – 2021, gov.uk.

Comparison of total area wide emissions for each Scope by year



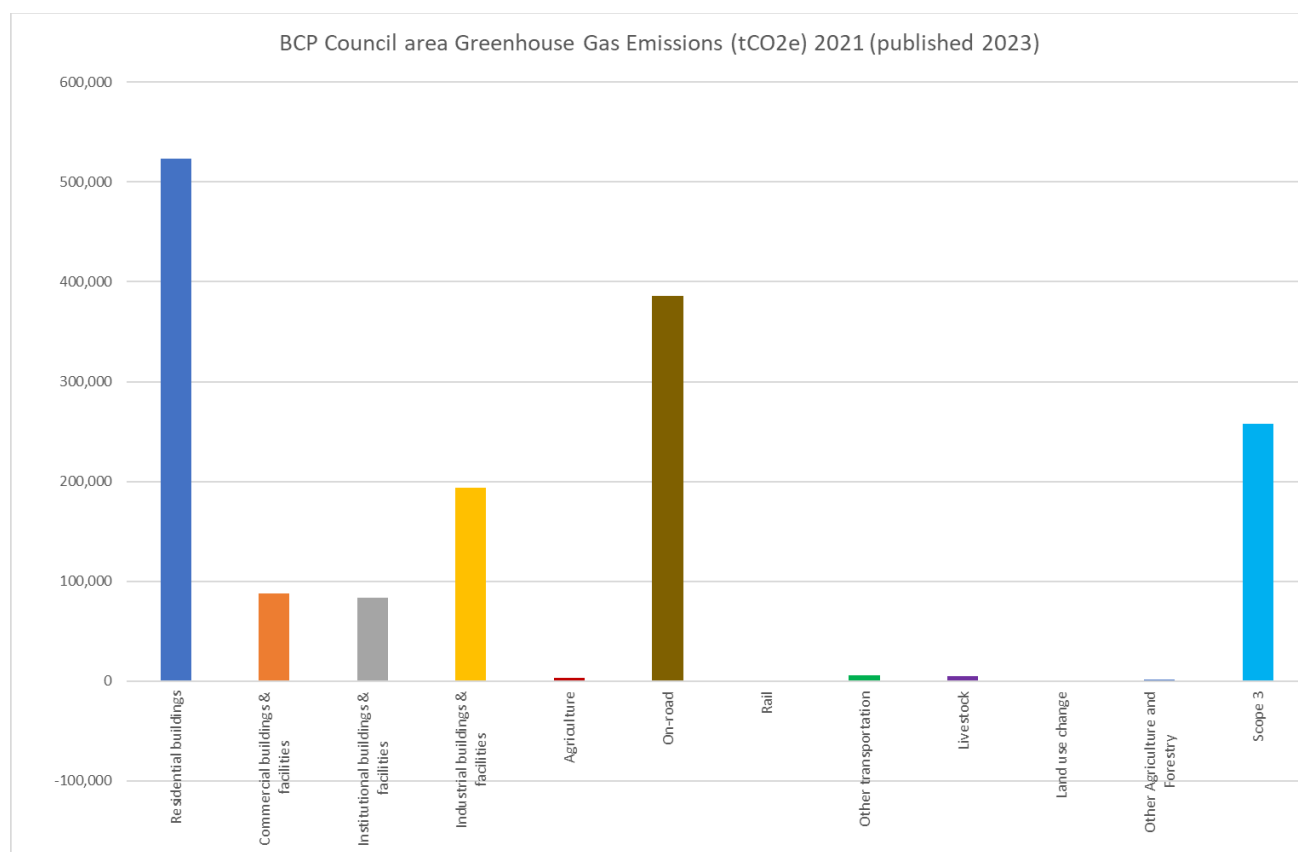
On-road transport and residential buildings sources (Scope 1) are consistently the biggest contributors to emissions in the area over the four years, making up about 70% of the emissions combined. In 2021, residential buildings and on-road transport accounted for 39% and 29% respectively. Looking more closely at the figures, it is the gas usage element of residential buildings that is contributing more to emissions than any other residential building component, with a contribution of around 72%. These elements form a large part of the Scope 1 emissions in the above chart. Scope 2 is calculated from the area's electricity use and Scope 3 is estimated as described above.

Summary BCP area greenhouse gas emissions 2021		Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total
Sector	Sub-sector	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e
		DIRECT	INDIRECT	OTHER*	
Stationary energy	Residential buildings	389,200	134,400		1,545,720
	Commercial buildings & facilities	29,700	57,800		
	Institutional buildings & facilities	54,300	28,800		
	Industrial buildings & facilities	130,100	63,900		
	Agriculture	2,400	900		
Transportation	On-road	385,900			
	Rail	600			
	Other transportation	5,400			
AFOLU	Livestock	4,700			
	Land use change	- 1,000			
	Other Agriculture and Forestry	1,000			
Scope 3 (20% of Scope 1 and 2)				257,620	
		1,002,300	285,800	257,620	

*Scope 3 includes: waste, water use & treatment, purchased goods & services

AFOLU = Agriculture, forestry, and other land use

Area-wide Greenhouse gas emissions for each sector (2021)



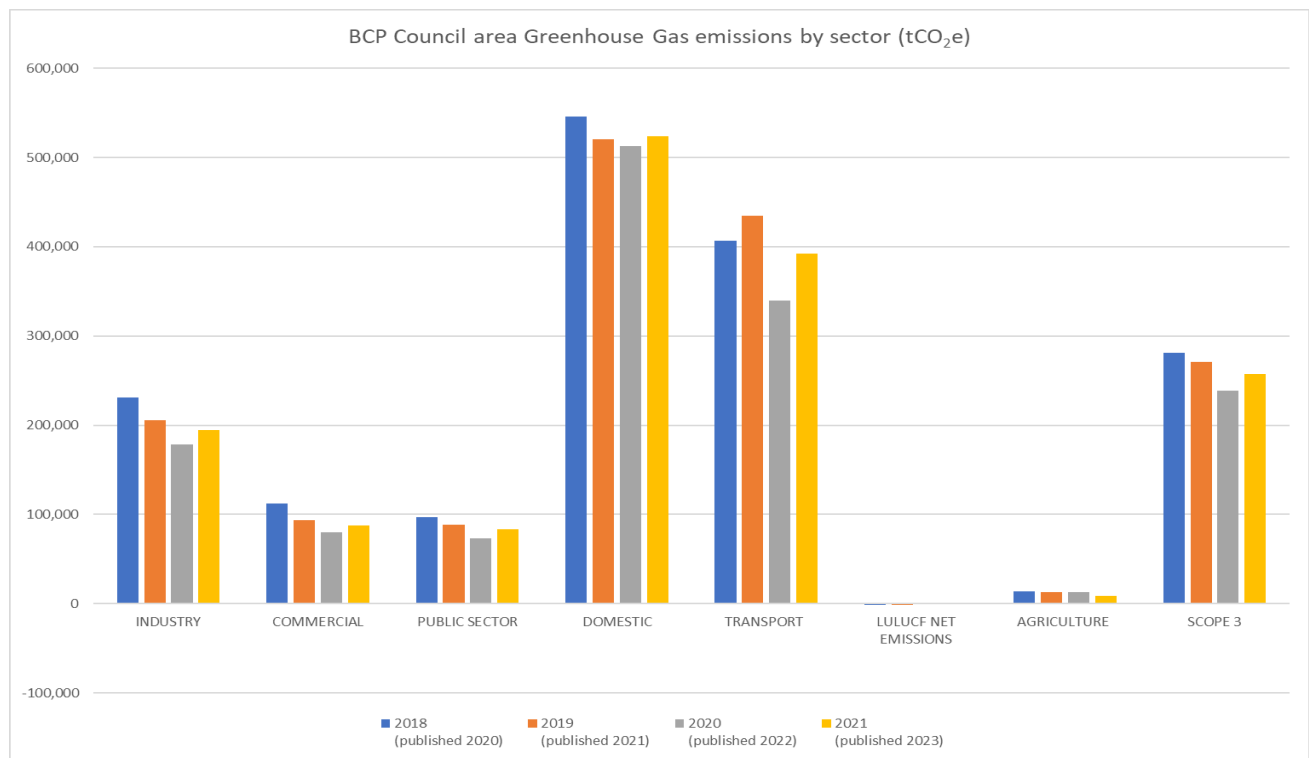
BCP area-wide greenhouse gas emissions inventory comparison 2019-2023

Sector	GHG Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ e)				% Change between 2019 & 2023
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Industry	231,300	205,600	178,200	194,100	-16.1
Commercial	112,300	93,700	80,300	87,500	-22.1
Public Sector	97,000	88,400	73,100	83,100	-14.3
Domestic	546,200	520,300	513,100	523,600	-4.1
Transport	406,700	434,700	339,300	392,000	-3.6
LULUCF Net Emissions	-1,200	-1,200	-1,100	-1,000	-16.7
Agriculture	13,300	12,900	12,900	9,000	-32.3
Scope 3	280,940	270,760	239,020	257,620	-8.3
TOTAL	1,686,540	1,625,160	1,434,820	1,545,920	-8.3

*Scope 3 includes: waste, water use & treatment, purchased goods & services

LULUCF = land use, land use change and forestry

Comparison of area wide emissions by sector per year



Part 3: Membership of UK100

Proposal: The Council becomes a member of UK100 and signs the Net Zero Pledge:

As local leaders across the UK, we recognise our responsibility to tackle the climate emergency and take bold action towards Net Zero.

We will continue to lead the UK's response to climate change, acting sooner than the government's goal by making substantial progress within the next decade to deliver Net Zero.

We will use our experience and achievements to advocate to the UK government in order to accelerate the delivery of ambitious local climate action. With greater powers and funding, we would go further.

We commit to do everything within our power and influence to rapidly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and work with our residents and businesses to bring our wider communities' emissions in line with Net Zero as soon as possible.

We pledge to understand our impact on climate change, prioritise where action needs to be taken and monitor progress towards our goals. We will reduce our emissions at source and limit the use of carbon offsets as part of the global effort to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

We are closer to the people who live and work in our communities, so we have a better understanding of their needs. This means we can collaborate with them to build consensus for the solutions we need to transition to a Net Zero society that delivers multiple benefits and is fair, just and works for everyone.

UK100's Net Zero Pledge includes the following commitments:

1. Councils should have set ambitious Net Zero targets for greenhouse emissions of 2030 for council operations and 2045 for areawide emissions at the latest:
2. Councils should report their carbon emissions annually, for scope 1 and scope 2, for council emissions and areawide emissions.
3. Councils should commit to limiting the use of offsets, and if used, to be as local as possible.

Further details at: <https://www.uk100.org/>

Part 4: Action Plan Update

Below is a complete progress update of the Climate Action Plan 2019.

Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Energy & Fuel			
Internal: 2030			
1. Procure all Council electricity from zero-carbon renewable sources	Paused	For years 20-21 and 21-22 we procured a green tariff from Laser, reducing our emissions by c. 4000 tonnes per annum. In October 2022 we had to pause buying the green tariff due to the energy price shock created by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Currently the green tariff would cost an extra £250,000. The decision taken was to focus instead on how we can stimulate the generation of green energy locally that we can either own or purchase.	Procurement
3. Review energy project funding options	On Track	This was undertaken and is a continual process as new options enter the market. Currently our focus is on ensuring we are identifying public sector funds available to us whilst seeking to develop a private finance and investment offering and also hope to encourage community involvement.	Climate Team
10. Investigate procurement of zero-carbon green gas for Council buildings	Paused	The energy price spike has made this poor value for money and highlighted the ineffectiveness of focussing on buying green tariffs to reduce our energy use. We have started exploring alternative ways to heat buildings in a low carbon way, which needs a fabric first approach.	Procurement
22. Tackle the illegal mis-selling of energy products and supplies	Completed	Investigated complaints and assisted BCP consumers with issues surrounding energy products including misdescriptions and high-pressure sales.	Regulatory Services
31. Identify suitable areas for large-scale renewable energy in the Local Plan	Ongoing	The draft Local Plan has been published and contains Policy C4: Large Scale Renewable Energy Installations. It also references creation of a Local Area Energy Plan which will identify sites and supply and demand options which is underway.	Planning Climate Team
Area wide: by 2050			

3. Investigate options to offer residents renewable electricity	Ongoing	A business case was presented to the Infrastructure Board for grants and loans to become available to help residents and communities identify and develop local renewable energy generation options. Due to financial restrictions this was not successful. Government funding for community energy projects is expected in 2024.	Climate Team
4. Seek to identify and consider purchase of sites for large-scale renewable energy installations and potential heat networks	Ongoing	Investigations are ongoing as planning and financing large-scale schemes takes many years. However, private developments provide more immediate opportunities and are considered when available.	Climate Team
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Buildings & Homes			
Internal: 2030			
6. Establish a Corporate Property Group to review accommodation	Completed	Now in force and is in the process of consolidating our corporate estate footprint.	Estates
7. Assess the energy efficiency of Council buildings	Ongoing	Assessments have been completed in some large energy usage buildings along with the works to reduce energy use (e.g. BCP Civic Centre, Two Riversmeet Leisure Centre, and others).	Estates Climate Team
8. Dispose of unwanted/inefficient buildings, after reviewing their energy efficiency, or redevelop sites to build new carbon neutral homes	On Track	This process is underway through a review of our capital assets to allow sales and capital receipts to be received to fund the transformation programme.	Estates
9. Implement new accommodation strategy	Ongoing	The migration of staff from 3 legacy civic buildings to one has been completed. The next phase of accommodation strategy work is now looking at corporate properties across the conurbation.	Estates
11. Install energy saving measures in retained Council buildings	Ongoing	Assessments have been completed in some large energy usage buildings along with the works to reduce energy use (e.g. BCP Civic Centre, Two Riversmeet Leisure Centre, and others).	Estates
12. Install renewable energy measures in retained Council buildings	Ongoing	Assessments have been completed in some large buildings suitable for Solar PV arrays. Business cases are in preparation.	Estates
13. Install water saving measures in retained Council buildings	Ongoing	Some works have been completed as per the estates and accommodation programme. However, many buildings remain and	Estates

		a significant opportunity to reduce our water use exists.	
14. Install waste saving, reuse, and recycling measures in retained Council buildings	Ongoing	Many buildings benefit from recycling facilities for a range of materials. However, some opportunities remain.	Estates
15. Consider review of the land attached to each building asset to establish opportunities to improve biodiversity and staff involvement	Not started	This will be initiated as part of a staff engagement and activation campaign in 2024.	Estates
16. Develop a Sustainable Construction Policy for corporate buildings	Paused	Sustainable building policies within the Local Plan need to be developed before our own Sustainable Construction Policy for corporate buildings - or asset management policy and strategy.	Planning & Destination
17. Publish the bi-annual Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) Report to Government	Completed	HECA report submitted in 2021, next submission requested by Government in February 2024.	Climate Team
18. Develop a Sustainability Strategy for Housing including improving energy efficiency of the Council's new build programme and considerations for retrofitting existing stock	Ongoing	We have developed a draft Housing Sustainability Strategy. 9 energy-efficient new homes were built in 2022 at Luckham Road to 'Passivhaus' standard and many energy efficient homes since. Energy efficiency data collection exercises have been completed for Bournemouth and Poole Council-owned properties.	Homes & Communities
19. Seek to influence the house building sector on sustainability and input to the Local Plan on future new build standards	On Track	Local Plan Team receive emerging best practice from other LAs and SW Energy Hub to include robust policies. Future Homes Standard is included in draft Local Plan.	Planning & Destination
20. Seek to influence landlords on the sustainability of existing stock	Completed	The Council and partners have promoted opportunities for landlords to improve energy use in their properties at events such as the Landlord Conferences, local meetings and in Council communications. Council grants were also made available to landlords and tenants where appropriate.	Homes & Communities
21. Enforce Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards in private	Ongoing	The Council has taken limited action on MEES. Additional resources are needed specifically to address this.	Homes & Communities

rented sector where appropriate			
25. Seek to include policies in the new Local Plan for Policy for new homes to be built to higher than current Building Regs standards	On Track	Local Plan Team follow receive emerging best practice from other LAs and SW Energy Hub to include robust policies. Future Homes Standard is included in draft Local Plan.	Planning & Destination
29. Encourage energy-efficient/renewable energy retrofitting of homes (42% Planning & Land)	Completed	Advice was given to residents as part of the Cost-of-Living response community events to help them understand ways to reduce energy use and costs. An energy advice booklet was produced and distributed and insulation grant schemes such as Healthy Homes Dorset have been promoted via social media. Household Support Funding, UK Shared Prosperity Funding and HUG2 funding, all include promotional elements.	Climate Team
32. Investigate and promote installation of PV on all viable properties	Ongoing	Underway, we have completed an analysis of the roof and adjoining land space across our estate to determine its suitability for PV. A number of projects have been prioritised for detailed analysis and business case production.	Climate Team
Area Wide; by 2050			
1. Continue the Local Energy Action Partnership scheme to help residents save energy at home	Completed	Between 2019 and 2023, the LEAP scheme and associated initiatives have assisted over 2000 households to save energy and maximise income. The scheme will continue to operate for at least 3 more years at no cost to the Council.	Climate Team
2. Promote low carbon grants to businesses	Completed	Through Low Carbon Dorset, 211 grants for energy-efficiency and renewable energy improvements were given (many to BCP businesses). And now through the Shared Prosperity Fund we have a business support function to develop decarbonisation action plans together with grants.	Economic Development

5. Consider a cost-effective insulation programme for homes (62% Energy & Buildings)	Ongoing	Council-owned homes: Following a retrofit programme, data analysis by BCP Homes showed that more than 50% of Council properties were at an EPC level C and above. Privately owned/rented homes: A Council-funded scheme for low energy rated homes was piloted in 2021/22, Dorset Healthy Homes scheme supported with funding from the Household Support Fund, nationally available grants promoted, and a bid for Government funding was successful with the Home Upgrade Grant project starting in 2023.	Homes & Communities; Climate Team
6. Promote home energy demand reduction and low-cost improvements	Completed	Achieved via the LEAP home visit scheme providing demand reduction advice and free gadgets to householders, in conjunction with grant schemes.	Climate Team
7. Extend the multi-agency Affordable Warmth Partnership across the BCP area	Completed	The Partnership now operates across the BCP area, connecting referral agencies such as Fire and Rescue, NHS, Citizens Advice, and the Council, enabling their clients to receive maximum assistance with energy, finance and health issues.	Climate Team
8. Use ECO-Flex to facilitate energy saving grants to fuel poor residents	Ongoing	388 Eco-Flex Declarations issued since 2019, enabling residents to receive grant-funded energy improvements. A new policy has been published now ECO4 has been launched.	Climate Team
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Environment & Place			
Internal: 2030			
23. Conduct a review of current sustainable planning policy to aid enforcement	Completed	Sustainability policies in legacy Local Plans examined. New area-wide Local Plan due in 2024.	Climate Team
24. Seek to include policies in the new Local Plan for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including a policy to encourage zero carbon developments, subject to viability testing (62% Energy & Buildings)	On Track	New BCP area-wide Local Plan has been drafted for adoption in 2024 and includes Strategic Policy C1: Addressing Climate Change and Policy C2: Sustainable Construction and Low Carbon Energy.	Planning & Destination
26. Seek to make it a requirement in the Local Plan for renewable energy and sustainable waste management to be integrated into all new	On Track	New BCP area-wide Local Plan has been drafted for adoption in 2024 and includes Policy C2: Sustainable Construction and Low Carbon Energy, which states the requirement to maximise future energy demand	Planning & Destination

developments (70% Energy & Buildings)		from renewable energy sources. Also, Strategic Policy ID1: Infrastructure, states the requirement to enhance appropriate services and facilities, including ... waste collection and management services	
27. Seek to include Flood Protection Policies in the new Local Plan and policies aimed at creating biodiversity net gain	On Track	New BCP area-wide Local Plan has been drafted for adoption in 2024 and includes Policy C6: Flood Risk and Policy NE3: Biodiversity Net Gain.	Planning & Destination
28. Consider carrying out a strategic parking review to examine parking/car club standards	Completed	Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document adopted in January 2021 reducing car parking requirements for all new residential and commercial developments in parts of BCP	Planning & Destination
30. Investigate the use of developer contributions (CIL, S106, 273) to fund climate change measures	Ongoing	CIL includes flood defence and renewable energy projects.	Planning & Destination
33. Consider identifying and procuring land suitable for tree planting schemes and other mitigation measures	On Track	BCP Urban Forest Strategy is in preparation.	Planning & Destination
34. Seek to develop incentives for brown field sites awaiting development to be used as temporary SUDS and carbon capture sites	Not started	Resources not available.	Planning & Destination
35. Explore greater use of natural burial over cremation, procuring additional space for natural burial, to be used as tree planting sites following burial	Deprioritised		Environment
36. Consider a review of culverted, piped, and covered surface water drains, possibly breaking them open as vegetated SUDS	Not started	Resources not available	Infrastructure
37. Encourage minimising the use of sealed and non-porous surfaces on all new infrastructure projects	On Track	Draft BCP area-wide Local Plan is due for publication in 2024, Policy C7: Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) states: infiltration or other techniques are to be used to prevent discharge of rainfall generated surface water runoff, from any new development	Planning & Destination

38. Seek to promote development of green roofs and walls, street trees and urban greening	On Track	Urban Greening Design Guide is in preparation	Environment
39. Seek to include Air Quality policy in the new Local Plan	On Track	New BCP area-wide Local Plan has been drafted for adoption in 2024 and includes Policy T6: Air Quality.	Planning & Destination
48. Investigate an integrated policy approach to Climate Change and Air Quality (52% Doing Things Differently)	On Track	Sustainability Assessment Site Assumptions criteria include Minimise pollution, contamination and emissions to land, water, and air.	Planning & Destination
66. Develop a Green Infrastructure Strategy and carbon offsetting plan aiming for the 2030 target	Completed	Green Infrastructure Strategy published in 2022. Possible carbon offsetting plan for the Council operations 2030 target to be considered by the Climate Action Steering Group.	Environment
67. Investigate the allocation of land to allow natural woodland generation from trees, natural habitat, and heathlands at scale to absorb carbon and become 'carbon sinks'	Not started	The Urban Forest Strategy in development will include identifying sites for new tree planting and wilding opportunities on our land or through partnership opportunities on privately owned land to support natural carbon capture	Environment
68. Investigate community tree-planting and biodiversity enrichment programmes	Completed	'Green Heart Parks' scheme enables community growing, tree planting and wildlife conservation in 14 locations across BCP, following previous nature recovery project in 8 urban parks identified as having most ecological recovery potential.	Environment
69. Assess the introduction of a programme of public realm tree planting	Ongoing	Urban Forest Strategy and Urban Greening Design Guide will promote public realm tree planting.	Environment
70. Work with Environmental Finance and Vivid Economics to better understand the value of parks and open space for nitrate absorption and carbon sequestration and encourage investment in this.	Completed	A Natural Capital Account has been produced by Vivid Economics to better understand the value of parks and open space for carbon sequestration, putting an estimated total value of our greenspaces at £231,000 per annum in benefits. Green Finance Project is considering habitat banking opportunities to attract significant finance for creation or restoration of habitats.	Environment
71. Consider review all mown amenity sites for woodland creation or allowing natural succession. Amenity being spaces not allocated for	Ongoing	The Council continues to manage some green spaces across the Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole area in different ways, with more grass meadows created leaving some areas of open space uncut throughout the summer	Environment

recreation, pitches etc. such as large verges and greens in housing estates		months to help pollinators such as bees and butterflies	
72. Seek to develop native garden spaces within formal parks and recreation grounds	Completed	'Green Heart Parks' scheme develops wildflower meadows in parks and recreation grounds across BCP and £224,000 was received from the Government's Green Recovery Challenge Fund to help support the ecological potential of eight parks in the BCP area.	Environment
73. Work to develop information and incentives with partners to encourage better practice within private spaces and gardens, such as hedgehog corridors and native amenity planting	Not started	Urban greening project will bring forward a residents' pledge for best practice management of private spaces, encouraging more wildlife friendly and GI based management	Environment
74. Create nature sanctuaries that minimise disturbance for ground nesting birds and other animals.	Ongoing	Countryside Team manage our designated sites and other nature reserves to protect and enhance biodiversity. Natural areas are enclosed and off-limits to the public during nesting periods (e.g. Hengistbury Head meadow)	Environment
Area wide: by 2050			
28. Investigate potential of a large-scale tree planting programme	On Track	The Urban Forest Strategy in development will include identifying sites for new tree planting and wilding opportunities on our land or through partnership opportunities on privately owned land to support natural carbon capture, and scheme for adoption of street trees	Environment
29. Promote a ban on polluting activities that are harmful to nature (e.g. sky lantern and balloon releases) (68% Nature)	Completed	Council approved a ban on sky lanterns and helium balloons at its meeting on 18 February 2020	Environment

30. Work closely with local wildlife groups to support biodiversification and the reintroduction of lost species (55% Nature)	Ongoing	Work continues with Dorset Wildlife Trust on monitoring Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs), ornithological groups and many other friends/residents' groups. Seeking to restore nature and promote biodiversity through projects such as nature recovery with the Parks Foundation on urban greenspaces, landscape scale ambitions along The Stour Valley and across BCP's urban greenspaces in individual improvement projects, ensuring tree canopy cover is increased, greening takes place and specific species interventions are made where appropriate.	Environment
31. Work with partners on landscape scale wildlife conservation programmes e.g. Stour Valley, Christchurch Harbour, and Poole Harbour	On Track	Throop Nature Park was granted planning approval. The park will help alleviate the pressure on the internationally sensitive Dorset heathlands, provide semi-natural space for residents to enjoy and help improve biodiversity in the local area. Work also began on the creation of The Stour Valley Park with the aim of creating a world class landscape of interconnected, accessible spaces that enables wildlife to thrive, restores ecosystem health and benefits the health and well-being of visitors.	Environment
32. Encourage developers to include habitat measures within residential and commercial developments. Ensure habitat measures are included in all council build projects e.g. swift/sparrow boxes, peregrine boxes, bug bricks (47% Planning & Land)	On Track	Green Infrastructure factor tool to be introduced alongside Biodiversity Net Gain to establish a baseline for developments to provide for nature and greening. Accompanied by Green space standards for minimum provision on new, large developments.	Environment
33. Investigate natural flood defence and coastal protection opportunities for intertidal habitat creation (e.g. saltmarsh), which can store more carbon than woodland (53% Nature)	Ongoing	Green finance project is considering habitat banking opportunities to attract significant finance for creation or restoration of habitats.	Environment
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Transport & Travel			
Internal: 2030			

40. Consider enhancing 'Cycle to work' scheme discounts to facilitate increased cycling to work, and 'get back on your bike' training for less confident cyclists	Completed	Staff save 25% of cost of a new cycle up to £3,000 by using the 'Cyclescheme' salary sacrifice initiative. Continue to enhance the Council's 'Cycle to work' scheme. Consider increasing limit to £5000 (under certain conditions) to allow staff to purchase an electric cargo bike. Bikeability training has been available but has now ceased.	Infrastructure
41. Seek to install more high-quality showers, lockers, changing facilities, secure cycle parking for staff at work and residentially, such as on-street bicycle hangers	Ongoing	There are 13 showers in the Civic Centre complex, Active Travel lockers, secure cycle cages and covered and uncovered Sheffield stands for cycle parking. Poole Customer Hub and Library has secure cycle storage arrangements. (within the Dolphin Centre – n.b. this is a public facility, and it costs £1 per day to use it). Facilities at other Council buildings are very variable, generally poor. Staff travel survey has shown that lack of facilities is a barrier to travelling by bike to these work locations.	Infrastructure
42. Conduct a review of the Council's vehicle fleet	Completed	The Council's Sustainable Fleet Management Strategy and Fleet Asset Replacement Programme approved in 2021 will see the replacement of core vehicles, plant, and equipment as they come to the end of their economic life. The Sustainable Fleet Management Strategy will be refreshed in 2025.	Environment
43. Publish a BCP Council Corporate Travel Plan that will be monitored and acted upon	Ongoing	Interim Staff Travel Plan published in 2020. Staff survey conducted in 2022 to inform refresh – pending Pay and Reward outcome.	Corporate Lead
44. Consider introducing School Travel Plans to all schools to promote alternatives to car use	Ongoing	A Sustrans Bike It Officer worked initially with 12 local schools to promote walking, cycling, and scooting. Alongside BCP Council's Sustainable Travel Team, they delivered a range of activities including Bikeability cycle training, road safety and Dr Bike maintenance sessions. Additional funding from the Bikeability Trust meant that our teams could provide over 2000 additional places for local children on Bikeability courses. BCP Travel Planning Officers continue to engage with schools and encourage them to develop a travel plan, with our support. Re-introduce requirement for all schools to provide Mode of	Infrastructure

		Travel (MOT) data each year, to enable us to focus resources.	
45. Seek to implement measures to reduce staff car use	Completed	Measures implemented include parking charges, discounts on public transport, Secure cycle storage, additional showers and changing facilities, discount on new cycles, discounts on use of beryl bikes/scooters, car club and car sharing.	Infrastructure
46. Introduce 'New ways of Working', in conjunction with accommodation changes and technology to facilitate less staff travel and to reduce the use of consumables	Completed	Accelerated due to Covid-19 homeworking requirements	Infrastructure
47. Continue to expand tele-conferencing facilities in major buildings	Completed	Accelerated due to Covid-19 homeworking requirements	Infrastructure
48. Develop a policy/strategy for installing meeting room AV equipment	Completed	Accelerated due to Covid-19 homeworking requirements	Infrastructure
49. Investigate provision of additional facilities to support active travel	Ongoing	2022 Staff Travel Plan survey gives feedback on facilities/actions that would encourage more staff to engage in active travel. Trip end facilities required at a number of BCP staff locations.	Infrastructure
50. Explore development of an extended network of EV charging points for Council use to provide certainty of provision	Completed	52 EV charging points are installed in Council property.	Infrastructure
51. Assess the feasibility of congestion charging options in BCP and other means of changing behaviours towards more sustainable options	Ongoing	Will be considered as part of Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) due 2024/2025.	Infrastructure

52. Consider a best practice proportion of the transport budget to be ring fenced for spending on developing Active Travel networks	Deprioritised	The LTP capital programme is already orientated towards developing active travel infrastructure and routes/networks. Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) and Active Travel Fund (ATF) programmes are geared towards delivering an Active Travel Network as is Safer Roads Fund (SRF). Circa £100m value.	Infrastructure
53. Explore how the taxi licensing criteria could be amended to encourage newly licensed vehicles to be electric or hydrogen fuelled	Not started		
54. Consider a review of public off-street car parks in main centres	Ongoing	Initial internal report on parking demand supply position produced.	Infrastructure
55. Consider a review of free workplace car parking (where currently available) for staff and elected members	Completed	Staff car parking charges in operation from 2022 at BCP Council Civic Centre and Poole town centre locations. Needs to be rolled out to satellite locations.	Infrastructure
56. Seek to develop partnership offers with bus and rail companies for staff season ticket discounts on public transport	Completed	10% reduction on bus fares for staff and a cap of £2 per journey. 80% discount on 200-minute bundle for Beryl bikes/scooters for staff use. Flexi Season ticket from Southwest Railways gives 20% discount on 8 days travel over a month.	Infrastructure
57. Investigate providing Park and Ride sites and favourable pricing schedule, with secure cycle parking and traffic free cycle route from sites	Ongoing	Will be considered as part of Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4). NOTE: seasonal Park and Ride trialled in Summers of 2021 and 2022 but halted for 2023 due to low usage vs cost of operation.	Infrastructure
58. Seek to carry out Climate Change Assessments on transport projects	Ongoing	The Transforming Cities Fund Programme will calculate carbon impacts of projects using the Carbon Zero Appraisal Framework. Local Transport Plan 4 must focus on 'quantifiable carbon reduction' - a net zero pathway report has been produced. Maintenance works using more sustainable road surfacing have achieved a 37% carbon saving over conventional materials. The Council's highways partner, WSP, has globally committed to reducing the embodied carbon of their designs and advice by 50% by 2030. Decision Impact Assessments are used when developing programmes.	Infrastructure

59. Investigate replacement of Council vehicles with zero emission EVs or hydrogen vehicles, or alternatives where practicable, such as cargo-bikes	Completed	There are now 50 EVs in the Council fleet, including 6 electric refuse collection vehicles. Two new electric-assist cargo bikes will shortly be used on the Seafront.	Environment
60. Investigate viability of fleet of cargo-bikes, electric cycles and motorcycles for staff use	Ongoing	Successful Air Quality bid to Government has provided funding to introduce cargo bikes for use by Seafront staff. Beryl is also introducing cargo bikes into its fleet.	Infrastructure
61. Promote bridges and underpasses to include proper wildlife crossing opportunities	Not started		Infrastructure
62. Investigate investment in 'safe routes to school' including crossings, wider pavements, and safe cycle routes	Ongoing	This is ongoing via the LTP capital programme which includes Safer Routes to Schools. Transforming Cities Fund (TCF) and Active Travel Fund (ATF) programmes are also geared towards delivering crossings, wider pavements, and safer cycle routes as is Safer Roads Fund (SRF). A Safer Routes to Schools multi-disciplinary working group meets monthly.	Infrastructure
63. Consider rolling out 'School Streets', where streets around schools become pedestrian and cycle access only at school run times	Completed	Monitored the 'School Streets' pilot scheme operating at four schools, closing the road directly outside to help reduce road danger and improve air quality locally. The four pilot School Streets are being made permanent and two further trial School Streets are currently in operation, with further trials being planned for next academic year.	Infrastructure
64. Consider the trial of temporary measures such as car free days and segregated cycle lanes created by movable barriers	Completed	Council implemented a series of Emergency Active Travel Measures including temporary segregation and point closures to create low traffic and/or traffic free routes. Some have been made permanent and others removed. Council currently undertaking desktop study of Winton and Moordown Area as part of Active Travel England (ATE) funded mini-Holland programme.	Infrastructure
65. Investigate adoption of Streetscape Guidance setting high standards for the design of streets and spaces prioritising walking, cycling and public transport	Ongoing	Council adopted BCP Local Cycling and Walking infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) in May 2022. Manual for Streets 3 is due for publication later in 2023.	Infrastructure
Area wide: by 2050			

12. Develop a BCP Walking and Cycling Strategy 2020 -2035 and expand cycle network and storage facilities at major destinations (61% Travel)	Completed	The Active Travel Fund granted £1.4 million to BCP Council to provide improvements to local walking and cycling infrastructure. The Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan was approved in May 2022. Beryl pedal, E-bike, E-scooters accounted for 610 thousand journeys (over 2.1m Km in 2 years) - 31% of E scooter journeys replaced road transport journeys – a reduction equivalent to 90t of CO ₂ . Cycle storage Pilot in progress in Poole Town Centre. A further £3.78m has been secured for ATF4 activities in 2023/24.	Infrastructure
13. Assess provision of segregated cycle lanes, cycle priority at traffic lights and training programme for safe cycling	Completed	The council has assessed provision as part of the LCWIP development. As part of delivery programmes cycle priority is assessed. There is already an ongoing programme of Bikeability Training.	Infrastructure
14. Promote and expand car club schemes across the BCP Council area	Ongoing	Co-wheels car club will continue to be promoted and developed. 11 vehicles operating and a new e-vehicle to be added soon.	Infrastructure
15. Promote and expand the Business Travel Network	Ongoing	Sustainable transport linked trip end facilities grants have been offered to businesses across BCP.	Infrastructure
16. Investigate provision of electrical hook-up points at Port of Poole to enable shipping to turn off engines	Ongoing	Developed at Sub-National level as a partner of the Western Gateway STB https://westerngatewaystb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Freight-Strategy-for-the-South-West-Summary-Report.pdf and included in subsequent funding bids. Poole Harbour Commissioners' Innovate UK/ Government-funded decarbonisation project will include this issue in 2024.	Infrastructure
17. Examine use of sail and solar power for container traffic in Port of Poole	Ongoing	Developed at Sub-National level as a partner of the Western Gateway STB https://westerngatewaystb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Freight-Strategy-for-the-South-West-Summary-Report.pdf	Infrastructure
18. Assess the feasibility of the introduction of electric or hydrogen buses and charging/fuelling infrastructure (55% Travel)	Ongoing	Bid made to ZEBRA E-Bus fund in 2021 – no further rounds announced to date. BCP has entered into an Enhanced Bus Partnership which includes the main BCP operator. Operator is willing to collaborate/partner in future bidding rounds.	Infrastructure

19. Seek to work with operators to deliver smart, integrated ticketing and innovative pricing structures to encourage use (50% Travel)	Ongoing	Integrated ticketing is part of TCF programme. Sustainable Transport Master-planning of BCP development sites (existing and proposed) has been undertaken to encourage 50% mode-shift. Next step is to develop delivery plan for identified proposals.	Infrastructure
20. Investigate carrying out of a Strategic Parking review and new Parking Policy to deliver parking pricing schedule for BCP car parks that is commensurate with reducing car trips for commuting and leisure, while providing high quality public transport alternative	Not started		Commercial Services
21. Commence Transforming Cities Fund sustainable travel initiatives	Ongoing	The Council is continuing to deliver the Transforming Cities Fund of over £100M investment in sustainable and active travel infrastructure. This will give people safe, fast, reliable, and healthy travel options, particularly for shorter journeys. The new infrastructure will help reduce carbon emissions and provide improved air quality benefits.	Infrastructure
22. Consider a workplace car parking levy to fund sustainable transport	Not started	Will be considered as part of Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4).	Infrastructure
23. Consider installing electric vehicle charging points across the conurbation	Completed	Network of 130+ chargers being installed and operated by Joju/Mer. Following a successful bid for government LEVI funding, the Council will implement phase 3 of the EV Charging Programme on-street facilities.	Infrastructure
24. Review feasibility of parking charges at 'Out of Town Centre' retail parks	Deprioritised	No action has been undertaken	Infrastructure
25. Seek to hold car-free days to encourage modal shift and investigate the creation of car free town centres in Bournemouth, Poole, and Christchurch	Deprioritised	No action has been undertaken	Infrastructure
26. Investigate development of a Freight and Movement of Goods Strategy, to look at light goods vehicle licensing minimum emissions	Completed	Developed at Sub-National level as a partner of the Western Gateway STB https://westerngatewaystb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Freight-Strategy-for-the-South-West-Summary-Report.pdf	Infrastructure

standards with major distributors in logistics sector			
27. Seek to work with Bournemouth Airport to encourage reduce emissions from flights and passenger travel	Not started	No action has been undertaken. This is possibly not something that can be influenced locally.	Infrastructure
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Water Resources & Flooding			
Internal: 2030			
75. Update Climate Change Risk Assessment	Completed	Local Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk Assessment produced in 2022.	Climate Team
76. Produce Supplementary Planning Document for climate change place	Ongoing	New BCP area-wide Local Plan due in 2024, to include policies in support of the Climate and ecological Emergency.	Infrastructure
34. Create Strategies and Action Plans to engage all sectors in adaptation work	Ongoing	To be included in future Adaptation Action Plan	Climate Team
35. Seek to ensure that via communication, communities and sectors are aware of future risks, pre-emptive actions and how to mitigate	Ongoing	To be included in future Adaptation Action Plan	Climate Team
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Resources & Waste			
Internal: 2030			
77. Reduce Council waste sent to landfill and increase recycling from Council buildings	Completed	The Climate Action Annual report 2021/22 states that waste from Council operations has reduced by 55% from pre-Covid levels	Environment
78. Reduce resource use, particularly paper for printing and single-use plastic	Completed	Paper use from Council operations has reduced by 97% from pre-Covid levels	Environment
79. Unify household waste, recycling, and food waste collections across the area to increase recycling and reduce residual waste	Ongoing	For full parity we are awaiting impact of National Waste Strategy and funding to meet new obligation. In the meantime, alignment of policy for communal bin properties and at recycling centres.	Environment
80. Procure new residual waste disposal and non-residual waste processing contracts exercising where possible the proximity principle	Completed	The Council has sought to reduce the distance our waste travels. The residual waste contract (for Bournemouth & Christchurch) will result in a proportion of the residual stream being treated at Canford, Poole to produce a Compost Like Output, with the remainder taken to a	Environment

		new Energy from Waste facility in Somerset. Our green, wood, food waste and street sweepings will continue to be treated and recycled locally.	
81. Enhance commercial waste and recycling services offered to local businesses	Ongoing	Bournemouth's bulky Waste Service has been brought back in house with a view to unifying services across BCP	Environment
82. Engage with staff, residents, schools and visitors on waste reduction and recycling initiatives and campaigns (44% Waste)	Completed	Bin 'hangers' delivered to all residents at Christmas 2022 and 2023 advising of recycling materials, 3 compost giveaways, waste staff educated on recycling, reuseable nappy incentive scheme, e-newsletter sent monthly, Leave Only Footprints scheme. BCP Schools Environment Award was launched in 2022 and is intended to give students in Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole the opportunity to learn about and develop environmentally conscious behaviours. Additional work with clubs and societies continues.	Environment
83. Seek to progress towards single-use plastic-free status and support community plastic-free initiatives	Paused	Activity ceased with pandemic.	Environment
84. Seek to minimise or cease the sale of single use plastics and encourage alternative materials throughout our retail operations	Completed	Returnable cup scheme launched in Bournemouth Park Cafes. Compostable food packaging processed on site.	Environment
85. Support the Environmental Innovation hub built to inform Seafront waste reduction	Ongoing	Updated environmental permit submitted to EA to enable waste transfer activities for seafront waste.	Environment
Area wide: by 2050			
36. Support community single-use plastic-free initiatives (55% Waste)	Completed	Returnable cup scheme launched in Bournemouth Park Cafes. Compostable food packaging processed on site.	Environment
37. Enhance recycling facilities 'on the go'	Not started	Exploring options for underground bins to include recycling bins	Environment

38. Support and promote community waste reduction and reuse initiatives such as sharing and donation of materials	Completed	Community initiatives supported include: 'New to You', War on Waste, Give or Take, Repair Cafes, Win on Waste, Dorset Reclaim, Julia's House.	Environment
39. Promote business minimisation of packaging (49% Waste)	Not started	Awaiting National Waste Strategy Waste enforcement/engagement - Duty of Care. Extended producer responsibility of packaging may reduce packing. Deposit return schemes could be introduced.	Environment
40. Seek to apply the proximity principle to treat and/or dispose of wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation	On Track	The Council has sought to reduce the distance our waste travels. The residual waste contract (for Bournemouth & Christchurch) will result in a proportion of the residual stream being treated at Canford, Poole to produce a Compost Like Output, with the remainder taken to a new Energy from Waste facility in Somerset. Our green, wood, food waste and street sweepings will continue to be treated and recycled locally.	Environment
41. Seek to influence the behaviour of our commercial partners and lessees in their retail operations to minimise or cease the sale of single use plastics	Ongoing	Continue to encourage reduced single use plastics through schemes such as the recycled toy libraries on the seafront and use of reuseable bottle refill points.	Commercial Operations
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Digital & Smart Places			
Area wide: by 2050			
42. Consider a 'Smart Place' approach to support new ways of moving around, better health outcomes and other community services	Ongoing	The Smart Place Programme is enabling innovative ways of addressing complex challenges in our communities and environment. It is working with partners to create secure, actionable insight providing a richer picture of future community needs; working with partners to influence digital connectivity, addressing inequalities; and supporting communities with tools and information to help themselves and others and make better choices for our environment. The 'MyBoscombe' app includes a section on sustainable transport, helping to promote walking, cycling and bus travel. The 'Beach Check' app was developed in response to the overcrowding of beaches and helps beach-users to avoid creating congestion and pollution when	Smart Places Team

		journeying to the seafront and the 'Tip Check' mobile app was launched to help residents plan their use of local recycling centres.	
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Business & Economy			
Area-wide 2050			
9. Consider heating improvement promotion to businesses (boilers, heat pumps and heating controls)	Completed	This is promoted alongside low carbon business support and grants funded by the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.	Economic Development
10. Promote cost-effective energy improvements to businesses (49% Energy & Buildings)	Completed	Action included in BCP Futures - Economic Development Strategy. Grants supplied by Low Carbon Dorset have been accessed by many BCP businesses. In 2022, funding was obtained by the Council to allow 250 BCP businesses to sign up to Climate Essentials. This helps businesses set up carbon pledges and work towards net zero. This has been further boosted by the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.	Economic Development
47. Work with business organisations to signpost them towards sustainable practices for all business sectors	Completed	In 2022, funding was obtained by the Council to allow 250 BCP businesses to sign up to Climate Essentials. This helps businesses set up carbon pledges and work towards net zero. This has been further boosted in 2023/4 by the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.	Economic Development
49. Encourage businesses subject to emissions controls to adopt an Environmental Management Policy	On Track	We are prioritising our work towards our higher risk categories of permitted processes, all of which have been identified as having environmental management policies in place. Many lower risk premises (e.g. petrol stations) are likely also to have such policies in place; however, with planned inspections it will be possible to identify those without policies that will require further encouragement from Environmental Health.	Regulatory Services
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Communities			
Internal: 2030			

86. Hold a Climate Emergency Citizens Assembly	Deprioritised	No available funding. However, Elected Members, officers and BCP community took part in the Dorset COP event on 9 September 2023.	
87. Publish an Engagement Strategy to better involve people in decision-making	Completed	Connected Communities' - BCP Council's Community Engagement and Consultation Strategy 2021-24 published.	Housing & Communities
Area wide: by 2050			
45. Develop and agree a science-based emission reduction pathway for the BCP area (54% Doing Things Differently)	Not started	To be considered by the Local Climate Partnership	Climate Team
46. Support the Voluntary & Community sector to reduce emissions	Not started	Build on previous 'Light touch' engagement with CAN.	Housing & Communities
43. Launch a behaviour change programme for residents on all issues, including: energy, waste, water, travel, food, shopping	Not started	Ad-hoc messaging and comms around C&EE, usual environmental comms released. Re-location of Climate Team into Marketing, Communications & Policy Directorate will assist in moving this action forward.	Communications Team Climate Team
44. Inform residents, businesses, and visitors of progress	Completed	Annual Reports have been produced for each year following the Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration	Climate Team
50. Expand the successful Leave Only Footprints environmental awareness campaign	Completed	Leave Only Footprints continues to be a recognised local brand and has been promoted in schools competitions and the logo used on new EV vehicle as part of Government Air Quality initiative. It will also feature significantly in the Durley Environmental Innovation Hub.	Commercial Operations
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
People			
Internal: 2030			
88. Introduce a 'New Ways of Working' behaviour change programme, in conjunction with accommodation changes and technology to encourage less staff travel	Completed	Accelerated due to Covid-19 homeworking requirements	Estates
89. Draw up an internal Communication Plan	Not started	Ad-hoc messaging and comms around C&EE, usual environmental comms released. Re-location of Climate Team into Marketing, Communications & Policy Directorate will assist in moving this action forward.	Communications Team Climate Team

90. Endorse a Zero Carbon Workplace Charter for behaviour change	Completed	Available to services on the Our Climate Action sharepoint site	Climate Team
Theme/Action	Status	Progress	Lead Service
Other			
Internal: 2030			
51. Submit annual emissions data to CDP for Global Covenant of Mayors	Completed	Data submitted each year for the area to be ranked alongside other participating councils/organisations. Data submitted to Covenant of mayors in 2023.	Climate Team
52. Participate in networks of similar organisations addressing climate change (Covenant of Mayors, LGA, APSE, local and regional partnerships)	On Track	Continued participation in local, national, and international networks.	Climate Team
53. Consider developing a local offsetting scheme for area-wide emissions remaining at 2050 (54% Doing Things Differently)	Paused	To be considered by the Local Climate Partnership	Climate Team
91. Launch a Decision Impact Assessment tool to embed sustainability	Completed	DIA tool used in decisions, reports, procurements policies and strategies.	Climate Team
92. Carry out a review and adopt sustainable procurement strategy and guidance - including practices to reduce carbon in the supply chain, local sourcing, whole-life costing and assessment of suppliers to encourage energy and waste reduction	Ongoing	New Public Procurement Regulations are expected in October 2024. These are expected to have a define/procure/manage focus and highlight lifecycle principles. Previous Sustainable Procurement guidance drafted in 2019 and Financial Regulations 2020 include: i. Sustainability requirements are considered and built into the specification. ii. The Sustainability Decision Impact Assessment form (available from the Sustainability Team) must be completed on all procurements. iii. A standard selection questionnaire (SQ), that includes questions on environmental and equalities standards. Potential bidders must demonstrate that they comply with these requirements. iv. All procurements over £25,000 are to be assessed with a minimum of 10% of the quality score being allocated to sustainability and social value.	Procurement Team
93. Promote and encourage low carbon best practice among commissioned services	Not started	Adult Social Care have identified good practice amongst some commissioned services to build on.	Commissioning

94. Investigate a carbon charge on projects/decisions to fund offsetting	Paused	To be considered by the Local Climate Partnership	Climate Team
95. Investigate divestment of fossil fuels from the Council Pension Fund	Ongoing	A Friends of the Earth report estimated that the Dorset County Pension Fund had £128 million invested in fossil fuel production in 2019 and this was reduced to £41 million in March 2021. Brunel Pension Partnership administers SW LA pensions (including Dorset) and their published policy is: 'We commit to be Net Zero on financed emissions by 2050, with the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, and Net Zero on our own operations (scope 1 and 2) by 2030.'	Representatives on Dorset Pension Fund Committee
96. Promote consistency in decision-making to ensure that we are consistent in communicating and acting on this emergency	Completed	DIA tool used in decisions, reports, procurements policies and strategies.	Climate Team
97. Prioritise measures that have the most impact	On Track	Prioritisation underway as part of the Climate Strategy refresh and Action Plan compilation.	Climate Team
98. Monitor and communicate progress via a Climate Emergency Annual Report	Completed	Annual Reports have been produced for each year following the Climate and Ecological Emergency Declaration	Climate Team
99. Seek to establish 'carbon budgets' for Council services	Paused	Climate Action Network will allocate carbon budgets to services to work within.	Climate Team
100. Maintain communication with Government and encourage positive action on all related legislation	Ongoing	As required	All services

Acronyms

AFOLU	Agriculture, forestry, and land use
BBML	Bournemouth Building Maintenance Limited
BCP Council	Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Poole Council
BDC	Bournemouth Development Company
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy
CCC	Climate Change Committee
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
DEC	Display Energy Certificate
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
ECO	Energy Company Obligation
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
FCERM	Flooding and Coastal Erosion Risk Management
GHG	Greenhouse Gas(es)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LEAP	Local Energy Advice Partnership
LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PHP	Poole Housing Partnership
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Environment and Place O&S Committee



Report subject	Resourcing the Climate and Ecological Emergency
Status	Public Report
Wards	Council-wide
Executive summary	<p>In recognition of the pace of delivery required for the Climate and Ecological Emergency, and the ambition to put sustainability at the heart of the new Corporate Strategy, the Council has made some organisation changes to reinforce the urgency in combating Climate Change, Ecological collapse, and making mitigation efforts to protect the population.</p> <p>Understandably, many councils are facing challenges on delivering against the UK's ambitions to be Net Zero, including a difficult financial environment and changes to national policy.</p> <p>With now only 6 years to be a Carbon Neutral Council by 2030, BCP Council is reviewing and focussing its efforts to increase the pace of delivery, secure funding and to put clear plans in place and help deliver against our ambition, including raising climate awareness, setting interim targets and SMART objectives.</p> <p>We also need to set clear targets and work collaboratively and at speed with external partners and the public to achieve our area-wide ambitions by 2050.</p>
Meeting date	28 th February 2024
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder for Climate Mitigation, Environment and Energy
Presentation	We will present an overview of our approach, what's changed and plans for the future, the governance and structure needed to ensure delivery with consistency and greater impact.
Classification	For Noting
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	<p>Isla Reynolds, Director of Marketing, Communications and Policy</p> <p>Gail Scholes, Interim Head of Policy, Sustainability and Inclusion</p> <p>Neil Short, Strategic Lead: Climate, Resources and Sustainability</p> <p>Becky Beaumont, Sustainability Officer</p>

ENVIRONMENT AND PLACE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE



Report subject	Forward Plan
Meeting date	28 February 2024
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny (O&S) Committee is asked to consider and identify work priorities for publication in a Forward Plan.
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that the O&S Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consider, update and confirm its Forward Plan. b) Consider and confirm the agreements made in O&S workshops to develop a lens and a framework for scrutiny, as set out in Appendix E to this report. c) Note the next steps in developing the Committee's work programme, as set out in Appendix E to this report.
Reason for recommendations	The Council's Constitution requires all Overview and Scrutiny Committees to set out proposed work in a Forward Plan which will be published with each agenda
Portfolio Holder(s):	N/A – O&S is a non-executive function
Corporate Director	Graham Farrant, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Lindsay Marshall, Overview and Scrutiny Specialist
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. All Overview and Scrutiny (O&S) bodies are required by the Constitution to consider work priorities and set these out in a Forward Plan. When approved, this should be published with each agenda. It is good practice for the Forward Plan to

be kept under regular review by the committee, and in this report councillors are asked to discuss and agree work priorities for the next meeting to allow sufficient time for report preparation as appropriate. See the Forward Plan attached at Appendix B to this report.

2. Three work- planning workshops were held with the O&S Committee during December 2023 - February 2024. The aim of the workshops was to develop an approach to O&S work programming at BCP that is based on good practice, addresses improvements already identified for O&S and will frame scrutiny work during 2024/25 and beyond. Councillors were supported with expert advice and guidance by officers and the Centre for Governance and Scrutiny (CfGS). Throughout the workshops councillors agreed a lens that will provide a focus for O&S work. Councillors also developed a framework that sets out how O&S will identify and carry out work along with a format for monitoring information on an ongoing basis outside of meetings. The Committee is asked to confirm the agreements made in the workshops as set out at Appendix E.

BCP Constitution and process for agreeing Forward Plan items

3. The Constitution requires that the Forward Plan of O&S Committees (including the O&S Board) shall consist of work aligned to the principles of the function. The BCP Council O&S function is based upon six principles:
 - Contributes to sound decision making in a timely way by holding decision makers to account as a 'critical friend';
 - A member led and owned function – seeks to continuously improve through self-reflection and development;
 - Enables the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and reflected in the Council's decision-making process;
 - Engages in decision making and policy development at an appropriate time to be able to have influence;
 - Contributes to and reflects the vision and priorities of the Council;
 - Agility – able to respond to changing and emerging priorities at the right time with flexible working methods.
4. An O&S Committee may take suggestions from a variety of sources to form its Forward Plan. This may include suggestions from members of the public, officers of the Council, Portfolio Holders, the Cabinet and Council, members of the O&S Committee, and other Councillors who are not on the committee.
5. The Constitution requires that all suggestions for O&S work will be accompanied by detail outlining the background to the issue suggested, the proposed method of undertaking the work and likely timescale associated, and the anticipated outcome and value to be added by the work proposed. No item of work shall join the Forward Plan of the O&S Committee without an assessment of this information.
6. Any councillor may request that an item of business be considered by an O&S Committee. Councillors are asked to complete a form outlining the request, which is appended to this report at Appendix C. The same process will apply to requests for scrutiny from members of the public.

7. A copy of the most recent Cabinet Forward Plan will be supplied to O&S Committees at each meeting for reference. The latest version was published on 6 February 2024 and is supplied as Appendix D to this report.

Resources to support O&S work

8. The Constitution requires that the O&S Committees take into account the resources available to support their proposals for O&S work. This includes consideration of councillor availability, officer time and financial resources. Careful and regular assessment of resources will ensure that there is appropriate resource available to support work across the whole O&S function, and that any work established can be carried out in sufficient depth and completed in a timely way to enable effective outcomes.
9. It is good practice for O&S Committees to agree a maximum of two substantive agenda items per meeting. This will provide sufficient time for committees to take a 'deep dive' approach to scrutiny work, which is likely to provide more valuable outcomes. A large number of agenda items can lead to a 'light touch' approach to all items of business, and also limit the officer and councillor resource available to plan for effective scrutiny of selected items.
10. O&S Committees are advised to carefully select their working methods to ensure that O&S resource is maximised. A variety of methods are available for O&S Committees to undertake work and are not limited to the receipt of reports at committee meetings. These may include:
 - Working Groups;
 - Sub-Committees;
 - Tak and finish groups;
 - Inquiry Days;
 - Rapporteurs (scrutiny member champions);
 - Consideration of information outside of meetings – including report circulation/ briefing workshops/ briefing notes.

Further detail on O&S working methods are set out in the Constitution and in Appendix A – Terms of Reference for O&S Committees.

Options Appraisal

11. The committee is asked to consider, update and confirm its Forward Plan, taking account of the supporting documents provided and including the determination of any requests for scrutiny. This will ensure member ownership of the Forward Plan and that reports can be prepared in a timely way. Should the committee not confirm its forthcoming priorities, reports may not be able to be prepared in a timely way and best use of the meeting resource may not be made.

Summary of financial implications

12. There are no direct financial implications associated with this report. The committee should note that when establishing a Forward Plan, the Constitution requires that account be taken of the resources available to support proposals for O&S work. Advice on maximising the resource available to O&S Committees is set out in paragraphs 8 to 10 above.

Summary of legal implications

13. The Council's Constitution requires all O&S committees to set out proposed work in a Forward Plan which will be published with each agenda. The recommendation proposed in this report will fulfil this requirement.

Summary of human resources implications

14. There are no human resources implications arising from this report.

Summary of sustainability impact

15. There are no sustainability resources implications arising from this report.

Summary of public health implications

16. There are no public health implications arising from this report.

Summary of equality implications

17. There are no equality implications arising from this report. Any member of the public may make suggestions for overview and scrutiny work. Further detail on this process is included within Part 4 of the Council's Constitution.

Summary of risk assessment

18. There is a risk of challenge to the Council if the Constitutional requirement to establish and publish a Forward Plan is not met.

Background papers

None.

Appendices

Appendix A – Overview and Scrutiny Committees Terms of Reference

Appendix B - Current Environment and Place O&S Committee Forward Plan

Appendix C – Request for consideration of an issue by Overview and Scrutiny

Appendix D – Current Cabinet Forward Plan

Appendix E – Work programming framework for O&S Board and Environment & Place O&S Committee.

BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD / COMMITTEES TERMS OF REFERENCE

Overview and Scrutiny (O&S) is a statutory role fulfilled by Councillors who are not members of the Cabinet in an authority operating a Leader and Cabinet model. The role of the Overview and Scrutiny Board and Committees is to help develop policy, to carry out reviews of Council and other local services, and to hold decision makers to account.

PRINCIPLES OF OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Overview and Scrutiny function is based upon six principles:

1. Contributes to sound decision making in a timely way by holding decision makers to account as a 'critical friend'.
2. A member led and owned function – seeks to continuously improve through self-reflection and development.
3. Enables the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and reflected in the Council's decision-making process.
4. Engages in decision making and policy development at an appropriate time to be able to have influence.
5. Contributes to and reflects the vision and priorities of the Council.
6. Agile – able to respond to changing and emerging priorities at the right time with flexible working methods.

MEETINGS

There are four Overview and Scrutiny bodies at BCP Council:

- Overview and Scrutiny Board
- Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Each Committee meets 5 times during the municipal year, except for the Overview and Scrutiny Board which meets monthly to enable the Board to make recommendations to Cabinet. The date and time of meetings will be set by full Council and may only be changed by the Chairman of the relevant Committee in consultation with the Monitoring Officer. Members will adhere to the agreed principles of the Council's Code of Conduct.

Decisions shall be taken by consensus. Where it is not possible to reach consensus, a decision will be reached by a simple majority of those present at the meeting. Where there are equal votes the Chair of the meeting will have the casting vote.

MEMBERSHIP

The Overview and Scrutiny Board and Committees are appointed by full Council. Each Committee has 11 members and the Board has 13 members. No member of the Cabinet may be a member of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees or Board, or any group established by them. Lead Members of the Cabinet may not be a member of Overview and Scrutiny Committees or Board. The Chair and Vice-Chair of the Audit and Governance Committee may not be a member of any Overview and Scrutiny Committees or Board.

The quorum of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and Board shall be one third of the total membership (excluding voting and non-voting co-optees).

No member may be involved in scrutinising a decision in which they been directly involved. If a member is unable to attend a meeting their Group may arrange for a substitute to attend in their place in accordance with the procedures as set out in the Council's Constitution.

Members of the public can be invited to attend and contribute to meetings as required, to provide insight to a matter under discussion. This may include but is not limited to subject experts with relevant specialist knowledge or expertise, representatives of stakeholder groups or service users. Members of the public will not have voting rights.

Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee - The Committee must statutorily include two church and two parent governor representatives as voting members (on matters related to education) in addition to Councillor members. Parent governor membership shall extend to a maximum period of four years and no less than two years. The Committee may also co-opt one representative from the Academy Trusts within the local authority area, to attend meetings and vote on matters relating to education.

The Committee may also co-opt two representatives of The Youth Parliament and, although they will not be entitled to vote, will ensure that their significant contribution to the work of the Committee is recognised and valued.

Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee - The Committee may co-opt two independent non-voting members. The selection and recruitment process shall be determined by the Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

FUNCTIONS OF THE O&S COMMITTEES AND O&S BOARD

Each Overview and Scrutiny Committee (including the Overview and Scrutiny Board) has responsibility for:

- Scrutinising decisions of the Cabinet, offering advice or making recommendations
- Offering any views or advice to the Cabinet or Council in relation to any matter referred to the Committee for consideration
- General policy reviews, and making recommendations to the Council or the Cabinet to assist in the development of future policies and strategies
- Assisting the Council in the development of the Budget and Policy Framework by in-depth analysis of policy issues
- Monitoring the implementation of decisions to examine their effect and outcomes
- Referring to full Council, the Cabinet or appropriate Committee/Sub-Committee any matter which, following scrutiny a Committee determines should be brought to the attention of the Council, Cabinet or other appropriate Committee
- Preparation, review and monitoring of a work programme
- Establishing such commissioned work as appropriate after taking into account the availability of resources, the work programme and the matter under review

In addition, the Overview and Scrutiny Board has responsibility for:

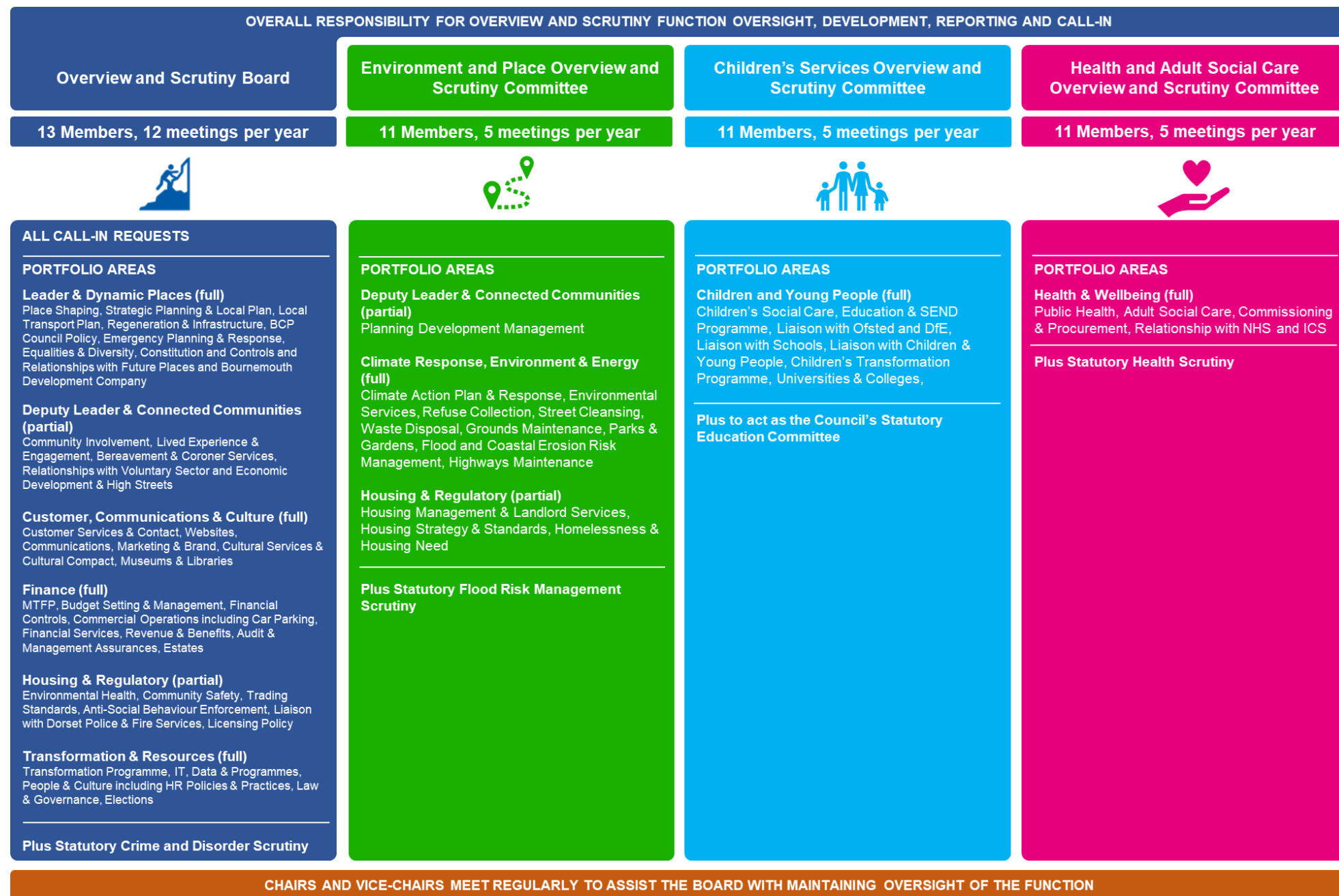
- Considering decisions that have been called-in
- Undertaking scrutiny of the Council's budget processes
- Carrying out the Council's scrutiny functions relating to crime and disorder, and discharging any other statutory duty for which the O&S function is responsible, other than those that relate to Flood Risk Management, Health, Adult Social Care, Children's Services and Education
- Overseeing the Council's overall O&S function including oversight of the work plans and use of resource across all O&S bodies
- Keeping the O&S function under review, suggesting changes as appropriate to ensure that it remains fit for purpose
- Reporting annually to Full Council on the output of the O&S function
- Maintaining oversight of the training needs of the whole O&S function.

Figure 1 below provides an outline of the responsibilities of each Committee.

The remit of the Overview and Scrutiny Board and Committees is based on the division of Portfolio Holder responsibilities. Portfolio Holders may report to more than one Overview and Scrutiny body.

Portfolio Holder responsibilities are changeable and from time to time it may be necessary to modify the designation of functions across the four Overview and Scrutiny bodies.

Figure One –Overview and Scrutiny Structure



COMMISSIONED WORK

In addition to Committee meetings, the Overview and Scrutiny Board and Committees may commission work to be undertaken as they consider necessary after taking into account the availability of resources, the work programme and the matter under review.

Each O&S body is limited to one commission at a time to ensure availability of resources.

a) **Working Groups** – a small group of Councillors and Officers gathered to consider a specific issue and report back to the full Board/ Committee, or make recommendations to Cabinet or Council within a limited timescale. Working Groups usually meet once or twice, and are often non-public;

b) **Sub-Committees** – a group of Councillors delegated a specific aspect of the main Board/ Committee's work for ongoing, in-depth monitoring. May be time limited or be required as a long-standing Committee. Sub-Committees are often well suited to considering performance-based matters that require scrutiny oversight. Sub-Committees usually meet in public;

c) **Task and finish groups** – a small group of Councillors tasked with investigating a particular issue and making recommendations on this issue, with the aim of influencing wider Council policy. The area of investigation will be carefully scoped and will culminate in a final report, usually with recommendations to Cabinet or Council. Task and finish groups may work over the course of a number of months and take account of a wide variety of evidence, which can be resource intensive. For this reason, the number of these groups must be carefully prioritised by scrutiny members to ensure the work can progress at an appropriate pace for the final outcome to have influence;

d) **Inquiry Days** – with a similar purpose to task and finish groups, inquiry days seek to understand and make recommendations on an issue by talking to a wide range of stakeholders and considering evidence relating to that issue, within one or two days. Inquiry days have similarities to the work of Government Select Committees. Inquiry days are highly resource intensive but can lead to swift, meaningful outcomes and recommendations that can make a difference to Council policy; and

e) **Rapporteurs or scrutiny member champions** - individual Councillors or pairs of Councillors tasked with investigating or maintaining oversight of a particular issue and reporting back to the main Board/ Committee on its findings. A main Committee can use these reports to facilitate its work prioritisation. Rapporteurs will undertake informal work to understand an issue – such as discussions with Officers and Portfolio Holders, research and data analysis. Rapporteur work enables scrutiny members to collectively stay informed of a wide range of Council activity. This approach to the provision of information to scrutiny members also avoids valuable

Committee time being taken up with briefings in favour of more outcome-based scrutiny taking place at Committee.

These terms of reference should be read in conjunction with the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules outlined in Part 4C of the Council's Constitution.

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Work Plan – BCP Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee

The following work plan items are suggested as early priorities to the Place O&S Committee by the Chair and Vice Chair, following consultation with officers. Updated: 19.02.24

	Subject and background	Anticipated benefits and value to be added by O&S engagement	How will the scrutiny be done?	Lead Officer/Portfolio Holder	Report Information
Meeting Date: 28 February 2024					
1.	Climate Action Annual Report	To enable the committee to maintain an oversight of this issue and contribute as appropriate.	Cabinet Report		Contact Democratic Services for further information
DATE to be allocated					
Commissioned Work Work commissioned by the Committee (for example task and finish groups and working groups) is listed below: Note – to provide sufficient resource for effective scrutiny, no more than 2 items of commissioned work will run at a time. Further commissioned work can commence upon completion of previous work.					
2.	Tree Strategy Working Group To consider and feed into the developing Tree Strategy for BCP	To ensure that there is an overview on this issue and member engagement as the strategy develops	Task and Finish Group	PH – Climate response, Environment and Energy	A new group has now been constituted with a changed membership following the election and is due to begin meeting.
Update Items The following items of information have been requested as updates to the Committee (none at present). The Committee may wish to receive these in an alternative to format to Committee updates (e.g. by emailed briefing note outside of the Committee) to reserve capacity in Committee meetings for items of value-added scrutiny.					

	Subject and background	Anticipated benefits and value to be added by O&S engagement	How will the scrutiny be done?	Lead Officer/Portfolio Holder	Report Information
3.	Food Waste Strategy – To enable the Committee to be informed of the proposals for a future Cabinet decision on this issue	TBC	Informal briefing	Director Environmental Services	Report due to be considered by Cabinet in May
Annual Reports					
	Climate Plan Annual report – to consider the Council's work in response to the Climate Emergency	To enable the Committee to monitor this issue and target scrutiny as required.	Committee Report	PH – Dynamic Places / PH – Climate response, Environment and Energy	

Request for consideration of an issue by Overview and Scrutiny

Guidance on the use of this form:

This form is for use by councillors and members of the public who want to request that an item joins an Overview and Scrutiny agenda. Any issue may be suggested, provided it affects the BCP area or the inhabitants of the area in some way. Scrutiny of the issue can only be requested once in a 12 month period.

The form may also be used for the reporting of a referral item to Overview and Scrutiny by another body of the council, such as Cabinet or Council.

The Overview and Scrutiny Committee receiving the request will make an assessment of the issue using the detail provided in this form and determine whether to add it to its forward plan of work.

They may take a variety of steps to progress the issue, including requesting more information on it from officers of the council, asking for a member of the overview and scrutiny committee to 'champion' the issue and report back, or establishing a small working group of councillors to look at the issue in more detail.

If the Committee does not agree to progress the issue it will set out reasons for this and they will be provided to the person submitting this form.

More information can be found at Part 4.C of the BCP Council Constitution
<https://democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=151&Info=1&bcr=1>

Please complete all sections as fully as possible

1. Issue requested for scrutiny

2. Desired outcome resulting from Overview and Scrutiny engagement, including the value to be added to the Council, the BCP area or its inhabitants.

3. Background to the issue

4. Proposed method of scrutiny - (for example, a committee report or a working group investigation)

5. Key dates and anticipated timescale for the scrutiny work

6. Notes/ additional guidance

Document last reviewed – January 2022

Contact – democratic.services@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

CABINET FORWARD PLAN – 1 FEBRUARY 2024 TO 31 MAY 2024

(PUBLICATION DATE – 06 February 2024)



What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Budget Monitoring Quarter 3	To update cabinet on Quarter 3 budget monitoring	No	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024	All Wards			Matthew Filmer	Open
Mainstream Schools and Early Years Funding Formulae 24/25 Report	The purpose of the report is to agree the funding formulae for mainstream schools and early years providers.	No	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee 23 Jan 2024 Cabinet 7 Feb 2024	All Wards	Schools and Early Years Providers.	The school funding consultation period was 15 November to 7 December 2023 and presented to schools forum for making a recommendation in January 2024. The Early Years Provider consultation is from 9 - 29 January 2024 with a recommendation from schools forum w/c 12 February 2024.	Amanda Gridley, Sharon Muldoon, Nicola Webb	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget Setting 2024/25	To seek Cabinet approval for the proposed expenditure on council properties within the HRA	No	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024 Council 20 Feb 2024	All Wards			Seamus Doran, Graham Farrant	Open
Budget 2024/25 and Medium Term Financial Plan	The council is required to set an annual balanced budget presenting how its financial resources, both income and expenditure, are to be allocated and utilised.	No	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024 Council 20 Feb 2024	All Wards	N/a	N/a	Matthew Filmer, Adam Richens, Nicola Webb	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Funding Agreement to support Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum to become an Independent Trust	To secure the Financial settlement between BCP Council (current sole trustee of the Russell-Cotes) and the new Corporate Entity which will become the new sole trustee and take responsibility for the charity. This accompanies the agreement for the governance change, administered through Charity Commission and Parliament, approved at BCP Council meeting on 10 Jan 2023.	No	Russell Cotes Art Gallery and Museum Management Committee 25 Jan 2024 Cabinet 7 Feb 2024				Sarah Newman	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
PDSCP Annual Report 2022-23	The production of an annual report is a statutory responsibility. This has been endorsed by the four statutory partners (Dorset Council, BCP Council, NHS Dorset, Dorset Police) and is being shared with cabinet as part of those governance arrangements.	No	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee 23 Jan 2024 Cabinet 7 Feb 2024	All Wards			Rachel Gravett	Open
Creekmoor Community Land Trust Affordable Housing Deveelopment	To seek agreement of the proposed HoT for Creekmoor CLT for the development of a BCP site in Creekmoor and delegate approval of agreements to the Head of Legal Services, Head of Estates and Head of Housing Delivery	No	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024	Creekmoor			Kerry-Marie Ruff	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
School Admission Arrangements 2025/26 – Determination	To determine admission arrangements for the 2025/26 academic year for all maintained schools for which it is an admission authority and to agree co-ordinated admission arrangements for all admission authorities in the area.	No	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee 23 Jan 2024 Cabinet 7 Feb 2024	All Wards			Sharon Muldoon, Paul Reidy	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2023-24	The Council has a statutory duty to provide working families of children aged 0-14 (18 with SEND) enough childcare places in its area, where reasonably practicable. Each year Research and Children's Services colleagues assess the position of the market, providing parent's, councillors and private business ward level information as a planning tool to support access or expansion of places where needed, while highlighting areas of concern for the year ahead.	No	Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee 23 Jan 2024 Cabinet 7 Feb 2024	All Wards			Sharon Muldoon	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Street Naming and Numbering Policy	To seek Council approval to amend the existing policy and to review current charges	Yes	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024 Council 20 Feb 2024		Full Council & Leader of the Council Advertisement in local newspaper	2 week advertisement in newspaper, prior to being put in place.	Adam Fancy, Sara Johnson, Jane Potter	Fully exempt
BCP Council Libraries – Creating a sustainable future	To set out the review framework leading to a BCP Library Strategy which explores interest in alternative models of delivery to sustain and even improve the offer to the community.	Yes	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024	All Wards			Matti Raudsepp	Open
The Royal Arcade, Boscombe - Bournemouth Towns Fund Update	To update Cabinet and Council on the status of the Royal Arcade scheme and to authorise officers to reprofile spend across other approved Towns Fund projects.	Yes	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024 Council 20 Feb 2024	Boscombe West	The Lead Member for Regeneration	Ongoing on project since 2020	Julian McLaughlin	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Dolphin Shopping Centre Poole Update	To seek approval to release the council and the head lessee from obligations under a subsisting Development Agreement.	Yes	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024 Council 20 Feb 2024	Poole Town	Ward Councillors, Lead member for Regeneration, Portfolio Holder, Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer.	Via briefing.	Irene Ferns	Fully exempt
Christchurch Area Speed Limit Amendments (S101 2023)	To consider consultation results and approve recommendation to speed limit amendments at the following locations: - Burley Road, Winkton, 40mph proposal - Lymington Road and Ringwood Road, Highcliffe, 30mph proposal	No	Cabinet 7 Feb 2024	Burton & Grange; Highcliffe & Walkford	Ward Councillors, Parish Councils, Police, residents	Traffic Regulation Order notice period has already taken place - 15/09/23 to 6/10/23 Results are included in the report	Andy Brown	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Climate Progress Report 2022/23	To provide an update on the performance against the Council's Climate and Ecological Declaration targets and Climate Action Plan	No	Environment and Place Overview and Scrutiny Committee 28 Feb 2024 Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	All Wards			Neil Short	Open
Accommodation BID	To enable the set up of a Tourism Levy by endorsing ballot proposals to establish an Accommodation BID. Also for the Council to vote in favour of the ballot as a levy payer. Also to collect the levy and accept a voting seat on the ABID board for its initial 5 year term	Yes	Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	All Wards	Key stakeholders: Hoteliers (BAHA), Destination Management Board, 4 Business Improvement District & BCP Council are all members of the ABID Shadow Board. Secretary of State also to be informed of the ballot proposal.	Secretary of State and CEO of BCP Council informed in writing of ABID proposal in October 2023, as per the BID legislation. Hoteliers(levy payers) to be consulted upon in February / March, led by the ABID Shadow Board. Ballot to form ABID to follow in April	Andrew Emery	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Early Years Funding Formula 24/25	The council receives the ring-fenced dedicated schools grant (DSG) to fund the early years funding formulae. The contents of the formula are highly regulated by the Department for Education (DfE). The council is to decide the local formulae after considering the recommendations of the Schools Forum.	No	Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	All Wards	Early Years Providers	Consultation from 09/01/24-22/01/24 to request views on the councils Early Years Single Funding Formula proposal, the outcome of which is shared with School's Forum who then make a recommendation to Cabinet.	Amanda Gridley	Open
Day Opportunities Strategy and Consultation Proposals Recommendations	To approve the day opportunities strategy and make decisions on the future of eight Tricuro day services.	Yes	Health and Adult Social Care Overview and Scrutiny Committee 4 Mar 2024 Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	All Wards			Kevin Gillings	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Our People and Communities: 20mph options appraisal	To Review Options Around 20mph schemes and agree the Council's position	Yes	Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	All Wards	All residents, businesses and visitors to BCP. Dorset Police and other statutory stakeholders for Traffic Regulation Orders.	No consultation has been carried out however the options all include conducting consultation.	Richard Pearson, Richard Pincroft	Open
Our Place and Environment: LTP Capital Programme 2024/25	Approval of LTP 2024/25 Capital Programme	Yes	Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	All Wards			Susan Fox, Julian McLaughlin, Richard Pincroft	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Permanent Traffic Order for Livingstone Road, Bournemouth School Street (Ref M103)	Seeking a decision on making a permanent traffic order for the existing motor vehicle restrictions in place under an experimental traffic order on Livingstone Road, Bournemouth. The restrictions facilitate the school street in the vicinity of Pokesdown Community Primary School.	No	Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	Boscombe East & Pokesdown			Julian McLaughlin	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Residential Disabled Parking Bay Proposals - Sealing of Traffic Order Ref P45 2023	A decision is required on making and sealing the proposed Traffic Order which will amend the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (Parking Regulation, On-Street Parking Places and Off-Street Parking Places) Consolidation Order 2024.	No	Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	Boscombe East & Pokesdown; Boscombe West; Burton & Grange; Commons; East Cliff & Springbourne; Kinson; Moordown; Muscliff & Strouden Park; Oakdale; Poole Town; Queen's Park; Wallisdown & Winton West; West Southbourne; Westbourne & West Cliff; Winton East			Clare Griffiths	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Traffic Order Proposal, LTP Safer Routes to School, Sandecotes Road P42 M102 2023	To seek approval to make and seal the Traffic Regulation Orders after the statutory consultation with stakeholders and the public.	No	Cabinet 6 Mar 2024	Parkstone	Within the statutory consultation process, notification emails were sent to all councillors and all statutory consultees (including emergency services, disability groups, local public transport providers, national transport associations and various council departments).	The statutory consultation process set out in The Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996 has been carried out as follows. A 21 day public consultation opened on Friday 22 September 2023 where: A notice was placed in the Bournemouth Echo. Notification emails were sent to all councillors and all statutory consultees and Street Notices with consultation details displayed in relevant locations. The Deposited Documents (consultation documents) were also published on the Council's website.	Julian McLaughlin	Open

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Q3 Corporate Performance Report	To provide an update on progress delivering the actions set out in the Corporate Strategy and Delivery Plans	No	Cabinet 10 Apr 2024	All Wards			Vicky Edmonds, Isla Reynolds	Open
Sandbanks Peninsula Neighbourhood Plan	Following a formal public examination and independent examiner's report whether any proposed modification to the draft Neighbourhood Plan should be accepted;	No	Cabinet 10 Apr 2024	Canford Cliffs			Rebecca Landman	Open
Hurn Neighbourhood Plan	To report the findings of a formal public examination by independent examiner and to consider whether any proposed modification to any draft Neighbourhood Plan should be accepted.	No	Cabinet 10 Apr 2024	Commons			Rebecca Landman	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Housing Strategy - Annual Summary Review		No	Cabinet 10 Apr 2024				Kerry-Marie Ruff	
BCP Seafront Strategy progress review and refresh	The BCP Seafront Strategy was adopted by Cabinet in April 2022. This report will update Cabinet on progress against this strategy and provide recommendations to refresh it in line with the new Corporate Strategy.	No	Cabinet 10 Apr 2024				Amanda Barrie, Andrew Emery	Open
Corporate Strategy Delivery Plans	Setting out the core actions to achieve the aspirations set out in the high level summary.	Yes	Cabinet 10 Apr 2024 Council 23 Apr 2024	All Wards	Consultation was undertaken as part of the Corporate Strategy high level summary being developed	n/a	Sophie Bradfield, Isla Reynolds	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Governance of Poole Museum	To consider a report on the potential externalisation of Poole Museum.	No	Cabinet 10 Apr 2024	Poole Town	National Lottery Heritage Fund, Arts Council England and Community in addition to employees and other services.		Matti Raudsepp, Michael Spender	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Safer Routes to School Traffic Regulation Order Review P43 2023 - Various Sites	To consider representations to proposed TRO's as advertised.	No	Cabinet 10 Apr 2024	Alderney & Bourne Valley; Bearwood & Merley; Broadstone; Burton & Grange; Canford Cliffs; Commons; Creekmoor; East Southbourne & Tuckton; Highcliffe & Walkford; Moordown; Muscliff & Strouden Park; Newtown & Heatherlands; Parkstone; Penn Hill; Talbot & Branksome Woods; Wallisdown & Winton West	Ward Councillors, emergency services, residents	21 day legal notice - already taken place	Andy Brown, Julian McLaughlin	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Modification to Cemetery Rules & Regulations for BCP Council		Yes	Cabinet 22 May 2024	All Wards			Liz Hall	
BCP Urban Forest Strategy	To present to cabinet, for adoption, the BCP Urban Forest Strategy	No	Cabinet 22 May 2024	All Wards	Public consultation is taking place pre Christmas 2023, leading in tot his decision; and follows extensive workshops and cross-service development of the strategy.	As above	Martin Whitchurch	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
CNHAS Update 2024-2028 including scheme approvals	CNHAS update requesting PRS funding reallocated to temp accom, reviewing Temp accom budget for 2024/25 to increase capacity, budget approval for LAHF (refugee homes), scheme approval for Darracott, Surrey Rd and Crescent Rd (all three schemes in Temp accom/SHAP/LAHF programmes).	No	Cabinet 22 May 2024	Boscombe East & Pokesdown; Bournemouth Central; Talbot & Branksome Woods			Nigel Bower, Jonathan Thornton	Open
Improvement of the environment in Poole Park through a trial closure of a park entrance to motor traffic	To consider a report on the improvement of the environment in Poole Park through a trial closure of a park entrance to motor traffic	No	Cabinet 22 May 2024				Martin Whitchurch	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Christchurch Bay and Harbour FCERM Strategy	Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) and New Forest District Council (NFDC) are working together with the Environment Agency to produce a new strategy to protect coastal communities from tidal flooding and erosion risk. It will guide how the frontage from Hengistbury Head to Hurst Spit, encompassing Christchurch Harbour, will be sustainably managed for the next 100 years.	No	Cabinet 17 Jul 2024 Council 23 Jul 2024	Christchurch Town; East Southbourn e & Tuckton; Highcliffe & Walkford; Mudeford, Stanpit & West Highcliffe	Landowners, BCP residents, businesses, organisations, BCP services	Several levels of public enegagement and consultation throughout the development of the Strategy between 2021 and 2023.	Catherine Corbin, Alan Frampton, Matt Hosey	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Biodiversity Net Gain	To update Cabinet on the implementation of government's proposed Biodiversity Net Gain and our strategy for achieving net gain from new development	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	All Wards				Open
DfE SEND review next steps	To consider the DfE review next steps	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed				Rachel Gravett, Shirley McGillick, Sharon Muldoon	Fully exempt

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Our Place and Environment - Strategic Transport Scheme Prioritisation	To present the outputs of public engagement on Strategic Transport Schemes and to seek recommendation from Cabinet to Council relating to the progression of the schemes in consideration of the consultation outputs. Noting: this is likely to include some selected schemes being promoted as a priority at the Western Gateway Sub-National Transport Body.	Yes	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	All Wards				Open
Affordable Fairer Broadband for all (Award Contract)	In July 2022 Cabinet approved 'Accelerating Gigabit Fibre' and asked the team to return to Cabinet to award the contract. The purpose of this report is contract award.	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	All Wards			Ruth Spencer	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Bournemouth Development Company LLP Business Plan	To seek approval for the Bournemouth Development Company Business Plan, extend some contractual "Option Execution Dates" in relation to specific sites and provide an update in relation to the independent Local Partnerships Review.	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	Bournemouth Central			Sarah Longthorpe	Open
Children's Services Early Help Offer	Summary of findings and recommendations from an ongoing review of our current Early Help services	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	All Wards			Zafer Yilkan	Open
Poole Regeneration Update	To update Cabinet and the public on projects and activities in Poole Town Centre	No	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	Poole Town	relevant stakeholders to the Poole Regeneration Programme		Chris Shephard	Open

What is the subject?	What is the purpose of the issue?	Is this a Key Decision?	Decision Maker and Due Date	Wards	Who are the key stakeholders to be consulted before the decision is made?	What is the consultation process and period	Officer writing the report	Is the report likely to be considered in private (i.e., it contains confidential or exempt information)?
Adult Social Care Business Case	Adult Social Care services locally and nationally have faced significant challenges in recent years, and as a result the Council is holding significant risk in relation to the ability of the Council to deliver its statutory responsibilities to adults that require support within the available budget. The nature of these challenges means that long term, sustainable change is needed to ensure that BCP Council Adult Social Care services (ASCS) are modern, fit for the future and affordable. This business case sets out a proposal for initial investment in Adult Social Care transformation that will lead to improved outcomes for adults that draw on support in BCP and support the Council to deliver this within the available financial envelope.	Yes	Cabinet Date to be confirmed	All Wards			Chris McKensie	Open

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1. O&S workshop development - summary of progress

Three workshops were held with members of the above O&S committees, across December 2023- February 2024. The aim of the workshops was to develop an approach to work programming at BCP for 2024/25 and beyond that is based on good practice and addresses improvements already identified for O&S as set out in [Assurance Review Action Plan](#) and the [O&S Action Plan](#).

Councillors were supported by officers and by the Centre for Governance and Scrutiny (CfGS) who provided development in O&S work programming skills along with guidance on good practice that can be used to benefit O&S work in BCP.

Councillors indicated a wish for work to be councillor driven, rather than reliant on suggestions from officers or portfolio holders. They dedicated the first workshop to the gathering of suggested topics from councillors based on councillors' unique insight of issues affecting residents. Topics were also invited via email from all members of the council.

Through the workshops councillors explored:

- The benefit of establishing a lens/ high level priorities for O&S, to assist in the difficult job of determining which topics will be scrutinised and which will not be.
- Ways of working and carrying out scrutiny, and the pros and cons of these.
- The difference between proactive, reactive work and pre-decision scrutiny
- The relationship between O&S and executive members and officers and how this underpins successful scrutiny
- How to develop a long list of topics into a shortlist that adds value to the council and residents
- Key lines of enquiry for scrutiny topics
- Resourcing and working flexibly to achieve scrutiny's aims.

Through the workshops, councillors developed a lens for each committee and a framework for O&S that can be used to structure the approaches taken for O&S Board and Environment and Place O&S Committees. These are set out below.

2. Using a lens to select and approach scrutiny topics:

Drawing on views expressed by councillors in the workshops, the following were agreed as a lens for the two O&S committees. These statements will be used to sift suggestions for work into a realistic annual work programme for each committee, and referred to throughout the year as suggestions for work are made or as matters arise that fall into the 'reactive' category of O&S work (see below for more on O&S work categories).

The statements will also be used to communicate the role of the committees to the wider council and the public. It is suggested that these priorities be reviewed annually to ensure they remain fit for purpose.

The **O&S Board** will approach work through a lens of **RESIDENT IMPACT AND EXPERIENCE**, such as considering:

- benefits that could be brought to residents by **delivering services** in different ways
- how the areas of highest **financial risk** for the council may impact on residents
- the council's **relationship with the public** and work that can be done to strengthen this.

The **Environment & Place O&S Committee** will approach work through a lens of **SUSTAINABILITY**, with a specific focus on the following priorities, drawn from the Corporate Strategy:

- **Climate change** is tackled through sustainable policies and practice
- Our **green spaces flourish** and support the wellbeing of being people and nature
- Our communities have pride in our **streets, neighbourhoods and public spaces**
- **Good quality homes are** accessible, sustainable and affordable for all

3. Using a framework to structure O&S activity:

A framework for supporting different types of scrutiny work is set out in the table below. Scrutiny is split out into **proactive work**, **reactive work** and **pre-decision scrutiny**. O&S councillors gave a clear steer that they wish to continue to undertake all these elements of scrutiny through the work programmes of the two O&S committees.

As with the lenses outlined at 2 above, the scrutiny framework will also be used to communicate the role and intentions of the committees to the wider council and the public. It is suggested that the framework be reviewed annually to ensure it remains fit for purpose.

Proactive Scrutiny

What is it?

- Early policy work - work focused on policy development and exploring options for the future. Also described as 'overview work' in BCP.
- Framed as a series of questions or 'key lines of enquiry', to which O&S seeks answers. These are found through the gathering of evidence, with a view to informing future policy.
- Driven by the O&S committee itself, but may be in response to a suggestion from councillors, community or decision makers.
- Less likely to directly align to another piece of work already underway in the council, eg. a cabinet report.
- Fulfils BCP principles of good scrutiny:

'O&S engages in decision making and policy development at an appropriate time to be able to have influence'

'O&S is a member led and owned function'

'O&S enables the voice and concerns of the public to be heard and reflected in the Council's decision-making process'

Examples

Cllr suggestions based on their understanding of local needs, as arising from recent workshops, eg:

- What more can we do to meet local people's housing needs?
- To what extent do we as a council as a community understand the likely challenges of climate change, and what action do we need to take?

Method

- Either "in committee", as a whole-meeting challenge session followed up by agreement of recommendations at the next meeting, or a short and sharp working group with a group meeting two or three times between meetings.

- Outcomes are unlikely to be met by an officer report – proactive scrutiny relies on councillors scoping and directing the work and asking for specific data, information and evidence to be brought by relevant stakeholders.
- Recommendations are made, usually to Cabinet or Portfolio Holders. They must respond to these recommendations.

Pros and Cons

- ✓ Potential to add significantly more value than other work by using powers to gather evidence from stakeholders and find solutions. These may be used to inform policy in a significant and meaningful way.
- ✓ Potential to select and scope topics to have maximum positive impact on the communities of BCP.
- ✓ Can generate a clearer set of recommendations that can be communicated in the council and to the public.
- ✓ Easier for O&S to own the programme of work and not be affected by other factors (eg. movement of decisions on the Cabinet Forward Plan).
- ✗ Highly resource intensive for officers and councillors.
- ✗ May require committee to work more flexibly to find capacity for the depth of work, eg. swapping committee meetings to undertake working group meetings instead.

O&S Board / Environment & Place O&S framework for selection of proactive scrutiny topics:

- Invite suggestions from councillors annually (done through workshops for 2024)
- Invite suggestions from the public annually (consider how to incorporate into methodology for 2025 work programming)
- Sift suggestions according to the priorities of '**resident impact and experience**' / '**sustainability**' as outlined in the statements above.
- Agree, scope and plan topics to add maximum value.
- Plan all proactive work on an annual basis to ensure it can be undertaken by an appropriate time to add value and in within resources available.

Pre-decision Scrutiny

What is it?:

- Scrutiny of a report close to the point of decision making – eg. a Cabinet report.
- Predominantly driven by the Cabinet Forward Plan.
- Sits between 'proactive' and 'reactive' scrutiny. Members have said that this is an important part of the scrutiny process which they are keen to see stay in place.
- Fulfils BCP principle of good scrutiny:

'O&S contributes to sound decision making in a timely way by holding decision makers to account as a 'critical friend'.

Examples

Scrutiny of Cabinet reports on:

- BCP Local Plan
- BCP 2024/25 budget scrutiny & MTFP update reports
- Various policies prior to Cabinet/ Council decision

Method

- In committee, consideration of a report already written for Cabinet. Report considered approximately 10 working days prior to the Cabinet meeting.
- Any recommendations or comments made on the report are formally passed to the next Cabinet meeting.
- The O&S Chairman will attend the Cabinet meeting to give a summary of comments made at O&S.
- Cabinet must consider the recommendations made and respond.

Pros and Cons

- ✓ Publicly demonstrates that decision makers are held to account.
- ✓ Less resource intensive – reports already written for Cabinet.
- ✗ Reactive – hard to plan agendas and relies on a well populated cabinet forward plan.
- ✗ Limited impact vs time spent. O&S is unlikely to be able to have much influence on fully developed policy and decisions.
- ✗ Potential to establish a ‘shadow cabinet’ and for meetings to become political.
- ✗ Potential for Cabinet scrutiny to overwhelm agendas - can lead to additional/ long meetings which can limit effectiveness of scrutiny.
- ✗ Potential to duplicate other scrutiny opportunities – eg. full council debate.

O&S Board / Environment & Place O&S framework for selection of pre-decision scrutiny topics:

- Establish a programme of informal, Teams based briefing sessions at a frequency which can be accommodated by O&S members and support officers.
- Schedule briefings to provide O&S with information on the key aspects of developing decisions. Aim to hold these as early as possible and at least 3 months prior to the decision to be made. Chairs and Vice Chairs take the lead in this, using the Cabinet Forward Plan and informal discussions with decision makers.
- Using the information provided at briefings and the priorities of ‘**resident impact and experience**’ / ‘**sustainability**’, determine which forthcoming Cabinet decisions will benefit from a councillor maintaining a watching brief and reporting back (rapporteur) or ultimately pre-decision scrutiny at committee.
- Give notice as early as possible of those items required for pre-decision scrutiny, to enable report authors to work to the relevant O&S timescales.
- Provide regular reporting on out of committee activity into a committee meeting via Chair, to maintain transparency of O&S activity.

- Note – this framework for selecting pre-decision scrutiny is expected to significantly reduce the number of Cabinet reports being considered by O&S committees but will require a commitment from decision makers to share information with O&S in a different way that is both open and timely. The proposed format will also provide decision makers with the opportunity to surface issues with the wider membership of the council prior to decision making and to gather informal input to shape direction of policy.

Reactive Scrutiny

What is it?:

- Emerging issues that arise throughout the year and can't easily be planned for in advance.
- Usually a significant issue of concern or risk to the council, residents or external bodies (eg. Ofsted or Government department)
- Fulfils BCP principles of good scrutiny:

'O&S contributes to sound decision making in a timely way by holding decision makers to account as a 'critical friend';

'O&S is agile – able to respond to changing and emerging priorities at the right time with flexible working methods'

'O&S Contributes to and reflects the vision and priorities of the council';

Examples

- Targeted scrutiny on council finances at the end of 2022 following concerns about in-year budget
- Safety valve scrutiny at Children's O&S Committee
- Best Value and Assurance Review reports.
- Decisions 'called in' by O&S

Method

- O&S Councillors review a suite of information regularly outside of the committee space – eg. corporate performance reports, medium term financial plan updates, complaints data or resident surveys.
- 'Red flags' are elevated to committee for more formal scrutiny to take place. Usually, a report is requested from officers.
- Any recommendations or comments made on the report are formally passed to the relevant decision maker, usually Cabinet/ Council.
- Cabinet/ Council must consider the recommendations made and respond.
- O&S may ask to receive regular updates outside of committee, to maintain a closer eye on the matter until it is resolved.

Pros and Cons

- ✓ Important governance mechanism to assist the council in resolving issues of concern.
- ✓ Provides public demonstration of scrutiny on issues that may be causing press interest or community concern and gives opportunity for public to engage.

- ✗ Limited impact vs time spent. O&S may ask decision makers to reconsider an issue or make recommendations expressing concerns but cannot change a decision.
- ✗ Can disrupt workplans owing to the need to scrutinise a matter quickly.
- ✗ Potential to duplicate other scrutiny opportunities – eg. full council debate.

O&S Board / Environment & Place O&S framework for selection of reactive scrutiny topics:

- Committee members 'horizon scan' by reviewing a suite of information on a regular basis in their own time. These are provided by email or in a designated webspace. Rapporteurs may be established to monitor designated areas of interest, sharing the load across the committee.
- Emerging trends or red flags are raised by committee members informally to the Chair & Vice Chair.
- Chair and Vice Chair take the lead in raising concerns with relevant decision makers and seeking more information. Using this information and the priorities of '**resident impact and experience**' / '**sustainability**', they determine which matters warrant elevating to committee.
- In all cases, O&S will prioritise work where it can have the most value and will avoid duplicating efforts underway elsewhere in the council to resolve arising issues. Priority will therefore be given either to those areas of highest concern and which are generating significant public and media attention; where data trends indicate that concerns are at risk of becoming embedded, or where attempts to find solutions by Cabinet or service areas has not worked.
- For these matters, a report is requested to the next available committee meeting for more formal and forensic scrutiny to take place. Work plans may be adjusted to make room for this arising work within existing resources.
- Following formal scrutiny, O&S may ask to receive regular updates outside of committee, to maintain a closer eye on the matter until it is resolved.
- Nb. 'Call-in' decisions will follow a separate process as outlined in the constitution.

4. Next steps

- O&S Committees will be asked to formally agree to the lens statements and the O&S framework as set out above.
- The agreed approach will be shared with executive members and officers to test appetite for engaging with O&S as per the framework, particular in relation to pre-decision scrutiny.
- Based on discussions with the executive, officers will support committees to put in place arrangements for pre-decision and reactive scrutiny, with a view to these being established by May/ June 2024.
- Supported by officers, detailed scoping work will be continued on the shortlist of O&S topics developed. These fall into the 'proactive' scrutiny category as outlined above. It is expected that work on these topics will commence in May/ June 2024.
- O&S committees will review arrangements 6 months after implementation to ensure they are fit for purpose and make adjustments as necessary.

