NON-CONFIDENTIAL

Borough of Tamworth

Marmion House,
Lichfield Street, Tamworth,
Staffordshire B79 7BZ.

Enquiries: 01827 709 709
Facsimile: 01827 709 271

INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY AND GROWTH SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

3 December 2024

Dear Councillor

A Meeting of the Infrastructure, Safety and Growth Scrutiny Committee will be held in **Town Hall, Market Street, Tamworth on Wednesday, 11th December, 2024 at 6.00 pm.** Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

Yours faithfully

S.C.M

Chief Executive

A G E N D A

NON CONFIDENTIAL

1 **Apologies for Absence**

2 **Minutes of the Previous Meeting** (Pages 5 - 10)

3 **Declarations of Interest**

To receive any declarations of Members' interests (personal and/or personal and prejudicial) in any matters which are to be considered at this meeting.

When Members are declaring a personal interest or personal and prejudicial interest in respect of which they have dispensation, they should specify the nature of such interest. Members should leave the room if they have a personal and prejudicial interest in respect of which they do not have a dispensation.

4 Update from the Chair

To receive an update from the Chair

5 Responses to Reports of the Infrastructure Safety & Growth Committee

Update on responses received to Reports of the Infrastructure Safety & Growth Committee:

6 Consideration of Matters referred to the Infrastructure Safety & Growth Committee from Cabinet or Council

(Discussion item)

7 Climate Change Update (Pages 11 - 152)

(Report of the Portfolio Holder for Environmental Sustainability Recycling and Waste)

8 Working Group Updates

To receive updates from any Working Groups

9 Forward Plan

(Discussion item – link to Forward Plan is attached)

Browse plans - Cabinet, 2024 :: Tamworth Borough Council

10 Infrastructure Safety & Growth Scrutiny Committee Work Plan (Pages 153 - 158)

(Discussion item – to review the Infrastructure Safety & Growth Scrutiny Work Plan)

Access arrangements

If you have any particular access requirements when attending the meeting, please contact Democratic Services on 01827 709267 or e-mail democratic-services@tamworth.gov.uk. We can then endeavour to ensure that any particular requirements you may have are catered for.

Filming of Meetings

The public part of this meeting may be filmed and broadcast. Please refer to the Council's Protocol on Filming, Videoing, Photography and Audio Recording at Council meetings which can be found here for further information.

If a member of the public is particularly concerned about accidental filming, please contact a member of Democratic Services before selecting a seat

FAQs

For further information about the Council's Committee arrangements please see the FAQ page here

To Councillors: M Couchman, L Wood, C Adams, M Bailey, L Clarke, M Clarke, J Oates, B Price and N Statham

This page is intentionally left blank

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE, SAFETY AND GROWTH SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON 12th NOVEMBER 2024

PRESENT: Councillor M Couchman (Chair), Councillors L Wood, C Adams, L Clarke, M Clarke and J Oates

CABINET: Councillor N Arkney

The following officers were present: Paul Weston (Assistant Director Assets), Hannah Peate (Assistant Director Environment, Culture and Wellbeing), Joanne Sands (Assistant Director Partnerships), Steve Gee (Operations Manager, Joint Waste Service), Victoria Woodhouse (Customer Relations and Performance Manager, Joint Waste Service), Tracey Pointon (Legal Admin & Democratic Services Manager) and Laura Sandland (Democratic and Executive Support Officer)

55 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies were received from Cllr M Bailey, B Price and N Statham

56 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 2nd October 2024 were approved as a correct record.

(Moved by Councillor L Wood and seconded by Councillor C Adams)

57 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest

58 UPDATE FROM THE CHAIR

None

59 RESPONSES TO REPORTS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY & GROWTH COMMITTEE

None

60 CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS REFERRED TO THE INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY & GROWTH COMMITTEE FROM CABINET OR COUNCIL

None

61 COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP UPDATE

Report of the Assistant Director – Partnerships to consider actions arising from the Tamworth Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-2026, priorities, and progress to 30 September 2024. The Assistant Director was joined by Inspector Stuart Coleman

Members sought clarification and asked questions on the following:

With the community cohesion work on going work, what faith groups have been approached and have we gone to other Faith groups who might not be very well represented in Tamworth but will be represented very much in the region? – Cross section of groups including the Iman and the community in our small prayer room. And we are working with the Heart of Tamworth, St Editha's and St Georges and churches around the town. across section and the work that's going to happen with the Belong Network will be speaking to community groups and service users around the feelings around Community Cohesion in Tamworth

Heard reports from the Charity Street Angels that licensees are saying there is a large number of drugs around in the nighttime economy, what are the police doing to remove this? – The Safer Nights initiative as been reinstated. As soon as we have intelligence individual premises are targeted.

Concerns were also raised around County Lines arrests and children being exploited by gangs and then arrested. – there will be children/young people involved but there will also be other options through safeguarding and support. The police always pursue those further up the chain.

Residential burglarises there were two spikes in the year do we know why? – First spike was caused by an individual and this person was eventually located and arrested. The second spike was caused by a group of young people which was also challenged and suppressed.

Members asked it to be noted that the dealing of these two spikes came down to good policing and would like to thank the team for dealing with this.

RESOLVED: That Cabinet

Endorse the ongoing work of the Tamworth Community Safety Partnership

(Moved by Councillor L Wood and seconded by Councillor M Clarke)

62 UPDATED ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Report of the Portfolio Holder for Infrastructure, Heritage and Local Economy to present the Asset Management Strategy linked to the Council's built assets for approval, the report includes associated documents for Asset Management Plans, and linked policies for acquisition and disposal of built assets.

Councillor J Oates left the meeting and returned during the debate so did not vote on this item.

Discussed driving forward growth in the town through heritage and discussed a recommendation that ask Cabinet to investigate by working with partners how we can maximise the usage of our historic buildings and increase visitors to the town. The Chair decided to defer this recommendation

The following recommendation was moved
When disposal of assets was being discussed all ward Councillors are consulted before a decision is made

(Moved by Councillor M Couchman and seconded by Councillor M Clarke)

This recommendation was carried

This recommendation will be included in the Draft Disposals Policy (Appendix 4)

RESOLVED: That the Committee approved the following recommendations to Cabinet

1. Cabinet approves and implements the Asset Management Strategy as at Appendix 1.

2. Cabinet approves and implements the Asset Management Plan document as at Appendix 2.
3. Cabinet approves and implements the associated Acquisitions and Disposal policies as at Appendix 3 and 4;

4. Delegates authority to update and amend the Asset Management Strategy and associated plans and policies to the Assistant Director, Assets in consultation with the Asset Strategy Steering Group and the Portfolio Holder for Infrastructure, Heritage, and Local Economy.

(Moved by Councillor C Adams and seconded by Councillor L Wood)

63 JOINT WASTE SERVICE - OPERATIONS UPDATE

Report of the Operations manager (JWS) to provide the Committee a quarterly update of the Joint Waste Service. This is a shared service that Lichfield District Council (LDC) deliver on behalf of both authorities.

The officer updated comparing the first 2 quarters of this year to the first 2 quarters of last yea

- Missed down from 332 last year to 312 this year,
- Resident participation take up is 98% – 99% not all residents put out their bins out fortnightly.
- Green bins as of September 2024 44,876 had subscribed to the scheme last year it was 44,085. 42% of Tamworth residents signed up to the service
- Averaged 1,179 versus an average of 1,254 in previous year. Officers do visit residents to help them to understand the system and improve going forward
- Slight drop in recycling rates. There is new recycling campaign aimed at educating residents on recycling, starts on 13th November targeting Key stage 1 and 2 children and it's a 3 year campaign sponsored by Staffordshire County Council.
- Transition to alternative fuels, looking at initial prices to transfer to all electric fleet.
- Dry recycling contract due for renewal, contract finishes in 2025 and looking to make an extension

Resolved that the Committee:

Endorsed the progress and updates provided.

(Moved by Councillor M Clarke and seconded by Councillor L Wood)

64 WORKING GROUP UPDATES

Councillor Price would update the committee on the HGV Driver's Facilities Working Group at the next meeting, The Chair reported that there are now double yellow lines on both sides of the entrances to the Dunstall Park Estate and Brakes has now put a lorry park inside their premises.

The Chair had submitted a work plan for fly tipping and suggested that the working group meet at the end of the next meeting.

65 FORWARD PLAN

No items were identified to be added.

66 INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY & GROWTH SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PLAN

No changes

67 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

"That in accordance with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meeting and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012, and Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of the following business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Act and the public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information to the public"

(Moved by Councillor L Wood and seconded by Councillor L Clarke)

68 FOOD WASTE SERVICE

Report of the Portfolio Holder for Environmental Sustainability, Recycling and Waste:

All recommendations in the report were approved

(Moved by Councillor M Clarke and Councillor L Wood)

Chair

This page is intentionally left blank

Tuesday, 11 December 2024

Report of the Portfolio Holder for Environmental Sustainability, Recycling and Waste

Climate Change Update

Exempt Information
This report is not exempt.

Purpose

To update the Committee on the authority's work around climate change and agree to adopt the proposed climate mitigation action plan and climate adaptation strategy. Secondly, to endorse the climate change communication plan and the Staffordshire County Council (SCC) net zero by 2050 planning policy.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Members:

- Endorse the climate mitigation action plan and commitment to refresh every three years
- Approve the climate adaptation strategy
- Endorse the Borough Council's climate change communication plan
- Endorse the Staffordshire net zero by 2050 planning policy
- Endorse an annual update to Scrutiny and Cabinet on progress

Executive Summary

On the 19th of November 2019, Tamworth Borough Council (TBC) declared a climate emergency following on from the UK Parliament's declaration in May 2019. The council committed making its estate net zero by 2050 or sooner if financially able to do so.

Since 2022 the Borough Council have been on a journey to understand what the carbon footprint of the authority is to support the net zero commitment made in the declaration. Consultants were commissioned to assist with a baseline position and to kick start climate action within the authority. This report went through Cabinet with a commitment to prepare an action plan by the end of 2024.

In 2023 a report went through Cabinet to endorse the County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy with a commitment to preparing a strategy specific to the Borough.

In December 2023, TBC made a nature recovery declaration, committing to undertake targeted actions to protect local nature and biodiversity. TBC will make a positive contribution to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the Nature Recovery Network and embed nature recovery across policies and all work areas.

The Borough Council commissioned Consultants to assist the authority in understanding the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with its operations, develop a climate mitigation action plan and borough-wide adaptation strategy, and conduct 9 operational building energy audits to map a decarbonisation pathway.

Not only does this workload provide a road map for the Borough Council in relation to climate mitigation and adaptation, it also strongly responds to the Staffordshire Sustainability Board, in meeting a number of the pledges and expectations, namely around emissions reductions initiatives across energy use and transport, conducting building energy audits and the Staffordshire wide work undertaken to support Local Plan delivery.

1.Climate mitigation action plan

The starting point for this work has been to use carbon emissions data to identify emissions hotspots across the organisation where reductions can be made. To identify potential areas of reduction which forms the basis of the Climate action plan, workshops were held with the Assistant Director team and Members. These sessions were integral in arriving at a route to net zero presented in this report.

The Borough Council's carbon emissions data is underpinned by something called a green house gas inventory or GHG for short. An inventory comprises emissions that result from Scope 1,2 and 3 sources. The Borough Councils carbon emissions report includes scope 1 and 2 emissions only, and business travel. The Council is only required to prepare a GHG inventory for scopes 1 and 2 only. The inclusion of a scope 3 source is at our discretion. For this reason, it is difficult to compare local authorities with each other. Figure 1 sets out what is included under each scope for the Council.

Although it falls under scope 3, business travel is included in the reporting as this is a frequent occurrence (e.g. staff site visits) which is within the Council's control. Other scope 3 emissions such as homeworking and procurement are not included in the emissions report, as the Borough Council are currently unable to capture this data accurately and because there is less control over this area. The climate change mitigation plan does set out some actions for reducing emissions in these two areas, for example embedding sustainability requirements into procurement contracts, which will be explored and monitored further.

Figure 1

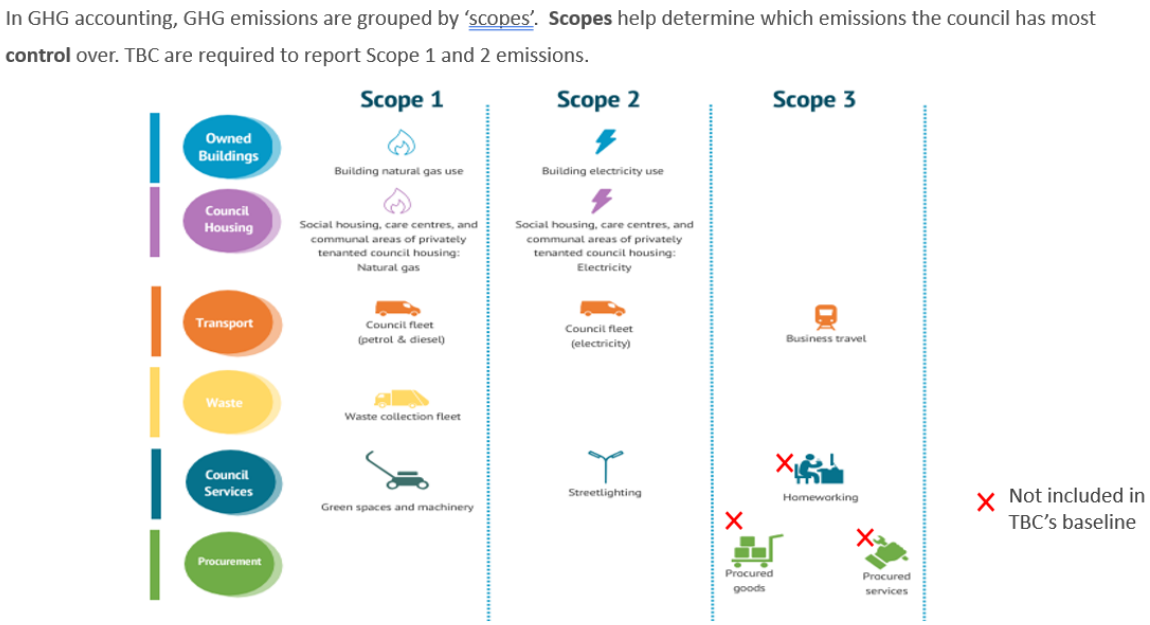
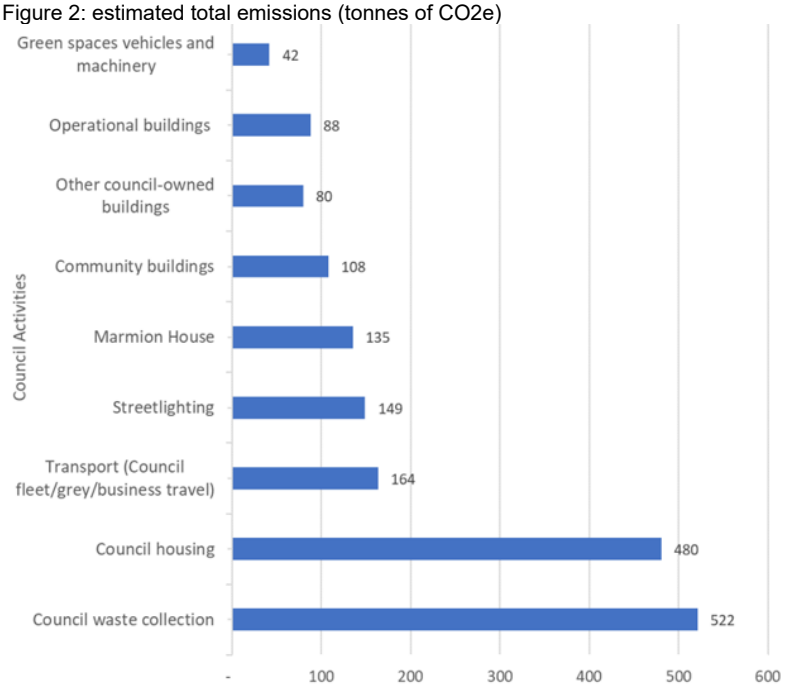


Figure 2 shows that in 2022/23, the largest sources of emissions were council waste collection (29% of TBC's overall emissions), and council housing communal areas (27% of emissions). This demonstrates the need to consider actions focused on optimising waste

collection and housing stock decarbonisation. Whilst it is an operational building, Marmion House is listed separately as the current fuel consumption is high.

Figure 2: estimated total emissions (tonnes of CO2e)



*Operational buildings include: the Depot, Town Hall, Marmion House and Assembly Rooms
Housing includes: sheltered Housing e.g. Ankermoor Court, Annandale, Bright Crescent, Cheatle Court, and Sunset Close
Community buildings include: the Castle and Museum, Anker Valley Sports Pitches, Tamworth Enterprise Centre, and the Bingo Hall

In terms of the structure of the report, the plan identifies key actions for reducing emissions associated with TBC's assets and service provision, detailing timelines, key partners, cost assumptions and predicted emissions reductions. It also highlights the co-benefits and opportunities where there is the potential for positive consequences due to climate change.

Some actions will be delivered in partnership with external organisations across Staffordshire and our internal Climate mitigation action working group will drive the delivery of specific actions.

The timescales for action delivery set out in the plan are short, medium and long term - it is important to note that these may change subject to the Council's monitoring and evaluation, availability of funding, updated government legislation and improved climate technologies.

Key actions across different sectors with the organisation include:

Transport

- Transition the Council fleet to electric vehicles
- Review travel policy to encourage active travel and alternative low carbon modes of transport
- Conduct a feasibility study for introducing greener travel incentive schemes for staff, e.g. Cycle to Work

Buildings, streetlighting and road infrastructure

- Review outcome of building energy audits and establish a programme of building energy upgrades
- Implement a housing stock condition and asset management strategy with integrated mitigation and adaptation aims
- Convert all streetlights to LED bulbs

Waste (joint- partnership with Lichfield)

- Conduct route optimisation analysis (including relocating of the waste depot) to reduce distance travelled
- Replace waste collection vehicles to be Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) in collaboration with Staffordshire's Joint Waste Management Board

Supply chain and communications

- Review partnerships and identify the potential to work together on reducing GHG emissions in the wider Borough
- Produce tender specifications that contain requirements for suppliers to show commitment to reducing their environmental impact
- Develop an internal communication strategy

Some actions will be delivered in partnership with external organisations such as the Staffordshire Wildlife Trust. A proportion of the actions are part of Staffordshire County wide projects and the Borough Council will work closely with the Staffordshire Sustainability Board to implement these initiatives within Tamworth.

Some of the actions to do not have any costs attached to them, some actions do, and other actions have the potential to save money. It is important to identify that more work will be required to monitor, for example, using smart meters to better understand energy use to further refine any future actions and spend. For a number of actions early feasibility work is required initially to gauge what options may be available to reduce emissions, and the costs associated with those actions.

Whilst the Mitigation Action Plan provides a pathway it must be acknowledged that it is only one way of achieving net zero emissions. It is therefore important to keep the road map under review on a regular basis to keep it relevant and as up to date as possible. As such a report recommendation suggests that the Action Plan is reviewed every five years. It is also recommended that an annual update is prepared for scrutiny and Cabinet to set out progress.

2.Climate Adaptation strategy

Forward planning is essential to deal with extreme weather events caused by climate change. Resilient cities plan and prepare for risks and encourage residents to play an active role in their local community to strengthen the ability to cope with the impact and support those most vulnerable.

There is a strong case for delivering adaptation actions now because costly, sometimes irreversible, climate impacts are already being seen and expected to increase. The costs of waiting for impacts are expected to far outweigh the costs of acting early. Taking long-term decisions now will prepare Tamworth for climate change and avoid costly retrofitting projects across our operational buildings and housing. Some adaptation actions have low cost and have significant co-benefits.

The adaptation strategy identifies the key risks for Tamworth associated with global warming such as flooding, heatwaves, wildfires and drought and outlines preventative actions that can be taken to mitigate and prepare for these scenarios.

Climate change events can majorly affect the local community (particularly those most vulnerable):

- Education – extreme weather could reduce access to education, meaning children will fall behind in their learning and development
- Health – overheating in homes or workplace could lead to heatstroke and increased hospitalisation
- Buildings and infrastructure – flooding or overheating could damage homes and business, impacting livelihoods and living conditions

Cross-cutting priorities have been identified in the strategy:

- Strengthening emergency response coordination to plan for extreme weather events
- Deliver a communications plan for both the community and TBC to build awareness of risks and encourage action now
- Embed climate adaptation into policies and strategies

Internal focus groups were conducted to agree adaptation priorities across key service areas which are:

Business and local economy

- Develop business continuity and contingency plans for outdoor events in Tamworth to reduce the impact of extreme weather events such as heavy rain, wind and heatwaves on outdoor events including the market. This could include identifying alternative venues, providing additional shelter or shading, procuring different types of temporary structures.

Housing, wellbeing and community

- Adaptive work processes - consider policy for adaptive work processes to minimise risk to the workforce during heatwaves and other climate events

Nature and Green Spaces

- Develop a tree management plan for the borough using the ‘right tree, right place’ principle.

Buildings, infrastructure, planning and development

- Ensure retrofit or renovation of any council owned buildings considers opportunities to add adaptation measures such as ventilation or shading as required and encourage a similar approach by other organisations in Tamworth.

The adaptation strategy identifies opportunities for positive consequences of climate change. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns may offer opportunities for new species to thrive, warmer summers and winters may reduce household energy demand and could improve health and wellbeing if people can spend more time outdoors in nature. As with the risks, there is uncertainty in the outcome of these opportunities and adaptation actions are required to maximise the chance of positive outcomes.

As part of the Staffordshire Sustainability Board, TBC adopted the Staffordshire Climate Adaptation strategy which identifies collective County wide actions. Developing TBC’s own plan alongside this provides more specific and targeted actions specific for Tamworth.

3.Climate communication strategy

The Climate Declaration that the Borough Council made in 2019 is very much an internally focused declaration based around achieving net zero for council operations. There is a much bigger role for the Borough Council to engage, influence and lead the wider Tamworth community in making sound climate choices.

The communication strategy is very much an externally facing document to deliver key messages and to work with partner organisations to get collective engagement and action from a range of stakeholders across the Borough. Small actions can have big impacts, and an informed group of stakeholders have the potential to make climate decisions that can impact emissions.

A significant strand, therefore, of the climate mitigation action plan, is the communication strategy which focuses on delivering specific climate change campaigns to engage staff,

members, residents and local businesses with climate change issues and impacts and encourage behaviour change. It will aim to signpost, provide resources and share initiatives for people to get involved with and will be a way to celebrate the success of Tamworth Borough as we progress towards achieving net zero.

Relevant and up to date information on climate change events and campaigns in Tamworth and across Staffordshire, will be shared with the local community via social media and other appropriate communication channels that the target audiences will find inspiring and easy to digest. The Borough Council have agreed to the 3-year Staffordshire County Communications Plan which will further support Tamworth's communications.

4.Staffordshire County Council net zero Planning Policy

The majority of Staffordshire District and Borough Councils have declared Climate Emergencies and have a variety of net zero targets in place. Whilst planning policies cannot achieve net zero in isolation, the planning system plays a crucial role in reducing emissions in multiple sectors.

Proactive policies can help to facilitate the transition necessary to achieve Staffordshire's net zero target whilst ensuring that more of the cost of meeting this is shouldered by the development industry, rather than being borne solely by public bodies to improve matters such as transport and energy efficiency through more costly retrofit measures.

Staffordshire County Council proactively supported and facilitated the delivery of the 2020 study which supported Local Plan climate considerations through joint working with Staffordshire Local Planning Authorities, particularly on areas such as sustainable transport, active travel and carbon sequestration/biodiversity net gain.

The Staffordshire Sustainability Board have asked that all Districts and Boroughs endorse the work prepared in 2020 to ensure that all signatory local planning authorities respond appropriately, by implementing the shared Staffordshire-wide climate policy recommendations and commit to exploring the proposed policy directions in their emerging Local Plans.

Tamworth Borough Council officers were involved in the development of the 2020 document and whilst some issues have moved on since 2020, for example, there is now a legal duty for Biodiversity Net Gain as a result of the 2021 Environment Act, there is merit is signing up to the principles, see Appendix 6.

Climate change will form an important component of the new Local Plan and the Climate Change Officer will be integral in bringing these County wide principles forward, in that document. Work has already begun.

Options Considered

Net zero by 2050 is an obligation that requires public authorities to show regard for reducing carbon emissions as outlined in the **UK Climate Change Act 2008**.

As defined by the Climate Change Committee, a net-zero (i.e. carbon neutral) target requires "deep reductions in emissions, with any remaining sources offset by removals of CO_2 from the atmosphere (e.g. by afforestation)". This removal requires either the purchase of carbon offsets or direct carbon removal through additional carbon removal and storage ("sequestration") activity on an organisation's estate.

Net zero is an imposed requirement of the UK Government and the climate crisis. The Borough Council does not have a choice in delivering this workstream and due to its

fundamental nature of re-structuring finances around a different agenda, one of reduced greenhouse gas emissions, is an important one.

The plans contain several expectations for action, focused on the actions we can take now and the adaptations we can make to lessen future impact and protect those most vulnerable. The climate change communication plan will help to deliver key messaging around the impacts and encourage behaviour change now.

Resource Implications

The Borough Council has employed 1 full time Climate Change Officer who assisted with developing the mitigation action plan and adaptation strategy and will be driving the delivery of these.

There will be a corporate group that drives this transformative carbon agenda and each department must now take some responsibility for embedding climate change into their work. There are funding opportunities available which will continue to be explored, such as the SALIX housing decarbonisation funding. TBC have already utilised the LEVI funding for EV charging points and are working alongside the Staffordshire Sustainability board to develop a county-wide taxi decarbonisation strategy. The internal Climate mitigation action working group will meet quarterly to discuss and steer the actions relating to their service areas.

Following Cabinet approval of this report a meeting will be established with the s.151 and the finance team to start to use the Climate Mitigation Plan to financially plan for the associated budgetary implications to be considered as part of the MTFS process for future years.

Legal/Risk Implications Background

Delivering climate mitigation action and adaptation strategies are recommended in Section 6 of our 2024/25 corporate risk register.

Key risks associated with failing to meet net zero targets and plan for extreme weather impacts are indicated in this register, including:

- A lack of staff awareness of emergency/disaster response and plans for recovery
- Increased global warming will lead to more severe weather impacts on the Borough, causing property and livelihood damage
- Failure to plan financially for cost implications, will mean a lack of resource allocated for climate change mitigation activities
- Not having the specialist skills in place to develop adverse climate resistant infrastructure, will impact vulnerable people, reducing access to council services, healthcare and education

Equalities Implications

Climate Change will impact people in every category as outlined in the Community Impact Assessment. The plans do not discriminate against any group and delivery of the actions will reduce the risk for those most vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change and better prepare people to deal with extreme climatic events.

Climate change impacts such as flooding and extreme heat can disproportionately affect people living in lower super output areas of Tamworth. Working to enhance nature and biodiversity, reduce emissions and adapt infrastructure such as council owned housing may positively impact residents' health and wellbeing, by providing cleaner air, better heating, shading and ventilation and increased access to nature.

Environment and Sustainability Implications (including climate change)
As discussed throughout this report, committing to the actions set out in the mitigation and adaptation plans will enable TBC to reduce carbon emissions across operations to achieve net zero and build resilience against climate change impacts in future. The plans will deliver positive change, (such as improving health and wellbeing) across the Borough and educate and inform the wider community around the issue of climate change.

Background information

In response to rising global temperatures due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°c. The report makes it clear that ensuring global temperatures stay well below 2°c pre-industrial levels is crucial to reduce large risks to human and natural systems, and efforts should be made to pursue warming of only 1.5°C to prevent the largest risks.

Achieving the UK target will require cross-government cooperation - local authorities are well placed to influence emissions in buildings, transport, and waste whilst holding the best knowledge of the needs and opportunities of their area. Local authorities can also drive emissions reductions in their areas through their role as community leaders and major employers, as well as their regulatory and planning capacities.

Through their planning role, local authorities can leverage change by enabling sustainable development and placemaking, establishing building energy efficiency standards, implementing sustainable travel programmes and infrastructure, approving renewable energy projects, pursuing district heating programmes and implementing sustainable waste management programmes. Therefore, local action to reduce carbon emissions is vital for the UK to meet its international commitments to reduce global warming.

Report Author
Charlotte Cheesman – Climate Change Officer
Anna Miller - Assistant Director, Growth & Regeneration

List of Background Papers

Appendix 1: Climate change mitigation action plan

Appendix 2: Climate change adaptation strategy

Appendix 3: TBC Communication strategy

Appendix 4: Community Impact Assessment – Climate change mitigation action plan

Appendix 5: Community Impact Assessment – Climate change adaptation strategy

Appendix 6: Staffordshire County Council net zero by 2050 planning policy

Tamworth Borough Council Evidence base for net zero action planning

November 2024

Title	Evidence base for net zero action planning
Customer	Tamworth Borough Council
Recipient	Anna Miller, Charlotte Cheesman
Report Reference	3314
Report Status	Final
Revisions	V4 following TBC comments
File	Y:\Projects\3314-Tamworth net zero\1_Work\7_Reporting\Tamworth Climate Mitigation Actions and Pathway_v3.docx

Authors	Courtney Szanto, Isabella Chalmers-Arnold, Lucas Bennett, Susie Wright
Reviewed by	Katie King
Signature	
Date	14th November 2024

Company Details:	Aether Ltd Oxford Centre for Innovation New Road Oxford OX1 1BY UK Registered in England 6630896
Contact:	enquiries@aether-uk.com +44(0)1865 261466 www.aether-uk.com

Executive Summary

Background

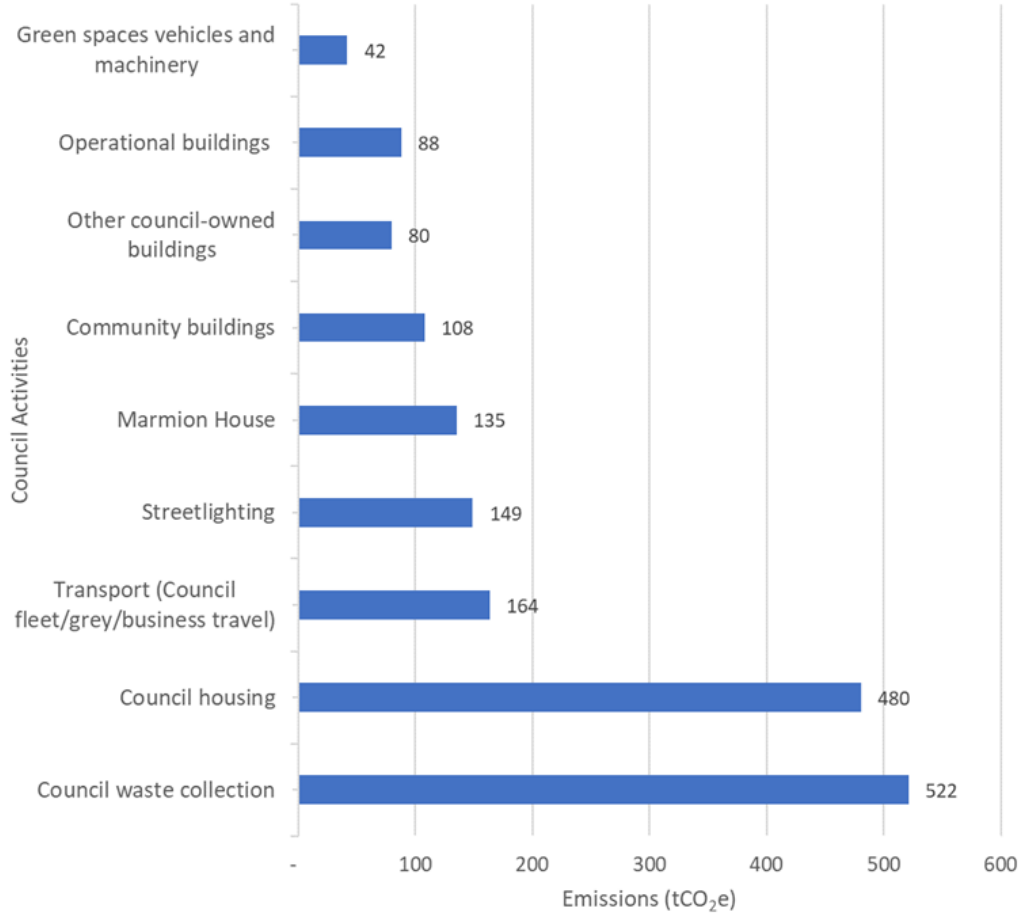
On the 19th of November 2019, Tamworth Borough Council (TBC) declared a climate emergency, following the UK Parliament's declaration in May 2019. The council made a commitment; its estate would become net zero by 2050 at the latest, or sooner, if deemed financially viable. To initiate the first step in the journey to net zero, emissions from the council's estate were calculated and compiled for the financial year 2019/20 in 2022, providing a baseline from which emissions reductions could start to be made.

Building on this previous work, this report presents the 'second step' in the net zero programme. This report presents an updated GHG inventory for the council's estate, covering the financial years 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23. For the years 2020/21 and 2021/22, the data is incomplete, see Section 3 for more detail. To drive concerted, council-wide efforts for emissions reductions over the coming decades this report also includes a climate mitigation action plan and modelled emissions reduction scenario. The action plan contains detailed actions, with indicative costs and timescales, that will support TBC in reducing the emissions associated with their assets and service provision. The modelled emissions scenario illustrates how these actions could, if implemented in combination with some offsetting, achieve the council's net zero target by 2050. The modelling demonstrates the scale and sequence of action required by comparing with a 'business as usual' scenario which shows the potential consequences of inaction. This work has been closely informed by workshops with Council officers and elected members. The aim of this report is to provide a robust evidence base that will enable TBC to deliver their route to net zero.

Tamworth's current GHG emissions

Tamworth Borough Council's GHG emissions for 2022/23 were estimated to be **1,769 tCO_2e**. **Figure I** shows that in 2022/23, the largest sources of emissions were council waste collection (29%) and council housing (27%). It is important to note these are also the most uncertain results in the inventory for 2022/23. In terms of scope, council housing emissions comprise communal spaces and sheltered housing but do not include individual households in council houses or flats.

Figure I: Estimated total emissions (tCO_2e) for Tamworth Borough Council 2022/23



Operational buildings: Covers the depot, Town Hall, and Assembly Rooms. Whilst it is an operational building, Marmion House is listed separately as the current fuel consumption is high and there is uncertainty around the future use of the building.
Community buildings: Covers assets such as the Castle and Museum, Anker Valley Sports Pitches, Tamworth Enterprise Centre, and the Bingo Hall
Other council owned buildings: Covers unmetered electricity supply, ticket machines, car park barriers

Climate change mitigation action plan

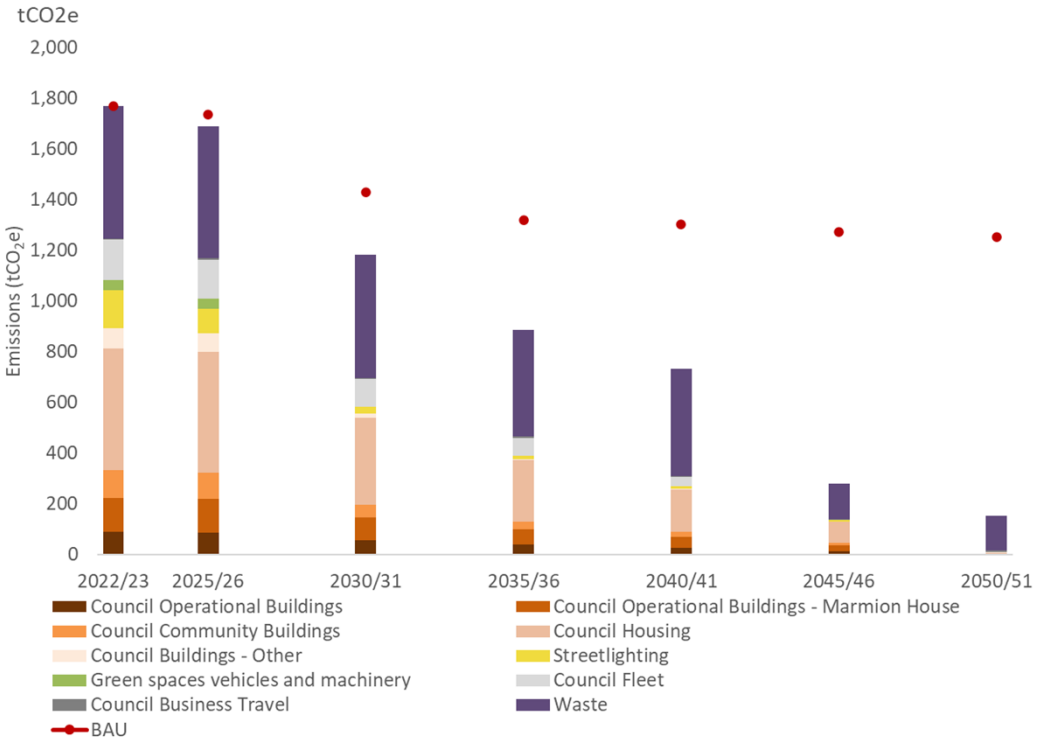
The inventory has been used to inform Tamworth's net zero action plan. This plan contains actions for decarbonising the council estate and services across the areas of: council fleet, business travel, commuting, streetlighting and road infrastructure, buildings, waste, homeworking, renewables and supply chains and communications. The plan identifies indicative costs, key actors and timescales and key decision points so that the council can make informed decisions about how and when to implement actions on their journey to net zero.

Emissions pathway

To illustrate the potential impact of this action plan on council emissions, a modelled emissions reduction pathway has been estimated, as shown in **Figure II**. This shows one potential route to net zero for the council and can be compared with a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario where no further action is taken by Tamworth Borough Council. The business-as-usual scenario estimates a 29% reduction in TBC's emissions by 2050, due to decarbonisation of the national electricity system. This shows the importance of

focussed action to drive significant cuts in Tamworth's emissions over the coming decades. As emissions under this scenario are not projected to reach zero by 2050, Tamworth Borough Council would need to offset any remaining emissions to reach net zero.

Figure II: Projected emissions for Tamworth Borough Council under a modelled reduction scenario, 2022/23- 2050/51



Contents

Tables

Figures

1 Introduction

There is an overwhelming scientific consensus that increasing greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions from human activities are causing global temperatures to rise, with serious knock-on effects for our atmosphere, land and oceans. In response to this, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C in 2018. That report clearly evidences that ensuring global temperatures stay well-below 2°C pre-industrial levels is crucial to reduce large risks to human and natural systems, and efforts should be made to pursue warming of only 1.5°C to prevent the largest risks. Following this, global accords such as the Paris Agreement were signed, and national goals for net zero were made. The UK has set a legal target to "vigorously pursue an ambitious target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) to 'net-zero' by 2050" across the whole economy.

It is widely recognised that achieving the UK target will require cross-government cooperation. Local authorities are well placed to influence emissions in buildings, transport, and waste whilst holding the best knowledge of the needs and opportunities of their area. Local authorities can also drive emissions reductions in their areas through their role as community leaders and major employers, as well as through their regulatory and planning capacities. Through their planning role, local authorities can leverage change by enabling sustainable development and placemaking, establishing energy efficiency standards for buildings, implementing sustainable travel programmes and infrastructure, approving renewable energy projects, pursuing district heating programmes and implementing sustainable waste management programmes. Therefore, local action to reduce carbon emissions is vital for the UK to meet its international commitments to reduce emissions.

Tamworth Borough Council (TBC) declared a climate emergency in November 2019. Recognising the urgent need to act, the council initiated a net zero roadmap. Aether was commissioned in 2022 to produce a greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory for the financial year 2019/20, which compiled emissions estimates from across the council's estate. The work included recommendations for improving emissions monitoring data and embedding emissions reductions action across the council's work.

The second step of the net zero roadmap, and the focus of this report, is to provide an evidence base to help drive TBC's action towards net zero. This report includes an update to TBC's GHG inventory, along with an action plan and a modelled emissions reduction scenario. The GHG emissions inventory update covers the financial years 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23, although completeness of data varies considerably across this period. Providing a comprehensive understanding of the current emissions associated with TBC's estate enables effective climate mitigation actions to be developed. The modelled emissions reduction scenario presented in this report demonstrates how these actions can support TBC to meet their net zero target.

Scope of this report

The aim of this report is to provide a robust evidence base that enables TBC to identify key emission sources and prioritise mitigation actions to achieve their net zero target.

Section 2 presents the policy context for net zero obligations at the national and local levels, as well as for Tamworth specifically.

Section 3 presents the council's GHG inventory for the financial years 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23, and enables the council to identify key emission sources.

Section 4 provides a climate mitigation action plan which has been developed to address the sources of emissions included within the inventory.

Section 5 presents a modelled pathway to net zero for TBC and compares to the 'business as usual' emissions scenario which illustrates what could happen if TBC does not make a concerted effort to reduce their GHG emissions.

This report and climate mitigation action plan to reduce emissions is complemented by TBC's Climate Adaptation Strategy which outlines actions to address the unavoidable impacts of climate change that we are already experiencing and will continue to experience in the coming decades until global emissions are sufficiently reduced.

2 Policy Context

This section provides an overview of the net zero policy landscape. Details of relevant national and local policies relating to net zero in the UK and Tamworth are outlined. The policies detailed are drivers for local planning, infrastructure and development decision-making with regards to climate and net zero.

National Net Zero Policy

The UK Climate Change Act, first adopted in 2008 and amended in 2019, aligns with the Paris Agreement. It commits the UK to a legally binding target; the UK must achieve a 100% reduction in net emissions by no later than 2050. Under the Climate Change Act, the UK Government is also required to set interim 5-year carbon budgets, which specify the volume of GHGs that can be emitted in a given period. The Carbon Budget Delivery Plan (2023) sets out the current package of proposals and policies that will enable carbon budgets to be met.[1]

The Sixth Carbon Budget was enshrined in law in 2021 and will run from 2033 to 2037. It sets out the amount of GHGs the UK can emit during the time period and still be on track for the net zero target. However, whilst carbon budgets are legally binding, government projections suggest that the UK is currently not on track to meet the sixth carbon budget, which requires a reduction of 78% below 1990 levels by 2035.

The UK Net Zero Strategy (2021) sets out 'policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy'[2]. The Strategy identifies different ways to meet the 2050 Net Zero target, depending on how decarbonisation options develop over the next decade.

Local Net Zero Policy: Staffordshire

Local Authorities play a vital role in driving emission reductions and embedding mitigation and adaptation actions into business as usual. Policies set at the local level are key as they enable the UK to meet its national and international targets.

The Staffordshire County Council Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025[3], identifies climate change as one of the four key principles in the Council's Strategic Plan, setting the tone for Tamworth. Emissions reduction and climate change mitigation is a key priority, and the action plan includes actionable steps to make it a reality.

Local Net Zero Policy: Tamworth

On the 19th of November 2019, Tamworth Borough Council declared a climate emergency, following the UK Parliament's declaration in May 2019. The council made a commitment; its estate would become net zero by 2050 at the latest, or sooner, if deemed financially viable[4].

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/carbon-budget-delivery-plan
[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-strategy
[3] https://cape.mysociety.org/media/data/plans/staffordshire-county-council-6422236.pdf
[4] https://democracy.tamworth.gov.uk/mgDecisionDetails.aspx?IId=16340&Opt=1

Tamworth Borough Council is currently considering a range of climate relevant measures. A Tamworth Electric Vehicle Strategy[5] has been approved by Cabinet. The Tamworth Housing Strategy 2020-2025 details a climate priority, to "ensure housing plays a key role in delivering Tamworth's response to climate change"[6]. As of 2024, a Climate Change Officer has been appointed to oversee these changes.

[5] https://democracy.tamworth.gov.uk/documents/s38619/Tamworth%20Electric%20Vehicle%20Strategy.pdf

[6] https://democracy.tamworth.gov.uk/documents/s32304/Housing%20Strategy%20Presentation.pdf

3 Council emissions 2019-2023

This section outlines some key definitions of terminology used in GHG accounting. A detailed breakdown of the sources of estimated emissions for TBC's estate are given across the time period 2019 to 2023. Methodological changes for procurement and commuting emissions are detailed, as high uncertainty in these estimates mean that these emissions are reported separately from the inventory.

What is a greenhouse gas emissions inventory?

A greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, or 'carbon footprint', is a dataset which quantifies the sources of GHG emissions for an organisation's operations or estate. The sources of emissions included in an organisation's inventory can vary depending on the type of organisation, the reason that it is reporting its emissions, and whether there are data available to provide an estimate. Sources can include a wide range of activities, and an inventory can be produced for an organisation, country or other geographical area.

Producing a GHG inventory is important for a few reasons:

- If an organisation wants to reduce its emissions, it is crucial to understand where the emissions are coming from.
- It allows organisations to track their progress against targets over time.
- It can be used to inform future decision-making and policy.
- It provides a way for them to compare themselves to similar organisations, and to undertake benchmarking.

For TBC, producing a GHG inventory is a vital step in the council's net zero roadmap. Having a complete inventory allows the council to better understand the main sources of emissions, to consider the uncertainties in the data and to analyse changes over time. The inventory provides an evidence base from which TBC can track changes, identify emissions reduction possibilities and establish a realistic pathway for achieving its net zero target by 2050.

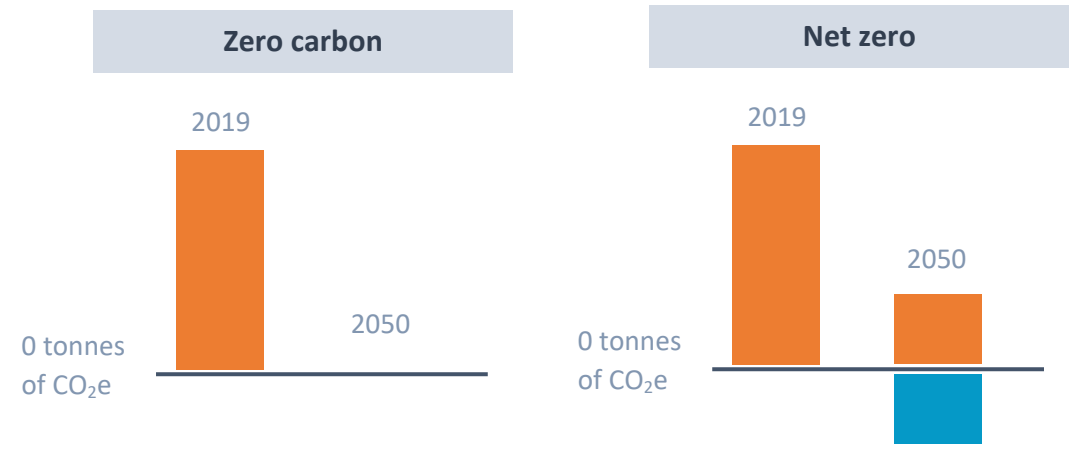
TBC has specific requirements of the second step in their net zero roadmap to deliver against from the November 2019 recommendation[7]. These include:

- Make the Council's activities net zero carbon by 2050, or sooner, if the council is financially able to do so;
- Provide supporting information to assist with future budget cycles and the investment strategy to take into account the actions the council will take to address this emergency;
- Quantify budget requirements.

Definitions

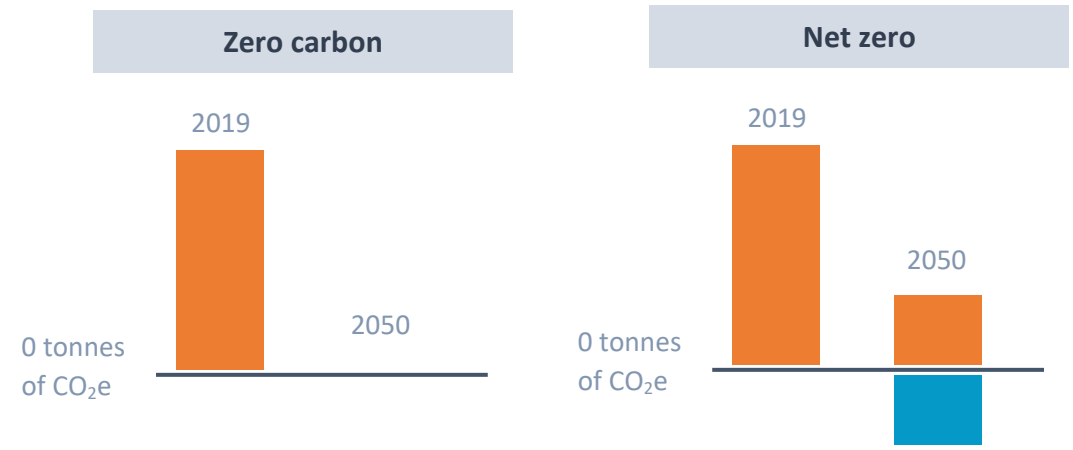
In line with the council's commitment, the term "decarbonisation" is used in this report to mean the same as becoming "carbon neutral" or "net zero carbon". These terms refer to the balancing of carbon emissions against carbon removals and/or carbon offsetting with the net result being zero, as illustrated in **Figure 1**: Options for achieving net zero

[7] https://democracy.tamworth.gov.uk/documents/s32653/Net%20Zero%20Carbon%20-%20baseline%20reporting.pdf



.

Figure 1: Options for achieving net zero



"Net zero" is used in this report as shorthand to cover the net balancing of the main greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O). The global warming potentials of CH_4 and N_2O are used to calculate the equivalent warming to CO_2, to allow the estimation of total GHG effects on the atmosphere in one unit, CO_2-equivalent, or CO_2e. The council agreed that their net zero targets should cover carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, not just carbon dioxide. Any reference to "carbon neutral" and "decarbonisation" in this report is understood to be shorthand to cover methane and nitrous oxide as well as carbon dioxide.

As defined by the CCC, a net-zero (i.e. carbon neutral) target requires "deep reductions in emissions, with any remaining sources offset by removals of CO_2 from the atmosphere (e.g. by afforestation)". This removal requires either the purchase of carbon offsets or direct carbon removal through additional carbon removal and storage ("sequestration") activity on an organisation's estate.

The first year an emission inventory is compiled is referred to as a baseline year and is used as a reference point to track and monitor changes in emissions over time, including progress. The baseline represents the total GHG emissions that have occurred within a given year. The baseline year for TBC is the financial year 2019/20. For more detailed information on the inventory methodology and scope, see **Appendix 1.**

Tamworth Borough Council's GHG inventory, 2022/23

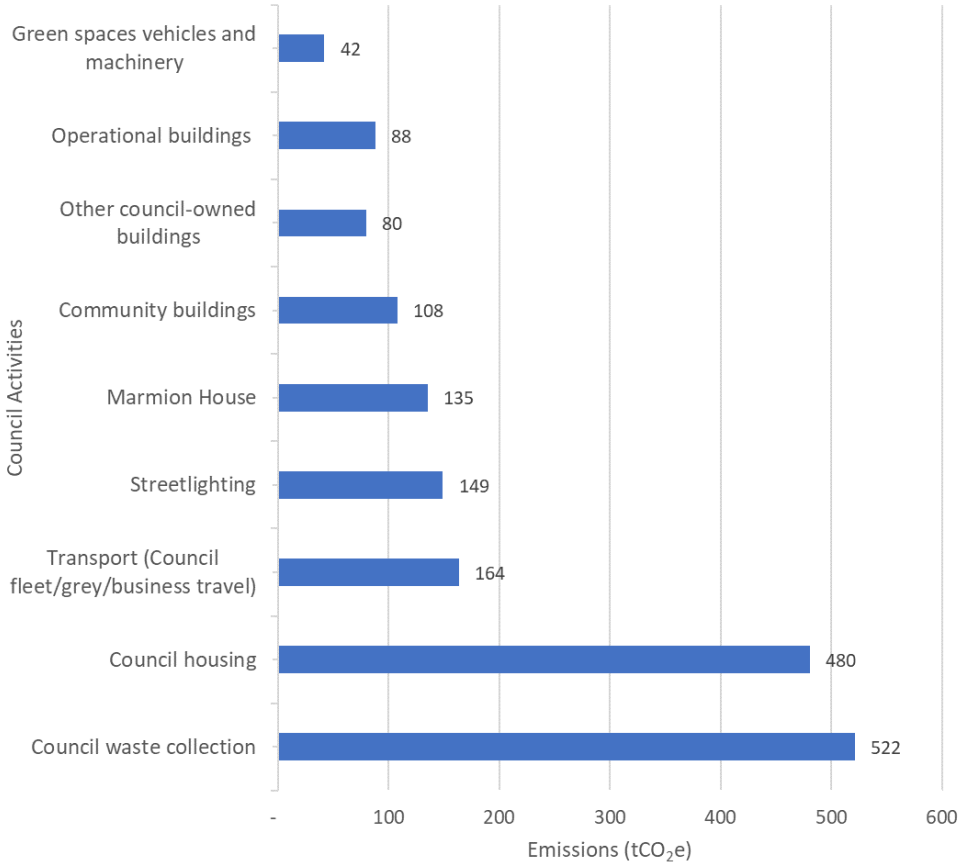
For the financial year 2022/23, Tamworth Borough Council's total GHG emissions are estimated to be **1,769 tCO_2e**. Lichfield District Council's 2022 emissions were 1,050 tCO_2[8] and South Staffordshire Council's 2021/22 emissions were approximately 1,060 tCO_2e[9]. *However, caution should be taken when comparing these figures, as differences in the organisation size, operational activity, and coverage of scope 3 emissions sources varies between these local authorities.*

Figure 2 shows that in 2022/23, the largest sources of emissions were council waste collection which comprised 29% of the total emissions, and council housing which comprised 27% of the total emissions. The council waste collection figure is uncertain as these estimates are based on tonnes of fuel use. Generalised emission factors are used based on fuel type. Data was collated for municipal refuse to EfW, kerbside recycling and garden waste but there were data gaps for commercial waste. As a result, these emissions have not been captured in the inventory. Council housing comprises communal areas and sheltered housing and does not include tenants use. Whilst this is a large source of emissions, there are significant uncertainties in estimates, due to inconsistencies in data collection and data gaps. There is no data recorded for some council housing properties in 2022/23, yet these properties are included in estimates for other years in the time series.

Marmion House, Tamworth Borough Council's main office, has been separated from the operational buildings to illustrate the scale of emissions from this building.

Figure 2: Estimated total emissions (tCO2e) for Tamworth Borough Council 2022/23

[8] https://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/carbon-reduction/climate-change-resources
[9] https://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/environment-and-climate/climate-change/council-carbon-footprint



Operational buildings: Covers the depot, Town Hall, and Assembly Rooms. Whilst it is an operational building, Marmion House is listed separately as the current fuel consumption is high and there is uncertainty around the future use of the building.
Community buildings: Covers assets such as the Castle and Museum, Anker Valley Sports Pitches, Tamworth Enterprise Centre, and the Bingo Hall.
Other council owned buildings: Covers unmetered electricity supply, ticket machines, car park barriers.

For the financial year 2022/23, a more detailed breakdown of emission estimates by category are presented in

Table 1. Notably, procurement and commuting emissions have been excluded from the total, and the emissions stemming from these sources are shown in **Table 2.**

Table 1: Estimated total emissions by category for Tamworth Borough Council 2022/23 (tCO2e)

Category	Sub-category	Coverage	Scope	2022/23	
				Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of total emissions
Council-owned buildings	Operational buildings (electricity)	Depot, Assembly Rooms	2+3	39	2%
	Operational buildings (gas)	Depot, Assembly Rooms	1	49	3%
	Marmion House (electricity)	Marmion House	2+3	50	3%
	Council-owned buildings: Marmion House (gas)	Marmion House	1	85	5%
	Community buildings (electricity)	Various assets including Bingo Hall, Castle and Museum, Anker Valley Sports Pitches, and Tamworth Enterprise Centre*	2+3	79	4%
	Community buildings (gas)	Various assets including Bingo Hall, Castle and Museum, Anker Valley Sports Pitches, and Tamworth Enterprise Centre*	1	30	2%
Council-owned/run housing: sheltered housing, communal areas of council owned non-sheltered housing (council, private tenants, private owners)	Council Housing (electricity)	Sheltered Housing e.g. Ankermoor Court, Annandale, Bright Crescent, Cheatle Court, and Sunset Close* Standard Housing e.g. Lichfield Street, Carlcroft, Masefield*	2+3	123	7%
	Council Housing (gas)	Sheltered Housing e.g. Ankermoor Court, Annandale, Cheatle Court, and Sunset Close*	1	357	20%
Other council buildings	Other buildings (electricity)	Unmetered electricity supply, ticket machines, car park barriers	2+3	80	5%
Streetlighting	Streetlighting	Streetlighting	2+3	149	8%
Council travel	Council fleet/grey fleet	Council vans	1	159	9%
Other council travel	Business travel	Private car and rail use	3	5	0.3%
Council Services Suppliers/Contractors	Green spaces vehicles and machinery	Mechanical sweepers and plant machinery	3	42	2%
Waste	Council waste collection and disposal	Collection and transport of waste to Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility, recycling facilities, and garden waste facilities	3	522	29%
	Total			**1,769**	**100%**

*Please see the TBC Assets file provided alongside the inventory for full details

Emissions related to procurement, commuting and homeworking for 2022/23

Emissions from procurement and commuting are typically not included in GHG inventories for net zero targets and have been excluded from this inventory for two reasons. Firstly, there is limited data for these activities, and secondly, methodologies for estimating procurement and commuting emissions are not yet well established and have high uncertainty. Therefore, the emissions associated with procurement and commuting for 2022/23, have been derived through assumptions (see section 3.5).

Homeworking emissions were also excluded from this inventory due to the limited influence the council has to impact reductions for this category.

However, emission estimates have been given in **Table 3** for indicative purposes, as it is important for TBC to consider potential ways in which these sources could be reduced.

Table 2 Estimated emissions from procurement, commuting and homeworking for Tamworth Borough Council 2022/23 (tCO2e)

Definition of categories	Category	2022/23	
		Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of total emissions
Excluded from baseline	Procurement of other goods and services	5,542	N/A
Excluded from baseline	Commuting	143	N/A
Excluded from baseline	Homeworking	94	N/A

Methodologies for procurement, commuting, and homeworking emissions

For commuting emissions, the trend is based on our assumptions of changing working patterns. Emissions were calculated based on the assumption that in 2019/20, everyone was commuting, in 2020/21, no-one was commuting due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and for 2021/22 and 2022/23, commuting was assumed to be 2 days a week on average due to hybrid working patterns and working from home (WFH).

For procurement emissions, whilst the council has influence over emissions from this source, it does not have direct control. The summary figure presented in **Table 2** is an estimate of the scale of procurement emissions, based on the principle that as spending has increased, the associated emissions have also increased. To estimate emissions, calculations were based on factors of carbon intensity per amount spent[10] and applied to the financial accounts summary. The large amount of estimated procurement emissions for 2022/23 compared to previous years is likely to relate to TBC's recent large purchase of an electric vehicle fleet. Even though the fleet has not yet arrived, this purchase would be counted in the 2022/23 year's spend.

Homeworking emissions were estimated by making an assumption on the number of full time employees (FTE) who work from home and multiplying that by an emission factor representing the estimated emissions associated per FTE. The emission factor includes assumptions on the mix of heating types used to heat employees' homes, along with average the duration heating is on, how many other people are at home whilst

[10] Table 13: Indirect emissions from the supply chain: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7f3a06ed915d74e622928d/Table_13_Indirect_emissions_from_supply_chain_2007-2011.xls

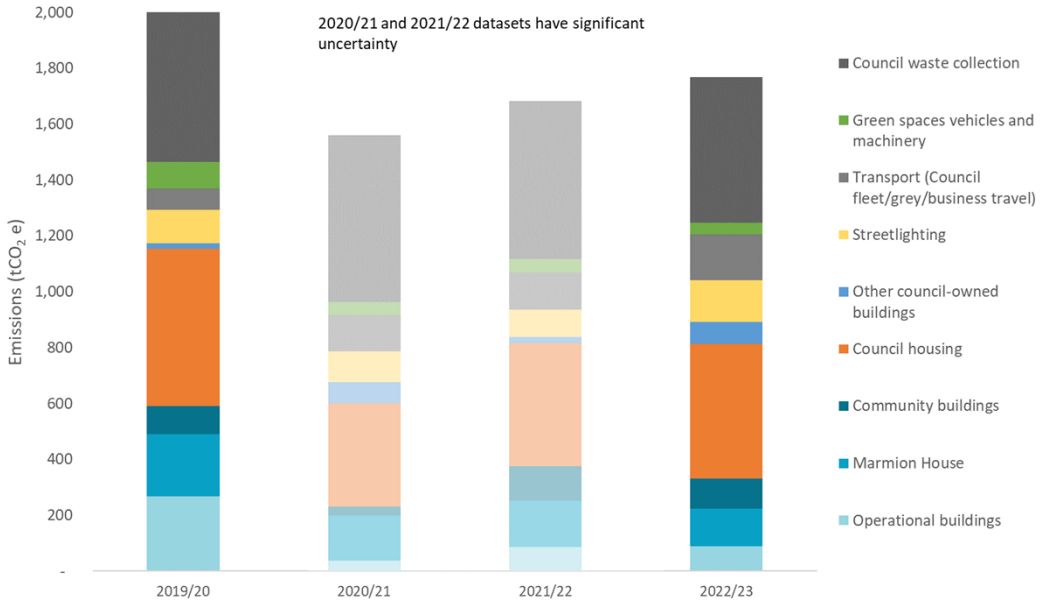
homeworking, and estimated electricity consumption for lighting and IT equipment.[11] A staff survey to obtain information on the frequency of homeworking and energy consumption would help improve the accuracy of these calculations.

Total emissions from 2019/20 to 2022/23

Figure 3 shows the estimated emissions across the time series, from 2019/20 to 2022/23. However, estimates for 2020/21 and 2021/22 have significant uncertainty because of gaps in the data, particularly building energy. To reflect this, these are shown as uncertain in the graph below.

The largest individual source of emissions across the time series is council waste collection, which is estimated based on tonnage of waste collected. Emissions from this source are solely due to the transport of waste to the EfW, recycling centres, and composting sites. The emissions sources with greatest variations across the time series are operational buildings, other council-owned buildings and council housing. This is likely a result of a combination of factors: Covid-19 impacts, energy data uncertainty, reduction in carbon intensity of the electricity grid, and any energy efficiency measures implemented.

Figure 3: Total emissions for Tamworth Borough Council, time series from 2019/20 to 2022/23



Assumptions and limitations

For the data collection process, Aether and the Climate Change Officer at TBC liaised with relevant officers for each activity area via email. Each officer was asked to provide data in line with clear requirements in a predefined format. The aim was to build upon the initial inventory compiled for the baseline year, 2019/20. The responses and completeness of the data received was tracked, as shown in **Table 3**.

11 https://sustainablescotlandnetwork.org/uploads/store/mediaupload/1879/file/PBDR%20Guidance%202022%20Final%20pdf.pdf

Notably, there were inconsistencies in how the data was reported across the time series, affecting data quality. There are gaps in data records, particularly in 2020/21 and 2021/22 for these categories:

- Sheltered housing, electricity;
- Standard housing, gas;
- Community buildings, electricity;
- Other, electricity, gas.

This resulted from incomplete coverage of meter reading data and organisational understanding of data requirements for GHG accounting. This has led to significant uncertainty in energy emissions estimates. Recommendations have been given for continual improvement for data capture and recording processes, and organisational understanding has and will continue to increase e.g. with the appointment of a climate change officer.

Table 3: Data collection process and description of identified data gaps/assumptions

Data collected	Covers	Year	Data gaps/assumptions
Council-owned domestic buildings	Gas and electric usage for standard and sheltered housing Standard = usage in communal areas. Sheltered = usage in whole site	2019/20 – 2022/23	Significant gaps due to a lack of meter reading data.
Council-owned non-domestic buildings	Gas and electric usage for: Operational buildings: Marmion House, Town Hall, Assembly Rooms, Depot Community buildings: activity centre, castle & museum, market/street displays, sports pitches Other: cemeteries, public conveniences	2019/20 – 2022/23	Data gap for 2021/22: Community buildings, electricity, Other, gas and electricity.
Fleet vehicles Green spaces and machinery	Fleet Fuel usage for diesel vans Green spaces and machinery Diesel mechanical sweepers and mechanical plant	2020/21 – 2022/23	Assumed no data gaps. Mowers and tractors combined with mechanical sweepers and mechanical plant data from 2019/20. This will need to be modified again in 2023/4 because all diesel including fleet is combined in the reporting.
Waste	Municipal, recycling, and green waste tonnages sent for processing at Energy from Waste facility	2019/20-2022/23	Assumed no gaps. Data on fuel consumption would significantly improve the confidence in the estimate.
Business travel	Car mileage claimed and cost of mileage Public transport travel expenses	2019/20-2022/23	Transport expenses not split by transport mode, so assumption made on rail/bus/taxi split
Streetlighting	Unmetered electricity supply, car park lighting, and highway lighting expenditure Unit price provided to convert to energy usage	Estimated usage for 2019/20, 2020/21 – 2022/23	Assumed unit price provided by TBC used to convert billed electricity consumption (excl. charges) into kWh. No data for 2019/20 so assumed same as 2020/21.
Procurement (not included in baseline)	Expense transaction report used to identify key spend areas which have an associated emissions activity	2019/20 – 2022/23	No data gaps but this source is only included to give an approximate emissions estimate,

			as spend and emissions are not always correlated
Homeworking (not included in baseline)	FTE staff numbers used to estimate electricity and heating consumption when homeworking	2019/20-2022/23	All FTE numbers provided but use of average emissions per FTE means the estimates do not account for different heating types
Commuting (not included in baseline)	Distance travelled for commuting, split by travel mode	2019/20 – 2022/23	Estimated using the UK's National Travel Survey to obtain average proportions of commutes done by car, bus, train, taxi, cycling, or walking. Proportions applied to distances derived from staff home postcode data. Assumptions made on which distances map to which modes and how often staff commute per week

With regards to the data collection process, it is advisable to:

- Establish senior leadership 'buy in';
- Allocate resources to support data collection;
- Assign responsibilities for data collection within the council e.g. Energy Manger to pass on invoices to assigned data handler.
- Establish clear data collection procedures e.g. timescales, documentation.

This will help TBC to implement the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Accounting and Reporting[12] principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency and accuracy. These rigorous standards facilitate effective goal setting and tracking of progress against the net zero roadmap. For more details see **Appendix 1.**

[12] https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf

4 Development of the mitigation action plan

Tamworth Borough Council has developed a climate change mitigation action plan, presented in **section 5**. This section describes the principles used to develop this plan and how it should be monitored and reviewed.

The actions within the plan will enable the council to prioritise emissions reduction from its operations and set a good example of emission reduction approaches for the wider area to follow. The plan focuses on actions which can be implemented out to 2050 to achieve the net zero target.

The action plan has been informed by stakeholder engagement with officers and members of Tamworth Borough Council, consideration of regional and national policy and emissions reduction modelling.

Structure of the action plan

Actions have been grouped by sector and, to the extent possible, ordered in a sequential manner. It is important to note that there are linkages between actions and therefore there may be opportunities to implement actions together, rather than in isolation. In addition to the mitigation action plan, cross-cutting actions that will help ensure holistic, systemic action is taken to embed climate mitigation across the council estate have been identified.

This is Tamworth Borough Council's first climate mitigation action plan. As it is implemented there will be opportunities to learn from and refine the actions proposed. Actions will be implemented where the council is financially able to do so and all opportunities for funding will be explored and utilised where possible. To ensure this plan is adaptive to new information and subject to continuous learning and improvement, a plan for monitoring and review is included below.

Principles for developing the climate mitigation actions

In selecting priority actions for Tamworth, the following principles have been applied, following discussion with Tamworth council officers:

- Align with the wider area strategies for Staffordshire and the West Midlands
- Focus on actions within the council's control that enable the council to begin setting an example in the wider community
- Identify policies, plans and projects already happening in Tamworth
- Prioritise easy wins and low-regret actions with co-benefits where possible in the short term, acknowledging resourcing is often a barrier
- Avoid lock-in i.e. making sure any long-term decisions and strategies such as those for infrastructure and housing are compatible with net zero.

Cross-cutting actions

Three cross-cutting actions have been identified that would benefit from cross-council implementation to maximise efficiency, take advantage of synergies and avoid siloed working. These cross-cutting actions were:

1. **Building awareness and understanding of climate mitigation action within the council** - To support implementation of the actions in this plan and support the

embedding of climate mitigation in organisation processes and decision-making, Tamworth could introduce training for staff to improve their understanding of net zero targets and decarbonisation opportunities.

2. **Embedding climate change mitigation action across relevant council policies and strategies** - If long-term policies and strategies are implemented without due consideration of net zero targets, they may prevent the council from reaching these targets. Hence, the Council should aim to develop processes to include net zero in the development of new policies and strategies, including how it could impact the objectives of the new local plan and proposed corporate plan.
3. **Avoiding risks to the net zero target from climate change –** TBC's adaptation strategy complements this action plan by introducing a plan to enable Tamworth to reduce the negative impacts of climate change. Synergies across the mitigation action plan and the adaptation plan can be identified during implementation to ensure net zero targets are not put at risk by climate change and adaptation actions do not increase emissions.

Monitoring and review

To measure progress achieved against this plan, as well as improving understanding of the impact of mitigation action for the council estate, ongoing monitoring and verification will be undertaken. This will involve updating and improving the inventory to demonstrate the effectiveness of actions taken and identifying where further action is needed or supporting cross-council learning on approaches, barriers, and opportunities to climate mitigation. Tamworth Borough Council will monitor progress against the actions in this plan and present progress annually to scrutiny committee and Cabinet. In 5 years, there will be a full review of the plans and amendments as necessary.

5 Climate Mitigation Actions for Tamworth

The climate mitigation actions for the council estate are listed in

Table 4 below. In addition to the action and description, the action table contains the following information:

- **Enabling action**: An enabling action is an action which does not directly result in an emissions reduction, but instead is an action which facilitates reduction. For example, installing electric vehicle (EV) charge points does not directly result in reduced emissions, but encourages and facilitates the use of EV vehicles which does result in fewer GHG emissions than internal combustion engines.
- **Key actors**: Council departments responsible for implementation. This column also includes relevant stakeholders which Tamworth Borough Council will partner with to implement the action.
- **Overall emissions reduction (%)**: The reduction in GHG emissions resulting from the action as a percentage of the total 2022/23 inventory emissions. Not all actions have a direct associated emission reduction.
- **Indicative cost:** An approximate cost to implement the action. Note these costs are rough estimates and heavily assumption based so additional detailed costing should be undertaken to further support decision making.
- **Cost assumptions:** Assumptions/sources used to derive the cost estimate.
- **Timescales and key decision points:** Timescales for action implementation and commentary on key decision points.
- **Co-benefits and opportunities:** Non-climate benefits associated with the action.

Cost colour coding	Indicative cost	Timescale colour coding	Timescales and key decision points
	No/low cost (up to £10k)		Short term (1 – 3 years)
	Medium cost (£10k - £250k)		Medium term (4 – 10 years)
	High cost (£250k+)		Long term (10+ years)

Table 4: Climate mitigation actions for Tamworth Borough Council estate

Action Name	Action Description	Enabling action?	TBC Service lead and partners	% overall emissions reduction	Emission savings (tCO_2e)		Indicative Cost	Cost assumptions	Timescales and key decision points	Co-benefits and opportunities
					2030	2050				
Transport										
Transport plan/ Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans	Work with Staffordshire County Council to implement the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (Impacts council fleet, business travel, and commuting. Commuting excluded from inventory)	Y	Staffordshire County Council, Head of Active Wellbeing	Enabling action	Enabling action – no direct saving	Enabling action – no direct saving	Low cost	SCC funded	2035	Improved relationship through partnership working Improved active travel options for staff
Active travel e.g. walking, cycling	Explore feasibility of incentive scheme or other options to drive modal shift in travel (Impacts council fleet) Explore feasibility of an incentive scheme that rewards employees who choose low carbon business travel options (Impacts business travel)	N	Head of Active Wellbeing, HR, Planning	0.2%	3	3	Low cost For example, £5-200 in reward vouchers per staff member Up to £2000 per year depending on the incentive	Cost is dependent on incentives chosen. Variable depending on distance travelled, staff cooperation and type of travel	2025-2028	Improved air quality, increased mental and physical health
Modal shift	Review and update TBC's travel policy to facilitate a modal shift towards public transport e.g. could require using active travel, public	N	Policy and Planning, HR	Not modelled	Not modelled	Not modelled	Low cost to conduct review, total cost is	Review of policy requires some internal	2025-2028	Improved air quality, reduced congestion, improved health and

	transport, or Council's electric cars for travel within two miles of the office (Impacts council fleet)						dependent on the outcome of the review	officer resource		wellbeing (with active travel)
Logistic efficiencies: Fleet route optimisation	Optimise fleet routes to reduce fuel consumption (Impacts council fleet)	N	Route optimisation specialists as part of StreetScene	0.4%	8	8	Cost saving of around £4,000 between now and 2050	Assuming 3,100 litres diesel saved across whole fleet and today's diesel prices	2027	Improved air quality, reduced congestion
Demand reduction	Implement a digital-by-default policy to reduce business travel frequency	N	Council Staff	Estimated <1%	Not modelled	Not modelled	No cost	-	2025-2028	Improved air quality, improved health and wellbeing, reduced congestion
Electrification of the fleet	Transition the council fleet to electric vehicles	N	Operational services	8%	36	143	£25-50K per van	Fleet size currently 26. Total price of action depends on changes to fleet size as well as percentage of fleet that is to be upgraded	2028 – 2040 6 vehicles out of 26 already procured. Assumed 25% fleet is converted to EVs at each contract renewal, the next of which will be in 2028	Improved air quality

Install electric charging points	As part of our EV strategy, perform a feasibility study to determine viable locations for EV charge points. (Impacts business travel and commuting. Commuting is excluded from baseline)	Y	Electric Vehicle Project Manager, Staffordshire County Council	Enabling action	Enabling action – no direct saving	Enabling action – no direct saving	No costs – already funded by the LEVI funding and costs to be absorbed by the ChargePoint provider e.g. BP Pulse	£4,588,000 as per the share of the LEVI funding	Changes in EV technology will impact the timeline	Improving air quality
Switch to biofuels or electric for green spaces vehicles and machinery	Implement HVO fuelling or electric to all suitable highways vehicles, plant, machinery and equipment (Impacts green space vehicles and machinery)	N	Operational Services Manager	2%	40	40	Diesel - £1.10-£1.30 per litre HVO-£1.20-£1.40 per litre[13] Electric (public charging point, car) £0.74 per kWh[14] Electric lawnmower (1000w) £0.22 per kWh[15]	There may be regional price differences based on location, tariffs, distribution and the scale of the supplier. Price/kWh to charge a vehicle depends on size of vehicle, size of charger and energy tariff. To calculate: (No. litres to fill the tank or no. of kWh to	2026	Improved air quality Less noise pollution

https://heatable.co.uk/boiler-advice/how-much-energy-do-appliances-use

								charge the vehicle) * (price per litre or price per kWh)		
Streetlighting and road infrastructure										
LED conversion of all remaining non-LED lighting columns	This action replaces all remaining non-LED streetlights with LEDs. It is understood that an LED conversion programme has already commenced, so this action represents a continuation and completion of this work	N	Roads and transport, Staffordshire County Council, Highways England	4%	27	1	Awaiting costs that have already been worked out for streetlighting from the council	47,000 non-LED streetlights still to be upgraded	Already underway, may take another two years (2026)	Reduced energy consumption, reduced noise pollution
Reduce electricity demand of other road assets	Reduce electricity consumption of road infrastructure such as car park barriers and street signs through LED lighting and high-efficiency alternatives	N	Roads and transport, Staffordshire County Council	2%	11	1	Initial resource for feasibility study likely to be low but capital costs for implementation unknown	Case study of indicative savings - Sustainable energy authority of Ireland changed to LED lighting in a multi storey carpark which saved roughly €18,000 a year[16]		Reduced energy consumption
Buildings										
Further audit analysis	Conduct further audits on high priority buildings e.g. sheltered housing, to gain	Y	Assets	Enabling action	Enabling action –	Enabling action –	£2-5k per building	Cost is dependent on building	2025 - 2028	Co-benefit not identified

Lighting Upgrade At Cavan Multi Storey Car Park | Case Studies | SEAI

	insight into potential improvement areas				no direct saving	no direct saving		type, e.g. housing will be cheaper due to size		
Use audit results to build business case for improvements	Review outcomes of energy audits and establish a scheduled programme of works for building energy upgrades (Impacts all buildings)	Y	Assets	Enabling action	Enabling action – no direct saving	Enabling action – no direct saving	Low	Some officer resource required for review	2025 - 2030	Co-benefit not identified
Council Housing: Implement a housing stock condition and asset management strategy	Implement a housing stock condition and asset management strategy with integrated mitigation and adaptation aims	Y	Neighbourhoods, Assets	Enabling action	Enabling action – no direct saving	Enabling action – no direct saving	Approximately £5K-£25K	Assuming approximate costs to procure consultancy services, cost of this action would vary depending on detail of survey as well as technology used	2025 - 2030	Potential for improved health and wellbeing of residents.
All buildings: Improve electricity efficiency of daily operations	This involves optimising operations by replacing equipment that may result in high electricity consumption, due to inefficiencies rather than use e.g. ventilation, cooking equipment, lift/escalators, space heating, installing LEDs, motion detecting/proximity detector light switches in	N	Property and Facilities Management (Energy)	1%	12	1	In the range of £5-10k for Anker Valley Sports Complex and the Town Hall, to ~£100k for Marmion House.	Estimate based on detailed cost analysis for audited buildings[17]. Cost varies widely depending on characteristics of buildings.	2026-2035	Reduced energy bills

	communal areas, heat sensors									
All buildings: Building optimisation	Use of building management and monitoring systems, such as voltage optimisation or using sensors and sub-metering to understand and control when and where energy is currently being used	Y	Property and Facilities Management (Energy)	2%	6	17	Ranging from about £50k-250k depending on the building (highest for Marmion House)	Based on detailed cost analysis for audited buildings[18]	2026-2035	Reduced energy bills
Council Housing: Review impact of receiving Social Housing Decarbonisation Funding	Review impact of receiving funding from the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF) as a way of providing increased insulation to housing and as a mechanism of introducing renewable heating systems	Y	Assets	Enabling action	Enabling action – no direct saving	Enabling action – no direct saving	Low	Some officer resource required for review	2028	Possible health and wellbeing benefits for residents if housing upgrades are implemented.
Council Buildings (excluding housing): Heating systems and insulation upgrades, retrofitting measures	Upgrade heating and insulation to reduce gas consumption, through zonal heating, cavity wall or solid wall insulation, double glazing where lacking, roof insulation, insulation of heating pipes, and draft-proofing	N	Property and Facilities Management (Energy)	9%	23	159	From ~£80k for Anker Valley Sports Complex to ~£900k for Marmion House.	Estimate based on detailed cost analysis for audited buildings[19]. Cost varies widely depending on building characteristics.	2026-2035	Building a green, low carbon economy, improved health and wellbeing
Council Housing: Heating systems and	Phase 1 – Conduct a feasibility Study for	N	Property and Facilities	Modelled in combinati	53	355	Low cost for initial	Cost to retrofit is ~£300/m^2	2026 - 2050	Building a green, low carbon

buildings audited

insulation upgrades, retrofitting measures	further upgrades to heating and insulation to reduce gas consumption, through zonal heating, cavity wall or solid wall insulation, double glazing where lacking, roof insulation, insulation of heating pipes, and draft-proofing Phase 2 - Implement if feasible		Management (Energy)	on with the below			feasibility study Medium cost for implement ation	(~£20k to retrofit a dwelling[20] and typical floor area of social housing is ~67 m^2 [21]). Scaled to floor area of TBC's social housing[22]		economy, improved health and wellbeing
All buildings: Switch heating from gas to zero direct emission heating (ZDEH) systems	Phase 1 - Conduct a feasibility study around switching heating from gas boilers to heat pumps, air source, ground source, district heat networks or electric heating. It is essential that fabric measures - heating and insulation upgrades - are delivered first where needed for heat pumps to be effective Phase 2 - make the switch based on the review	N	Property and Facilities Management (Energy)	20%	76	514	Low cost for feasibility study. From ~£25k for the castle to ~£450K for Marmion House for implement ation (based on audited buildings)	Estimate based on detailed cost analysis for audited buildings[23]. These costs depend on factors like property size, system complexity, and installation conditions.	2026-2050 Review by 2026, Take action before 2035	Building a green, low carbon economy
Increase deployment of renewables on council buildings	Phase 1 - Conduct feasibility studies to determine the potential for installation of (additional) renewables Phase 2 - Initiate renewable energy generation where feasible.	N	Assets	~41,000 kWh generation potential across audited buildings	6	1	Low cost for feasibility study. Medium to high costs for phase two	Initial feasibility work already carried out and recorded in Net Zero Tamworth	2026	Building a green, low carbon economy

buildings audited

							depending on scope.	Energy Audit report.		
Waste										
Municipal Waste: Reduce mileage of waste vehicle fleet	Conduct route optimisation analysis (including relocating of the waste depot) to reduce distance travelled	N	Procurement Services, Lichfield District Council, AD for Environment and Wellbeing	2%	36	36	Costing depends heavily on if the work is outsourced to a fleet specialist or if software is purchased by council and done internally	A fleet specialist or software can be used for personal routing and scheduling, but it must account for real-time traffic, as routes need to remain flexible beyond initial planning.	2025-2028	Improved air quality, reduction congestion
Municipal Waste: ULEV waste vehicles	Replace waste collection vehicles to be Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs) in collaboration with Staffordshire's Joint Waste Management Board	N	Procurement Services, Lichfield District Council, AD for Environment and Wellbeing	23%	Actioned after 2030	285	Estimated £300-400K per vehicle[24]	Depends on supplier and number of vehicles chosen to be upgraded, more information needed for accurate costing	2040	Improved air quality
Renewables										
Explore options for using 100% renewable electricity on council owned land assets	Phase 1: Track the gov. decarbonisation plans, but review potential for heat pump installation before this	N	Assets	This depends on how many systems	Depends on how many systems	Depends on how many systems	Cost varies depending on grid decarbonisation	Based on available sites and land as well as the timing	2025-2028	Provision of skills and green jobs, potential for energy projects that

eCollect (ecollectrev.co.uk)

	Phase 2: Decide how to progress if the grid decarb is not likely, this includes Change to renewable electricity through either the installation of renewable energy systems or adoption of a renewable tariff. This could be achieved in various ways, with different costs to the Council: • In future, if the electricity grid is net zero, this will be achieved by default. However, the timing of this is uncertain • Deliver additional renewables on Council-owned buildings and land or other nearby locations			switch to electricity as part of other mitigation measures. The estimated reduction would be in the region of 40%.	switch to electric.	switch to electric.	Refer to building audit to explore the possibility, review in 5 years to make decisions.	of the national grid reaching net zero. In future, if the electricity grid is net zero, this will be achieved by default. Cost is heavily dependent on available sites/land and there could be potential savings if private wire arrangements were feasible.		benefit the local community directly
Supply chain and communications										
Develop a communication strategy	Develop an internal communication strategy which includes: • Ban of unnecessary single use plastics in council buildings • Resource efficiency and staff awareness • Reduction in food waste for events and meetings	Y	Comms. Climate Change	Not modelled	Enabling action – no direct saving	Enabling action – no direct saving	Low	Cost depends on the extent of the rollout campaign	2025-2028	Co-benefits not identified.

	• Encouraging active and/or low carbon travel when commuting Develop an external communication strategy which includes: • Awareness raising of reduce, reuse, recycling principles • Reduction in food waste									
Review potential for partnership collaboration on Borough-wide GHG reduction	Review partnerships and identify the potential to work together on reducing GHG emissions in the wider Borough	Y	Partnerships	Not modelled	Enabling action – no direct saving	Enabling action – no direct saving	Not quantified	Cost depends on campaigns agreed with partners	2025 - 2050	Co-benefits not identified.
Build carbon reductions into 'invitations to tender'	Produce tender specifications that contain requirements for suppliers to show commitment to reducing their environmental impact	N	Procurement Services	Not modelled	Not modelled	Not modelled	Not quantified	Small resource required for procurement team to implement	2025 – 2028	Co-benefits not identified
Update repair contracts	Ask suppliers to evidence use of more sustainable materials	N	Assets	Not modelled	Not modelled	Not modelled	Not quantified	Small resource required for procurement team to implement	2025 - 2028	Circular economy development, sustainable consumption of resources, job creation
Update energy contract	Stipulate that the new contract must prioritise electricity generated from renewable sources across all	N	Procurement Services	Not modelled	Not modelled	Not modelled	Approx. £3K per year to switch to renewable	Small cost to make change the energy contract in	2025 - 2028	Co-benefits not identified

	operational buildings and housing where applicable.						energy tariff for Marmion House	Marmion House. Small resource required for procurement team to implement		

Whilst commuting emissions are not included within the inventory, there are still actions Tamworth Borough Council could take to encourage greenhouse gas emissions from this source:

- **Cycle to work scheme**: This action is split into two phases. Phase 1: conduct review of eligibility and conduct a Staff Travel survey to understand the appetite for cycle to work and the barriers. Phase 2: If feasible, introduce a Cycle to Work scheme for eligible council employees to acquire a new bike
- **Promotion of active travel to work strategy:** Continue to promote an active travel to work strategy. This may include encouraging leaving the car at home as least one day a week and encouraging car sharing
- **Public transport discount scheme for Council employees**: Explore the possibility of a public transport discount scheme for Council employees. For example, there is existing precedent such as Transport for Greater Manchester offering corporate travel scheme

6 Modelled pathway to net zero

This section outlines the potential emissions savings associated with the majority of climate actions listed in **section 5** above.

The following two emissions pathways have been developed to the show TBC's potential future emissions:

- **Modelled reduction scenario**: Potential future emissions if the actions contained within the action plan are implemented.
- **Business as usual (BAU) scenario**: Baseline future emissions if no climate action is taken beyond UK grid decarbonisation, provided for comparison.

Modelling approach

The calculation of GHG emission pathways for the Council has been undertaken using the Carbon Scenario Model (CSM). Originally developed for use by local authorities (funded by Resource Efficient Scotland and Sustainable Scotland Network[25]), this Excel-based tool has been adapted by the project team to provide a bespoke modelling solution for TBC.

Within the model, baseline emissions are disaggregated by sector (e.g. buildings, vehicles, waste) and by fuel type (e.g. electricity, gas, petrol). The model is then configured to specify whether each source of emissions will increase or decrease, and by how much. Under the BAU scenario, the only impact modelled is future UK grid decarbonisation. Changes in the modelled reduction scenario are due to GHG reduction actions and policies. In each case, the scale of the impact is informed by an evidence base that includes stakeholder engagement, literature and policy reviews.

The model is then configured to specify the timeframe over which the changes occur, or the actions are implemented. Based on all of this information, the model recalculates emissions for each sector and fuel type for each year up until the target date. The modelling does not account for a change in the council's assets, for example the selling of Marmion House.

This analysis allows us to evaluate how close TBC could get towards achieving its target, assess the scale of impact from individual GHG reduction measures, and identify any sectors where there is a shortfall. The results can then be used as an evidence base to prioritise actions and identify key risks.

However, it is important to understand that these are illustrative scenarios based on assumptions and not projections or predictions. **Any estimates of future emissions – particularly ones that extend decades into the future – are associated with significant uncertainty and subject to adjustments as the evidence base improves and unforeseen technology and behaviour changes arise.**

Business as usual scenario

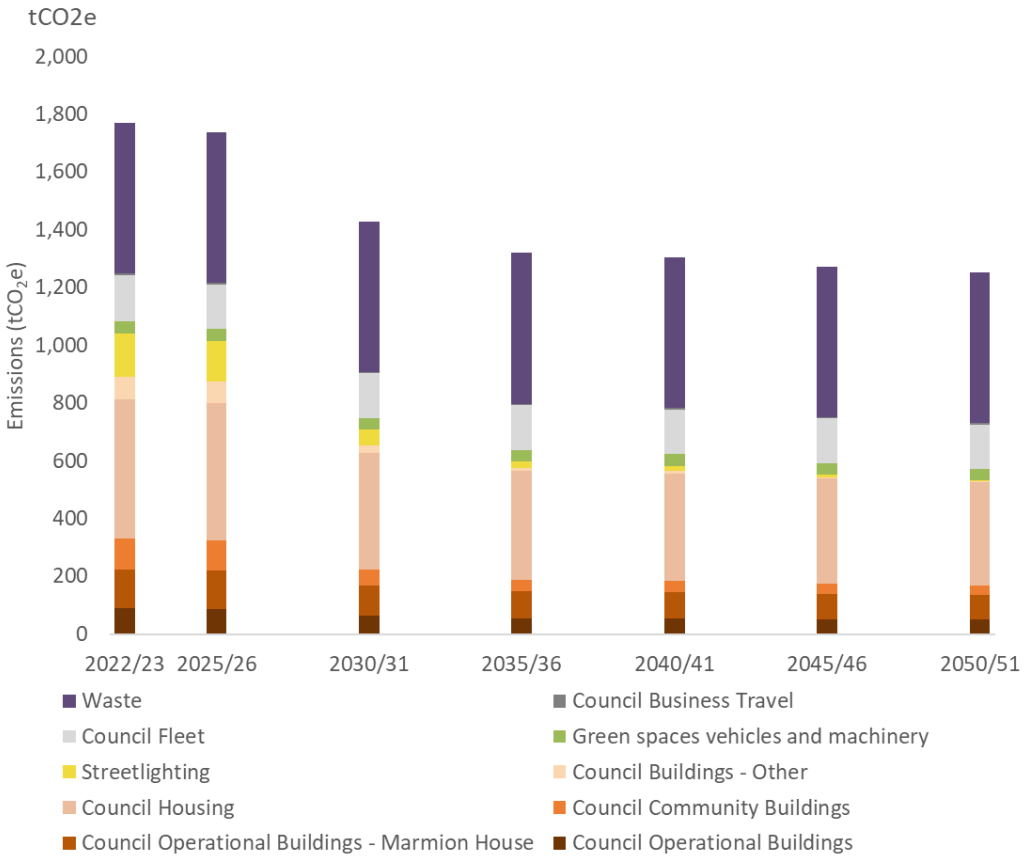
The base year GHG inventory is projected forward in time, assuming no further action is taken by the Council, to produce the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario.

[25] https://sustainablescotlandnetwork.org/resources/carbon-footprint-and-project-register-tool

The key change that has been modelled is the decrease in emissions from grid electricity, which is due to a higher proportion of renewables used to generate power. The future grid electricity factors used in the model are based on the Treasury Green Book supplementary appraisal guidance on valuing energy use and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions[26].

Under the BAU, emissions reduce from 1,769 tCO_2e in 2022/23 to 1,429 in 2030/31 (19% reduction) and reach 1,252 tCO_2e by 2050 (29% reduction).

Figure 4: Projected emissions for Tamworth Borough Council under a Business as Usual scenario, 2022/23- 2050/51



It is important to note that the future emission factors for electricity are *not* forecasts of what will actually happen. The Treasury Green Book figures represent the changes that would need to happen for the UK to meet its carbon targets. Achieving this will require very significant investment in infrastructure and a step change in renewable energy deployment and battery storage. The values cited above are therefore an optimistic estimate of the GHG reduction that could occur in the BAU scenario.

Modelled reduction scenario

The modelled reduction scenario incorporates the same grid electricity trend as the BAU scenario. Individual GHG reduction actions are added with emissions savings estimated

[26] The year-on-year change in Treasury Green Book values was used to calculate the carbon emission factor for electricity to the year 2045: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/794737/valuation-of-energy-use-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions-for-appraisal-2018.pdf

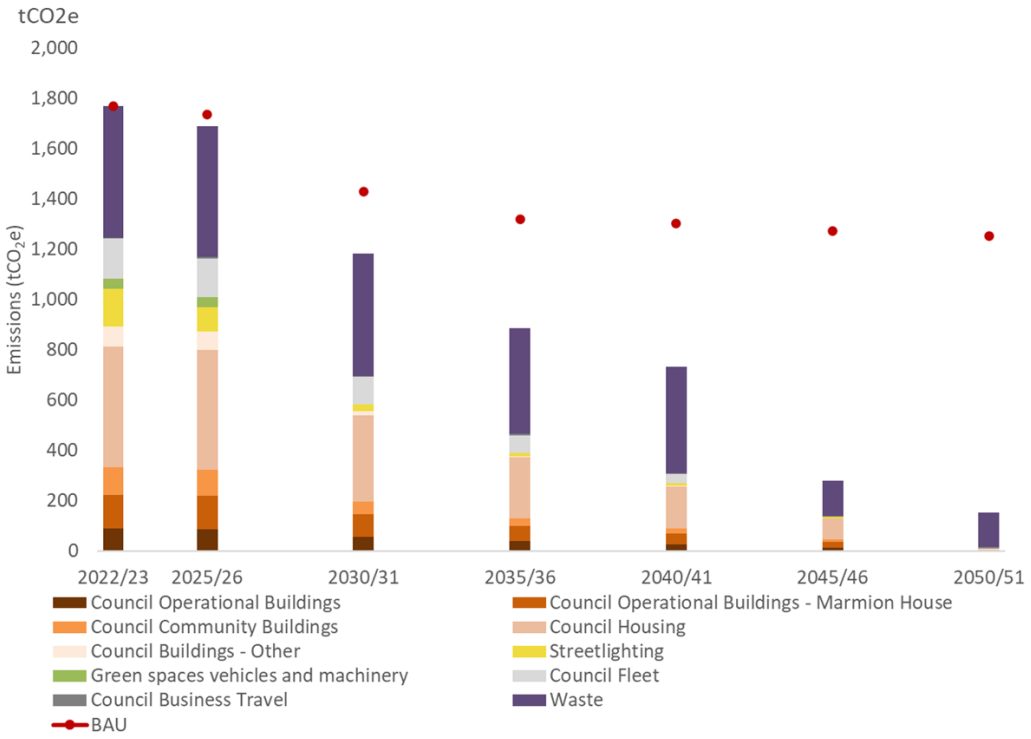
annually from the year of implementation. The list of actions made for the modelling are outlined in the action table in **section 5**.

In March 2024, Mesh Projects Limited performed an in-person, non-intrusive survey on nine operational and community council buildings. The purpose of this was to understand the current quality of the building stock and to understand what opportunities are available to implement low carbon retrofits. The outcomes of this are presented in the separate report, 'Tamworth Net Zero Energy Audit Report'.

The report contains recommendations on different mitigation actions for each building, covering monitoring & management, fabric upgrades, hot water system and heating, ventilation and air conditioning upgrades, lighting upgrades, heat decarbonisation and renewable electricity generation and storage. The associated average energy savings from operational and community buildings were applied to the wider estate to estimate emission savings in the modelled reduction scenario.

The results of the emissions pathway show that emissions reduce from 1,769 tCO_2e in 2022/23 to 245 tCO_2e in 2050/51, a reduction of 87% (**Figure 5**). The largest reductions are due to the decarbonisation of council buildings, particularly council housing. In 2050, it is projected that there will remain emissions related to homeworking which the council has limited control over, and waste. As emissions under this scenario are not projected to reach zero by 2050, Tamworth Borough Council would need to offset any remaining emissions to reach net zero under this scenario.

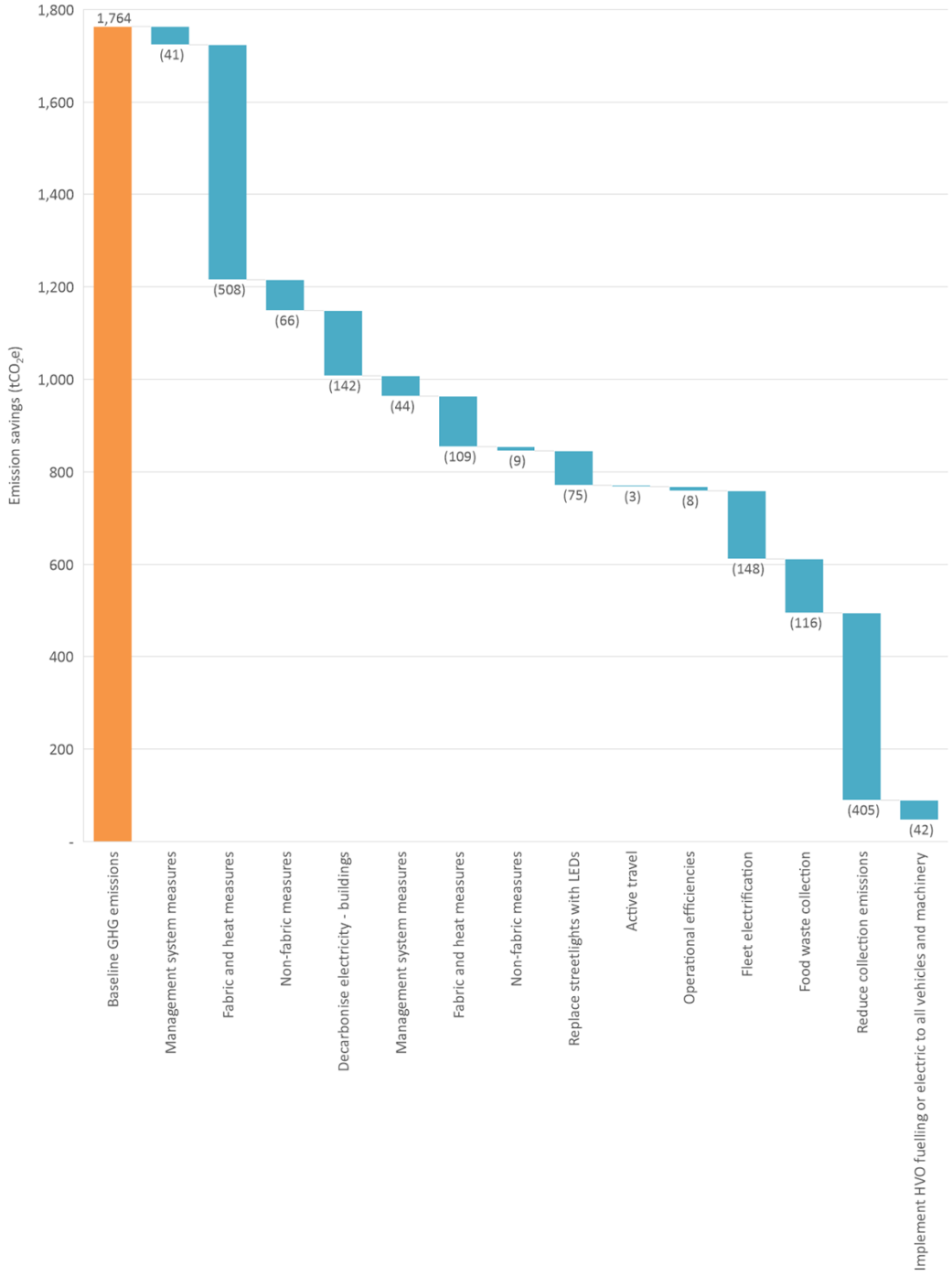
Figure 5: Modelled reduction scenario for Tamworth Borough Council, 2022/23 – 2050/51



Impact of mitigation actions

The waterfall chart in **Figure 6** illustrates the relative scale of impact from individual mitigation actions. As explained previously, some of these assumptions are based on future technologies, so this is a theoretical pathway towards net zero. However, it is still helpful to visualise the potential effects of different measures, and where any residual emissions are likely to come from.

Figure 6: Waterfall chart showing emission savings from mitigation actions



Out of the mitigation measures modelled, improving the **building** fabric and switching to zero direct emission heating (ZDEH) systems, and then supplying renewable electricity, has the biggest impact. Energy use, and associated bills, can be reduced via retrofitting

energy efficiency measures, but this has a much smaller impact on GHG emissions than switching heating systems – and retrofitting alone is not enough to get buildings to net zero.

Decarbonising the council's buildings will require significant investment. Detailed cost analysis on the nine audited buildings identified total capital expenditure (CAPEX) costs of £3.2 million, and Net Present Value (NPV) of £2 million. Further audit analysis will be needed to more accurately estimate costs for remaining council buildings, but the capital cost is expected to be on the order of tens of millions.

Streetlighting currently accounts for 8% of the GHG emissions that have been quantified. As is the case for buildings, supplying these with zero carbon electricity, either from a decarbonised electricity grid or Council-owned renewable energy installation, would mitigate this source of emissions. There will also be energy savings resulting from the ongoing initiative to switch to LEDs.

The Council's **vehicle fleet** currently comprises 9% of the quantified GHG emissions. We have assumed that using active travel for short journeys and optimising fleet routes to reduce fuel consumption reduce vehicle fleet emissions by 2% and 5%, respectively. Remaining emissions are reduced due to electrification, which we have assumed will take place across four phases starting in 2028, each of which is four years long, to align with the current contract renewal cycle. The cost to purchase electric fleet is estimated to be £25,000 - £50,000 per van.

Green spaces and machinery switch to an equal mix of electric or biofuel-powered, resulting in almost complete decarbonisation.

Emissions from **waste** account for roughly 29% of the total. This is one of the most challenging sources of emissions for Tamworth (and other local authorities) to address.

Recognising these technical and practical barriers, the Council's options for reducing its waste emissions are:

- Reducing the amount of waste that is generated in the first place;
- Reintroducing a food waste collection service;
- Increasing recycling and composting rates; and
- Work with Lichfield District Council to produce electric waste collection vehicles

7 Conclusions

Tamworth Borough Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and set a target for its estate to reach net zero carbon by 2050, or sooner if financially able to do so.

To provide the necessary evidence base to meet this goal, an updated greenhouse gas inventory has been compiled for the 2019/20 – 2022/23 financial years. Tamworth Borough Council's GHG emissions for 2022/2023 were estimated to be 1,769 tCO_2e. the largest sources of emissions were council waste collection (29%) and council housing (27%). The methodologies for calculating emissions from procurement activities and commuting are not well established and have a high uncertainty and therefore these emissions have been presented separately.

The inventory has been used to inform Tamworth's net zero action plan. This plan contains actions for decarbonising the council estate and services across the areas of: council fleet, business travel, commuting, streetlighting and road infrastructure, buildings, waste, homeworking, renewables and supply chains and communications. The plan identifies indicative costs, key actors and timescales and key decision points so that the council can make informed decisions about how and when to implement actions on their journey to net zero.

To illustrate the potential impact of this action plan on council emissions, a modelled emissions reduction pathway has been estimated. This shows one potential route to net zero for the council and can be compared with a business as usual scenario where no further action is taken by Tamworth Borough Council. The business as usual scenario estimates only a 29% reduction in TBC's emissions by 2050, due to decarbonisation of the national electricity system, illustrating the importance of action to drive significant cuts in Tamworth's emissions over the coming decades.

Appendix 1: Inventory Methodology

A GHG inventory is a dataset which presents estimates of emissions of various greenhouse gases from a wide range of activities in an organisation, country or other geographical area. The standard approach to estimate GHG emissions is by multiplying activity data by an emission factor associated with the activity being measured (**Equation 1**).

Equation 1: Emission factor approach for calculating GHG emissions.

GHG emissions = activity data * emission factor

Emission Factor - This is the emissions per unit of activity, which usually comes from scientific literature. It is typically derived from measurement.

Activity data - This is a measure or estimate of the activity which is taking place, such as number of cows or tonnes of fuel. This data typically comes from national statistical datasets or from the organisation in question, in this case Tamworth Borough Council.

For example, estimating CO_2 emissions from the use of electricity involves multiplying data on kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity used by the emission factor ($kgCO_2/kWh$) for electricity, which will depend on the technology and type of fuel used to generate the electricity.

A GHG inventory Excel tool has been developed to contain the GHG inventory for the Council. Data sources are fully referenced in the calculations and within a 'How To Update' sheet in the workbook. This contains step-by-step instructions on how Council officers can update the inventories annually in the future.

Operational scope of Tamworth Borough Council's GHG inventory

When reporting emissions, it is important to consider which sources to include. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol[27] provides a widely used set of standards which describe emission sources and **"scopes"** which should be considered as part of a local carbon accounting process. Scopes help determine which emissions an organisation has the most control over.

- **Scope 1 emissions** are GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by Tamworth e.g. Burning fossil fuels (gas) to provide heating for owned buildings e.g. Marmion House
- **Scope 2 emissions** are GHG emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam or other sources of grid-generated energy e.g Electricity used at owned buildings (Marmion House) but are generated elsewhere.
- **Scope 3 emissions** occur indirectly from TBC's activities across the supply chain e.g. Emissions from water or waste treatment, which happen elsewhere and are outsourced to a third party.

For TBC, the following sources of emissions were considered in scope, as detailed in

Table 5.

[27] https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/Corporate-Value-Chain-Accounting-Reporing-Standard_041613_2.pdf

Table 5: Emission sources included in the TBC inventory, categorised by scope

Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Council owned buildings: operational and community buildings: (natural gas)	Council owned buildings: operational and community buildings: (electricity)	Working from home
Council owned/ run housing: sheltered, and communal areas of council owned non-sheltered housing (council, private tenants, private owners): (natural gas)	Council owned/ run housing: sheltered, and communal areas of council owned non-sheltered housing (council, private tenants, private owners): (electricity)	Business travel
Council fleet (petrol and diesel)	Council fleet (electricity)	Procurement (goods and services)
Council waste collection and disposal (waste processing not in scope)	Streetlighting	Commuting
Green spaces and machinery		

The **geographical boundary** for TBC's GHG inventory is the area covered by the Council administrative area. Emissions from the Council's own assets and activities are included and calculated as a subset of those emissions.

Emissions excluded from the operational scope

Emission sources classified as out of scope for the TBC GHG inventory include:

- Privately owned/managed sheltered housing and care homes;
- Non-operational leased buildings;
- Highway maintenance;
- Leased assets;
- Leisure facilities;
- Housing placement in private rented sector funded by the council (temporary accommodation) and;
- Individual tenants use of heat in council housing.

Oxford Centre for Innovation

New Road

Oxford

OX1 1BY UK

+44(0)1865 261466

www.aether-uk.com

This page is intentionally left blank

Tamworth Net Zero

Climate Adaptation Strategy

November 2024

Title	Tamworth Net Zero: Climate Adaptation Strategy
Customer	Tamworth Borough Council
Recipient	Anna Miller, Charlotte Cheesman
Report Reference	3314
Report Status	Final
Revisions	V4 following TBC comments
File	Y:\Projects\3314-Tamworth net zero\2_Deliverables \TamworthAdaptationStrategy_final_v1.docx

Authors	Courtney Szanto, Susie Wright
Reviewed by	Katie King
Signature	
Date	14th November 2024

Company Details:	Aether Ltd Oxford Centre for Innovation New Road Oxford OX1 1BY UK Registered in England 6630896
Contact:	enquiries@aether-uk.com +44(0)1865 261466 www.aether-uk.com

Executive Summary

In July 2022, an intense heatwave in the UK saw record temperatures of over 40°C for the first time, leading to record numbers of excess deaths. In Tamworth, in January 2024, floodwaters from the Anker and Tame rivers submerged several town centre car parks, cut off surrounding villages and closed highways. These kinds of extreme events are expected to become more frequent and more extreme because of climate change. This adaptation strategy aims to influence and implement actions that will help the borough prepare for and adapt to these changes so that Tamworth continues to thrive in the future.

Tamworth's current and future climate

Along with other boroughs in the Midlands region, Tamworth's distance from the sea means the area experiences a greater range in annual temperatures compared to most parts of the UK. Annual rainfall in the Midlands has increased by 5% in the most recent 30-year period, compared to the period of 1961-1990.

Tamworth's future climate is expected to change in the following ways in the future:

- Wetter, milder winters and more extreme rainfall events leading to more frequent, more intense flooding.
- Hotter, drier summers leading to droughts, wildfires and heatwaves becoming more intense and more likely.

The extent of future potential changes in temperature and precipitation is dependent on the level of action to mitigate against climate change. If global targets to reduce emissions are successfully met, summer maximum temperatures in Tamworth could increase by about 3.4°C, to 34.9°C, while the average amount of rain on winter days could increase by 7%. Under a reasonable worst-case scenario, these changes would be expected to be more significant with summer maximum temperatures in Tamworth increasing to about 38.5°C while the winter precipitation rate could increase by 18%, from about 1.8mm/day to about 2.1mm/day by the end of the century.

Climate risk and adaptation

Climate risk is the potential for negative consequences due to climate change where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain.[1] Climate hazards that could cause negative consequences in the UK are likely to include flooding, heatwaves, wildfires, drought and long-term changes in overall temperature and precipitation. Here we identify climate risks and opportunities for Tamworth based on those for England in the third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3), in addition to further climate risks included in the West Midlands Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan 2021-2026.[2]

To address these risks, adaptation actions have been identified that Tamworth can implement in the next five years. These adaptation actions have been selected based on a number of criteria including: prioritising actions that address the greatest risks, aligning with adaptation strategies for Staffordshire and the wider West Midlands,

[1] As defined in the third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Introduction - UK Climate Risk
[2] https://www.sustainabilitywestmidlands.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/West-Midlands-Climate-Change-Risk-Assmt-Adaptation-Plan-2021-26.pdf

focusing on actions within the council's control and particularly where they can be embedded in existing work, prioritising low-regret actions with co-benefits and ensuring long-term decisions made now consider possible future climate impacts to avoid the potentially higher future costs of not being prepared.

The greatest risks have been identified across the following themes, and examples of adaptation actions designed to address them, include:

	Risk	Examples of adaptation action
Business and local economy	Increase in flood risk for businesses	Develop business continuity and contingency plans for outdoor events in Tamworth including the market. Develop a communication plan on risk and adaptation for businesses.
	Increase in flood risk for industrial sites, increasing risk of water pollution	Encourage all sectors and businesses which require environmental permits to assess all impacts of climate change on their operations.
Housing, wellbeing and community	Higher summer temperatures impacting health and wellbeing e.g. due to overheating	Account for climate adaptation needs including ventilation, shading and green space during development, planning and retrofit.
	Higher temperatures impacting food safety and extreme weather impacting food security	Prepare advice for the storage and handling of foodstuffs during extreme heat events.
	Widening health inequalities due to more extreme weather	Identify existing data sources that can be used to understand community vulnerability to climate change in Tamworth and target adaptation measures in areas of greatest need.
Natural environment	Negative impacts on terrestrial and freshwater species and habitats due to climatic changes, invasive species and pests	Work with Staffordshire wildlife trust to identify opportunities to improve biodiversity in the area and assess priority habitats.
Buildings, infrastructure, planning and development	Disruption to infrastructure networks from extreme weather such as flooding, storms and heatwaves	Integrate climate adaptation into the council's new IT strategy.
	Disruption to one infrastructure network impacting another (e.g. loss of energy provision affecting IT or communications networks)	Ensure the council's corporate risk assessment and business continuity plans account for possible climate impacts on infrastructure dependencies and supply chains.
	Increased flooding impacting buildings and communities	Update the local flood risk management strategy.

In addition to the actions categorised within the sectoral themes, four cross-cutting key areas of action have been identified that will benefit from cross-council implementation

to maximise efficiency, take advantage of synergies and avoid siloed working. These cross-cutting actions are:

1. **Overall emergency response co-ordination -** Although individual council service areas have emergency plans in place to ensure business continuity, and plans such as the Severe Weather Emergency Protocol to protect vulnerable people during severe weather, there is not a single point of contact responsible for co-ordinating emergency response. Creating a centralised information hub to disseminate information and offer training on emergency response to wider staff would enable the council to respond efficiently and effectively in the event of an emergency climate or weather event, but also in the event of other emergencies.
2. **Communications plan** - There is a need to build awareness in the wider public, businesses and organisations in Tamworth about the climate risks they are likely to face and how they can manage them, as well as helping them understand and accept measures the council is taking. Opportunities to deliver the communications plan in partnership with other organisations such as the fire services or health services will be explored.
3. **Embedding adaptation and consideration of climate risk across relevant policies and strategies** - If long-term policies and strategies are implemented without due consideration of climate risk, they may fail due to climate change impacts or require costly retrofit to improve their climate resilience in the future. Hence, the council will aim to develop processes to include consideration of climate risk in the development of new policies and strategies, including how it could impact the objectives of the new local plan and proposed corporate plan and where adaptation measures may be needed. Similarly, consideration of climate risks will be included as part of the corporate risk register and business continuity processes.
4. **Building awareness and understanding of climate adaptation within the council** - To support implementation of the actions in this strategy and support the embedding of adaptation to make wider policies climate resilient, Tamworth will aim to introduce training for staff to improve their understanding of climate risk and adaptation.

These actions will be implemented where the council is financially able to do so and all opportunities for funding will be explored and utilised where possible. To measure progress achieved under this strategy, as well as improving understanding of the changing climate risk in Tamworth, Tamworth Borough Council will monitor progress against the actions in this plan on an annual basis and prepare an annual update for Scrutiny Committee and Cabinet. In 5 years, there will be a full review of the plans and amendments as necessary.

Contents

Tables

Figures

1 Introduction

In July 2022, an intense heatwave in the UK saw record temperatures of over 40°C for the first time, leading to record numbers of excess deaths. In Tamworth, in January 2024, floodwaters from the Anker and Tame rivers submerged several town centre car parks, cut off surrounding villages and closed highways. These kinds of extreme events are expected to become more frequent and more extreme because of climate change.

Climate change is the long-term shift in Earth's average temperature and weather conditions. This is driven by unprecedented levels of heat-trapping greenhouse gases (GHGs) entering the atmosphere due to human activity. There is an overwhelming scientific consensus that human activities are causing global temperatures to increase, with serious knock-on effects for our societies and economies.

These changes are affecting people and communities all over the world, including in Tamworth. Flooding in Tamworth is likely to become more frequent and more severe in the coming decades due to increased winter rainfall and potential increases in storms. Extreme heat events are also expected to become more frequent and severe over the coming decades and this could lead to increased incidence of wildfires, particularly as summer rainfall is expected to reduce, leading to a risk of water scarcity. In addition to increased extreme events, increases in annual average temperatures leading to overall hotter summers and milder winters are expected to occur. These long term, chronic changes will impact on natural habitats, agriculture and supply and demand in some sectors of the economy.

To address climate change, two branches of action are needed:

- **Climate change mitigation**: reducing the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions which are emitted into the atmosphere to reduce the severity of future climate impacts. Tamworth is contributing to the global effort to reduce emissions through the council's Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan.
- **Climate change adaptation**: adjusting behaviour and putting measures in place to prepare for the effects of climate change and reduce harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. Climate change is already happening and even with very high levels of mitigation, which are not guaranteed, adaptation is needed to reduce harm to society and the economy from climate risks.

This document outlines a strategy for Tamworth Borough Council to influence and implement actions that will help the borough adapt to climate change.

1.1 The case for adaptation

Adaptation actions are wide ranging and could include building flood defences, increasing green space to provide cooling and drainage and changing behaviours so that people ventilate and shade their homes well during extreme heat. These actions help to reduce the damage to buildings and infrastructure and the risks to health and livelihoods that climate change is expected to bring. Local authorities like Tamworth have a particular role in adapting to climate change because the nature of the impacts is often very localised and appropriate adaptation actions will depend on the nature of the local community, economy, buildings, infrastructure and natural environment.

Regions of the UK already incur significant costs from extreme climate events. Investment is required to fund adaptation, but economic analysis shows that proactively

preparing for future climate change can save costs in the long term compared to inaction, as damages and emergency response to impacts are avoided. For many adaptation actions, the benefits go beyond reducing risk and can contribute to other objectives. For example, increased green space can support increased biodiversity and provide recreation opportunities as well as reduce flooding and overheating. The National Audit Office has estimated that for every £1 spent on protecting communities from flooding, approximately £9 in property damages and other impacts can be avoided[3] and the third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) found that many adaptation actions can have a benefit to cost ratio of 5:1, with some as high as 10:1.[4]

1.2 Adaptation policy in the UK and Tamworth

1.2.1 National adaptation policy

Under the Climate Change Act 2008, the UK government is required to publish an assessment of risks to the UK from climate change every five years. The most recent of these assessments, CCRA3, was published in January 2022 based on an independent evidence base and advice provided by the UK Climate Change Committee (CCC). CCRA3 identified 61 risks and opportunities to the UK from climate change and scored each of these on magnitude and urgency. The independent evidence base and advice for the next risk assessment, CCRA4, will be published in 2026, followed by the government's risk assessment early in 2027.

To respond to the risks identified, the Climate Change Act also requires that the government prepares a National Adaptation Programme (NAP) for England every five years. The most recent programme, NAP3, was published in summer 2023 and responds to the 61 risks identified in CCRA3. NAP3 acknowledges the vital role that local government plays in adaptation, both through preparing for climate change via strategic planning and through responding and recovering from extreme events. The three action areas that NAP3 focuses on for local authorities are improving local and national government collaboration (particularly on emergency response, education and developing best practice), providing access to locally specific information and data, and empowering local government to adapt through devolution and funding programmes.

1.2.2 Regional and local adaptation policy

In November 2021, Sustainability West Midlands, in collaboration with the Environment Agency published an Adaptation Plan for the West Midlands region. This plan considered the risks outlined in CCRA3, as well as a number of additional specific risks for the West Midlands, and developed recommendations for addressing these at the regional level. Many of the recommendations for urgent action in this plan involve integrating adaptation into wider work such as tree planting, nature restoration and planning and development.

The West Midlands plan was followed in 2023 by an adaptation strategy for Staffordshire. The Staffordshire strategy aims to achieve the following vision: "*A resilient Staffordshire will be an attractive, safe and healthy place to live and work offering an excellent quality of life, thriving environment and prosperous economy*."[5] It identifies key climate risks and the outcomes that adaptation should aim to achieve across four areas:

[3] Resilience to flooding - NAO report
[4] Independent-Assessment-of-UK-Climate-Risk-Advice-to-Govt-for-CCRA3-CCC.pdf (theccc.org.uk)
[5] Staffordshire Adaptation Strategy

critical infrastructure and buildings; natural environment and green spaces; health, wellbeing and safety; and the local economy.

Given the need for close collaboration between Staffordshire County Council and Tamworth Borough Council in many areas of adaptation, this strategy for Tamworth aligns with the structure and aims of the Staffordshire strategy, applying similar thinking to the Tamworth context.

In 2019, Tamworth Borough Council declared a climate emergency and committed to taking action on climate change. One of the recommendations made as part of this declaration was that "*The Council (including the Executive and Scrutiny Committees) consider the impact of climate change and the environment when adopting and reviewing Council policies and strategies*".[6] A range of individual pieces of work already being undertaken by the council aligns with this goal, for example updates to local flood risk management plans and the initiation of a working group for biodiversity net gain. The Climate Adaptation Strategy within this document is a first concerted step towards successfully and coherently integrating consideration of climate impacts across the council's work.

1.3 Scope of this strategy

This document provides an adaptation strategy for Tamworth that includes actions for the next five years and is based on an assessment of the risks due to current and future climate impacts.

Section 2 describes Tamworth's current climate and how this may be expected to change in the future

Section 3 assesses the climate risks and opportunities that Tamworth is likely to face between now and 2050, building on the risk assessment carried out for England in CCRA3 and for the West Midlands and Staffordshire adaptation plans.

Section 4 describes the principles behind the development of the adaptation strategy and action plan.

Section 5 provides an adaptation action plan of sectoral and cross-cutting actions that Tamworth will take, subject to resource, in the next 5 years to begin addressing the risks and opportunities.

[6] Climate Change Declaration Update.pdf (tamworth.gov.uk)

2 Tamworth's climate

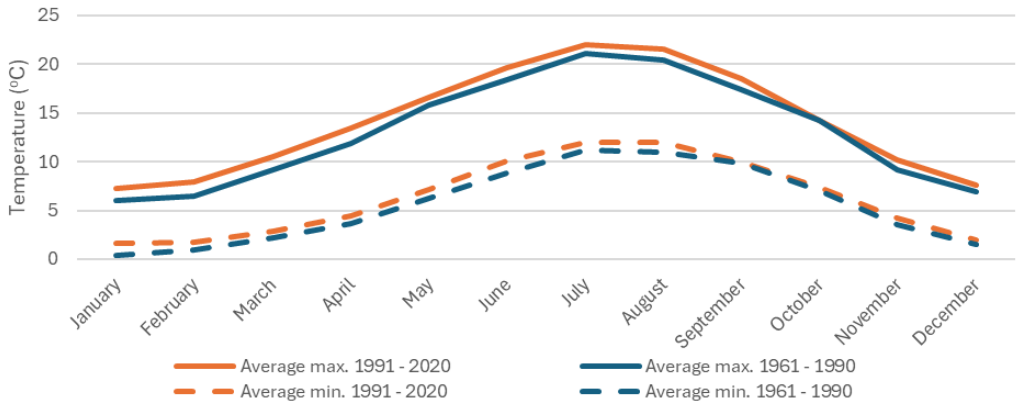
2.1 Annual trends

In Tamworth, summers are mild to warm, with average maximum temperatures from 1991-2020 ranging from 20-22°C, while winters are cool, with average maximum temperatures of 7.3-8.0°C.[7] Along with other boroughs in the Midlands region, Tamworth's distance from the sea means the area experiences a greater range in annual temperatures compared to most parts of the UK.

January tends to be the coldest month, with average minimum temperatures of around 1.4°C. The annual average maximum temperature recorded at Coleshill weather station (c. 11 miles from Tamworth) is just over 14°C.

As shown in **Figure 1** below, average temperatures have increased slightly in recent decades. Solid lines indicate average temperatures in the period 1991-2020, while dotted lines are for the time period 1961-1990.

Figure 1. Average minimum and maximum temperatures recorded at Coleshill weather station



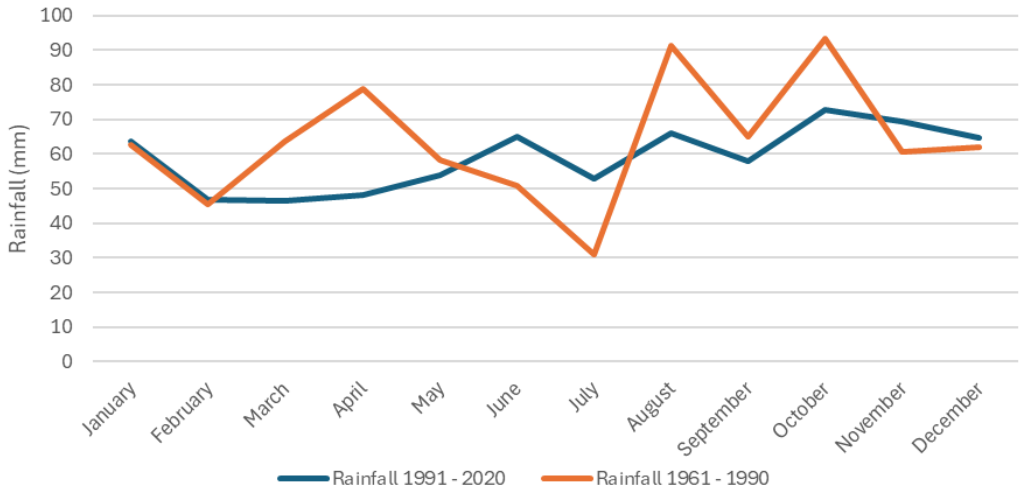
In addition to changes in average, maximum and minimum temperatures, there has been a reduction in the number of days of frost.[8] From 1991-2020 there were, on average, around 42 days of air frost per year, compared with around 53 days per year between 1961-1990. This represents an approximately 20% decrease.

Due to its location in the Midlands, Tamworth is relatively sheltered from Atlantic storms and the distribution of rainfall is more even over the course of the year. The average annual rainfall recorded in the Midlands from 1991-2020 was approximately 810 mm, compared to the England average of 870mm. Annual rainfall in the Midlands has increased 5% since 1961-1990, where annual rainfall was 768mm.

[7] https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/uk-climate-averages/gcqf99dn5

[8] An 'air frost' is an event where the temperature at 1.25m above ground falls below 0°C.

Figure 2. Average rainfall recorded at Coleshill weather station



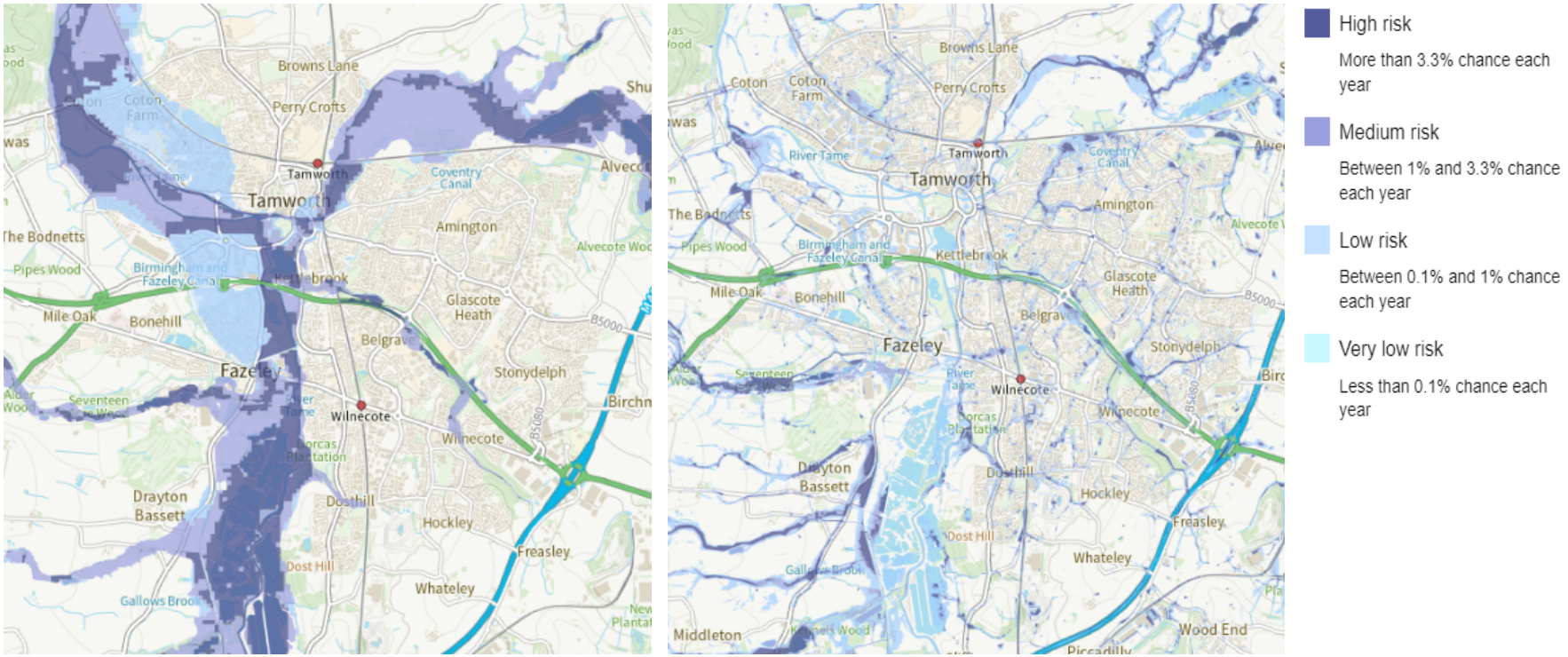
These observed trends are broadly consistent with those seen in England as a whole, which has experienced increases in annual average temperatures, rainfall and sunshine.[9]

Tamworth is built around the confluence of the River Anker and the River Tame. Approximately 42% of the Tame basin is urbanised, making it the most heavily urbanised river basin in the United Kingdom[10]. As such, various areas in the borough are susceptible to flood risk. Tamworth was identified in the 2015 Local Flood Risk Management Scheme (LFRMS) as the urban area at the 3rd highest risk of surface water flooding in Staffordshire, with 920 properties at risk[11].

Figure 3 below shows the long-term river and surface water flood risk in Tamworth. There is a high risk of surface water flooding along the railway line and throughout the town centre, as well as on major roads such as the A453. Areas of high river flood risk are concentrated along the Anker and the Tame. Areas at risk of flooding include the Ventura Retail Park, the SnowDome and the westerly side of the Castle Gardens, including the Old Swimming Baths. Flooding in these areas could impact on local businesses and footfall in particular. Additionally some major roads around Tamworth are at risk of river flooding, including the A51, which could impact accessibility for both residents and businesses.

[9] https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/summaries/index
[10] http://www.tamevalleywetlands.co.uk/discover/landscape/river-tame/
[11] https://www.sstaffs.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/strategic-flood-risk-assessment-2019

Figure 3: Long-term river (left) and surface water (right) flood risk areas in Tamworth[12]

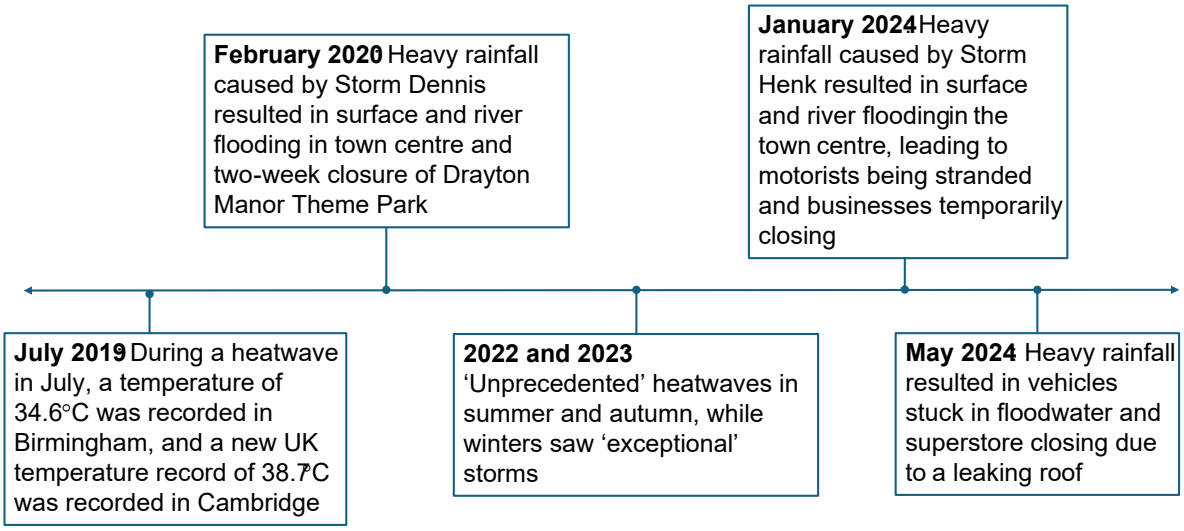


[12] https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/map?easting=420506&northing=303952&map=RiversOrSea

2.2 Extreme weather events

Alongside annual trends, it is important to consider more extreme weather events, as these are expected to become more frequent in future due to climate change. In Tamworth, records from the Met Office and local newspapers suggest that heatwaves and flooding have had a particular impact on local communities and businesses in the borough.[13,14]

Figure 4. Examples of recent extreme weather events in Tamworth



[13] https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/past-uk-weather-events
[14] https://www.birminghammail.co.uk/news/midlands-news/dramatic-footage-shows-flooded-tamworth-17764416

3 Assessment of climate risks for Tamworth

The Met Office regularly produces projections of future climate as part of their UK Climate Projections series, with the latest dataset being the UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18[15]). The Met Office has recently released the Local Authority Climate Explorer which provides an interface for exploring the data from these projections at a local authority level. Data from this tool is presented here to illustrate future climate changes in Tamworth.[16]

The extent of future climate change is dependent on the level of global action taken to mitigate against climate change. The Paris Agreement, a legally binding internationally agreed treaty on climate change, aims to hold "*the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels*".[17] Under a reasonable worst-case scenario, where global mitigation efforts do not significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, global average temperatures could rise to 4°C above pre-industrial levels. Projected changes in temperature and precipitation under these two scenarios for Tamworth are shown in **Table 1.** The range in brackets shows the uncertainty in the estimates. The CCC advises organisations to adapt to 2°C and assess the risks for 4°C.[18] In 2023 the world has warmed by 1.3°C compared to pre-industrial levels.[19]

Table 1: Summary of projected changes in temperature and rainfall in Tamworth under different climate scenarios.[20]

	Success of the Paris Agreement (2°C)	Reasonable worst-case scenario (4°C)
Change in max summer temperature	+3.4°C (+2.4 to +5.2)	+7°C (+6.2 to +8.8)
Change in min winter temperature	+2.6°C (+1.3 to +4.4)	+4.8°C (+3.6 to +6.2)
Change in summer precipitation rate[21]	-10% (-25% to -4%)	-27% (-43% to -17%)
Change in winter precipitation rate	+7% (-1% to +16%)	+18% (+11% to +29%)

In Tamworth, overall this means:

- Wetter, milder winters and more extreme rainfall events, leading to increased flooding.
- Hotter, drier summers leading to droughts, wildfires and heatwaves becoming more intense and more frequent.

These changes could pose significant risks to communities, infrastructure, the economy and the natural environment. For example, a recent study identified that under a 2°C

[15] https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/index
[16] Explore the Climate of your Local Authority (arcgis.com)
[17] The Paris Agreement | UNFCCC
[18] CCC Adaptation Monitoring Framework - Climate Change Committee (theccc.org.uk)
[19] The CAT Thermometer | Climate Action Tracker
[20] Explore the Climate of your Local Authority (arcgis.com)
[21] Precipitation rate is defined as average millimetres of precipitation per day.

scenario an average school in the UK could see temperatures above a comfortable limit of 26°C for over one-third of the academic year[22].

3.1 Climate risk and opportunity matrix

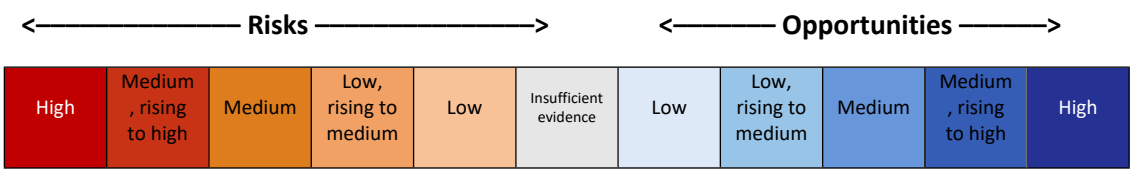
Within this strategy we distinguish between negative risks and positive opportunities associated with climate change, as is done in CCRA3.

Climate risk is the potential for negative consequences due to climate change where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain.[23] Climate hazards that could cause negative consequences in the UK are likely to include flooding, heatwaves, wildfires, drought and long-term changes in overall temperature and precipitation.

Climate change opportunities arise where there is the potential for positive consequences due to climate change. For example, changes in temperature and precipitation patterns may offer opportunities to grow new types of crops in the UK. In some cases, the opportunity may have a corresponding risk, for example yields from crops suited to the current UK climate may decrease as the climate changes. As with the risks above, there is uncertainty in the outcome of these opportunities and adaptation actions are required to maximise the chance of positive outcomes. The IPCC defines adaptation as "*the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities*".[24]

Table 2 presents the climate risks and **Table 3** presents the climate opportunities that are relevant to the borough of Tamworth. The climate risks and opportunities have been based on the risks and opportunities for England in the independent evidence base for CCRA3 and filtered for those relevant to Tamworth.[25] A few additional risks have been added from the West Midlands Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan 2021-2026[26] where they were deemed relevant to Tamworth. International risks were not considered for the purpose of this work.

The risks and opportunities have been scored qualitatively based on their potential magnitude and how that may change between now and 2050, considering scenarios for 2°C and 4°C global warming by the end of the century. Where possible, the risk scores have been refined based on Tamworth's local context and information on this has been included in the table below. Where relevant local information was unavailable, they have been assumed to be the same as the scores for England as a whole and more justification for these scores can be found in CCRA3. The risks and opportunities are categorised according to the broad sectors on which they impact.



[22] https://www.carbonbrief.org/english-schools-face-overheating-for-one-third-of-year-under-2c-warming/
[23] As defined in the third UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Introduction - UK Climate Risk
[24] IPCC Glossary Search
[25] Technical reports - UK Climate Risk
[26] https://www.sustainabilitywestmidlands.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/West-Midlands-Climate-Change-Risk-Assmt-Adaptation-Plan-2021-26.pdf

Table 2: Risks from climate change in Tamworth.

Climate Risk	Risk score	Supporting information
Business and local economy		
Increase in flood risk for businesses	High	Tamworth lies within the Humber river basin district which has been estimated to have the highest number of non-residential properties and key services at risk of flooding of all the English river basin districts.[27]
Increase in flood risk for industrial sites, increasing the risk of water pollution[28]	High	Increased contamination due to small manufacturing plants in Tamworth could result from increases in surface water flooding.
Extreme weather impacting business access to finance, investment and insurance	Medium rising to high	In the longer term, an increase in extreme events is likely to make insurance less available and affordable and could also reduce the value of assets and investments.
Reduced employee productivity resulting from infrastructure disruption and higher temperature working environments	Low rising to medium	Future climate change could reduce employee productivity in a number of ways. For example the flooding of roads in Tamworth could affect commuters and high summer temperatures could affect outdoor workers in particular.
Drought impacting business operations	Low rising to medium	Current economic impacts of water scarcity in England are low but could increase if not managed. The risk in Tamworth is likely to be lower than other parts of the country (e.g. the east of England).
Extreme weather disrupting business supply chains and distribution networks	Insufficient evidence	There is currently limited information on the supply chain impacts of climate change and impacts are expected to vary by sector.
Housing, wellbeing and community		
Higher summer temperatures impacting health and wellbeing e.g. due to overheating	High	The risk of heat related mortality across England is rated as high in the UK CCRA. Figure 5 illustrates how heat vulnerability varies across Tamworth currently with some areas having acute or extremely high vulnerability.
Higher temperatures impacting food safety and extreme weather impacting food security	High	The risk to Tamworth is assumed the same as that for England in CCRA3. Food security can be impacted by climate change impacts in other countries or regions of the UK affecting food production and supply chains.
Widening health inequalities due to more extreme weather[29]	High	The 2021 census results show a 33% increase in people aged 65+ compared to 2011 in Tamworth.[30] The elderly are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Other factors

[27] Chapter 6: Business and Industry - UK Climate Risk

[28] Taken from West Midlands Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan 2021-2026. The risk score presented was derived separately to the risk scores from the CCRA3 through expert judgement and consultation.

[29] Taken from West Midlands Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan 2021-2026. The risk score presented was derived separately to the risk scores from the CCRA3 through expert judgement and consultation.

[30] https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censuspopulationchange/E07000199/

Climate Risk	Risk score	Supporting information
		impacting this risk include people on lower incomes being less able to adapt their homes. Existing vulnerability to heat and how it may vary by demographic in Tamworth is shown in Figure 5.
Warmer summer temperatures increasing household energy demand	Medium rising to high	Cost of energy and energy demand in the summer across England could increase if mechanical cooling or air conditioning is widely adopted. There is uncertainty in the amount of uptake that there might be.
Increased household water supply interruptions due to drought	Medium rising to high	A major drought leading to loss of water to hundreds of thousands of households is possible under future climate change and therefore the future risk is assessed as high, in line with CCRA3.
Deterioration of cultural heritage sites due to changes such as rising temperatures, flooding and drought	Medium	Specific assessment of Tamworth's heritage assets has not yet been carried out in the course of this work but across England, risks to heritage assets and their use has been rated medium.
Impacted quality of delivery of health and social care services due to extreme weather such as flooding and heatwaves	Medium	Challenges for health and social care delivery across England include damage to buildings and assets, difficulty in patients accessing services (for example due to floods) and adapting services for changing demand (for example increases in heat related illnesses).
Risks to health from indoor and outdoor air quality	Medium	Overall, outdoor air quality is likely to improve over the coming decades due to decarbonisation measures for transport and buildings. The impact of future temperature and wind pattern changes on air quality is highly uncertain but wildfire events could cause episodes of increased air pollution.
Impacted quality of delivery of education services due to extreme weather such as flooding and heatwaves	Medium	Delivery of education is likely to become more challenging under climate change as many schools have not been constructed to be resilient to future climate change so may overheat or flood and more may be need to be spent on repairs.
Increases in diseases spread by mosquitoes and ticks due to higher temperatures.	Medium	In 2022 there were 30 cases of laboratory confirmed Lyme disease in the West Midlands.[31] Future changes are uncertain but higher temperatures are thought to make it more likely that new diseases become established in the UK.
Natural environment and green spaces		
Negative impacts on terrestrial and freshwater species and habitats due to climatic changes, invasive species and pests	High	This risk is rated as high due to the number of species and habitats expected to be negatively impacted by climate change and the resulting potential impacts on green and blue spaces in Tamworth.

[31] Common animal-associated infections (England): first quarter 2023 - GOV.UK

Climate Risk	Risk score	Supporting information
Reduced soil health due to heavy rainfall causing erosion and summer drought reducing soil moisture. Healthy soil is needed to support biodiversity and store carbon.	Medium rising to high	Decreasing soil health over time could have significant negative impacts on local biodiversity and the quality of Tamworth's green spaces, as well as agricultural productivity in the wider Staffordshire area.
Reduction in uptake of carbon by natural carbon stores such as trees due to temperature change and water scarcity.	Medium rising to high	Trees act as carbon sinks but can be damaged by impacts such as drought and wildfire, both of which are expected to increase in future.
Changes to landscapes and land use due to climate change could change the character of green spaces and how people relate to them and use them.	Medium rising to high	Hazards such as wildfire, flooding and drought could pose high risks to the character and beauty of Tamworth's green spaces if adaptation measures are not taken.
Wildfires causing destruction to habitats and carbon stores[32]	Low rising to medium	Tamworth does not have significant agricultural land or open habitats such as peatland that would be areas of high risk. However, increased heat and drought in future could pose a risk of wildfire, especially to habitats at the urban to rural interface.
Negative impacts on agricultural and forestry productivity due to changing climatic conditions, pests, pathogens and disease	Low rising to medium	There is limited agriculture within Tamworth itself, reducing the risk of direct impacts. However, food price shocks and supply issues resulting from the impacts on agriculture in other parts of the country and world could still affect Tamworth.
Buildings, infrastructure, planning and development		
Disruption to one infrastructure network impacting another (e.g. loss of energy provision affecting communications networks, even if the communication network is not directly impacted)	High	Infrastructure systems are highly interdependent and so if one fails during a climate event it could cause others to fail. For example, IT infrastructure could be well adapted to the direct effects of climate change but fail because the energy system is not well adapted, causing the IT system to lose power. This risk is rated is high for the UK in CCRA3 as it could have significant impacts.
Direct disruption to infrastructure networks from extreme weather such as flooding, storms and heatwaves	High	Flooding of the road and rail network is likely to be a particularly significant infrastructure risk in Tamworth.
Increased flooding impacting buildings and communities	High	Tamworth already experiences impacts from flooding. Expected annual damages from flooding in England could rise by up to 50% by 2080, even under a scenario where the goals of the Paris Agreement are achieved.[33]

[32] Taken from West Midlands Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Plan 2021-2026. The risk score presented was derived separately to the risk scores from the CCRA3

[33] Future-Flooding-Main-Report-Sayers-1.pdf

Climate Risk	Risk score	Supporting information
Reduced water availability due to drought impacting public water services	Medium rising to high	A major drought leading to loss of water to hundreds of thousands of households is possible under future climate change and therefore the future risk is assessed as high, in line with CCRA3.
Flooding, erosion and subsidence impacting bridges, pipelines, transport and other infrastructure	Medium	Long-life infrastructure such as bridges were generally built for past climates and so can be vulnerable to future climate changes. For the UK as a whole this risk is rated as medium.
Moisture and wind impacting quality of building fabric	Medium	Wetter winters may exacerbate issues with damp in homes. Wind storms already cause damage to buildings but it is uncertain whether these will increase as a result of climate change.
Disruption to availability and reliability of ICT infrastructure due to extreme weather such as heatwaves and flooding	Low rising to medium	There is limited evidence relating to climate impacts on ICT infrastructure in the UK so far but impacts are expected to grow. There have been some examples of previous disruption such as mobile base station outages in Lancaster following Storm Desmond in 2015.[34]

[34] Chapter 4: Infrastructure - UK Climate Risk

Table 3: Opportunities due to from climate change in Tamworth.

Opportunity	Opportunity score	Supporting information
Business and local economy		
Climate change changing demand for goods and services	Low rising to medium opportunity	For some sectors, including tourism in Tamworth, there may be opportunities stemming from longer summer tourist seasons
Housing, wellbeing and community		
Warmer winter temperatures decreasing winter household energy demand	Low rising to high	UK level projections suggest that high economic savings will be possible due to higher winter temperatures reducing the need for building heating.
Opportunities for health and wellbeing due to warmer summers and winters	Low	It is possible that a warmer climate could provide wellbeing benefits from increased physical activity and contact with nature but evidence on this link is limited.
Natural environment and green spaces		
Changing climatic conditions result in new species becoming suitable and opportunities to enhance green space character.	Medium rising to high opportunity	There could be opportunities to introduce new species into Tamworth's green spaces.
New terrestrial species and habitats due to changing climatic conditions	Medium opportunity	The arrival of new birds or other species as they migrate with the changing climate could increase biodiversity within terrestrial habitats. Note from Table 2 there are also significant risks to biodiversity from climate change
New freshwater species and habitats due to changing climatic conditions	Low opportunity	This could potentially increase biodiversity of Tamworth's wetlands though evidence is limited.
Buildings, infrastructure, planning and development		
No opportunities identified		

3.2 Interacting risks

The climate risks outlined in **section 3.1** are unlikely to operate in isolation, and instead interact, with the potential for total risk to be greater than the sum of individual risks. This is particularly true where dependencies between different infrastructure systems mean that risk can cascade, where a failure in one system can cause a failure in any systems dependent on it. The case study below presents an example of the interacting risks which may occur during a severe heatwave.

An example of impacts of a heatwave on local businesses

A large number of warehouses and small manufacturing sites exist within Tamworth. These supply a wide variety of goods to the rest of the country. As highlighted in **section 2.1**, temperatures have already increased in the past few decades in Tamworth and this trend is expected to continue. **What happens if there is a severe heatwave?**

If buildings are not properly insulated, ventilated, and cooled, they are likely to overheat. In warehouses, staff welfare would be affected, with more people at risk of falling ill. For some people, particularly those who are older or vulnerable, the health impacts could be severe or even fatal.

In extremely hot weather, more electricity would be needed to power air conditioning and cold appliances. However, this would also be the time when power networks are at higher risk of faults or outages. This would not only impact the buildings and cold storage, but other utilities and infrastructure that underpin logistics supply chains.

Meanwhile, transport networks could be affected, with railway lines buckling, overhead cables sagging, and vehicles overheating or unable to charge. This could prevent goods being distributed from warehouses – if the employees manage to commute to work in the first place.

In a reasonable worst-case scenario, therefore, a severe heatwave in Tamworth could disrupt supply chains not just locally but in other parts of the UK. These might include food, medicines and other vital supplies.

More frequent or prolonged disruption to the supply of goods such as food, in Tamworth, in wider areas of the UK or internationally, could result in shortages or price spikes, amplifying existing inequalities and food insecurity.

It is therefore critical to ensure that adaptation measures are incorporated at a strategic level, across all types of infrastructure – beyond the design of individual buildings.

Note that many of the solutions to these risks are outside Tamworth Borough Council's direct ability to control, therefore collaborative and partnership working will be essential to combat the potential impacts.

An example of impacts of flooding on the local community

Tamworth is built around the confluence of the River Anker and the River Tame and parts of the borough are also at risk of surface water flooding. As highlighted in **section 2.1**, winters in Tamworth are expected to get wetter in the future which is likely to lead to more frequent and intense flooding. **What happens if there is a severe flood?**

If effective early warnings are not received and heeded by the community, people and businesses may not have time to prepare, for example by moving items upstairs within properties or moving vehicles to higher ground. Some vulnerable people such as the elderly may be less able to access warnings or be less mobile and hence less able to make preparations. In the event of property flooding, this could result in worse damages.

Floodwater in properties not only causes damage to the building fabric and contents, contaminated water, sometimes containing sewage, can pose a risk of illness to inhabitants. Electrical installations could also become damaged, posing a safety risk as well as potentially extended power outages.

Accessing flooded properties for emergency service provision or supporting the clean-up operation could be hindered by roads also being flooded. Those not living in the flood zone may still experience disruption if they are unable to commute to work or travel into the town centre, resulting in impacts on local businesses.

Experiencing flooding can cause long term mental health impacts such as anxiety, depression and PTSD which can affect people's ability to work as well as their wellbeing. Other long term impacts could include increased insurance premiums for households and businesses.

As flooding becomes more intense and more frequent, more households and businesses could be affected and damages are likely to increase. Effective adaptation action can help communities mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from these risks.

Note that many of the solutions to these risks are outside Tamworth Borough Council's direct ability to control, therefore collaborative and partnership working will be essential to combat the potential impacts.

3.3 Vulnerabilities and exposure

Certain groups may be more vulnerable or exposed to the effects of climate impacts and extreme weather than others. Vulnerability and exposure can be driven by many factors:

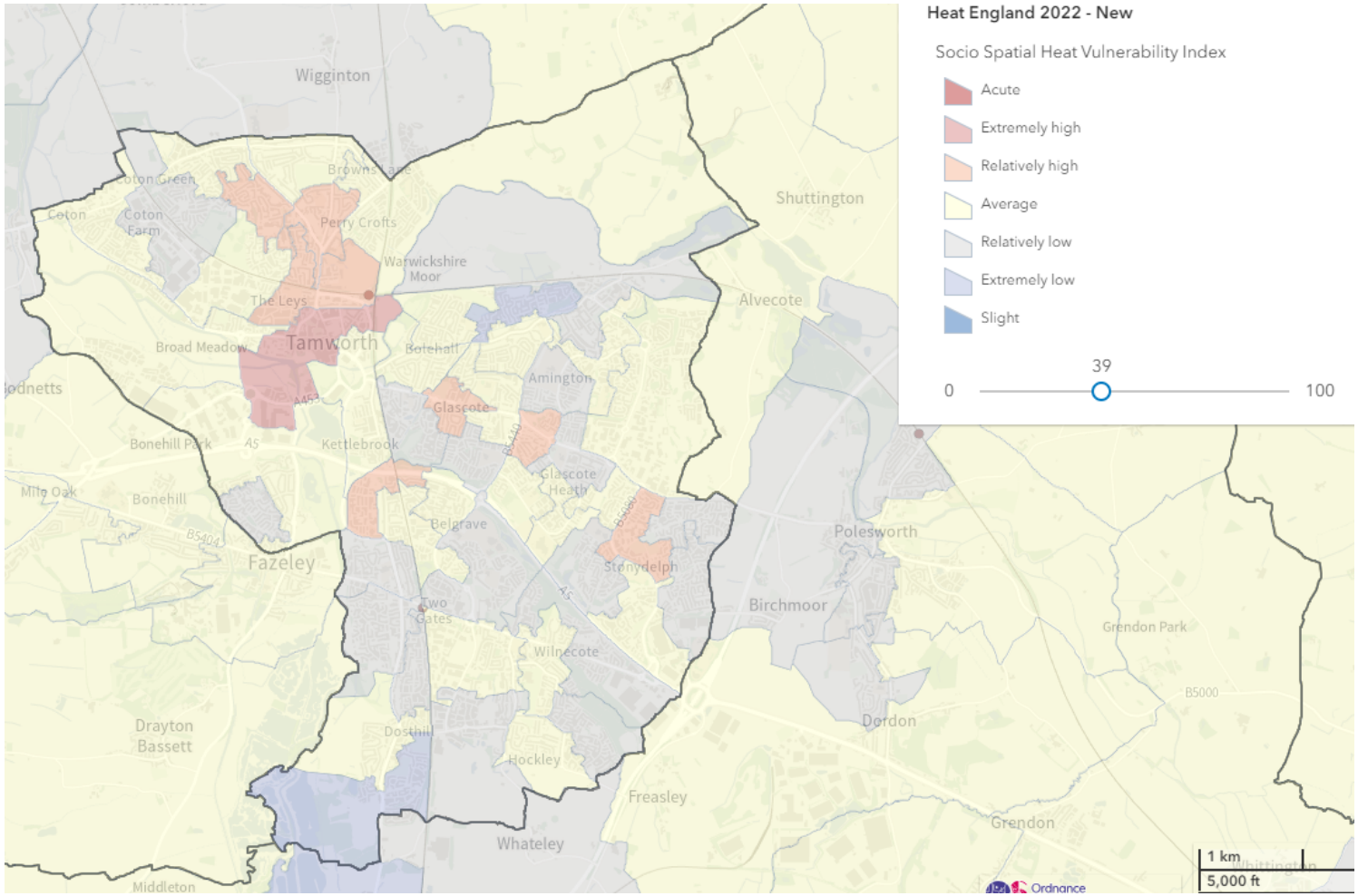
- **Physical factors**: Factors such as age and health mean some groups are more sensitive to climate impacts. For example, the elderly are more vulnerable to heatwaves and may be less mobile so less able to evacuate during flooding. They may also be less able to receive information and warnings, for example if they are not online.
- **Environmental factors**: Factors such as type or elevation of buildings and proximity to a floodplain or an urban centre can increase or reduce exposure to flooding or heat.

- **Social and institutional factors**: Levels of inequality and income, strength of social networks within communities, and institutional practices affect people's ability to adapt. For example, lower income households may be less able to afford housing upgrades to reduce overheating or protect against flooding.

An example of the spatial variation in heat vulnerability across Tamworth is shown in **Figure 5**, taken from ClimateJust.[35] The figure shows socio-spatial vulnerability – how the personal, social and environmental factors which help to explain uneven impacts on people and communities combine in some areas. It shows where negative social impacts from rising temperatures are more likely. There is an area in the town centre (Tamworth 002A Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) (2011), shown in red in **Figure 5**) that has an acute socio spatial heat vulnerability index. This is driven by a number of characteristics of households in the area: a higher proportion of elderly people, particularly single pensioner households, higher levels of illness and disability, higher levels of income deprivation, higher levels of private renters and a larger number of flats without gardens. These characteristics mean that households are more vulnerable to the risks associated with heat and less able to prepare, respond and recover from extreme events. Some of these characteristics may also make these households more vulnerable to other climate hazards such as flooding.

[35] https://www.climatejust.org.uk/map.html

Figure 5: Socio-spatial heat vulnerability in Tamworth[36]



[36] https://www.climatejust.org.uk/map.html

3.4 Transition risk

So far, this document has considered the physical climate risks that are likely to affect Tamworth in the future. Additionally, the council and other organisations in Tamworth will face transition risks due to the transition to a net zero economy. Policy, legal, technological and market changes are needed to reach net zero and adapt to climate change, and the impact of these changes could pose financial and reputational risks to organisations. There risks fall into four categories listed in **Table 4**: Transition risks for Tamworth.

Table 4: Transition risks for Tamworth

Type of risk	Description	Example of potential impacts on Tamworth council
Policy and legal	Changes in policy or legislation at the national level may put additional responsibilities on local authorities that require resourcing, while failure to comply with these requirements carries a risk of litigation. Additionally, changes in local policy by Tamworth to mitigate and adapt to climate change may result in policy and legal risks for local organisations affected by these changes.	If national government were to increase climate reporting requirements for local authorities, for example by extending the Adaptation Reporting Power, additional resource may be required to meet this requirement. Implementing climate policies in Tamworth's new local plan could present risks to local businesses and developers who would need to ensure compliance with any new measures.
Technology	Technological innovations that support the transition to net zero (such as electric vehicles and renewable energy) may require assets to be retired and investments to be made in these new technologies with these changes, and their timing, representing a potential financial impact. These innovations could also lead to changes in supply and demand of products and services which could affect local businesses.	Investment will be required to transition council assets, such as building heating systems and vehicles, to net zero. This may require early retirement of existing assets.
Market	Changes to supply and demand for different products and services.	Potential increases to the costs of raw materials, or market shocks, could result in increased costs for procurement.
Reputation	Stakeholder perception of Tamworth's contribution to the net zero transition, and building climate resilience, may lead to opportunities or risks for the council's reputation.	The council may need to deal with more complaints and negative feedback from the local community if their climate strategy is not perceived as effective.

Tamworth is already undertaking action that can help combat these risks, for example, this climate adaptation strategy and complementary climate action plan will help combat reputational risks by ensuring Tamworth has a coherent, effective plan for tackling climate change. Additionally, the Staffordshire Pension Fund (part of the Local Government Pension Scheme) already reports on transition risks to the pension in

alignment with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).[37] To ensure the actions in the climate plan and adaptation strategy support the mitigation of transition risk, and where possible take advantage of transition opportunities, the council will remain mindful of these risks and carry out comprehensive stakeholder engagement and utilise partnership working where possible when implementing actions.

[37] https://www.staffspf.org.uk/Finance-and-Investments/Corporate-Governance-and-Responsible-Investment/Documents/TCFD-Report-June-2024.pdf

4 Development of the climate adaptation action plan

Tamworth Borough Council has developed a climate adaptation action plan, presented in **section 5**. This section describes the principals for who this plan was developed and how it will be monitored and reviewed.

The actions within the plan will enable Tamworth Borough Council to start building its resilience to future change and ensure the town and surrounding area continues to thrive under these changes. The plan focuses on actions which can be implemented within the next five years and actions are presented alongside the positive outcomes they hope to achieve.

The action plan has been informed by a review of the evidence base on climate risks facing Tamworth, a review of relevant local, regional and national policy, and a series of focus groups and workshops with officers and members of Tamworth Borough Council.

4.1 Structure of the action plan

Actions have been divided into themes corresponding to those in the risk assessment to ensure all significant risks and opportunities have been addressed. However, it is important that adaptation actions are not siloed as there will be actions, such as catchment scale flood management, that can reduce risk across themes and actions, such as improving the ecological health of green spaces, that have wide ranging benefits for human and environmental health and other areas if they are implemented appropriately. In addition to the themed adaptation plan, **section 4.3** identifies four cross-cutting key priorities that will help to ensure holistic, systemic action is taken to embed adaptation across all the council's work.

This is Tamworth's first adaptation strategy and action plan, as it is implemented there will be opportunities to learn from and refine the actions proposed. Actions will be implemented where the council is financially able to do so and all opportunities for funding will be explored and utilised where possible. Furthermore, as time goes on, more information on climate change and other future changes will become available which can be used to refine the actions proposed here. To ensure this plan is adaptive to new information and subject to continuous learning and improvement, a monitoring, evaluation and learning plan is described in **section 4.4**.

4.2 Principles for developing the adaptation actions

In selecting priority actions for Tamworth, the following principles have been applied, following discussion with Tamworth council officers:

- Prioritise actions where the climate risks are assessed to be most significant.
- Align with the wider area strategies for Staffordshire and the West Midlands.
- Focus on actions within the council's control that enable the council to begin setting an example in the wider community. Where actions could be implemented in partnership, possible partners are identified in **Table 5 Table 8**.
- Identify policies, plans and projects already happening in Tamworth where measures for climate resilience can be embedded.
- Prioritise easy wins and low-regret actions with co-benefits where possible in the short term, acknowledging resourcing is often a barrier.

- Avoid lock-in, i.e. making sure any long-term decisions and strategies such as those for infrastructure and housing that are made now consider possible future climate impacts, to avoid the potentially higher future costs of not being prepared.

4.3 Cross-cutting priorities

Four cross-cutting key areas of action have been identified that would benefit from cross-council implementation to maximise efficiency, take advantage of synergies and avoid siloed working. These cross-cutting actions were:

1. **Overall emergency response co-ordination -** Although individual council service areas have emergency plans in place to ensure business continuity, and plans such as the Severe Weather Emergency Protocol to protect vulnerable people during severe weather, there is not a single point of contact responsible for co-ordinating emergency response. Introducing this role and creating a centralised information hub to disseminate information and offer training on emergency response to wider staff would enable the council to respond efficiently and effectively in the event of an emergency climate or weather event but also in the event of other emergencies. It may be possible to apply learnings from the response to the Covid-19 pandemic in setting up this co-ordination function.
2. **Communications plan** - There is a need to build awareness in the wider public, businesses and organisations in Tamworth about the climate risks they are likely to face and how they can manage them, as well as helping them understand and accept measures the council is taking. This will require a communications plan that could be targeted to different organisations and sectors and could cover decarbonisation as well as adaptation measures. Opportunities to deliver the communications plan in partnership with other organisations such as the fire services or health services will be explored.
3. **Embedding adaptation and consideration of climate risk across relevant policies and strategies** -If long-term policies and strategies are implemented without due consideration of climate risk, they may fail due to climate change impacts or require costly retrofit to improve their climate resilience in the future. Hence, the Council will aim to develop processes to include consideration of climate risk in the development of new policies and strategies, including how it could impact the objectives of the new local plan and proposed corporate plan and where adaptation measures may be needed. Similarly, consideration of climate risks will be included as part of the corporate risk register and business continuity processes.
4. **Building awareness and understanding of climate adaptation within the council** - For many organisations in the UK, action to decarbonise is much more mature than action to adapt to climate change. To support implementation of the actions in this strategy and the embedding of adaptation to make wider policies climate resilient, Tamworth will aim to introduce training for staff to improve their understanding of climate risk and adaptation.

4.4 Monitoring and review

To measure progress achieved under this strategy, as well as improving understanding of the changing climate risk in Tamworth, ongoing monitoring and evaluation will be

undertaken. This will be require identifying relevant data sources to demonstrate the effectiveness of actions taken and identify where further action is needed, supporting cross-council learning on how to ensure Tamworth is well-adapted for future climate risks. . To measure progress achieved under this strategy, as well as improving understanding of the changing climate risk in Tamworth, Tamworth Borough Council will monitor progress against the actions in this plan on an annual basis and prepare an annual update for Scrutiny Committee and Cabinet. To support this review process, key indicators to monitor progress will be identified and data will be collected to measure against these to ensure decisions are data driven and improvements can be targeted. In 5 years, there will be a full review of the plans and amendments as necessary.

5 Climate adaptation action plan

5.1 Business and the local economy

The key risks to businesses and the local economy are the risk to business sites from flooding and the impact of extreme events, including flooding, on businesses' access to finance and insurance. Tamworth is already seeing the impacts of extreme events on the local economy, particularly on outdoor events such as the market which have seen disruptions due to high winds, heavy rain and high temperatures in recent years. To avoid lock-in and ensure Tamworth builds future resilience to climate change, as well as tackling the climatic changes that are already happening, regeneration and other future planning for the local economy also needs to take climate change into consideration. Businesses will benefit from wider adaptation measures, such as improved flood defences and resilient infrastructure, throughout the town but there are also specific actions the council can take to support businesses and build their understanding of climate change and these are detailed in this section. Simple, low-regret actions can make financial sense and build resilience for businesses. For example, the total amount that could be collectively saved by UK SMEs if they check and act on accurate weather information is £15.4bn, and the total amount lost by not reacting to accurate weather information is £9.9bn.[38]

5.1.1 Alignment with the Staffordshire adaptation strategy

This theme maps to 'The Local Economy' theme in the Staffordshire adaptation strategy which identifies the impacts of extreme weather events on business operations, supply chains and price volatility as a key risk, as well as the potential skills gap resulting from increased demand on the green economy. That strategy identifies building understanding of climate risk and adaptation, within councils so they can share relevant information as well as within businesses, to be a key outcome in this area and this is addressed by the actions in **Table 5**. Training and education programmes may enable improved understanding.

[38] https://www.sustainabilitywestmidlands.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/SWM-Weathering-the-Storm-2022-FINAL-1.pdf

Table 5: Adaptation actions for Tamworth Borough Council related to business and local economy

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements[39]	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
Risks to business sites are minimised.	**Business Communication Strategy** Produce a communications plan to build local businesses understanding of climate risk, opportunities and adaptation, and how to respond during extreme events. Tailor communications to different types of business based on their existing engagement, actions already being taken, vulnerability and their capacity to adapt and respond to climate change. Information to share could include: - Building understanding of climate risk and adaptation by providing clear explanations of why climate adaptation differs from, but is needed alongside, decarbonisation measures. - Advice on climate risk in Tamworth including future changes in flooding, heatwaves, drought, storms etc. -Advice on measures businesses can take to prepare for and respond to climate change e.g. providing sun protection and water for outdoor workers during heatwaves to protect them and reduce productivity losses. -Acknowledge potential opportunities climate change could bring for businesses. - Details of council emergency response plans and contact details for extreme events (what businesses can expect and what is within the Council's remit) -Signposting wider resources and examples of good practice.	Economic development and regeneration, Communications, Climate Change	Medium May require collaboration across internal teams including Corporate Communications and Partnerships. May require funding for engagement events.	Develop during 2025-2026. Review annually	Tamworth Business Forum, Tamworth Chamber of Commerce, Support Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council	✓Building relationships with local businesses.

[39] Indicative additional resource requirements where low means the action is already being undertaken or resource has been assigned, medium means the action can largely be carried out in-house but additional time, funding or upskilling may be required, and high means procurement or significant additional staff time is likely to be required.

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements[39]	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
Risks to business sites are minimised.	**Flood warnings** Encourage local businesses to sign up for Environment Agency flood warnings	Economic development and regeneration, Communications	Low, signpost to UK Government website	Ongoing	Local businesses	✓Share warnings with other local groups operating in the town centre, increasing preparedness for all.
	Issuing public advice for visitors and car parking during flood events The new Visit Tamworth microsite will provide emergency "safe to visit" messaging to the public and local authority stakeholders during extreme events.	Economic Development and Regeneration, Communications	Low	2025 – share information when necessary	Visit Staffordshire to take ownership	✓ Reduced inconvenience for visitors.
	Environmental permits Encourage all sectors and businesses which require environmental permits, such as for activities involving potentially harmful substances, cement works, petrol stations to assess all impacts of climate change on their operations.	Environmental Health	High, may require some upskilling and resource to engage with operators.	Ongoing	Environment Agency	✓Reduced likelihood of health impacts ✓Reduced negative effects on local biodiversity
	Develop business continuity and contingency plans for outdoor events in Tamworth including the market. Create plans to reduce the impact of extreme weather events such as heavy rain, wind and heatwaves on outdoor events including the market. This could include identifying alternative venues, providing additional shelter or shading, procuring different types of temporary structure and encouraging participating businesses to develop contingency plans.	Arts and Events team, Economic Development and Regeneration, Assets	Medium to high, some measures, such as identifying and using alternative venues could be costly.	Develop plan during 2025-2026 which will be reviewed every 2 years	Tamworth Chamber of Commerce	✓Potentially diversify the locations and participants in events.
	Data collection on events disruption Continue and develop data collection on events disruption in Tamworth. Data on frequency of disruption, cause and	Economic Development	Medium, resource required to manage	Ongoing	Events participants	✓Data may also be useful for developing other

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements[39]	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
	costs can be used to better understand climate impacts and build future business cases for adaptation measures.	and Regeneration, Internal Events Working Group	and develop data collection			policies such as regeneration and planning.
Regeneration projects are climate resilient	**Planning for regeneration projects: overheating, flooding risk** Account for future climate risks including flooding and overheating in the planning stage of regeneration.	Economic Development and Regeneration, Planning	Medium	Ongoing	Supporting consultants	✓Design out unintended consequences of new development, potentially saving costs in the long term.

5.2 Housing, wellbeing and community

The risk assessment has identified higher summer temperatures leading to health and wellbeing impacts, and potential impacts on food safety, as the most significant risks in this area. Homes and workplaces in central Tamworth are likely to be most impacted by overheating due to the urban heat island effect (where built-up areas experience higher temperatures than the surrounding countryside) and demographics such as very young children and the elderly are also likely to be more vulnerable to the health impacts of extreme heat. Those in rented accommodation may be less able to adapt the buildings they live in, those living in flats or other homes with limited ventilation may be less able to cool their surroundings and those working outdoors may be more exposed to high temperatures and other extreme weather. The wellbeing of the local community is also dependent on council service delivery and so actions to build the resilience of this, as well as actions that directly tackle the impacts of heat and other extreme events on health and wellbeing, are listed in **Table 6.** There may also be significant benefits for health and wellbeing from green infrastructure and green space, both from the direct benefits of cooling and flood mitigation that this can bring, as well as the co-benefits of increased recreation opportunities. This is covered in **section 5.3**.

5.2.1 Alignment with the Staffordshire adaptation strategy

This theme maps to the 'Health, Wellbeing and Safety' theme in the Staffordshire adaptation strategy which identifies specific risks to health and wellbeing from extreme weather, particularly for vulnerable groups, and the risk of widening health inequalities. It also identifies risks for workforce health and safety, particularly for outdoor staff during extreme heat events, and the risk of service delivery being impacted by extreme events. These risks are addressed for Tamworth by the actions in **Table 6**. For adapting to these risks, the Staffordshire strategy notes the need to integrate the health impacts of climate change into corporate risk registers and business continuity plans, targeting community resilience programmes towards the most vulnerable and ensuring that the use of green and blue infrastructure contributes to health and wellbeing (see **section 5.3** for green infrastructure actions for Tamworth).

Table 6: Adaptation actions for Tamworth Borough Council related to housing, wellbeing and community

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
Council service delivery is resilient to climate change	**Corporate plan** Ensure that resilience is a consideration within the 'Environment' priority of the new corporate plan, alongside broader sustainability and net zero.	Executive Leadership Team	Low	The current plan is until 2030. This will be ongoing every time is it reviewed.	Internal to Tamworth Borough Council	✓Potential for cost saving by recognising synergies between policy areas.
	Estate risk assessment Ensure the council estate is subject to continuous risk assessment of potential damage to on-site infrastructure and climate risk is included in corporate risk assessments.	Finance Team, Assets	Low, potentially rising to high if risk mitigation measures such as repairs need to be implemented.	2025-2028	Internal to Tamworth Borough Council	✓Potential for improved health and safety in the workplace
	Business continuity plans Ensure business continuity plans account for potential disruption from extreme weather and climate events.	Assets	Low, integrate into existing work	Annual update	Internal to Tamworth Borough Council	✓Potential for cost saving by recognising synergies between policy areas.
	Climate adaptation training Develop and roll out a climate adaptation training programme ensuring all members of staff and elected members are aware of their role in the delivery of climate action.	Head of HR, Organisational Development, Climate Change	Medium, may need to procure external training.	2025 -2026 As new staff are onboarded, training will be mandatory	Internal to Tamworth Borough Council	✓Upskilling and development of the workforce
	Adaptive work processes Consider policy for adaptive work processes to minimise risk to the workforce during heatwaves and other climate events. For example, changes to work patterns, hybrid working patterns and provision of sun protection and drinking water for council outdoor workers.	HR and AD's to coordinate service operations	Low	Ongoing, responsive to current weather conditions/ challenges	Staffordshire County Council Civil contingency unit	✓Fewer work days lost to weather related illness ✓Maintains better productivity

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
				Potential to formalise policy 2026-2027		
Risks to vulnerable groups are reduced	**Improve understanding of climate vulnerability** Identify existing data sources that can be used to understand community vulnerability to climate change in Tamworth and target adaptation measures in areas of greatest need. For example, source data on council housing residents who are elderly or have disabilities so may be more vulnerable to health impacts caused by heatwaves or may be less able to manage without electricity in the event of substation flooding. Having identified these vulnerabilities, measures such as communications campaigns or upgrades to council housing could be targeted.	Partnerships	Medium	2025-2026	Tamworth wellbeing partnership, community groups, emergency services, NHS	✓ Improved data on vulnerabilities and demographics for other policy development.
Tamworth council and the local community are able to effectively respond to extreme weather events	**Communications with housing residents** Expand existing communications campaigns on damp and mould to address actions residents can take to reduce indoor temperatures and protect health during heatwaves.	AD for Neighbourhoods Comms.	Medium, expansion of existing campaign and new content would be needed.	Pilot for summer 2026	Tamworth Borough Council	✓ Potential improved health and environmental quality for residents.
	Planning for flood recovery Ensure plans are in place for efficient and effective clean up after flood events and these plans are reviewed in light of likely increases in the frequency and intensity of future flooding.	AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing	Low, plans are already in place and will be reviewed.	Review every 3-5 years	Staffordshire County Council Others depending on event and location e.g. Highways, Severn Trent Water	- Co-impacts not identified

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
Health impacts of climate change are minimised.	**Account for climate adaptation needs during retrofit** Ensure retrofit or renovation of any council owned buildings considers opportunities to add adaptation measures such as ventilation or shading as required and encourage a similar approach by other organisations in Tamworth.	Assets	Medium, could increase up-front costs.	2025 onwards - address during the planning stage of relevant projects.	Planning and building control	✓Potential for reduced costs from higher water efficiency ✓Potential for improved indoor air quality from improved ventilation ✓Improved health and wellbeing of residents ✗Climate adaptation and decarbonisation measures should be considered together to avoid trade-offs (e.g. between insulation and ventilation) and potentially save costs (e.g. scaffolding)
	Food safety during extreme heat Prepare advice for Tamworth operational buildings, businesses and schools that handle, prepare and manufacture food around storage and handling of foodstuffs during extreme heat events.	Environmental health	Medium	2025-2026	Premises managers of operational buildings	✓Potential for improved food safety awareness more generally

5.3 Natural environment and green spaces

The risk assessment has identified significant risks for both terrestrial and freshwater habitats and species from impacts such as drought and other extreme weather as well as long term changes in temperature and the timing of seasonal events. Resilience of the natural environment can be improved by improving biodiversity and overall ecosystem health so there are strong links between adaptation actions and wider policies such as biodiversity net gain for addressing these risks. The health of the natural environment is key for society as industries such as agriculture and forestry rely on an environment free from pests and disease that can affect yield, as well as healthy soils and water supply. In 2023, Tamworth Borough Council made a nature recovery declaration meaning they made a commitment to undertake targeted actions to make a positive contribution to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the Nature Recovery Network, by embedding nature recovery across council policy and all work areas.

A healthy natural environment and green space can also provide an adaptation solution in itself. The presence of trees can slow water run-off while green spaces can increase drainage in urban areas, thus providing a natural flood management solution. Trees and green space can also reduce the temperature of urban areas, potentially reducing the health impacts of extreme heat events. A healthy environment and access to green space can also improve health and wellbeing and provide recreation activities. Hence the strategic implementation of green space and other green infrastructure can provide wide ranging benefits, both for and beyond adaptation. In Tamworth, the draft local plan for 2022-2043 recognises the many functions of green space in Tamworth and aims to manage and protect the existing network of green spaces, to ensure that they all remain functional, of high quality, and both socially and environmentally beneficial.

5.3.1 Alignment with the Staffordshire adaptation strategy

This theme maps to ‘The Natural Environment and Green Spaces’ theme in the Staffordshire adaptation strategy which identifies disruption to nature and management regimes due to climate change changing seasonal timings, increases in wildfires, increase in pests and disease and damage to footpaths and similar infrastructure as key risks. It also identifies opportunities for the natural environment resulting from the use of natural flood risk management and other green infrastructure with co-benefits for carbon sequestration and cooling, as well as opportunities resulting from legislation on local nature recovery strategies and biodiversity net gain. The Staffordshire strategy identifies the need for better understanding and monitoring of habitats and species to inform management and the importance of developing green infrastructure plans in a holistic way that supports biodiversity as well as climate resilience.

Table 7: Adaptation actions for Tamworth Borough Council related to natural environment and green spaces

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
Habitats and species in good ecological health	**Improve biodiversity and habitats** Work with the Staffordshire Wildlife Trust to identify opportunities to improve biodiversity in the area and assess priority habitats. More biodiverse, healthier habitats are more resilient to climate change.	AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing, Planning	Medium to high, there is already engagement with the Wildlife Trust but further funding might be required to implement measures.	2025 onwards	Staffordshire Wildlife Trust	✓Improved biodiversity ✓Nature more resilient to other pressures such as pollution ✓Possible increases in tourism and wellbeing from improved natural spaces
	Embedding adaptation in the local nature recovery strategy Influence development of the Staffordshire local nature recovery strategy to address climate risk and improve resilience.	AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing	Low, already involved in strategy development.	Drafting in 2025-2026, 5 year delivery timescale	Staffordshire County Council	✓Avoids possible trade-offs between climate and biodiversity objectives.
	Communication and education on wildlife friendly management practices Develop tools for communicating the benefits of wildlife friendly management to the public to increase acceptance of practices such as less frequent mowing.	AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing, Comms	Medium, resources to develop tools, may be able to build on existing work.	2026-2027	Staffordshire County Council	✓Possible cost reductions in some areas e.g. less frequent mowing ✓Public awareness of environmental issues increased
	Successful delivery of biodiversity net gain requirements. A working group has been established to deliver on biodiversity net gain requirements.	Planning	Medium	Ongoing from 2025-2026	Internal to Tamworth Borough Council	✓Improved biodiversity
Wildfire risks managed	**Manage wildfire causes** Assess areas that may be most prone to wildfires and provide signage and guidance at these sites by encouraging users not to exacerbate the risk, for example by having barbecues or campfires.	AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing	Medium, will require some resource to assess and develop guidance.	2025 onwards, reviewed annually in the spring.	Fire service	Co-benefits not identified

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
Strategic delivery of green infrastructure for resilience	**Tree management plan** Develop a tree management plan for the borough using the 'right tree, right place' principle. Map canopy cover of trees in Tamworth. Ensure planting regime and choice of species is resilient (e.g. by choosing drought resilient species) and brings benefits for climate adaptation (e.g. planting trees where they can offer shade and cooling during heatwaves). A full-time tree officer has been employed to develop this plan.	AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing	Medium, possibly rising to high for implementation	2027-2030 3- 5-year delivery timescale	Staffordshire County Council	✓Improved biodiversity ✓Carbon sequestration ✓Potential aesthetic benefits ✓Aim to achieve Green Flag status for the Castle Grounds ×Potential for tree damage due to disease, drought, wind etc. if wrong species or wrong places chosen.
	Green infrastructure strategy Develop a green infrastructure strategy with Staffordshire County Council, including the use of green infrastructure for flood, drought and heat mitigation. Ensure the strategy includes a plan for monitoring and evaluation so data that can be used for monitoring and maintenance, as well as assessing the effectiveness of different interventions, is collected.	AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing	Medium, possibly rising to high for implementation	2027 – 2030 3–5-year delivery timescale	Staffordshire County Council	✓Potential for recreation and wellbeing benefits ✓Potential aesthetic benefits ✓Potential for improved biodiversity
Strategic delivery of green infrastructure for resilience	**Green spaces in the local plan** Phase 1: Ensure the New Local Plan and Open Spaces Strategy mandate the protection and enhancement of natural spaces where they can provide protection against flooding and overheating, as well as benefits for biodiversity, wellbeing and recreation. Phase 2: Integrate adaptation measures where appropriate in existing spaces, such as strategic tree planting, changing mowing regimes, installing drinking water fountains and planting more drought-resistant species, to ensure they can continue to be enjoyed in the future climate.	Planning AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing	Medium to high, depending on measures implemented	Aim for the new local plan to be adopted by April 2028	Internal to Tamworth Borough Council	✓Potential for recreation and wellbeing benefits ✓Potential aesthetic benefits ✓Potential for improved biodiversity

5.4 Buildings, infrastructure, planning and development

The risk assessment has identified the risk of flooding to buildings and communities, as well as disruption to infrastructure from flooding and high temperatures, to be two of the key risks in this area. Additionally, the risk of one infrastructure system failing and impacting another is rated as high risk. For example, failure of the energy system due to high temperatures could result in a power outage to IT and communications systems, causing disruption. The failure of infrastructure systems can also have particular impacts for vulnerable groups who may rely more heavily on service provision and also on local businesses who rely on local transport and other infrastructure. In January and May 2025-2026-2026, heavy rainfall in Tamworth resulted in vehicles being stranded amid flood water and these kinds of events are predicted to become more frequent and more intense.

In Tamworth the new local plan offers a particular opportunity for implementing adaptation in this area. For buildings and infrastructure to be fit for the future, and avoid costly retrofit in the decades to come, the planning system must prepare for the future impacts of climate change now. To do this, the local plan must consider the potential impacts of climate change on its objectives and ensure measures are in place to reduce this, in line with good practice guidance. **Table 8** contains more specific actions to ensure this as well as actions to protect existing buildings and the infrastructure the council relies on.

5.4.1 Alignment with the Staffordshire adaptation strategy

This theme maps to the 'Critical Infrastructure and Buildings' theme in the Staffordshire adaptation strategy which identifies key risks to the county from power outages, road closures and hazardous conditions due to extreme weather, as well as increases in resource requirements for maintenance and repairs due to climate impacts such as flooding and overheating. Key actions identified for reducing these risks include improving road surfaces, putting measures and business continuity plans in place to assess and reduce the impact of infrastructure outages and targeting flood risk prevention work to protect infrastructure and buildings.

Table 8: Adaptation actions for Tamworth Borough Council related to buildings, infrastructure planning and development

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
Planning and development in Tamworth prioritise resilience to future climate change.	**Ensure early engagement between developers and the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA, Staffordshire County Council)** Ensure developers and planning applicants engage with the lead flood authority as early as possible to reduce delays and embed flood resilience measures in new developments from the start.	Planning	Low, already being undertaken	2025 onwards	Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA, Staffordshire County Council)	✓Potential for more efficient processes
	Encourage climate resilient development Encourage climate resilient design and locations for new developments and buildings aligned with guidance on best practice.[40] In the longer term, integrate requirements for these measures into policies on design guidance. Measures could include: • Green and blue infrastructure to manage heat risk and flooding • Shading through use of overhangs or balconies, external shutters, street layout, landscaping, shaded external seating areas • Building form and layout to promote natural cross-ventilation through use of dual-aspects and shallow plans • Inclusion of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) • Water efficiency and harvesting measures that could include e.g. water efficient fittings and/or greywater recycling, on-site water collection for irrigation and toilet flushing.	Growth and regeneration	High. May require training of council officers on good practice, resource to engage with developers and funding to commission design guidance.	Aim for the new local plan to be adopted by April 2028	Developers	✓Potential for wider benefits such as reduced costs from higher water efficiency ✓Improved health and wellbeing of residents ×Climate adaptation and decarbonisation measures should be considered together to avoid trade-offs (e.g. between insulation and ventilation)

[40] For example, the Green Buildings Council provides guidance on measuring and assessing physical risk and the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) and the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) provide guidance for local authorities on planning for climate change.

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
	Update flood management strategy Work with the Environment Agency and Staffordshire County Council to review flood defences coming to the end of life and identify needs for new or enhanced defences, accounting for future climate change, to feed into an updated Local Flood Risk Management Strategies and infrastructure delivery plans. A community flood risk assessment: FAIR - 'Flood Aware Informed, Resilient' programme is currently being undertaken with a 6 year timescale for delivery.	AD for Environment, culture and wellbeing, Planning AD for Economic Development and Regeneration	Low, already being undertaken. Rising to high for implementation of new defences.	Will form part of the infrastructure delivery plan for the new local plan to be adopted by April 2028	Environment Agency Staffordshire County Council	✓Possible benefits for biodiversity, recreation and wellbeing from natural flood management measures.
	Integrate climate adaptation in Tamworth's new local plan Embed adaptation measures within Tamworth's new local plan which will run to 2043. Specifically: • Ensure new developments and infrastructure account for overheating risks as well as flooding. • Ensure that any changes to green space account for possible impacts on climate risk. • Ensure re-use and retrofit of heritage assets assesses adaptation needs.	Planning, Climate Change	Low, rising to high for implementation of some measures.	Aim for the new local plan to be adopted by April 2028	Internal to Tamworth Borough Council	✓Protected and enhanced green space could also benefit biodiversity, recreation and wellbeing. ✓ Benefits for health and wellbeing from reducing overheating risk in buildings.

Outcome	Action	Responsible service area	Resource requirements	Timescales	Possible delivery partners	Possible co-benefits or trade-offs of actions
Existing buildings in Tamworth are maintained and developed to be fit for the future.	**Account for climate adaptation needs during retrofit** Ensure retrofit or renovation of any council owned buildings considers opportunities to add adaptation measures such as ventilation or shading as required and encourage a similar approach by other organisations in Tamworth.	Neighbourhoods, Assets, Premises managers, Planning	Medium, could increase up-front costs.	2025 onwards	Building Control	✓Potential for wider benefits such as reduced costs from higher water efficiency ✓Improved health and wellbeing of residents ×Climate adaptation and decarbonisation measures should be considered together to avoid trade-offs (e.g. between insulation and ventilation) and potentially save costs (e.g. scaffolding)
IT Infrastructure in Tamworth is resilient to future climate change.	**Integrate climate adaptation into new IT strategy** Identify and manage relevant climate risks within the new IT strategy. For example, consider overheating and flooding risks when making decisions about local IT infrastructure and consider supplier and supply chain resilience during procurement.	Technology information services	Medium, may require additional resource to implement risk mitigation measures if needed.	Strategy to be developed in 2025-2026	IT service providers	×Possible increased costs if additional requirements are introduced to procurement.
Interdependencies between infrastructure and other services are recognised and managed.	**Awareness of infrastructure dependencies** Ensure corporate risk assessment and business continuity plans account for possible climate impacts on infrastructure dependencies and supply chains.	Finance, Assets	Medium, may require additional resource to implement risk mitigation measures if needed.	2025 onwards	Service providers	✓Potential for improved understanding to also support wider risk management.

Oxford Centre for Innovation

New Road

Oxford

OX1 1BY UK

+44(0)1865 261466

www.aether-uk.com

This page is intentionally left blank

Communications Plan: Climate Change

Business Lead	Communications Lead
Anna Miller Charlotte Cheesman	Tania Phillips Michelle Eldred

Date created: 19th November 2024

BACKGROUND

Tamworth Borough Council (TBC) are committed to creating a sustainable future for the next generation, by mitigating the impact of climate change, building resilience and protecting nature and biodiversity. This will require deep reductions in carbon emissions across the authority's operations, as set out in the Climate action and adaptation plans.

In 2019, TBC declared a Climate Emergency recognising that urgent action is required to reduce carbon emissions resulting from the Council's activities, as rapidly as possible with the goal of becoming net zero by 2050, should the Council be financially able to do so.

Additionally, TBC's Nature Recovery declaration (2023) recognises that ecosystems are vital for our planet and biodiversity decline is reducing nature's ability to adapt and flourish, which is posing a challenge for our economies and negatively impacting wellbeing. Urgent action is required to prevent and reverse the long-term decline of nature. TBC will take decisions to protect and regenerate biodiversity across our local area.

Building climate resilience will strengthen the Borough's ability to cope with environmental crises and adapt to changes in climate. Taking a preventative approach and planning for extreme weather events is key. Resilient places prepare for risks, encouraging residents to play an active role in their local community to make changes and take measures to reduce climate vulnerability. TBC is aiming to provide a sustainable future for all in a way that manages finite resources and recovers value, creating a healthy and thriving planet for future generations to meet their own needs.

A significant strand of the climate action plan is the communication plan which focuses on delivering specific climate change campaigns to engage staff, members, residents and local businesses with climate change issues. We will aim to signpost, provide resources and share

initiatives for people to get involved with to enable positive change. Climate Change will be embedded into the culture of the Borough Council to ensure that officers collectively deliver against climate actions and adaptations as set out in the plans prepared.

The plan will include climate change communications and events specific to Tamworth along with Staffordshire wide campaigns. As part of the Staffordshire Sustainability Board, Tamworth Borough Council have committed to a 3 year county-wide communications plan, which will share information, guidance and events with the local community via social media and other appropriate communication channels. The Tamworth specific plan will be reviewed annually.

COMMUNICATIONS PLAN SCOPE

This plan seeks to engage with and inform staff and members at Tamworth Borough Council, local people and businesses about the issues surrounding climate change and the changes they can make to help tackle the climate crisis. It will provide signposting and resources to enable people to act now through implementing new processes and changing behaviours, and the communications will be a way to celebrate the success of Tamworth Borough on our journey to Net Zero. This plan will sit within our climate action plan and will include relevant, up to date information relating to climate change that the target audiences will find inspiring and easy to digest.

KEY TOPICS

This plan will focus on key themes associated with climate change, that also relate to the bigger picture for protecting our planet, for example:

- Protecting nature and biodiversity
- Carbon reduction – e.g. energy efficiency at home
- Active travel
- Promoting a circular economy
- Climate change adaptation
- Food waste reduction

KEY LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR COMMUNICATIONS

- Staffordshire County Council
- Support Staffordshire
- Green Solutions
- Environment Agency

- Local Schools and Colleges in Tamworth
- Local Flood Authority
- Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
- Local no-profit organisations e.g. Heart of Tamworth, Belgrave Community Allotment
- Voluntary organisations in Tamworth

ASSUMPTIONS

- Those involved in the Climate Action Working Group are supporting the communications plan and engaging teams and other partners with climate change issues
- When a climate focused project or initiative is finished, there will be celebratory moments
- There is local political support and advocacy for climate action
- Any joint Staffordshire wide communications will be re-shared by Tamworth

COMMUNICATIONS OBJECTIVES

- Encourage behaviour change and inform and engage staff, members, and the community with climate change issues and carbon reduction
- Share timely and effective communication that is transparent about the Council's aims and decision making around climate action
- Celebrate our successes and progress towards net zero emissions
- Communicate the aim of each campaign and awareness day in a way that is easy to digest and provides signposting
- Create optimism for the future our planet
- Provide a clear ask and benefit for the audience which will support behaviour change and positively impact attitudes towards climate change and its impact e.g. protecting nature can improve mental health and wellbeing

COMMUNICATIONS RISKS

- Negative publicity around a lack of climate action
- Communications not engaging enough and language too technical
- Misinformation being shared
- Lack of awareness which is difficult to build
- Criticism from a vocal minority who are not supportive of the programme influencing the views of others

MITIGATION

Mitigating actions include:

- Clear, timely and consistent communications, using a variety of mechanisms
- Repetition; sharing the same messages to the same audiences across a variety of channels
- Frequent and regular communications
- Rebuttal (where possible), when misinformation is being shared
- Calendar of environmental awareness events tied in with initiatives the Council are working on
- Ensure the wording and terminology used is easy to digest and sits alongside more visual communications

AUDIENCES AND COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

All communications to each audience must be coordinated with the relationship owner. There are two separate audiences, internal (staff members) and external (residents, local businesses, schools, community groups). Additionally, there are two separate strands of the communication plan, climate actions and climate adaptations. Climate actions relate to specific actions that can be taken now to reduce carbon emissions to mitigate the impacts of climate changes, whereas climate adaptation focuses on taking actions to protect against the future impacts of climate change and build resilience to cope with events such as extreme weather.

IMPLEMENTATION

This is currently an outline plan which can be refined and developed going forwards and refreshed annually. The communications will be targeted with clear, concise asks that resonate and inspire the audience to act on climate change. The campaigns will link in with sustainability related awareness days throughout the year and align with the 3-year Staffordshire wide communications plan.

Climate Action External Communications					
Audience	**Relationship Owner**	**Channels**	**Example communication**	**Key partners**	**Outcome**
Tamworth Residents	Communications Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • Visit Staffordshire microsite • Press activity • QR codes in town centre • Quarterly update • Climate change focused events in Tamworth	Promoting a circular economy: • Share tips and advice on reducing, reusing and recycling • Signpost to donate and shop at charity shops or zero waste shops • Set up a pop up 'swap shop' (as part of the 3-year SCC comms. plan) • Place QR codes in town to direct people to a landing page with more information	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Local Charity Shops Local Visitor Economy Partnership	• Increased engagement with being part of a circular economy • Behaviour change encouraged • Residents feel informed and empowered to make more sustainable choices • Increased sense of community • Growth of circular economy
Town centre businesses	Economic Development Climate Change	• Ad hoc written communications & town centre user channels • Social media	Carbon emissions reduction for businesses: • Host a Climate Skills Project Workshop (provided by	Green Solutions Support Staffordshire	• Businesses feel supported and empowered to make energy efficient changes

		• Tamworth Business hub • Quarterly update • Emails • Climate Change focused events/workshops specific to businesses	Support Staffordshire) • Signpost to climate change funding opportunities, workshops and organisations that can provide further support	Staffordshire County Council comms. team	• Businesses informed of the opportunities for funding and support and more aware of how to deliver • Greener businesses lead by example and encourage others
Young adults/youth groups	Community and partnerships Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • Press activity • QR codes in town centre • Climate change focused events/talks at schools and colleges in Tamworth • Direct emails to youth groups and colleges	Protecting nature and biodiversity: • Develop and share a pack for engaging students with biodiversity e.g. interactive activities and digital resources • 'Plant a tree in your garden' campaign providing guidance on planting a tree at home	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Local Secondary Schools and Colleges	• Young people feel a sense of pride in protecting and regenerating their surroundings • Increased understanding of the importance of nature and biodiversity • The impact will extend to friends and family and create a community wide commitment to nature protection

					• Creating environmental stewards for the future
Primary school children	Community and partnerships Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • Press activity • Climate change focused events/talks at schools and in Tamworth • Direct emails to schools	Protecting nature and biodiversity: • Develop and share a pack for engaging students with biodiversity e.g. interactive activities and digital resources • 'Plant a tree in your garden' campaign providing guidance on planting a tree at home	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Local primary schools	• Young children feel a sense of pride in protecting and regenerating their surroundings • Increased understanding of the importance of nature and biodiversity • The impact will extend to friends and family and create a community wide commitment to nature protection • Creating environmental stewards for the future
Not for profit organisations/the volunteer sector	Community and partnerships Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website	Carbon emissions reduction for non-profits:	Support Staffordshire Green Solutions	• Strengthened partnership between TBC the voluntary

		• Tamworth Business hub • Press activity • Face to face meetings • Emails • Climate change focused events/talks for local organisations	• Host a Climate Skills Project Workshop (provided by Support Staffordshire) • Signpost to climate change funding opportunities, workshops and organisations that can provide further support		sectors and local non-profits to deliver climate change projects and initiatives • Voluntary sectors feel supported and able to make changes with the tools and opportunities provided
Partner organisations/supply chain	Differing service areas Procurement Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • Press activity • Email • Face to face meetings • Climate change focused events/talks	Carbon emissions reduction tools: • Host a Climate Skills Project Workshop (provided by Support Staffordshire) • Signpost to climate change funding opportunities, workshops and organisations that can provide further support	Support Staffordshire Green Solutions	• Partners feel supported and empowered to make energy efficient changes • Partners informed of the opportunities for funding and support and more aware of how to deliver • Greener businesses lead by example and encourage others

					• Reduce TBC's supply chain emissions as part of our roadmap to net zero
Internal Communications					
TBC staff	Communications Climate Change Working Group	• Staff monthly newsletter • Email • InfoZone • Teams channel • Online Climate Change Training module • Strava	Active travel: • Encourage lift sharing, cycling and walking to work, or taking public transport • Launch Staffordshire Walking Challenge to get to the goal of 1 million miles of active travel over the year	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team	• Staff feel supported and empowered to travel more actively • Staff feel a sense of community and will have improved health and wellbeing • Staff at TBC lead by example

					and encourage others • Reduce TBC's staff travel emissions as part of our roadmap to net zero
Members	Climate Change Democratic Services	• Email • Formal meetings • Climate Change Workshops • Quarterly update • Member zone • Online Climate Change training module • Strava	Active travel: • Encourage lift sharing, cycling or walking to work, or taking public transport • Launch Staffordshire Walking Challenge to get to the goal of 1 million miles of active travel over the year	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team	• Members feel supported and empowered to travel more actively • Members feel a sense of community and will have improved health and wellbeing • Members lead by example and encourage others • Contribute to a reduction in transport emissions across the Borough

Climate Adaptation External Communications					
Audience	**Relationship Owner**	**Channels**	**Example communication**	**Key partners**	**Outcome**
Tamworth Residents	Communications Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • QR codes in town centre • Quarterly update • Climate change focused events in Tamworth • SCC website Provide links to: • EA website – alerts and updates • UKHSA webpage • NHS advice • Age UK advice and support	• Launch year-long 'Staffordshire Strong: Adapting together' campaign to educate people on supporting their families and adapting to extreme weather • Share tips and advice on wildlife friendly management practices to enhance biodiversity	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Staffordshire Wildlife Trust Environment Agency – flooding and drought updates and advice Flood Authority Severn Trent Water UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Public Health Staffordshire County Council NHS Age UK	• Residents feel supported and better prepared to adapt and deal with climate change events • Communities will become more resilient to climate change events • Residents more aware of the benefits of nature and biodiversity in climate change adaptation

Town centre businesses	Economic Development Climate Change	• Ad hoc written communications & town centre user channels • Social media • Tamworth Business hub • Quarterly update • Emails • Climate Change focused events/workshops specific to businesses	• Signpost to climate adaptation funding opportunities, workshops and organisations that can provide further support • Host a climate change adaptation workshop	Green Solutions Support Staffordshire	• Businesses feel supported and empowered to adapt and prepare for the impacts of climate change • Businesses informed of the opportunities for funding and support and are more aware of how to implement adaptations • Climate resilient businesses lead by example and encourage others
Young adults/youth groups	Community and partnerships Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • Press activity • QR codes in town centre • Climate change focused events/talks at schools and	• Launch year-long 'Staffordshire Strong: Adapting together' campaign to educate people on supporting their families and adapting to extreme weather	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Environment Agency – flooding and drought updates and advice Flood Authority	• Young people feel supported and better prepared to adapt and deal with climate change events • Young people will become more resilient to

		colleges in Tamworth • SCC website • EA website – alerts and updates • UKHSA webpage • NHS advice		Severn Trent Water UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Public Health Staffordshire County Council NHS	climate change events
Schools	Community and partnerships Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • Press activity • Climate change focused events/talks at schools and in Tamworth • Emails • EA website – alerts and updates • UKHSA webpage • NHS advice	• Launch year-long 'Staffordshire Strong: Adapting together' campaign to educate people on supporting their families and adapting to extreme weather	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Environment Agency – flooding and drought updates and advice Flood Authority Severn Trent Water UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)	• Children feel supported and better prepared to adapt and deal with climate change events • Children will become more resilient to climate change events • Children will engage their families with the issue of climate adaptation and become environmental stewards in future

				Public Health Staffordshire County Council NHS	
Elderly	Community and Partnerships	• Social media • TBC website • Press activity • Leaflets in public places, e.g. libraries Provide links to: • EA website – alerts and updates • UKHSA webpage • NHS advice • Age UK	• Launch year-long 'Staffordshire Strong: Adapting together' campaign to educate people on supporting their families and adapting to extreme weather	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Flood Authority Environment Agency – flooding and drought updates and advice Severn Trent Water UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Public Health Staffordshire County Council NHS Age UK	• Elderly people feel supported and better prepared to adapt and deal with climate change events • Elderly people will become more resilient to climate change events

Not for profit organisations and voluntary sector	Community and partnerships Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • Press activity • Face to face meetings • Emails • Climate change focused events/talks for local organisations	• Signpost to climate adaptation funding opportunities, workshops and organisations that can provide further support • Host a climate change adaptation workshop	Green Solutions Support Staffordshire	• Voluntary sectors feel supported and empowered to adapt and prepare for the impacts of climate change • Voluntary sector informed of the opportunities for funding and support and are more aware of how to implement adaptations • Strengthened relationship between TBC and the voluntary sector
Partner organisations/supply chain	Service area specific Procurement Climate Change	• Social media • TBC website • Press activity • Email • Face to face meetings • Climate change focused events/talks	• Signpost to climate adaptation funding opportunities, workshops and organisations that can provide further support • Host a climate change adaptation workshop	Green Solutions Support Staffordshire	• Partners feel supported and empowered to adapt and prepare for the impacts of climate change • Partners informed of the opportunities for funding and

					support and are more aware of how to implement adaptations • Strengthened relationship between TBC and suppliers • Reduction in TBC supply chain emissions as part of our road map to next zero
Internal Communications					
TBC staff	Communications Climate Change Working Group	• Staff monthly newsletter • Email • InfoZone • Teams channel • Online Climate Change Training module Provide links to: • EA website – alerts and updates • UKHSA webpage • NHS advice	• Launch year-long 'Staffordshire Strong: Adapting together' campaign to educate people on supporting their families and adapting to extreme weather	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Flood Authority Environment Agency – flooding and drought updates and advice Severn Trent Water	• Staff feel supported and better prepared to adapt and deal with climate change events • Staff will become more resilient to climate change events • Staff will be more engaged with the issues of climate change and make a

				UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Public Health Staffordshire County Council NHS	collective effort to tackle the climate crisis
Members	Climate Change Democratic Services	• Email • Formal meetings • Climate Change Workshops • Quarterly update • Member zone • Online Climate Change training module Provide links to: • EA website – alerts and updates • UKHSA webpage • NHS advice	• Launch year-long 'Staffordshire Strong: Adapting together' campaign to educate people on supporting their families and adapting to extreme weather	Staffordshire County Council Comms. team Flood Authority Environment Agency – flooding and drought updates and advice Severn Trent Water UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) Public Health Staffordshire County Council	• Members feel supported and better prepared to adapt and deal with climate change events • Members will become more resilient to climate change events and lead by example • Members will be more engaged with the issues of climate change and make a collective effort to tackle the climate crisis, encouraging residents to act

				NHS	

Tamworth Borough Council

Community Impact Assessment

Part 1 – Details	
What Policy/ Procedure/ Strategy/Project/Service is being assessed?	Climate change mitigation action plan
Date Conducted	19/11/2024
Name of Lead Officer and Service Area	Charlotte Cheesman Climate Change
Commissioning Team (if applicable)	Climate Change
Director Responsible for project/service area	Anna Miller - (Assistant Director of Growth and Regeneration)
Who are the main stakeholders	All Staff at TBC Residents of Tamworth Businesses in Tamworth Not for profit Organisations in Tamworth TBC Partner organisations Members
Describe what consultation has been undertaken. Who was involved and what was the outcome	On the 19th of November 2019, Tamworth Borough Council (TBC) declared a climate emergency following on from the UK Parliament's declaration in May 2019. The council committed making its estate net zero by 2050 or sooner if financially able to do so. Since 2022 the Borough Council have been on a journey to understand what the carbon footprint of the authority is, to support the net zero commitment made in the declaration. Consultants were commissioned to assist with a baseline position and to kick start climate action within the authority. This report went through Cabinet with a commitment to prepare an action plan by the end of 2024. In December 2023, TBC made a nature recovery declaration, committing to undertake targeted actions to protect local nature and biodiversity. TBC will make a positive contribution to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the Nature Recovery Network and embed nature recovery across policies and all work areas. TBC commissioned Aether, SE2 and CAG Consultants to assist the authority in understanding the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated

	with its operations and develop a climate mitigation action plan and conduct 9 operational building energy audits to map a decarbonisation pathway. Climate action workshops were delivered to key Officers at the Council and Members to help prioritise actions and inform these groups of the impact of climate change and how the Council can mitigate this. The mitigation plan was presented to the Executive Leadership team for discussion and feedback on 06.11.24 An internal climate action working group has been established who will meet quarterly to steer the climate action and adaptations set out in the plan.	
Outline the wider research that has taken place (E.G. commissioners, partners, other providers etc)	An external consultant (Aether) calculated the carbon emissions baseline data for 2019/2020 and the years following to identify where emissions can be reduced across the Borough's operations and map out the route to net zero. The work included climate modelling to compare the outcome of business-as-usual versus actively reducing emissions between now and 2050. The model showed that business as usual will not result in achieving net zero.	
What are you assessing? Indicate with an 'x' which applies	A decision to review or change a service	☐
	A Strategy/Policy/Procedure	X
	A function, service or project	☐
What kind of assessment is it? Indicate with an 'x' which applies	New	x
	Existing	☐
	Being reviewed	☐
	Being reviewed as a result of budget constraints / End of Contract	☐

Part 2 – Summary of Assessment
Give a summary of your proposal and set out the aims/ objectives/ purposes/ and outcomes of the area you are impact assessing.

In response to rising global temperatures due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°c. The report makes it clear that ensuring global temperatures stay well below 2°c pre-industrial levels is crucial to reduce large risks to human and natural systems, and efforts should be made to pursue warming of only 1.5°C to prevent the largest risks.

Achieving the UK target will require cross-government cooperation - local authorities are well placed to influence emissions in buildings, transport, and waste whilst holding the best knowledge of the needs and opportunities of their area. Local authorities can also drive emissions reductions in their areas through their role as community leaders and major employers, as well as their regulatory and planning capacities.

Through their planning role, local authorities can leverage change by enabling sustainable development and placemaking, establishing building energy efficiency standards, implementing sustainable travel programmes and infrastructure, approving renewable energy projects, pursuing district heating programmes and implementing sustainable waste management programmes. Therefore, local action to adapt to climate change is vital for the UK to meet its international commitments to reduce global warming.

The mitigation plan identifies key actions for reducing emissions associated with TBC's assets and service provision, detailing timelines, key partners, cost assumptions and predicted emissions reductions. It also highlights the co-benefits and opportunities where there is the potential for positive consequences due to climate change.

Some actions will be delivered in partnership with external organisations across Staffordshire and our internal Climate mitigation action working group will drive the delivery of specific actions.

The timescales for action delivery set out in the plan are short, medium and long term - it is important to note that these may change subject to TBC's monitoring and evaluation, availability of funding, updated government legislation and improved climate technologies.

Who will be affected and how?

The plan will positively impact staff at TBC, Members, all local people (including marginalised groups and those more vulnerable), businesses and organisations within Tamworth.

Actions such as procuring more electric vehicles and upgrading heating systems in the Council's operational buildings will improve health and wellbeing. Air quality will be cleaner, energy efficient heating which will reduce energy bills and access to nature will be increased.

There are cost implications to TBC to deliver some of the proposed actions and the projected investment needed has been identified in the plan. However, this is subject to change due to new climate technologies and government legislation and TBC can focus on the quick wins to begin with and cost climate actions into future budgets. All external funding opportunities will be explored.

Are there any other functions, policies or services linked to this impact assessment? Yes x No ☐
If you answered 'Yes', please indicate what they are? The plan will impact all departments within TBC as there are cross cutting actions around building awareness and understanding of climate mitigation and embedding it into policy.

Part 3 – Impact on the Community
Thinking about each of the Areas below, does or could the Policy function, or service have a direct impact on them?

Impact Area	Yes	No	Reason (provide brief explanation)
Age	X		Climate Change will impact people in every category. TBC's climate action plan will improve lives through reducing carbon emissions and therefore mitigating against the effects of climate change. The plan does not discriminate against any group and will help reduce risks such as flooding or overheating for those most vulnerable.
Disability	X		As above
Gender Reassignment	X		As above
Marriage and Civil Partnership	X		As above
Pregnancy & Maternity	X		As above
Race	X		As above
Religion or belief	X		As above
Sexual orientation	X		As above
Sex	X		As above
Gypsy/Travelling Community	X		As above
Those with caring/dependent responsibilities	X		As above
Those having an offending past	X		As above
Children	X		As above
Vulnerable Adults	X		As above
Families	X		As above
Those who are homeless	X		As above
Those on low income	X		As above
Those with drug or alcohol problems	X		As above
Those with mental health issues	X		As above
Those with physical health issues	X		As above
Social inclusion	X		As above

Please include refugees and asylum seekers,			
Social inclusion: Armed Forces The Armed Forces Covenant is a pledge that together we acknowledge and understand that those who have served in the armed forces, and their families, should be treated with fairness and respect and any impact should be considered	**X**		As above
Health and Wellbeing	**X**	☐	The plan outlines measures to enhance and protect biodiversity which will positively impact health and wellbeing of customers of TBC if access to nature is increased. Switching to electric vehicles will improve air quality which will improve health and wellbeing and reduce health risks. Retrofitting projects will improve energy efficiency, providing better insulation and cooling in buildings during extreme weather.
Climate Change	**X**	☐	The plans will reduce carbon emissions across the Borough's operations and mitigate the impact of climate change such as extreme weather. TBC can leverage change by enabling sustainable development and placemaking, improving energy efficiency in operational buildings, implementing greener travel incentives and infrastructure, approving renewable energy projects, pursuing district heating programmes and implementing sustainable waste management programmes in partnership with Lichfield.

Part 4 – Risk Assessment **From evidence given from previous question, please detail what measures or changes will be put in place to mitigate adverse implications. this includes climate change considerations** **This is the section in which to please outline any actions to mitigate negative or enhance positive impacts in terms of economic, environmental or wider societal considerations, and actions to review and monitor the overall impact of the change accordingly.**		
Impact Area	Details of the Impact	Action to reduce risk
Health	Poor air quality leading to health issues and respiratory problems	Action to switch internal Council fleet to electric vehicles will reduce emissions and provide cleaner air, improving health and wellbeing
	Inactivity due to lack of active travel options, impacting mental health and wellbeing	Action to review travel policy and encourage a modal shift towards active travel e.g. cycling to work

Part 5 - Action Plan and Review

Detail in the plan below, actions that you have identified in your Community Impact Assessment, which will eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and/or foster good relations.

If you are unable to eliminate or reduce negative impact on any of the impact areas, you should explain why

Impact (positive or negative) identified	Action	Person(s) responsible	Target date	Required outcome

Date of Review (If applicable) ……..

Guidance and form updated July 2023 following CMT approval.

This page is intentionally left blank

Tamworth Borough Council

Community Impact Assessment

Part 1 – Details	
What Policy/ Procedure/ Strategy/Project/Service is being assessed?	Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
Date Conducted	19/11/2024
Name of Lead Officer and Service Area	Charlotte Cheesman Climate Change
Commissioning Team (if applicable)	Climate Change
Director Responsible for project/service area	Anna Miller - (Assistant Director of Growth and Regeneration)
Who are the main stakeholders	All Staff at TBC Residents of Tamworth Businesses in Tamworth Not for profit Organisations in Tamworth TBC Partner organisations Members
Describe what consultation has been undertaken. Who was involved and what was the outcome	On the 19th of November 2019, Tamworth Borough Council (TBC) declared a climate emergency following on from the UK Parliament's declaration in May 2019. The council committed making its estate net zero by 2050 or sooner if financially able to do so. Since 2022 the Borough Council have been on a journey to understand what the carbon footprint of the authority is to support the net zero commitment made in the declaration. In December 2023, TBC made a nature recovery declaration, committing to undertake targeted actions to protect local nature and biodiversity. TBC will make a positive contribution to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the Nature Recovery Network and embed nature recovery across policies and all work areas. In 2023 a report went through Cabinet to endorse the County Council's Climate Adaptation Strategy with a commitment to preparing a strategy specific to the Borough. TBC commissioned Aether, SE2 and CAG Consultants to assist the authority in understanding the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated

	with its operations and develop a climate change adaptation strategy and conduct 9 operational building energy audits to map a decarbonisation pathway. Climate adaptation focus groups were conducted with key Officers at the Council to help prioritise actions. The adaptation plan was presented to the Executive Leadership team for discussion and feedback on 06.11.24 An internal climate action working group has been established who will meet quarterly to steer the climate adaptation actions set out in the plans.	
Outline the wider research that has taken place (E.G. commissioners, partners, other providers etc)	An external consultant (Aether) used climate modelling to assess the risk to Tamworth Borough associated with climate change. The identified risks informed the development of the adaptation actions.	
What are you assessing? Indicate with an 'x' which applies	A decision to review or change a service	☐
	A Strategy/Policy/Procedure	X
	A function, service or project	☐
What kind of assessment is it? Indicate with an 'x' which applies	New	x
	Existing	☐
	Being reviewed	☐
	Being reviewed as a result of budget constraints / End of Contract	☐

Part 2 – Summary of Assessment

Give a summary of your proposal and set out the aims/ objectives/ purposes/ and outcomes of the area you are impact assessing.

Forward planning is essential to deal with extreme weather events caused by climate change. Resilient cities plan and prepare for risks and encourage residents to play an active role in their local community to strengthen the ability to cope with the impact and support those most vulnerable.

The adaptation strategy identifies key actions for reducing climate risk (flooding, heatwaves, wildfires and drought) and outlines preventative actions that can be

taken to mitigate and prepare for these scenarios. The adaptation actions cover TBC's assets and service provision, detailing timelines, key partners and resource assumptions. The plan highlights the co-benefits and opportunities where there is the potential for positive consequences due to climate change.

Adaptation actions are wide ranging and could include building flood defences, increasing green space to provide cooling and drainage and changing behaviours so that people ventilate and shade their homes well during extreme heat. These actions help to reduce the damage to buildings and infrastructure and the risks to health and livelihoods that climate change is expected to bring. Local authorities like Tamworth have a particular role in adapting to climate change because the nature of the impacts is often very localised and appropriate adaptation actions will depend on the nature of the local community, economy, buildings, infrastructure and natural environment.

Some actions will be delivered in partnership with external organisations across Staffordshire and our internal Climate action working group will drive the delivery of specific actions.

There is a strong case for delivering adaptation actions now because costly, sometimes irreversible, climate impacts are already being seen and expected to increase. The costs of waiting for impacts are expected to far outweigh the costs of acting early. Taking long-term decisions now will prepare Tamworth for climate change and avoid costly retrofitting projects across our operational buildings and housing. Some adaptation actions are low-regret and low cost and have significant co-benefits.

The adaptation strategy also identifies opportunities for positive consequences of climate change. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns may offer opportunities for new species to thrive, warmer summers and winters may reduce household energy demand and could improve health and wellbeing if people can spend more time outdoors in nature. As with the risks, there is uncertainty in the outcome of these opportunities and adaptation actions are required to maximise the chance of positive outcomes.

Who will be affected and how?

The plan will positively impact staff at TBC, Members, all local people (including marginalised groups and those more vulnerable), businesses and organisations within Tamworth. Actions identified support adaptative measures that will mitigate the effects of climate change in future.

There are cost implications to TBC to deliver some of the proposed actions and the projected investment needed has been identified in the plans. However, this is subject to change due to new climate technologies and government legislation and TBC can focus on the quick wins to begin with and cost climate adaptations into future budgets. All external funding opportunities will be explored.

Are there any other functions, policies or services linked to this impact assessment?

Yes x No ☐

If you answered 'Yes', please indicate what they are?

The plans will impact all departments within TBC as they have identified cross cutting priorities including embedding climate change adaptation into policies and strategies across the organisation.

Part 3 – Impact on the Community **Thinking about each of the Areas below, does or could the Policy function, or service have a direct impact on them?**			
Impact Area	**Yes**	**No**	**Reason (provide brief explanation)**
Age	x		Climate Change will impact people in every category. TBC's adaptation strategy will reduce risk and support the community through building climate resilience and adapting buildings to provide better ventilation, shading and flood protection. The plan does not discriminate against any group and will help reduce the climate change risk for those most vulnerable.
Disability	x		As above
Gender Reassignment	x		As above
Marriage and Civil Partnership	x		As above
Pregnancy & Maternity	x		As above
Race	x		As above
Religion or belief	x		As above
Sexual orientation	x		As above
Sex	x		As above
Gypsy/Travelling Community	x		As above
Those with caring/dependent responsibilities	x		As above
Those having an offending past	x		As above
Children	x		As above
Vulnerable Adults	x		As above
Families	x		As above
Those who are homeless	x		As above
Those on low income	x		As above
Those with drug or alcohol problems	x		As above
Those with mental health issues	x		As above
Those with physical health issues	x		As above
Social inclusion Please include refugees and asylum seekers,	x		As above
Social inclusion: Armed Forces The Armed Forces Covenant is a pledge that together we	x		As above

acknowledge and understand that those who have served in the armed forces, and their families, should be treated with fairness and respect and any impact should be considered			
Health and Wellbeing	x		The plan outlines measures to enhance and protect biodiversity which will positively impact health and wellbeing if access to nature is increased. Adapting work process will improve Council outdoor workers wellbeing in extreme weather, such as changing work patterns, and providing sun protection and drinking water.
Climate Change	x		The strategy aims to prepare for the impact of climate change such as extreme weather. Delivering the actions will benefit the wider community in Tamworth, for example through improved flood management plans, providing better ventilation and shading and educating people on wildlife friendly management practices.

Part 4 – Risk Assessment
From evidence given from previous question, please detail what measures or changes will be put in place to mitigate adverse implications. this includes climate change considerations

This is the section in which to please outline any actions to mitigate negative or enhance positive impacts in terms of economic, environmental or wider societal considerations, and actions to review and monitor the overall impact of the change accordingly.

Impact Area	Details of the Impact	Action to reduce risk
Health	Homes and workplaces in central	The wellbeing of the local community is dependent on council

	Tamworth are likely to be most impacted by overheating due to the urban heat island effect (where built-up areas experience higher temperatures than the surrounding countryside) and demographics such as very young children and the elderly are also likely to be more vulnerable to the health impacts of extreme heat. Those in rented accommodation may be less able to adapt the buildings they live in, those living in flats or other homes with limited ventilation may be less able to cool their surroundings and those working outdoors may be more exposed to high temperatures and other extreme weather.	service delivery and so actions to build the resilience of this, as well as actions that directly tackle the impacts of heat and other extreme events on health and wellbeing. Actions include improving communication with the community around dealing with extreme weather, creating adaptive work process for outdoor council workers and accounting for climate adaptation when retrofitting housing to improve ventilation and shading. There may also be significant benefits for health and wellbeing from green infrastructure and green space, both from the direct benefits of cooling and flood mitigation that this can bring, as well as the co-benefits of increased recreation opportunities.

Part 5 - Action Plan and Review

Detail in the plan below, actions that you have identified in your Community Impact Assessment, which will eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and/or foster good relations.

If you are unable to eliminate or reduce negative impact on any of the impact areas, you should explain why

Impact (positive or negative) identified	Action	Person(s) responsible	Target date	Required outcome

Date of Review (If applicable) ……..

Guidance and form updated July 2023 following CMT approval.

This page is intentionally left blank

Staffordshire's Climate Emergency - planning policy commitments

1. Introduction and background

Almost all Staffordshire District and Borough Councils have declared Climate Emergencies and have a variety of net zero targets in place. Whilst planning policies cannot achieve net zero in isolation, the planning system still plays a crucial role in reducing emissions in multiple sectors. Proactive policies can help to facilitate the transition necessary to achieve Staffordshire's net zero target whilst ensuring that more of the cost of meeting this is shouldered by the development industry, rather than being borne solely by public bodies to improve matters such as transport and energy efficiency through more costly retrofit measures. This shared statement aims to ensure that all signatory local planning authorities respond appropriately to Staffordshire's declared climate goals, by implementing the shared Staffordshire-wide climate evidence base and policy recommendations.

2. Planning policy measures identified for Staffordshire

With these principles in mind, Staffordshire Councils[1] prepared an evidence base for a number of climate change mitigation policy directions in 2020. These are set out in the Staffordshire County Council - Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Final Report 2020 ('the 2020 study'). For clarity, these are set out alongside the relevant supporting paragraph references from the 2020 study.

A. Policies for new build developments:

- Implement the highest CO2 reduction targets for new buildings that can practically and viably be achieved, e.g. achieving net zero regulated emissions and considering options to go beyond this to achieve net zero unregulated emissions (3.1.3.1, 3.1.1.6)

- Require new development to achieve a target fabric and energy efficiency performance and be designed in accordance with an energy and heat hierarchy (3.1.3.2, 3.1.3.3)

- Achieve at least BREEAM 'Excellent' or 'Outstanding' for non-domestic buildings, considering setting minimum targets for BREEAM credits in Ene01 (3.1.3.1)

- Require all new developments to maximise opportunities for renewable energy (4.1.5.1)

- Require developers to monitor and report on operational energy use and / or CO2 emissions, in order to confirm that the required level of improvement has been achieved, to help to close the 'performance gap' (3.1.3.1)

- Require developers to undertake Lifecycle Carbon Assessments and minimise embodied carbon. (3.1.1.3)

- Require high standards for water efficiency and conservation (3.1.3.4)

B. Policies and joint working for transport/location of development:

[1] With the exception of Staffordshire Moorlands District Council

- Require new developments to reduce reliance on private vehicles, including consideration of altering densities to support mixed uses, demonstrating adequate links to bus routes and pedestrian and cycle networks through spatial strategies and Local Transport Plan (3.2.4)

- Supporting provision of ULEV vehicles, particularly within new developments, car parks and public realm facilities (3.2.4)

- Implement plans and/or new policy that promotes walking and cycling e.g. by establishing new cycle lanes, pedestrian routes, and public transport links within Staffordshire and beyond (3.2.4)

- Ensure that any transport planning, or road network expansion is required to quantify and take steps to significantly reduce emissions (3.2.4)

- Consider how they can use their licensing authority and other powers to promote sustainable transport modes, for instance by introducing low / zero emission zones or congestion charges, workplace parking charges, differential charges for parking permits, or requiring all taxis and buses to be ultra low emission or EV (3.2.4)

C. Policies for renewable energy generation

- Requiring all new developments to maximise opportunities for renewable energy, including considering requiring all new developments to include some form of onsite renewable electricity or heat generation and/or battery systems or setting a minimum target for the proportion of energy demands that should be met with renewables (4.1.5.1)

- Increase policy support for low and zero carbon (LZC) energy schemes and broaden policy criteria for acceptability, including identifying all of Staffordshire as being 'strategically suitable' for wind energy (whilst recognising that there is very limited land available in either Tamworth or Cannock Chase), acknowledging the need to achieve at least a tenfold increase in renewable energy generation in the County (4.1.5.2)

- Where appropriate for an individual local authority, consider other options for increasing renewable energy delivery, including issuing a 'call for sites' for large scale LZC schemes, considering issuing Local Development Orders to extent permitted development rights for large scale LZC schemes, working with community groups to deliver local energy projects and reviewing subsidy schemes to ensure these are compatible with the Net Zero target (4.1.6)

D. Policies for carbon sequestration and biodiversity

- Increase tree planting and afforestration rate, increasing forestry cover through the planting of broadleaf and conifer woodland each year, improving the yield class (productivity) of new trees, and increasing management of existing woodlands (4.2.4)

- Increase agroforestry and extend hedgerow length with an aim to increase carbon sequestration by increasing the amount of permanent vegetation on agricultural land whilst maintaining agricultural production (4.2.4)

- Involve ecological experts in the delivery of biodiversity net gain and carbon sequestration in the writing of planning conditions relating to biodiversity and environmental net gain, habitat or protected species to ensure the conditions are appropriately worded (4.2.4)

3. Further future evidence to reach net zero by 2050

In addition to the above it will also be necessary to address the gap in evidence regarding how far the above recommendations will go towards achieving net zero in Staffordshire by 2050, a matter which is not addressed in the 2020 study. In order to determine what other planning policy interventions may be required to achieve the County's net zero target it will be necessary to commission additional joint evidence to address the following;

A. The impact of the 2020 study's climate change mitigation policy recommendations on the County's net zero pathway

B. Where policy targets may need to be raised or refined in future to achieve net zero in Staffordshire by 2050

C. The extent of the net zero target which can reasonably be influenced by planning policies and where wider initiatives outside of planning may be required to achieve this

4. Agreed position between Staffordshire authorities

The authorities' position on this matter is a live issue and subject to any policy approach being found sound at local plan examination. Notwithstanding this, the following authorities commit to fully exploring the proposed policy directions set out in the 2020 study, as summarised in this statement, in their emerging Local Plans. This is subject to Member approval, policies being feasible and viable and not superseded by a subsequent study and/or revised evidence and provision of adequate resources to deliver the necessary evidence base:

- **South Staffordshire District Council**
- **Stafford Borough Council**
- **Cannock Chase District Council**
- **Tamworth Borough Council**
- **East Staffordshire Borough Council**
- **Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council**
- **Lichfield District Council**
- **Staffordshire Moorlands District Council**

Staffordshire County Council commit to proactively supporting and facilitating the delivery of the 2020 study measures through joint working with Staffordshire Local Planning Authorities, particularly on areas such as sustainable transport, active travel and carbon sequestration/biodiversity net gain.

Signatories to this statement

Cannock Chase District Council

Name:

Position:

East Staffordshire Borough Council

Name:

Position:

Lichfield District Council

Name:

Position:

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council

Name:

Position:

Stafford Borough Council

Name:

Position:

South Staffordshire District Council

Name:

Position:

Staffordshire Moorlands District Council

Name:

Position:

Tamworth Borough Council

Name:

Position:

Staffordshire County Council

Name:

Position:

This page is intentionally left blank

Tamworth Borough Council

Infrastructure, Safety and Growth Scrutiny Work Plan

2024 - 2025

To provide effective scrutiny of the achievement of the Council's strategic priorities and external providers in securing the primary outcome of creating a safe and sustaining thriving local economy and making Tamworth a more aspirational and competitive place to do business, with a focus on:-

- Infrastructure
- Education
- Employment/Inward Investment
- Town Centre
- Open Space and Play
- Public Space Protection Orders Statutory Crime and Disorder obligation; the Committee shall act as the Crime and Disorder Committee for the purposes of section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 and may co-opt additional members subject to the Crime and Disorder Overview and Scrutiny) Regulations 2009. To undertake such other scrutiny activities, relevant to the committee's scope, as may be required in relation to the performance of the Council, governance, financial management and discharge of statutory functions.

Membership:

Chair: Councillor Marion Couchman
Members: Councillors Craig Adams, Marie Bailey, Lee Clarke, Margaret Clarke, Jeremy Oates, Ben Price, Natalie Statham and Lee Wood (Vice-Chair)

Date	Issue	Format/Reason	Lead Officer	Lead Member
11th December 2024	Climate Change Update	Forward Plan – due at Cabinet 23/01/25 (moved from November)	Anna Miller	Environment, Sustainability, Recycling & Waste
29th January 2025	Future High Street Fund	Quarterly Update	Anna Miller	Leader of the Council
	Revised Local Development Scheme	Officer request	Richard Powell	Housing, Homelessness and Planning
	Tamworth Housing and Supported Housing Strategy 2025-2030	Officer request	Jo Sands	Housing, Homelessness and Planning
5th March 2025	Decant Policy	Member request: Forward Plan	Tina Mustafa	Housing/Homelessness & Planning
	Nature Recovery Declaration	Annual update	Hannah Peate	Environment, Sustainability, Recycling & Waste
To be Confirmed	Improving Water Quality Within Rivers in Tamworth	Referral from Full Council. Agreed to add to the Workplan 21/03/24 scoping document completed 11.06.24	Hannah Peate	Environment, Sustainability, Recycling & Waste
TBC	Future High street Fund	Quarterly Update	Anna Miller	Leader of the Council
TBC	Community Safety Update	Twice Yearly update	Jo Sands	Co-operative Council, Community Partnerships and ASB

Items Considered/Recommendations to Cabinet/Further Action				
Date of meeting	**Item**	**Action**	**Cabinet Meeting Date**	**Response from Cabinet /Any further action**
11/07/24	Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy	Endorsed the recommendation within the report and made a further two Recommendations to Cabinet	18/07/24	Recommendation one agreed Recommendation two agreed with an amendment
07/08/24	Annual Garden Waste subscription Charge	Recommendation one – asked Cabinet to Defer Recommendation two- agreed	08/08/24	Agreed to defer subject to report returning to Scrutiny with further information on the 22/08/24
02/09/24	Annual Garden Waste subscription	The Committee supported the following recommendation for Cabinet to agree to – Approve the increase of the annual subscription fee to £41 effective 1st January 2025, with the sign up window	29/08/24	Agreed by Cabinet - Approved the increase of the annual subscription fee to £41 effective 1st January 2025, with the sign-up window open in October.

		open in October.		
02/09/24	Review of Bulky Waste Service	Create a working group to consider the matter further of bulky waste within the community	N/A	
02/10/24	Maintenance of Estates and Open Spaces	Two recommendations to go to Cabinet	31/10/24	Cabinet approved the two recommendations of the Infrastructure, Safety and Growth Scrutiny Committee
12/11/24	Asset Management strategy	One Recommendation (To be included in Cabinet report)	21/11/24	

Items Considered/No further action		
Date of meeting	**Item**	**Action**
11/07/24	FHSF Update	Recommendations endorsed
07/08/24	Joint Waste Service Update and Fleet Procurement	Recommendations endorsed
02/09/24	Joint Waste Service Operations Update	Recommendations endorsed
	Nature Recovery Declaration	Recommendations endorsed
02/10/24	Future High Street Fund	Recommendations endorsed
	Review of the Heritage Engagement Officer Post	Recommendations endorsed
12/11/24	Community Safety Update	Recommendations endorsed
	Food Waste Service	Recommendations endorsed
	Joint Waste Service	Recommendations endorsed

Working Groups		
Working Group	**Members**	**Current Work**
Facilities for HGV Drivers in Tamworth	Cllr B Price Cllr L Wood Cllr N Statham County Cllr J Oates	Meeting 21st August 2024
Bulky Waste within the Community	Cllr M Couchman Cllr C Adams Cllr M Clarke Cllr N Statham	Established 22.08.24

Upcoming Infrastructure, Safety and Growth Scrutiny Committee Meetings	
Meeting dates : 11th December 2024 (Extra Meeting Added)	29th January 2024 5th March 2025

Scrutiny Proposal Form (for inclusion on the workplan)

Title of Proposed Scrutiny Item	
Scrutiny Committee Making the request:	
Date that the Committee agreed to add the item to the Workplan:	
Brief Background (Why has this come to Scrutiny attention? Forward Plan/ Complaints/petition etc):	
Purpose and scope of the Item (Why do you want to undertake this review. Detail areas out of scope as well):	
Method of Scrutiny: (Agenda Item/single issue meeting/short scrutiny review See notes):	
Proposed meeting date for Scrutiny (where applicable):	
Intended Outcomes:	
Information requested for inclusion in the Item (Research) and deadlines:	
Who are the Stakeholders./ potential invitees: **(Officers/Cabinet Members/Volunatry Sector/Public etc)**	

To be completed post meeting

Concusion/ Recommendations as a result of Scrutiny?	
Date of Cabinet Meeting to be presented at (If applicable):	
Cabinet response to recommendations:	
Date of Follow too be requested by Scrutiny?:	
Form of Follow up? (Email update from Officers/Cabinet? Officer/Cabinet Member invite to Scrutiny to Update;	
Impact of Scrutiny Review of the Item?:	