Seaford Town Council Climate Change Sub Committee Agenda – Thursday 27th October 2022

To the Members of the Climate Change Sub-Committee

Councillors L Boorman, L Wallraven, S Adeniji, M Brown, J Cash, M Everden and J Lord.

A meeting of the **Climate Change Sub-Committee** will be held in the **Council Chambers, 37 Church Street Seaford, BN25 1HG** on **Thursday, 27th October 2022** at 7.00pm, which you are summoned to attend.

Adam Chugg,
Town Clerk
20th October 2022

PLEASE NOTE:

- **Public attendance at this meeting will be limited to 28 people, so registration to attend is requested.**
- **The meeting will be recorded and uploaded to the Town Council's YouTube channel shortly after the meeting.**
- **See the end of the agenda for further details of public access and participation.**

AGENDA

1. Apologies for Absence

To consider apologies for absence.

2. Disclosure of Interests

To deal with any disclosure by Members of any disclosable pecuniary interests and interests other than pecuniary interests, as defined under the Seaford Town Council Code of Conduct and the Localism Act 2011, in relation to matters on the agenda.

3. Public Participation

To deal with any questions, or brief representations, from members of the public in accordance with relevant legislation and Seaford Town Council Policy.

4. Update and Aims for the Future

To consider report 100/22 providing the Sub-Committee with a summary of climate change work the Town Council has undertaken, and priorities to take forward. To enable the Sub-Committee to confirm its priorities for the months ahead (pages 5 to 8).

5. Sites Report and Next Steps

To consider report 101/22 providing an update on the approach the Town Council is taking across the town, identified further work to be undertaken, and seeking resources to be made available to explore the future development of South Hill Barn (pages 9 to 12).

6. Seaford Carbon Footprint Report

To consider report 102/22 presenting the Centre for Sustainable Energy's Carbon Footprint Report for Seaford for discussion (pages 13 to 31).

AGENDA NOTES

For further information about items on this Agenda please contact:

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Email: **admin@seafordtowncouncil.gov.uk**

Telephone: 01323 894 870

Circulation:

All Town Councillors, Young Mayor, Deputy Young Mayor and registered email recipients.

Public Access:

Members of the public looking to access this meeting will be able to do so by:

1. Attending the meeting in person.

   Due to health and safety restrictions, the number of public in attendance will be limited to 28. The Town Council therefore asks that you contact **meetings@seafordtowncouncil.gov.uk** or 01323 894 870 to register your interest in attending at least 24 hours before the meeting.

   Spaces will be assigned on a first come, first served basis.

   Please note that if you don't register and just attempt to turn up at the meeting, this could result in you not being able to attend if there is no space.

OR

2. Watching the recording of the meeting on the **Town Council's YouTube channel** , which will be uploaded after the meeting has taken place.

Public Access to the Venue:

If you are attending the meeting in person, please arrive for 6.55pm where you will be shown into the meeting for a 7.00pm start.

Public Participation:

Members of the public looking to participate in the public participation section of the meeting must do so in person, by making a verbal statement during the public participation section of the meeting.

Below are some key points for public participation in the meeting:

1. Your statement should be regarding business on the agenda for that meeting.
2. You will only be able to speak at a certain point of the meeting; the Chair of the meeting will indicate when this is.

3. You do not have to state your name if you don't want to.

4. If you are unsure of when best to speak, either query this with an officer/councillor ahead of the meeting or raise your hand during the public participation item of the meeting and ask the Chair – they will always be happy to advise.

5. When the Chair has indicated that it is the part of the meeting that allows public participation, raise your hand and the Chair will invite you to speak in order.

6. Statements by members of the public are limited to four minutes and you don't automatically have the right to reply. The Chair may have to cut you short if you overrun on time or try to speak out of turn – this is just to ensure the meeting stays on track.

7. Where required, the Town Council will try to provide a response to your statement but if it is unable to do so at the meeting, may respond in writing following the meeting.

8. Members of the public should not speak at other points of the meeting.

9. A summarised version of your statement, but no personal details, will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Public Comments

Members of the public looking to submit comments on any item of business on the agenda can do so in writing ahead of the meeting and this will be circulated to all committee members. Comments can be submitted by email to **meetings@seafordtowncouncil.gov.uk** or by post to the Town Council offices.

Health & Safety Measures:

While Covid restrictions are no longer mandated the Town Council wishes to stay vigilant and mindful of the health and safety of its meeting participants by upholding the requirement that you should not attend the meeting if you are displaying any Covid-19 symptoms (or have tested positive) as identified on the **NHS website** or symptoms of any similarly contagious illness.

Seaford Town Council

Report No:	100/22
Agenda Item No:	4
Committee:	Climate Change Sub-Committee
Date:	27th October 2022
Title:	Updates & Aims for the Future
By:	Adam Chugg, Town Clerk
Purpose of Report:	To provide the Sub-Committee with a summary of climate change work the Town Council has undertaken, and priorities to take forward. To enable the Sub-Committee to confirm its priorities for the months ahead.

Recommendations
The Sub-Committee is recommended:
1. To note the report, and feedback on and confirm the next steps for the Sub-Committee.

1. Information

1.1 In October 2019, Seaford Town Council passed the following motion:

'Seaford Town Council is aware of the possible risks to the town regarding climate change and will form a Working Party to consider the situation in the town and to bring forward a series of specific, costed recommendations for climate change adaption actions and amelioration measures here in Seaford.

1.2 Following on from this important commitment, and as the initial work of the working party progressed, the following motions were passed by Full Council in August 2020:

'It was proposed to declare a Climate Emergency in order to identify this Council's recognition of the climate and environment crisis facing the world.

It was proposed to agree that when the Council's Strategic Objectives are reviewed, a new objective aimed at tackling, and raising awareness of, climate change be included.'

1.3   And that more work be done on:

'the recommendation for any project or development Seaford Town Council considers is assessed for environmental sustainability and resilience as they presently are for financial resilience.'

1.4   The work of the Working Group continued and then, in October 2021, the following motion was passed by Full Council:

'To create a Climate Change Sub-Committee, reporting to the Community Services Committee.'

1.5   The work to create the new sub-committee took place at the next Annual Meeting of the Council in May 2022, with three meetings scheduled for the first municipal year of the Sub-Committee's operation.

1.6   It is exciting to now call together this new Sub-Committee for its first meeting, while thanking the Working Group for all it has done.

2. Important Achievements Since 2019

2.1   As can be seen on the Climate Change page of the **Town Council's website** (www.seafordtowncouncil.gov.uk/climate-change/)**,** a lot of important work has already taken place.

2.2   Some of the key achievements include the following:

(a)   Working with local community groups to bring rewilding, food growing and ecological approaches to the green spaces owned by the Town Council

(b)   Taking an ecologically led approach to the management of Seaford Head Golf Course

(c)   Bringing renaturing to a number of open spaces in the town

(d)   Working with partners on a Climate Day in 2021, that kick-started a lot of climate action in the town

(e)   Working to reduce and minimise the use of single-use plastics

(f) Delivery of the water refill stations program

(g) Acting as an information source and conduit for climate-relevant initiatives in the town.

2.3 So, the Town Council has been far from idle. But there is clearly much more to be done.

3. Work for the Sub-Committee to take Forward

3.1 <u>Policy</u>

3.2 This Sub-Committee will take forward the work to develop a policy for the Town Council, to be signed off at the next Annual Meeting of the Full Council in May 2023.

3.3 <u>Environmental Impact of Decisions</u>

3.4 Officers are going to invite expert(s) to a meeting of this Sub-Committee to advise councillors on how best this can be put into practice.

3.5 <u>Further delivery of Climate-Led Approaches at the sites and buildings of the Town Council</u>

3.6 A report at this meeting reviews the progress made and the steps to be taken.

3.7 <u>Input to next Strategic Plan of the Town Council</u>

3.8 This Sub-Committee will work up draft aim and key actions to feed into the next Strategic Plan of the Town Council.

3.9 <u>Carbon Audit</u>

3.10 A Carbon Footprint Report is being considered by this meeting, to help inform the Sub-Committee's considerations on identifying and reducing the carbon footprints of the town and the Town Council.

3.11 <u>Civic Leadership</u>

3.12 The Sub-Committee will review what is already being done to inform and encourage the town and see what further steps can be taken to both work with and enable local community action.

3.13 In addition, the meetings will provide opportunities for councillors to share knowledge and learning and see how councillors and the Town Council can act as 'Climate Champions.' One recent example of this is that the Sub-Committee's Chair and Vice-Chair have recently undertaken Carbon Literacy Training.

4. Conclusion

4.1 This report has provided the Sub-Committee with a summary of work the Town Council has undertaken, and priorities to take forward. This will enable the Sub-Committee to confirm its priorities for the months ahead.

5. Financial Appraisal

5.1 There are no direct costs in actioning the above, while the Sub-Committee should be aware that taking these forward may, in the future, commit the Council to further expenditure.

6. Contact Officer

6.1 The contact officer for this report is Adam Chugg, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk	

Seaford Town Council

Report No:	100/22
Agenda Item No:	5
Committee:	Climate Change Sub-Committee
Date:	27th October 2022
Title:	Sites Report and Next Steps
By:	Adam Chugg, Town Clerk
Purpose of Report:	To update on the approach the Town Council is taking across the town, identified further work to be undertaken, and seeking resources to be made available to explore the future development of South Hill Barn

Recommendations
The Committee is recommended:
1. To review the update report, and confirm actions to be taken arising from the work undertaken so far. 2. To recommend to the Community Services Committee that £10,000 be committed in the 2023 – 2023 draft budget as a contingency for professional and other fees to explore how to bring power and water to South Hill Barn, and also implement electric vehicle chargers on Town Council land.

1. Information

1.1   Seaford Town Council looks after a significant number of green spaces, civic spaces and buildings in the town. This gives the Town Council a great opportunity to enact work led by an ecological approach and informed by the need to respond to the Climate Emergency.

1.2   Therefore, an update is set out below for the Sub-Committee of work to be undertaken across sites in the town.

2. Specific Updates

2.1 <u>Car Parks and Charger Points</u>

2.2 Officers have been looking into what may be possible to deliver more electric vehicle charge points in the town.

2.3 Officers can confirm that Lewes District Council has plans to bring more charging points to car parks in the town. Councillors will be informed of more specific information when this becomes available.

2.4 Officers have also been working with relevant experts to explore what may be possible at The View and/or at other land owned by the Town Council. A report on next steps will be brought to a future meeting of this Sub-Committee, including some potential resource implications.

2.5 <u>The View</u>

2.6 Officers are looking into options for the green roof, given the amount of mains water needed to irrigate this. A starting point is informal liaison with South Downs National Park Authority to explore what options may be available.

2.7 <u>South Hill Barn</u>

2.8 The Town Council has successfully demonstrated the potential of this site over the last two summers, with the series of well-received cultural exhibitions and events on site.

2.9 There is also a mobile concession on site.

2.10 More significant use of the site is prevented by a lack of electrical supply and water on the site and addressing these would need significant planning and resources. This Sub-Committee can help to inform this process and, especially, how the Town Council can take any opportunities to take an ecologically led approach to any further development on the site.

2.11 As a starting point, the Sub-Committee is asked to recommend to the Community Services Committee that a budget of £10,000 be set aside in 2023 - 2024 for professional fees on work to explore how best water and electricity can be brought to the site.

2.12 <u>Green Spaces</u>

2.13 Work continues to develop and implement agreements with local groups to enable the community to undertake 'green' activities on Town Council land.

The Committee will be kept updated on progress and consider any further steps to take.

2.14 Golf Course

2.15 As a town and as a Town Council, it is fortunate that there is a greenkeeping and course management team who take an ecological approach to their work.

2.16 It is as much a culture and an approach as any specific pieces of work, but the team are achieving:

(a) Minimum use of pesticides

(b) Growing 'local' and chalk specialist plants

(c) Practicing 'mixed' ecology to maximise benefits to nature

(d) Being mindful of, and supporting, rare and important plants such as green-winged orchids

(e) Use of the borehole instead of mains water

2.17 Seaford Head Nature Reserve

2.18 As councillors will be aware, Sussex Wildlife Trust manage the land on the Town Council's behalf, and the Council is very happy with the ecologically led approach taken by SWT.

2.19 In addition, the area is also overseen by the Seaford Head Local Nature Reserve Management Committee. This Sub-Committee will need to be aware of any input they wish to make about the care for this land.

3. Conclusion

3.1 This report has summarised the approach the Town Council is taking across the town, identified further work to be undertaken, and asked for resources to be made available to explore the future development of South Hill Barn.

4. Financial Appraisal

4.1 The Sub-Committee is being asked to recommend to the Community Services Committee that £10,000 being included in the professional fees draft budget for 2023 - 2024.

4.2 The Sub-Committee may also note the amount of officer time needed to take this work forward, and consider the implications of this when considering the budget for 2023 - 2024.

5. Contact Officer

5.1   The contact officer for this report is Adam Chugg, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk	

![Seaford Town Council crest]

Seaford Town Council

Report No:	102/22
Agenda Item No:	**6**
Committee:	**Climate Change Sub-Committee**
Date:	**27th October 2022**
Title:	**Seaford Carbon Footprint Report**
By:	**Adam Chugg, Town Clerk**
Purpose of Report:	**To present the Centre for Sustainable Energy's Carbon Footprint Report for Seaford for discussion**

Recommendations
The Committee is recommended:
1. To note the report from the Centre for Sustainable Energy 2. To discuss the results shown in the report, and consider any priorities for the Town Council in the light of these findings

1. Information

1.1   The Centre for Sustainable Energy Carbon Footprint Report for Seaford is shown at Appendix A. I am grateful to the Chair for her suggestion we undertake this review.

1.2   As Councillors can see, the Centre for Sustainable Energy report provides some very useful baseline data for the town.

1.3   In the words of the report (p4):

'Local Authorities may well have carried out their own analysis and have made climate emergency declarations, drafted action plans, set out polices or be delivering schemes. We hope that the Impact Tool can be used to complement this activity.'

1.4 At the meeting, the Sub-Committee is asked to discuss these findings (page 6 of the appended report) and consider as many of the trigger questions (page 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16) as time allows. The Sub-Committee may wish to return to the report in future meetings.

2. Financial Appraisal

2.1 There are no direct financial implications from this report.

3. Contact Officer

3.1 The contact officer for this report is Adam Chugg, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk	

Carbon Footprint Report:

Seaford

Civil parish

10/14/2022

1. Your Footprint Report

Welcome to your carbon footprint report!

This report tells you about your community's carbon[1] footprint – both the scale of emissions and the main activities responsible for the emissions. This information comes from *Impact* – an online region-level carbon emissions estimator: https://impact-tool.org.uk/.

The tool was developed by the Centre for Sustainable Energy and the University of Exeter, initially to make carbon footprinting at parish level possible. Since its inception a number of improvements have been made, including the ability to look at larger geographical areas.

Your report shows both 'consumption based' and 'territorial' emissions, and also shows how your footprint compares with the district average and the national average.

It shows your 'territorial' *and* 'consumption' footprints.

There are two ways of viewing a community's carbon footprint: territorial-based, or consumption-based.

Territorial footprints consider the emissions produced within a geographical boundary – such as from heating buildings, transport, industry, and agriculture – regardless of whether the residents within the community are engaged in or demand those activities. For example, if a factory lies within the boundary of a local authority, then regardless of whether what is produced in the factory is consumed locally or exported to other parts of the country (or world), the factory's emissions would still be counted as part of that local authority's territorial footprint. A territorial footprint is largely created by taking national and local authority datasets and cutting these down to the local geography in as accurate a way as possible.

A consumption footprint captures all the emissions produced as a result of the activities that the area's residents engage in, regardless of where geographically they occur. For example, emissions resulting from the food they eat, the clothes and household items they buy, the leisure activities they engage in, their travel behaviours, and the heating of their homes. The consumption-based footprint is based on household and address-level data, which is then aggregated up to the community level (rather than cutting down from a higher geography as with the territorial approach).

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[1] A 'carbon' footprint, includes carbon dioxide as well as other gases which impact the climate.

Apples and pears.

Showing both territorial and consumption footprints gives you useful information, but it is important to recognise that the two footprints cannot be directly compared as they look at the question of 'where do our emissions come from' in different ways, using different methods, and with different datasets.

Take your footprint as a guide, not as gospel.

The carbon footprints are modelled, drawing on data from more than 30 datasets (some of which are themselves made up of multiple further datasets!). As with all models, decisions have been taken in terms of what data is used, and how the data is 'cut' and analysed. The Impact footprints have been developed with the intention that they are as useful as possible, but remember to take them as a guide, not as gospel.

If you would like more detail about the method and datasets, please read the Impact methodology paper: https://impact-tool.org.uk/static/doc/Impact-methodology-paper-v1.7.pdf.

You can also download the raw data here: https://impact-tool.org.uk/download

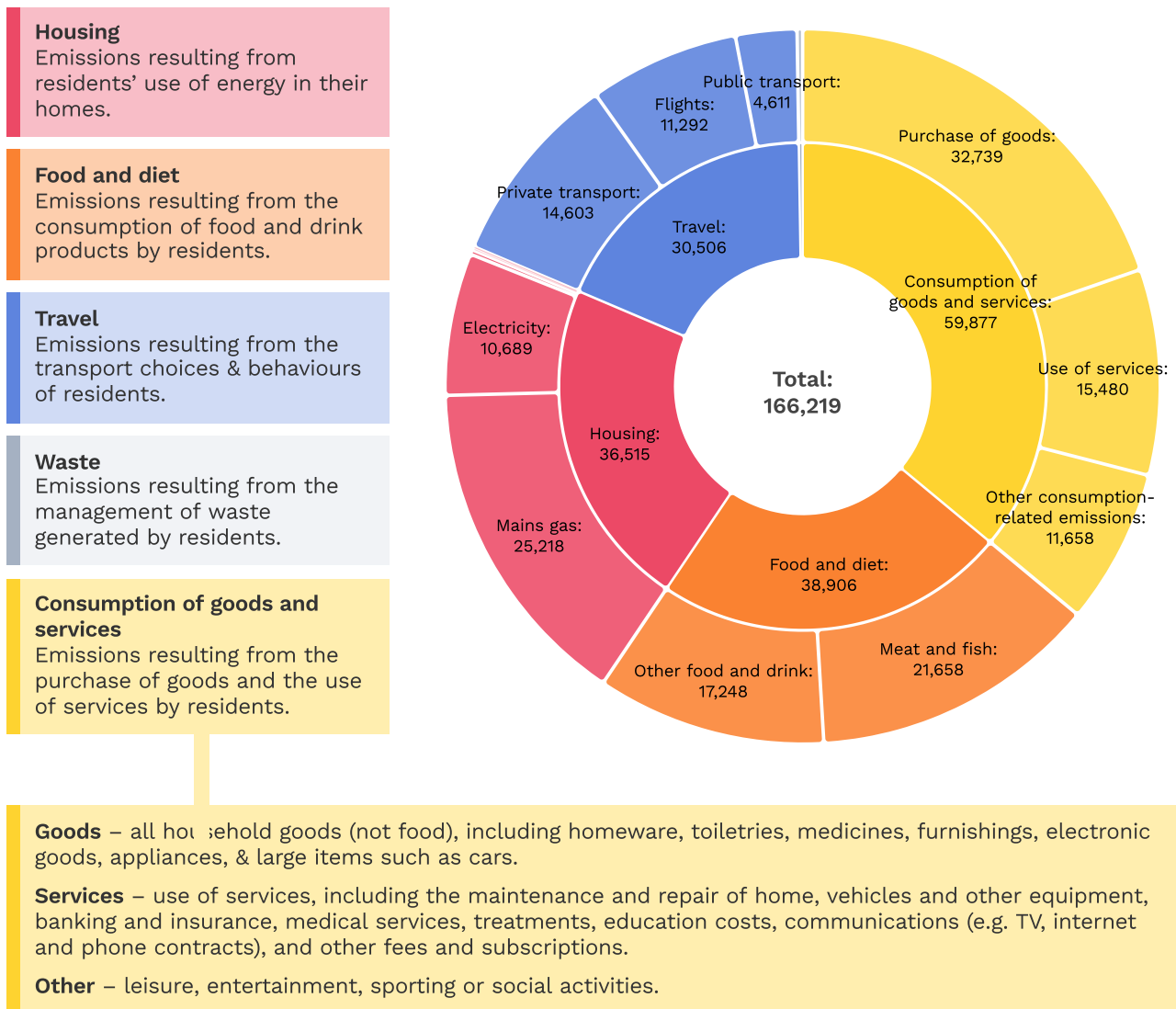## How does knowing our carbon footprint help us tackle climate change?

Footprint information can guide us to where we should target our efforts to reduce emissions and have the greatest impact. To help you think about what to do next with your footprint information, in each section of this report there are change targets for reaching net zero, and some trigger questions to help you think about possible areas for action.

Note that these footprints are intended to raise awareness and improve understanding of the types of activities which contribute to emissions in any given area in order to stimulate individual and collective action. Local Authorities may well have carried out their own analysis and have made climate emergency declarations, drafted action plans, set out policies or be delivering schemes. We hope that the Impact tool can be used to complement this activity.

2. Your Community's Consumption Footprint

Your whole footprint

This figure shows the annual carbon emissions (measured in tonnes CO_2e^2) emitted as a result of the different activities that residents within your parish's boundary engage in – from heating to eating.

Housing
Emissions resulting from residents' use of energy in their homes.

Food and diet
Emissions resulting from the consumption of food and drink products by residents.

Travel
Emissions resulting from the transport choices & behaviours of residents.

Waste
Emissions resulting from the management of waste generated by residents.

Consumption of goods and services
Emissions resulting from the purchase of goods and the use of services by residents.

Public transport: 4,611
Flights: 11,292
Private transport: 14,603
Travel: 30,506
Purchase of goods: 32,739
Consumption of goods and services: 59,877
Use of services: 15,480
Electricity: 10,689
Housing: 36,515
Mains gas: 25,218
Total: 166,219
Other consumption-related emissions: 11,658
Food and diet: 38,906
Meat and fish: 21,658
Other food and drink: 17,248

Goods – all household goods (not food), including homeware, toiletries, medicines, furnishings, electronic goods, appliances, & large items such as cars.

Services – use of services, including the maintenance and repair of home, vehicles and other equipment, banking and insurance, medical services, treatments, education costs, communications (e.g. TV, internet and phone contracts), and other fees and subscriptions.

Other – leisure, entertainment, sporting or social activities.

A breakdown of the numbers

The table below shows your area's consumption footprint – total estimated emissions and per-household averages – so that you can see a breakdown of the numbers.

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[2] CO_2e stands for "carbon dioxide equivalent" and is a standard unit of measurement in carbon accounting. It expresses the impact of a number of different gases collectively as a common unit.

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	Total emissions (t CO_2e)	Per-household emissions (t CO_2e)	%
Total emissions	**166,219**	15	100
Consumption of goods and services	59,877	5.2	36
Food and diet	38,906	3.4	23
Housing	36,515	3.2	22
Travel	30,506	2.7	18
Waste	415	< 0.1	< 1

How does your area compare?

Here is what the average consumption footprint for your area looks like per household, and how this compares with the district average and the national average. Note that these per household footprints are averages. Within a larger (e.g. local authority) area you may have neighbourhoods with very different per household consumption footprints and it will be worth looking at more granular data if you are planning area-specific initiatives or messaging.
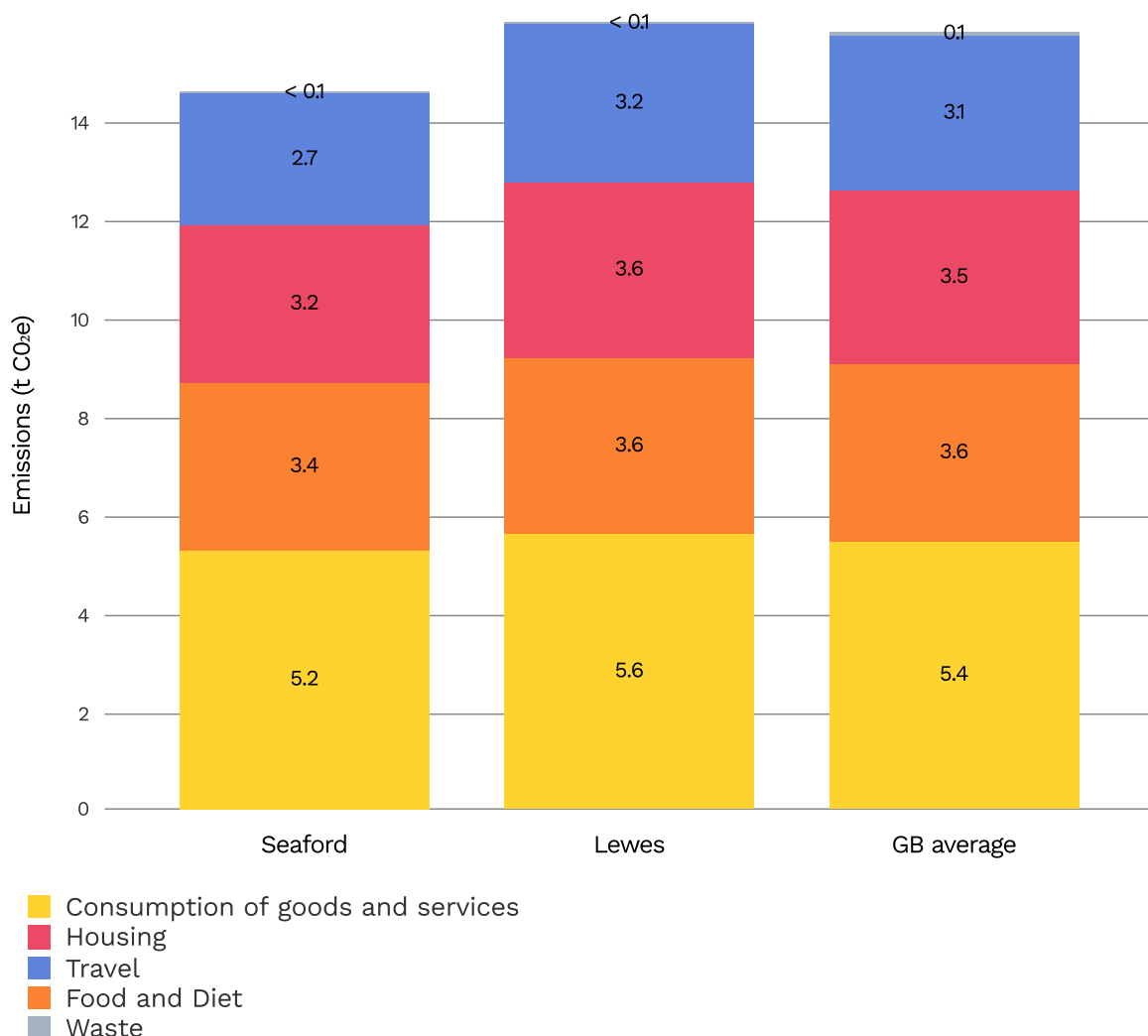
Housing

Change targets:

- Hugely reduced energy demand from buildings, including heritage assets

- Smarter & more flexible management of energy demand, including storage

- Decarbonised heat delivery

- New buildings and developments that achieve net zero emissions, (including associated new transport)

Your community's residents' use of energy in their homes results in annual carbon emissions per household of 3.2 t CO_2e. This compares with 3.6 t CO_2e at the district level and 3.5 t CO_2e at the national level. In the average UK home, 64% of energy is used for space heating, 17% for heating water, 16% for lighting and appliances, and 3% for cooking[3]. As such a large proportion of household energy is used for heating, the type of heating system (i.e. is it low carbon?), and how well the home retains heat, are critical factors shaping the scale of a home's emissions. How well a home retains heat depends on anumber of factors, including: when and how it was built; how much insulation has been installed; how draughty the home is; the efficiency of the windows; and the behaviour of the residents.

Carbon footprints covering a large geographical area will encompass a range of smaller communities with different housing types and demographics. This will influence the types of activities which are most likely to be successful and have the greatest impact in terms of reducing emissions from housing.

Below are some trigger questions to help you to start to think about the implications of your community's household footprint information.

- How does your community's household energy use compare with the the district and national averages? What might the reasons be for the differences?

- What type of housing is there in your community? And what is the main heating fuel (oil, gas, electricity, etc.)?

- Is the housing easily retrofitted to improve how well it retains heat and install low carbon heating? Do you know if residents are doing this? Are there already initiatives to increase demand and encourage and support residents to take action?

[3] Energy facts from: Energy consumption in the UK, BEIS (January 2021)

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- What opportunities are there to retrofit community buildings?

- Many homes, public and commercial buildings have an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) which measures the energy efficiency of the property. You can look at the EPCs of the buildings in your community here: https://epc.opendatacommunities.org

- Could you identify homes and buildings where the residents / owners have already made improvements, and showcase these – for example with an event?

- Have you explored local potential for renewable energy generation schemes, such as a solar farm, rooftop solar, or wind? Could a community owned (or jointly owned) initiative be possible?

- Are there opportunities to shift households, community buildings and businesses in your area onto green energy tariffs, where energy is generated from renewable sources?

Transport

Change targets:

- Reduced private car travel and a comparable increase in active and public transport

- A complete shift to electric vehicles (and an end to petrol & diesel cars & vans)

- Massively reduced air travel, particularly among frequent flyers

Car use: Residents' car use results in annual carbon emissions per household of 1.3 t CO_2e. This compares with 1.6 t CO_2e at the district level and 1.6 t CO_2e at the national level.

Air travel: Residents' air travel results in annual carbon emissions per household of 1 t CO_2e. This compares with 1.2 t CO_2e at the district level and 1.1 t CO_2e at the national level.

Public transport: Residents' use of public transport results in annual carbon emissions per household of 0.4 t CO_2e. This compares with 0.5 t CO_2e at the district level and 0.5 t CO_2e at the national level.

Below are some trigger questions to help you to start to think about the implications of your community's transport footprint information.

- How do your community's car use-related emissions compare to public transport emissions? And how do these both compare with the district and national averages? What might the reasons be for the differences?

- Could existing or new community schemes help residents shift their transport behaviours to using public transport (if this is a choice) or more active travel options (e.g. electric bike hire or subsidised purchase schemes)? How could the impact of local initiatives be increased?

- Is there scope more strategically to influence provision of public transport (e.g. routes, frequency, fares, subsidies, low carbon fleets)?

- What is the provision of walking and cycling routes like? How accessible are local service centres and facilities to residents in different neighbourhoods? Is it possible for most households to access what they need without needing to use a car?

- What do you think are the key reasons for air travel in your community? Are there likely to be differences between residents of different neighbourhoods? It is worth noting that about 10% of England's population take more than half of all international flights – so trying to address 'frequent flying' is a good way to target any activities or communications campaign.

Food & diet

Change targets:

- Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste

- Widely adopted agricultural practices that reduce emissions & increase soil carbon

Meat and fish: Residents' consumption of meat and fish results in annual carbon emissions per household of 1.9 t CO_2e. This compares with 2 t CO_2e at the district level and 2 t CO_2e at the national level.

Other food and drink items: Residents' consumption of other food and drink items results in annual carbon emissions per household of 1.5 t CO_2e. This compares with 1.6 t CO_2e at the district level and 1.6 t CO_2e at the national level.

So, where do the emissions from our food actually come from? Without understanding this it can be difficult to know what we can do to change the carbon footprint of what we eat and drink.

Research shows us that changing **what** we eat will have a greater impact on carbon emissions than changing **where** our food has travelled from – although, of course, eating locally-produced food brings multiple other benefits such as supporting local economies, having more control over mandating more ethical and environmentally-beneficial growing practices, and creating opportunities for people to better understand where the food they eat comes from and how it's grown or made.

Whilst the emissions from a food item can really vary depending on how it is grown or reared, it is clear that animal products, and most significantly beef and lamb, account for the largest proportion of food-related emissions. Explore the BBC's Climate Change Food Calculator to better understand how food and drink items compare: https://www.bbc.com/future/bespoke/follow-the-food/calculate-the-environmental-footprint-of-your-food.html[3].

Below are some trigger questions to help you to start to think about the implications of your community's food and diet footprint information.

- How do your community's food and diet-related emissions compare with the district and national averages?

- Could you establish or support a behavioural change campaign to encourage people to reduce the amount of meat and dairy they consume? (It is critical that any community-based activity or communications campaigns around dietary changes is sensitive to concerns about farmers' livelihoods and people's cultural and traditional links to meat-eating).

- The amount of food wasted 'post-farm-gate' in the UK is equivalent to 22% of food purchased. What initiatives could raise awareness about food waste and encourage unwanted food to be redistributed (e.g. through a 'community fridge')?

Goods & services

Change targets:

- Hugely altered consumption patterns, buying less and re-using/repairing more

- Decarbonised power generation

Goods & services: Residents' consumption of goods and use of services results in annual carbon emissions per household of 5.2 t CO_2e. This compares with 5.6 t CO_2e at the district level and 5.4 t CO_2e at the national level.

[4] For further information, you can also read this Our World in Data (Oxford University) study: https://ourworldindata.org/food-choice-vs-eating-local

All goods that we buy will have had carbon emitted in their making (including the sourcing of raw materials), packaging, shipping and sale. Without clear carbon labelling, it is difficult to know the scale of emissions resulting from each item, but it is clear that with every new product made, more carbon is emitted (and more resources are extracted and sourced – which itself can have huge environmental and social impacts). Reducing how many *new* goods we buy in the first place is the best place to start in terms of reducing goods-related emissions; and then of course re-using and repairing items where goods are needed.

Carbon emissions from the services we use will relate to the energy used by that service provider (e.g. heating in a leisure centre, pub or hospital), as well as the carbon emitted as a result of goods they buy and use (e.g. gym equipment, vehicle repair machinery).

Here are some trigger questions to help you to consider ways to reduce emissions attributable to goods and services:

- How do your community's goods and services-related emissions compare with the district and national average? What might the reasons be for the differences?

- Are there opportunities to: grow the second-hand market; enable residents to upcycle and repair household items; share larger/more expensive/rarely used items, such as power tools?

- Are there opportunities to encourage businesses to switch to green energy tariffs (where energy is generated from renewable sources), or to support local businesses who want to reduce their emissions (e.g. with cargo bike deliveries to replace vans; energy efficiency improvements to buildings to reduce heat demand; low carbon procurement policies; local sourcing and carbon-conscious materials?

Waste

Change targets:

- Greatly increased recycling rates to achieve a circular economy model, taking plastics out of the waste stream

- Widespread, actively managed and planned carbon storage strategies

Waste: The management of residents' waste results in annual carbon emissions per household of 0.04 t CO_2e. (Emissions associated with waste management are distributed out evenly across the population.)

The waste 'wedge' in your carbon footprint may look small, but remember that emissions from the *management* of waste only represent a small fraction of the total emissions associated with every item that ends up in our bins or recycling boxes. So reducing waste in the first place is critical.
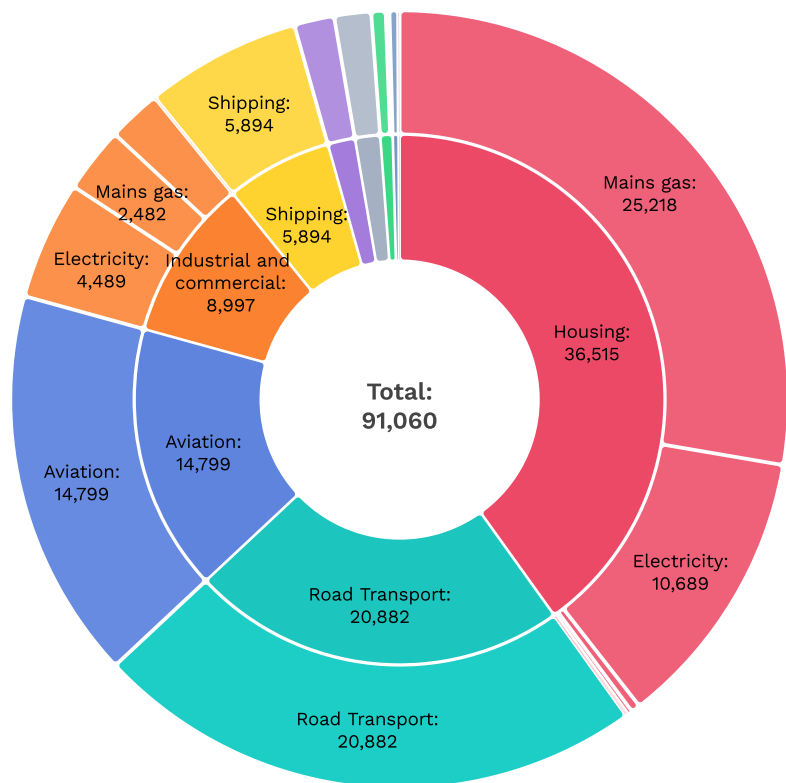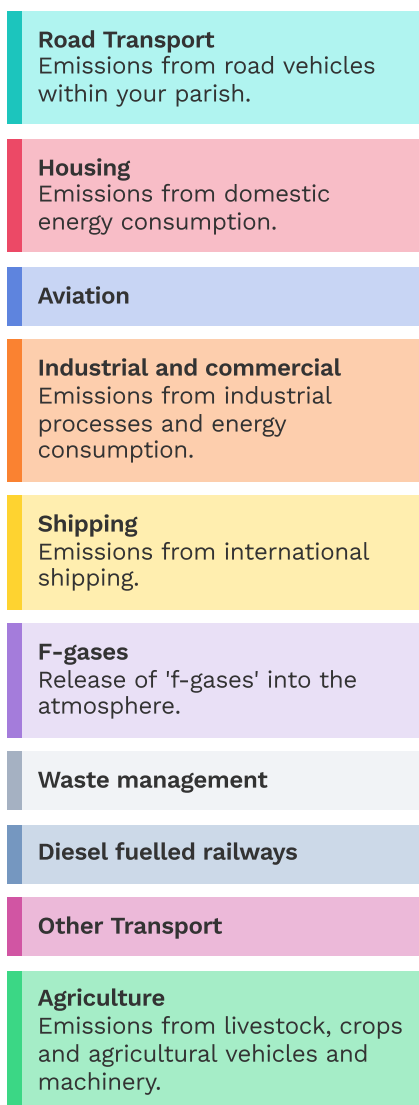
- What sort of messaging could be effective in helping to reduce the amount of waste being generated (e.g. avoiding plastic packaging, water bottle refills, home composting)?

- What initiatives are likely to be popular (e.g. local food boxes, repair cafes, swap shops)?

3. Territorial Footprint

Your whole footprint

This figure shows the annual carbon emissions (measured in tonnes) emitted as a result of activities taking place within your parish's boundary.

While these figures should give you a reasonable indication of the major sources of emissions within your parish's boundary, they should be taken with a small pinch of salt, as some sectors are difficult to apportion territorially. For example, emissions from international shipping are calculated for the whole country and apportioned to each parish based on its population. For more information, see the Impact methodology paper.

Road Transport
Emissions from road vehicles within your parish.

Housing
Emissions from domestic energy consumption.

Aviation

Industrial and commercial
Emissions from industrial processes and energy consumption.

Shipping
Emissions from international shipping.

F-gases
Release of 'f-gases' into the atmosphere.

Waste management

Diesel fuelled railways

Other Transport

Agriculture
Emissions from livestock, crops and agricultural vehicles and machinery.

Shipping: 5,894
Mains gas: 2,482
Electricity: 4,489
Industrial and commercial: 8,997
Shipping: 5,894
Mains gas: 25,218
Housing: 36,515
Aviation: 14,799
Aviation: 14,799
Total: 91,060
Electricity: 10,689
Road Transport: 20,882
Road Transport: 20,882

A breakdown of the numbers

The table below shows your parish's territorial footprint – total and per-household averages – so that you can see a breakdown of the numbers.

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	Total emissions (t CO$_2$e)	Per-household emissions (t CO$_2$e)	%
Total emissions	**91,060**	**8**	**100**
Housing	36,515	3.2	40
Mains gas	25,218	2.2	28
Electricity	10,689	0.9	12
Oil	343	< 0.1	< 1
Coal	178	< 0.1	< 1
Biomass	77	< 0.1	< 1
LPG	10	< 0.1	< 1
Road Transport	20,882	1.8	23
Aviation	14,799	1.3	16
Industrial and commercial	8,997	0.8	10
Electricity	4,489	0.4	5
Mains gas	2,482	0.2	3
Other Fuels	2,017	0.2	2
Large industrial consumers	8	< 0.1	< 1
Shipping	5,894	0.5	6
F-gases	1,516	0.1	2
Waste management	1,394	0.1	2
Agriculture	684	0.1	1
Livestock and crop-related emissions	542	< 0.1	1
Fuel	142	< 0.1	< 1
Diesel fuelled railways	324	< 0.1	< 1
Other Transport	57	< 0.1	< 1

Below are some trigger questions to help you to start to think about the implications of your community's territorial footprint information.

- Are there particular sectors which account for a high proportion of the territorial emissions in your community?

- Based on your knowledge, are these sectors surprising or are they what you would expect?

- Who are the key stakeholders you would need to engage with to address the emissions from the highest emitting sectors?

- For example – for agricultural emissions can you engage with local land owners, or the NFU/other farmer groups to understand what is happening in your area to reduce emissions from agriculture? For industrial and commercial emissions, are there ways that businesses could be supported with reducing their emissions? For road transport what changes would be needed to improve public and active travel links?

4. Sources of information

There are lots of sources of support and information on how to reduce carbon footprints – too many to list here! Here is an introductory range of resources that we hope will help you take your next steps now that you know your carbon footprint. Most of these contain many other links relevant to the topic under discussion:

- Developing a climate emergency action plan for your community [(.xlsx)](#)

- Communicating climate change [(pdf)](#)

- Energy efficient buildings [(pdf)](#)

- Funding and grants for community responses to the climate emergency [(pdf)](#)

- Making your community EV ready [(pdf)](#)

- Planting trees, and better land management [(pdf)](#)

- Further resources and useful links compendium [(pdf)](#)

- The National Association for Local Councils has also produced a list of case studies of local councils doing work on the climate emergency [(link)](#)

- The National Farmers Union has recently published guidance on how local government can engage with the farming community on climate change [(link)](#)