



Council Offices, Almada Street
Hamilton, ML3 0AA

Tuesday, 02 February 2021

Dear Councillor

Climate Change and Sustainability Committee

The Members listed below are requested to attend a meeting of the above Committee to be held as follows:-

Date: Wednesday, 10 February 2021
Time: 11:30
Venue: By Microsoft Teams,

The business to be considered at the meeting is listed overleaf.

Yours sincerely

Cleland Sneddon
Chief Executive

Members

John Ross (Chair), Maureen Chalmers (Depute Chair), Alex Allison, John Anderson, John Bradley, Robert Brown, Stephanie Callaghan, Gerry Convery, Margaret Cooper, Peter Craig, Maureen Devlin, Isobel Dorman, Joe Fagan, Allan Falconer, Lynsey Hamilton, Ian Harrow, Richard Lockhart, Eileen Logan, Katy Loudon, Joe Lowe, Monique McAdams, Jim McGuigan, Gladys Miller, Lynne Nailon, David Shearer, Jim Wardhaugh, Jared Wark, Josh Wilson

Substitutes

Andy Carmichael, Poppy Corbett, George Greenshields, Graeme Horne, Mark Horsham, Martin Grant Hose, Ann Le Blond, Hugh Macdonald, Catherine McClymont, Mark McGeever, Richard Nelson, Graham Scott, Collette Stevenson, Margaret B Walker, David Watson,

BUSINESS

1 Declaration of Interests

- 2 Minutes of Previous Meeting** 3 - 8
Minutes of the meeting of the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee held on 4 November 2020 submitted for approval as a correct record. (Copy attached)

Monitoring Item(s)

- 3 Food Growing Strategy Update - Quarter 2 Progress Report** 9 - 18
Report dated 21 January 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

Item(s) for Decision

- 4 Good Food Strategy and the Food Growing Strategy Action Plan for the Second Year of Implementation 2021-2022** 19 - 36
Report dated 21 January 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)
- 5 Pesticide Free Council Update** 37 - 44
Report dated 20 January 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)
- 6 Development of a Litter Strategy** 45 - 54
Report dated 25 January 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)
- 7 Climate Ready Clyde Adaptation Strategy Consultation Response** 55 - 64
Report dated 20 January 2021 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources). (Copy attached)

Item(s) for Noting

- 8 Education Resources Sustainability Activity** 65 - 70
Report dated 25 January 2021 by the Executive Director (Education Resources). (Copy attached)

Urgent Business

- 9 Urgent Business**
Any other items of business which the Chair decides are urgent.

For further information, please contact:-

Clerk Name: Pauline MacRae/Lynn Paterson

Clerk Telephone: 01698 45 4108/4669

Clerk Email: pauline.macrae@southlanakrshire.gov.uk

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE

2

Minutes of meeting held via Microsoft Teams on 4 November 2020

Chair:

Councillor John Ross (ex-officio)

Councillors Present:

Councillor Alex Allison, Councillor John Anderson, Councillor John Bradley, Councillor Robert Brown, Councillor Jackie Burns, Councillor Stephanie Callaghan, Councillor Maureen Chalmers (Depute), Councillor Gerry Convery, Councillor Margaret Cooper, Councillor Peter Craig, Councillor Maureen Devlin, Councillor Isobel Dorman, Councillor Joe Fagan, Councillor Ian Harrow, Councillor Richard Lockhart, Councillor Eileen Logan, Councillor Katy Loudon, Councillor Monique McAdams, Councillor Jim McGuigan, Councillor Gladys Miller, Councillor Lynne Nailon, Councillor David Shearer, Councillor Jared Wark, Councillor Josh Wilson

Councillors' Apologies:

Councillor Allan Falconer, Councillor Joe Lowe, Councillor Margaret B Walker

Attending:

Community and Enterprise Resources

M McGlynn, Executive Director; L Burnett, Support Manager; L Carr, Amenity Services Manager; H Gourichon, Policy Development Officer (Food Development); L Hinshelwood, Sustainable Development Officer; L Maddison, Biodiversity Officer; A McKinnon, Head of Facilities, Waste and Ground Services; J Richmond, Carbon Management Officer

Finance and Corporate Resources

J Burke, Administration Assistant; T Little, Head of Communications and Strategy; P MacRae, Administration Adviser

Housing and Technical Resources

D Lowe, Executive Director

1 Declaration of Interests

No interests were declared.

2 Minutes of Previous Meeting

The minutes of the meeting of the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee held on 17 September 2020 were submitted for approval as a correct record.

The Committee decided:- that the minutes be approved as a correct record.

3 Statutory Climate Change Duties Report 2019/2020

A report dated 19 October 2020 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on the Council's Statutory Climate Change Duties report for 2019/2020.

The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 committed the Government to reduce Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels. It also required the development of long-term measures to adapt to changes in the climate.

A new Climate Change Bill, with more challenging carbon reduction targets, was passed by the Scottish Parliament on 25 September 2019. The Bill committed Scotland to meeting or exceeding a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions target by 2045, with interim targets of a 75% reduction by 2030 and 90% by 2040 based on the levels recorded in 1990.

While the Bill replaced the emissions targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, nevertheless, the provisions of the Act continued, placing duties on all public bodies in Scotland to:-

- ◆ reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- ◆ adapt to a changing climate
- ◆ act sustainably
- ◆ produce an annual report on their compliance with climate change duties

The Climate Change Duties Report, attached as Appendix 1 to the report, comprised the following 6 parts:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| ◆ organisational profile | ◆ adaptation |
| ◆ governance and management | ◆ procurement |
| ◆ corporate emissions | ◆ validation |

Highlights of the information contained in the statutory report were outlined in the Executive Director's report.

Officers responded to members' questions on various aspects of the report.

The Committee decided: that the Council's statutory Climate Change Duties Report for 2019/2020 be approved for submission to the Scottish Government.

4 Biodiversity Duty Report 2018 to 2020

A report dated 20 October 2020 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on the Council's Biodiversity Duty Report for 2018 to 2020.

The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 placed a duty on public bodies in Scotland to further the conservation of biodiversity. The Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011 required every public body in Scotland to produce a publicly available report on compliance with the Biodiversity Duty. The reporting schedule was on a 3 yearly basis, covering activities in the preceding 3 years. The Council's next report, which was due on 1 January 2021, covered activities completed in the calendar years 2018 to 2020 inclusive.

The Council was a key member of the South Lanarkshire Biodiversity Partnership and had produced a Biodiversity Strategy 2018 to 2022 and a Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan to set out the objectives and outcomes for biodiversity in South Lanarkshire as well as a framework for furthering the conservation of biodiversity in South Lanarkshire. Those documents provided the basis for biodiversity conservation in the Council area.

The Biodiversity Duty Report 2018 to 2020, attached as Appendix 1 to the report, comprised the following 6 parts:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ◆ introduction | ◆ partnership working |
| ◆ mainstreaming biodiversity | ◆ communication |
| ◆ biodiversity action | ◆ Biodiversity highlights and challenges |

If approved, the report would be submitted to the Scottish Government by the statutory deadline of 1 January 2021 and published on the Council's website.

Officers responded to members' questions on various aspects of the report

The Committee decided: that the Council's statutory Biodiversity Duty Report for 2018 to 2020 be approved for submission to the Scottish Government.

[Reference: Minutes of Community and Enterprise Resources Committee of 22 May 2018 (Paragraph 6)]

5 Food Growing Strategy 2020 to 2025

A report dated 21 October 2020 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on the Council's Food Growing Strategy 2020 to 2025 and year 1 action plan.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 brought new rights, duties and responsibilities regarding the provision of allotments and food growing opportunities. Part 9 of the Act, governing the provision of allotments and food growing, was enabled on 1 April 2018 and councils were given 2 years to publish a food growing strategy that would outline how they would work towards meeting the legislative obligations set out in the Act.

The Food Growing Strategy, attached as Appendix 1 to the report, covered the period from 2020 to 2025 and included the following sections:-

- ◆ introduction
- ◆ South Lanarkshire Council provision
- ◆ developing food growing in South Lanarkshire
- ◆ key objectives
- ◆ monitoring and review

In accordance with Scottish Government legislation, the Strategy would be reviewed every 5 years. The associated action plan, attached as Appendix 2 to the report, would be updated annually.

The Committee recommended to the Executive Committee: that the Food Growing Strategy 2020 to 2025 and year 1 action plan be approved and the Strategy published to meet the legislative requirements of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

[Reference: Minutes of Community and Enterprise Resources Committee of 12 November 2019 (Paragraph 7)]

6 Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy Update – Quarter 2 2020/2021

A report dated 20 October 2020 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on the status of the actions and measures contained in the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy (SDCCS) at Quarter 2 of 2020/2021.

The Council's SDCCS covered a 5-year period from 2017 to 2022. Delivery of actions within the Strategy provided the main focus for sustainable development activity over the period and enabled the Council to fulfil its duties under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003, the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and other associated environmental legislation.

The SDCCS Action Plan for 2020/2021 contained 37 performance measures towards the Strategy's outcomes together with 66 improvement actions. The measures were rated using a traffic light system of green, amber or red, while the improvement actions were rated using green, amber or red as well as blue which indicated that an action had been completed. Of the 37 measures within the SDCCS:-

- ◆ 11 had been achieved or were on course to be achieved (green)
- ◆ 26 would be reported later when data was available

Of the 66 actions within the SDCCS:-

- ◆ 40 had been achieved or were on course to be achieved (green)
- ◆ 6 had seen some minor slippage against targets (amber)
- ◆ 20 would be reported later when data was available

Progress on all objectives, actions and measures were contained in the Quarter 2 performance report for 2020/2021, attached as an appendix to the report.

There followed a full discussion during which officers responded to members' questions on various aspects of the report.

The Committee decided: that the report be noted.

[Reference: Minutes of the Executive Committee of 6 December 2017 (Paragraph 16)]

Councillor Nailon left the meeting during consideration of this item of business

7 Good Food Strategy Update – Quarter 2, 2020/2021

A report dated 12 October 2020 by the Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources) was submitted on the status of the actions and measures contained in the Good Food Strategy at Quarter 2 of 2020/2021.

The Good Food Strategy had been approved by the Executive Committee on 4 December 2019 and covered a 5 year period from 2020 to 2025. It set out outcomes and actions organised around 6 key themes as follows:-

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| ◆ good food at home and in the community | ◆ good food growing |
| ◆ good food in the public sector | ◆ good food for the environment |
| ◆ good food economy | ◆ good food governance |

The Good Food Strategy contained an action plan which set out specific actions to progress the objectives in the Strategy. It contained 51 performance measures towards the Strategy's outcomes together with 42 improvement actions. The measures were rated using a traffic light system of green, amber or red while the improvement actions were rated using green, amber or red as well as blue which indicated that an action had been completed. Of the 51 measures within the Strategy:-

- ◆ 10 had been achieved or were on course to be achieved (green)

- ◆ 15 had seen some minor slippage against targets (amber)
- ◆ 4 had seen major slippage against timescale or major shortfall against target (red)
- ◆ 22 would be reported later when data was available

Of the 42 actions within the Strategy:-

- ◆ 11 had been achieved or were on course to be achieved (green)
- ◆ 1 action had been completed (blue)
- ◆ 17 had seen some minor slippage against targets (amber)
- ◆ 0 had seen major slippage against timescale or major shortfall against target (red)
- ◆ 13 would be reported later when data was available

An update on the impact of COVID-19 on food related activities was provided in the report, together with specific actions that would be taken in response to the crisis.

Progress on all objectives, actions and measures were contained in the Quarter 2 performance report for 2020/2021, attached as an appendix to the report.

The Committee decided: that the report be noted.

[Reference: Minutes of 17 September 2020 (Paragraph 4)]

8 Central Energy Efficiency Fund

A report dated 20 October 2020 by the Executive Director (Housing and Technical Resources) was submitted providing an update on the work carried out through the Central Energy Efficiency Fund (CEEF)

CEEF was launched in 2004 by the Scottish Government to support the delivery of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures to reduce carbon emissions in the Scottish Public Sector. A bid for funding had been submitted to the Scottish Executive by Property Services in 2004/2005 and £862,574 had been received to establish the Fund. This was augmented by £731,000 from the Council's Capital Programme, giving a total fund of £1,593,574.

Since the start of the CEEF, the revolving fund had been responsible for investment of £4.875 million, up to and including 2019/2020, delivering 359 energy efficiency projects. Those works had achieved total savings of £7.469 million, with a lifetime savings figure of approximately £19.5 million.

Details on the technologies and works offered through CEEF were provided in the report.

The Committee decided: that the report be noted.

9 Strategic Energy Review

A report dated 23 October 2020 by the Executive Director (Housing and Technical Resources) was submitted on the Strategic Energy Review.

In July 2015, a Strategic Energy Review was commissioned to further enhance the Council's commitment to developing sustainability through both the Council and its communities, as described in various publications including the Corporate Asset Management Plan, the Sustainable Development Strategy and the Carbon Management Plan.

The Review focused on the introduction of the following low and zero carbon technology options:-

- ◆ district heating for high rise domestic dwellings
- ◆ solar photovoltaics
- ◆ wind turbine generators across the vacant and derelict portfolio

Those technologies were considered to offer the Council an opportunity to make significant and sustainable cost savings to the energy cost base which was likely to rise in the immediate years ahead.

Details were provided on the progress in upgrading the Council's buildings with those technologies. A further phase of the Review was in development to build upon that work, with the following workstreams being considered:-

- ◆ engagement with an energy generator to meet the Council's energy needs while reducing carbon outputs and energy costs
- ◆ review of the Council's fleet
- ◆ consideration of options for investing in energy production and supply as a means of income generation

Updates on the progress of those workstreams would be provided to the Committee as appropriate.

The Committee decided: that the report be noted.

10 Urgent Business

There were no items of urgent business.

Report

3

Report to:	Climate Change and Sustainability Committee
Date of Meeting:	10th February 2021
Report by:	Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

Subject:	Food Growing Strategy Update – Q2 2020-21
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Update the Committee of the status of the Food Growing Strategy actions and measures at Q2 of 2020-21.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s):-

- 1) That the 2020-21 Q2 position in respect of actions and measures within the Food Growing Strategy is noted

3. Background

3.1. The Food Growing Strategy was approved by the Executive Committee on 16 December 2020 and covers a five-year period from 2020 to 2025.

3.2. The vision of the strategy is to promote and identify options to develop sustainable food growing opportunities in areas of demand and also provide support and a learning network to those interested in growing their own food whilst contributing to the overall aim of becoming a Good Food Council.

3.3. The strategy sets out outcomes and actions organised around five key objectives:

- increase provision of high-quality food growing opportunities.
- promote other forms of food growing.
- ensure good administration and sustainable partnership working.
- develop and promote environmentally sustainable food growing opportunities.
- identify and, where possible, secure resources

3.4. The action plan sets out the specific actions to progress the 5 objectives of the strategy. Actions and measures were identified together with Council services involved in food growing related activities. The action plan for the first year of implementation

of the strategy was approved by the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee on 4 November 2020.

4. Food Growing Strategy Update - Q2 2020-21

- 4.1. The Food Growing Strategy Update – Q2 2020-21 shows progress made during the first six months of implementation of the strategy i.e. the period covering 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2020.
- 4.2. Progress in the implementation of the strategy was disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic as the Council was required to reduce and suspend a number of services following Government advice.
- 4.3. The overall summary at the end of quarter two is as follows:-

Total number of actions		31
Status - Blue	Action Complete	7 (23%)
Status – Green	The timescale or target has been met as per expectations	14 (45%)
Status – Amber	There has been minor slippage against timescale or minor shortfall against target	0
Status - Red	There has been major slippage against timescale or major shortfall against target	1 (3%)
Reportable at a later stage/ contextual	For some measures, the statistics are not yet available to allow us to report whether the target has been reached or not. These will be reported when available	9 (29%)

- 4.4. The action plan can be found in Appendix 1. Given the same reporting period and overlap with the Good Food Strategy it is proposed that in future, reporting of actions will be merged into the Good Food Strategy Reports.
- 4.5. The following actions have been included within the Good Food Strategy, that will allow updates on the 31 food growing actions to be provided as appropriate:
- Number of overall plot holders on council managed sites
 - Size of the land provided for council managed food growing sites
 - Number of participants in food growing in other council land including schools, care homes, housing areas and areas managed by community groups or third party organisations
 - Occupancy level at council managed sites
 - Implement the year 2 action plan of the Food Growing Strategy as per Scot.Gov guidance (e.g. developing food growing sites, providing advice and support to groups, facilitating Food growing group meetings, promoting sustainable food growing practices)

- 4.6. The service will continue to monitor and report progress on all 31 actions through the food growing group and this information will be used to populate the annual report required by the Scottish Government, which will be subject to a separate report to this Committee.

5. Employee Implications

- 5.1. Monitoring the implementation of the action plan is the key task for staff within Amenity Services.
- 5.2. In addition, the implementation of the strategy is the task of Resources and Services involved in food growing related activities as identified during the development of the Food Growing Strategy and as indicated in the action plan.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1. Although there are no financial implications at this stage, specific financial implications related to the implementation of the strategy will be foreseen and reported on a case-by-case basis.

7. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental implications

- 7.1. By promoting food growing which is environmentally friendly and helps tackle climate change, the Food Growing Strategy is aligned with the sustainable development and climate change objectives of the Council. More specifically, it supports the outcomes of the current Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy, in particular Outcome 1.2 stating that the Council is environmentally responsible in the procurement, use and disposal of resources. It also aims at connecting with the community, partners and the private sector to reduce the impacts of the food system – from farm to fork- on the environment and its contribution to climate change.

8. Other Implications

- 8.1. There are no implications for risk in terms of the information contained within this report.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 9.1. The Equalities Impact Assessment has been conducted and approved.

Michael McGlynn

Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

21 January 2021

Links to Council Values/Ambitions/Objectives

- ◆ Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities;
- ◆ Support the local economy by providing the right conditions for inclusive growth;
- ◆ Support our communities by tackling disadvantage and deprivation and supporting aspiration.

Previous References

- ♦ Climate Change and Sustainability Committee 4 November 2020 - Food Growing Strategy 2020-2025
- ♦ Community and Enterprise Resources Committee 12 December 2019 – Proposals for Food Growing Strategy 2020 to 2025
- ♦ Community and Enterprise Resources Committee 22 January 2019 – Allotments and Management Rules
- ♦ Community and Enterprise Resources Committee 12 December 2017 – Consultation on Part 9, Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

List of Background Papers

None

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:

Lynn Carr, Amenity Services Manager Ext: 815 7755 (Tel: 01698 717755)

E-mail: lynn.carr@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Key objective: Increase provision of high-quality food growing opportunities			
No	Action	Progress	Update
1.1	Consult Food Growing Group on final draft strategy and year 1 action plan	Blue	Completed and approved by Climate Change and Sustainability Committee.
1.2	Identify and develop new food growing sites	Green	New site at Lammermoor programmed for construction and plans to develop sites in Strathaven and Burnhill being progressed.
1.3	Contribute to the open space audit and create a list of available land for potential food growing sites	Green	List of available land updated and is being regularly reviewed. GIS mapping information available on food growing activities on Council land via the website and we are continuing to contribute to the open space audit as required.
Key objective: Promote other forms of food growing			
2.1	Review Community Growing Toolkit every two years	Blue	Completed and available on the website.
2.2	Review and update database of current and available land for food growing.	Blue	Completed and regularly updated.
2.3	Establish links between interested parties and established groups to provide training / advice and share good practice.	Green	Initial discussions held with Clydesdale Community Initiative regarding creating a framework for referrals for online training and drop-in sessions. Drafted a biodiversity and sustainability factsheet to share good practice with all ploholders and those accessing the food growing storyboard. A global email was circulated to all schools regarding RHS training provision and education resources. 20 referrals made to the East Kilbride development trust who in turn benefitted from the seed exchange.

2.4	Review waiting list to establish if alternative food growing options can be offered to individuals	Blue	Completed September 2020. Referrals will continue to be made to local groups as new applications are received for plots.
2.5	Provide advice and support to groups who wish to create community food growing sites.	Green	Worked in partnership with a nursery school in Uddingston to develop a small growing area within Crofthead Park. Initial discussions to create a growing area in Millheugh Brae Park held and area identified.
2.6	Support the Community Engagement Team within communities and neighbourhood planning areas facing inequality of outcomes where demand for food growing has been identified.	Green	Responded to requests for advice from groups interested in food growing and we are actively investigating a demolished building site at Burnhill.
2.7	Identify potential opportunities for small food growing pilots within housing areas, care homes, schools, green flag parks for example including areas experiencing socio economic disadvantage	Green	Completed the delivery of a pilot community raised bed site within Strathaven Park. Identified two potential green flag sites for development which will be progressed in 2021/22
Key objective: Ensure good administration and sustainable partnership working			
3.1	Internal review of rules and regulations to identify additional requirements for raised bed sites		To be reported later.
3.2	Review remit, frequency and membership of food growing group once strategy implemented		To be reported later.
3.3	Internal review of allotment rules and regulations following implementation of new sites		To be reported later.
3.4	Schedule a minimum of 2 meetings per year of the Food Growing Group	Red	Due to the pandemic, the planned site visit was cancelled and will be rearranged when

			restrictions allow or via Teams. Ongoing contact is being maintained with members of the group with regards to the strategy and action plan updates.
3.5	Undertake review of allotment waiting list every 2 years to ensure list is accurate	Blue	Completed.
3.6	Review Strategy every five years in partnership with Food Growing Group and community groups / associations		To be reported later.
3.7	Introduce system for managing allotments administration and audit trail more effectively	Blue	Completed and Colony system being used by the Council to record and monitor applications.
3.8	Review functionality of allotments management system to identify opportunities for increased efficiency		To be reported later.
3.9	Annually review the food growing action plan		To be reported later.
3.10	Review public information including website content / social media		To be reported later. Food growing storyboard being created to cover all aspects of food growing.
3.11	Work with individual ploholders to establish constituted allotment / food growing associations at Council managed sites	Green	Associations in place at Allers, Fernbrae Meadows and Murray Recreation raised bed site. Discussions ongoing with Richmond.
3.12	To review baseline targets for Year 2 Action Plan		To be reported later.
Key objective: Develop and promote environmentally sustainable food growing options			
4.1	Identify opportunities for improving biodiversity at existing sites	Green	A wildlife pond was incorporated at Fernbrae meadows. A new biodiversity and sustainability factsheet is being developed to increase environmental awareness and encourage

			plotters to use sustainable methods where possible.
4.2	Review and where possible increase composting provision at all appropriate food growing sites.	Green	Food waste bins were provided to the Murray Owen Centre who supplied the raised bed site with additional compost generated from food waste at the cafe. Compost bins provided to Murray Recreation site and Fernbrae Meadows site.
4.3	Review and where possible increase water harvesting opportunities at all appropriate food growing sites	Green	Additional water butts provided at Fernbrae Meadows and have purchased water butts for the new site at Lammermoor. A water harvesting system to be designed for Murray Recreation and developed in 2021/22.
4.4	Review designs for new sites to ensure options for improved biodiversity and sustainability have been considered	Green	Lammermoor design incorporates a swale and attenuation pond which will provide a habitat for pond dwellers and plant life.
4.5	Review options for provision of composting toilets at serviced sites and explore funding opportunities		To be reported later
4.6	Investigate opportunities for setting up a plant / seed exchange amongst members of the Food Growing Group in line with the principles of the Good Food Strategy	Blue	Completed. 20 referrals have been made to the East Kilbride Development Trust at Calderglen who have subsequently benefitted from the free seed exchange.
Key objective: Identify and where possible, secure resources			
5.1	Work with Planning and Economic Development to secure internal / external funding and opportunities for working with local businesses	Green	Discussions ongoing to identify suitable derelict sites and investigate potential funding. Working with local businesses has been limited due to lockdown restrictions.

5.2	Work with community groups to secure external funding where demand has been identified	Green	Discussions ongoing regarding potential shortfall to develop Burnhill and whether external funding is required.
5.3	Seek capital and revenue funding to work towards meeting legislative obligations	Green	Secured £150k in revenue funding to contribute to the development of Lammermoor allotments and a further £80,000 is available within capital for 2021/22 to progress further site (s)

Report

4

Report to:	Climate Change and Sustainability Committee
Date of Meeting:	10 February 2021
Report by:	Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

Subject:	Good Food Strategy and the Food Growing Strategy: Action Plan for the Second Year of Implementation 2021/2022
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:

- ♦ agree the Action Plan for the second year of implementation (2021/2022) of the Good Food Strategy which also incorporates the main actions for the Food Growing Strategy.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s)

- 1) that the Action Plan for the second year of implementation (2021/2022) of the Good Food Strategy, incorporating the main actions for the Food Growing Strategy, attached as Appendix 1, be approved.

3. Background

- 3.1. The Good Food Strategy 2020 to 2025 was approved by the Executive Committee on 4 December 2019.
- 3.2. The implementation of the strategy started in April 2020 with the first year action plan. Update on the implementation of the first year action plan was provided at quarter two with a report to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee on 4 November 2020. Implementation of the action plan has been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 3.3. The Food Growing Strategy 2020-2025 and the first year Action Plan was endorsed by the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee on 4 November 2020 and approved by the Executive Committee on 16 December 2020.
- 3.4. Given the subject area, the objectives and actions of the Food Growing Strategy are encompassed in the Good Food Strategy and Action Plan. The Food Growing Strategy and Action Plan have been developed given the statutory obligations for local authorities to provide allotments and other food growing opportunities and to prepare a strategy to do so (Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015).

4. Good Food Strategy Action Plan 2021/2022

- 4.1. The Action Plan for the second year of implementation of the Good Food Strategy is set out in Appendix 1.
- 4.2. The Action Plan was informed on inputs from the following services:
- Community and Enterprise: Amenity Services, Economic Development, Environmental Services, External Funding, Facilities, Planning, Refuse and Recycling, Sustainable Development and Climate Change;
 - Education: Health and Wellbeing in schools, Youth, Families and Communities Learning Services;
 - Finance and Corporate: Benefits and Revenue, Community Engagement, Money Matters Advice Services, Procurement, Scottish Welfare Fund, Tackling Poverty;
 - Social Work: Unpaid Work Services.
- 4.3. The Action Plan includes two sections: (1) Performance indicators and (2) Projects. In line with the structure of the strategy, each section is divided under the Good Food Themes: Good Food at Home and the Community, Good Food in Public Places, Good Food Economy, Good Food Growing, Good Food for the Environment and Good Food Governance. Measures and actions are reported by outcome as defined in the Good Food Strategy.
- 4.4. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact on the implementation of the year 1 Action Plan and this is reflected in the year 2 Action Plan with:-
- some of the actions delayed in year 1, brought forward to year 2 (e.g. communication on the new regulation for Nutritional requirements in schools or implementation of the actions to achieve Food for Life bronze standards in schools)
 - some baseline indicators which were to be defined in year 1 will tentatively be defined in year 2 (e.g. share of householders using the council's food waste collection service or public procurement spending on local food)
 - the approach adopted for some projects has changed given the restrictions with more online activities (e.g. Kitchen learning hub to service users of the Unpaid Work Service)
 - tackling food insecurity was already a priority in year 1, but there is a renewed focus given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food access. This includes supporting community food organisations to develop sustainable initiatives to tackle food poverty, sharing and promoting good practices and encouraging a partnership approach.
- 4.5. Community organisations have played a key role in the implementation of activities to tackle food insecurity in year 1 and the Council will continue to support them in year 2. Organisations include existing third sector and voluntary organisations such as food banks as well as new ones which were developed to respond to the exacerbated food challenges since the beginning of the pandemic. In total, sixteen organisations in the four areas of South Lanarkshire are involved in food distributions.
- 5. Food Growing Strategy Action Plan 2021/2022**
- 5.1. Given the relationship between the Food Growing Strategy and the Good Food Strategy and the requirement to report within similar timescales, main progress on the implementation of the Food Growing Strategy will be reported in the Good Food Strategy Action Plan, with four performance indicators and an encompassing action related to food growing (actions underlined in Appendix 1).

- 5.2. The Food Growing Action Plan, being very detailed with 31 actions including activities such as administration of allotments, reporting to the Scottish Government, engagement and consultation, progress will be reported directly to the Food Growing Group. The Group consists of relevant council services, partners, third and voluntary sectors involved in food growing. Subsequently, the Food Growing Group will report mainly on key progress and achievement to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee as proposed in Appendix 1. The detailed Action Plan will also be published by 1 April 2021 as part of the statutory obligations defined by the Scottish Government.
- 5.3. The Food Growing Action Plan was formulated in consultations with partners and voluntary and third sector organisations involved in food growing activities.
- 5.4. Actions are divided in five sections corresponding to key objectives of the strategy:
1. increase provision of high-quality food growing opportunities;
 2. promote other forms of food growing;
 3. ensure good administration and sustainable partnership working;
 4. develop and promote environmentally sustainable food growing options;
 5. identify and where possible, secure resources.
- 6. Monitoring framework**
- 6.1. Progress of both Action Plans will be reported to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee at Q2 and Q4. The IMPROVe system will continue to be used to gather the progress from services and to produce monitoring reports.
- 6.2. In year 3 of the implementation of the Good Food Strategy, broader outcomes and overall impacts will also be monitored following the framework proposed in the strategy document and against the selected indicators.
- 7. Strategic Environmental Assessment**
- 7.1. Following the SEA pre-screening exercise and communication with the Scottish Government, it was concluded that no further action was required in relation to the SEA process for the Good Food Strategy and the Food Growing Strategy.
- 8. Employee Implications**
- 8.1. Monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan of the Good Food Strategy is the key task of the Policy Officer (Food Development). The implementation of the Food Growing Strategy is monitored by Amenity Services.
- 8.2. In addition, the implementation of the strategy is the task of Resources and Services involved in food activities, as identified during the development of the Good Food Strategy and Food Growing Strategy, and as indicated in the Action Plan.
- 9. Financial Implications**
- 9.1. Although there are no financial implications at this stage, specific financial implications related to the implementation of the Action Plans will be foreseen and reported on a case-by-case basis.
- 10. Climate change, sustainability and environmental implications**

- 10.1. By promoting Good Food, food which is environmentally-friendly and helps tackle climate change, the Good Food Strategy is aligned with the sustainable development and climate change objectives of the Council. More specifically, it supports the outcomes of the current Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy, in particular Outcome 1.2 stating that the Council is environmentally responsible in the procurement, use and disposal of resources. In particular, the strategy encourages procurement and consumption of sustainable food, supports the reduction of food waste and food packaging, promote the redistribution of food surplus and encourage food composting. It also aims at connecting with the community, partners and the private sector to reduce the impacts of the food system – from farm to fork- on the environment and its contribution to climate change.

11 Other Implications

- 11.1. There are no implications for risk in terms of the information contained within this report.

12. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 12.1. The Equalities Impact Assessment has been conducted and approved.

Michael McGlynn

Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

21 January 2021

Links to Council Values/Ambitions/Objectives

- ◆ Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities;
- ◆ Support the local economy by providing the right conditions for inclusive growth;
- ◆ Support our communities by tackling disadvantage and deprivation and supporting aspiration.

Previous References

- ◆ Executive Committee 4 December 2019 - Good Food Strategy
- ◆ Community and Enterprise Resources 31 March 2020 - Action Plan - 1st year of implementation of the Good Food Strategy
- ◆ Climate Change and Sustainability Committee 4 November 2020 - Food Strategy Action Plan Progress Report Q2
- ◆ Climate Change and Sustainability Committee 4 November 2020 – Food Growing Strategy 2020-2025
- ◆ Executive Committee 16 December 2020 – Food Growing Strategy 2020-2025

List of Background Papers

None

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:

Hélène Gourichon (Policy Officer for Food Development)

Ext: 4276 (Tel: 01698 454276)

E-mail: helene.gourichon@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Lynn Carr (Amenity Services Manager)

Ext: 815 7755 (Tel: 01698 717755)

Email: lynn.carr@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Appendix 1 – Good Food Strategy Action Plan 2021/2022



Action Plan 2021-2022

V02– 13 January 2021

Contents

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2- <u>Projects</u>	7

1- Performance indicators

Good Food at Home and the Community

Outcome	1. South Lanarkshire residents of all ages have the capacity to make informed food choices regardless of their socio-economic situation			
Measure	Baseline	Annual Target	Links	Service/ Resource Updater/ Owner
Number of learners from YFCL service benefiting from food related learning programmes	Baseline to be redefined due to new COVID-19 context	-	NA	Youth, Family and Community Learning service/ Education Updater: Joan McVicar Owner: Anne Donaldson
Outcome	2. The number of individuals and families suffering from food insecurity and poverty has strongly reduced in the council's area and emergency support is embedded in dignity principles			
Measure	Baseline	Annual Target	Links	Service / Resource Updater/Owner
Share of free school meals uptake in primary schools	65.21% (2019/20)	Maintain	Local Child Poverty Action Report	Facilities/ C&E (Finance, Education)
Share of free school meals uptake in secondary schools	40.89% (2019/20)	Maintain	Local Child Poverty Action Report	Facilities/ C&E (Finance, Education)

Good Food in the Public Sector

Outcome	3. Food sourced, prepared and served in schools and council properties supports the development of healthier, fairer and more sustainable food systems 4. Increased collaboration across partners so that food sourced, prepared and served in public places supports the development of a healthier, fairer and more sustainable food systems			
Measure	Baseline	Annual Target	Links	Service / Resource Updater/Owner
Level of primary school meal uptake (as proportion of total primary school meals which could be taken up over the period)	59.3%	59.3%	C&E Resource Plan	Facilities/ C&E
Level of secondary school meal uptake (as proportion of total primary school meals which could be taken up over the period)	47.3%	47.3%	C&E Resource Plan	Facilities/ C&E
Number of lunches served in nursery schools as part of new Scottish Government Early Years Initiative (contextual measure)	288,486	288,486	C&E Resource Plan	Facilities/ C&E
Public procurement spending in Fairtrade produces	Baseline to be established	-	NA	Facilities/ C&E Updater: Gerry Donachie Owner: Gerry Donachie
Public procurement spending in local food (i.e. food produced or manufactured in Scotland and in Lanarkshire)	Baseline to be established	-	NA	Performance and Development/ C&E Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Operation Manager

Good Food Economy

Outcome	5. Safer, healthier and sustainable options are increasingly available and accessible in the retail and catering food environment 6. The local food economy is thriving and attractive, promotes decent employment and is increasing sustainable			
Measure	Baseline	Annual Target	Links	Service / Resource Updater/Owner
Food businesses compliant with food safety statutory requirements	87.9% (2019/2020)	85%	C&E Resource Plan	Environmental Health/ C&E Updater: Sheena Redmond Owner: Karen Wardrope

Good Food Growing

Outcome	7. The availability of allotments and other food growing opportunities meets the demand 8. An increasing number of people are growing food and adopting sustainable practices			
Measure	Baseline	Annual Target	Links	Service / Resource Updater/Owner
Size of Prime Agriculture Land protected from development	6213 hectares	100%	NA	Planning/ C&E Updater: Sheila Alderson Owner: Tony Finn
<u>Number of overall plot holders on council managed sites</u>	251 (January 2020)	+20% (March 2022)	Food Growing Action Plan	Amenity Services/ C&E Updater: Lisa Inglis Owner: Lynn Carr
<u>Size of the land provided for council managed food growing sites</u>	35,864m2 (January 2020)	+25% (March 2022)	Food Growing Action Plan	Amenity Services/ C&E Updater: Lisa Inglis Owner: Lynn Carr
<u>Number of participants in food growing in other council land including schools, care homes, housing areas and areas managed by community groups or third-party organisations</u>	1,955 (January 2020)	+5% (March 2022)	Food Growing Action Plan	Amenity Services/ C&E Updater: Lisa Inglis Owner: Lynn Carr
<u>Occupancy level at council managed sites</u>	98% (January 2020)	Minimum uptake of 95%	Food Growing Action Plan	Amenity Services/ C&E Updater: Lisa Inglis Owner: Lynn Carr

Good Food for the Environment

Outcome	9. Avoidable food waste and food packaging have reduced and non-avoidable food waste is systematically recycled as well as food packaging when possible			
Measure	Baseline	Annual Target	Links	Service / Resource Updater/Owner
Share of householders using the council's food waste collection service	Baseline to be established	-	NA	Refuse and recycling/ C&E Updater: Nicola Maher Owner: Kirsty McGuire
Share of food waste from school kitchen	Below 1%	Below 1%	NA	Facilities/C&E (procurement) Updater: Isabel Veitch Owner: Gerry Donachie
Share of food waste from school dining room	Below 15%	Below 15%	NA	Facilities/C&E (procurement) Updater: Isabel Veitch Owner: Gerry Donachie
Share of food waste from school kitchen recycled/composted	Baseline to be established	-	NA	Facilities/C&E (procurement) Updater: Isabel Veitch Owner: Gerry Donachie
Resource Outcome	10. Negative impacts of the food system on the environment and climate change have decreased and animal welfare has improved			
Measure	Baseline	Annual Target	Links	Service / Resource Updater/Owner
Share of fish respecting MSC standards served in council properties and schools	100%	100%	NA	Facilities/C&E (procurement) Updater: Anne Goldie Owner: Gerry Donachie

Share of chicken respecting red tractor standards served in council properties and schools	100%	100%	NA	Facilities/C&E (procurement)Updater: Anne Goldie Owner: Gerry Donachie
Share of red butcher meat respecting QMS standard served in council properties and schools	100%	100%	NA	Facilities/C&E (procurement)Updater: Anne Goldie Owner: Gerry Donachie

2- Projects

Good Food at Home and the Community

Outcome		1. South Lanarkshire residents of all ages have the capacity to make informed food choices regardless of their socio-economic situation		
Action		Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner
Promote and support Good Food projects and campaigns in schools across South Lanarkshire		Number of schools involved Number of projects/campaigns promoted	Performance and Development /C&E (Education)	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon
Communicate on the new regulation for Nutritional Requirements for Food and Drink to children, parents, catering staff and teachers through a specific educational programme		Number of schools, children, parents, catering staff, teachers involved	Facilities / C&E (Education)	Updater: Anne Goldie Owner: Gerry Donachie
Deliver Kitchen Learning Hub to Service Users of the Unpaid Work Service in collaboration with Lanarkshire Community Food and Health Partnership		Number of Service Users participating Feedback from participants	Unpaid Work Service/ Social Work	Updater: Caitlin Hendry Owner: Theresa Dunnery
Deliver accredited and non-accredited food related learning programmes to YFCL learners including healthy eating; REHIS; ASDAN awards; agriculture and food growing; cooking on a Budget; Grass Routes; Hairleeshill Community Garden; 'Weed 'em & Reap'		- Number of learners who have improved confidence and self-esteem, mental health, physical health and wellbeing, - Number of learners who are better able to support their child/family members health and wellbeing - Number of learners who have achieved a nationally recognised award or qualification	Youth, Family and Community Learning service/ Education	Updater: Joan McVicar Owner: Anne Donaldson
Outcome		2. The number of individuals and families suffering from food insecurity and poverty has strongly reduced in the council's area and emergency support is embedded in dignity principles		
Action		Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner

Monitor the number of food parcels delivered by food banks sharing their data	Number of food parcels delivered by food banks to understand trends of food insecurity and inform council actions and local initiatives.	Tackling poverty/ CPP	Local Child Poverty Action Report - Updater: Gary Ross Owner: Gary Ross
Fund free school meals to eligible children during the spring holiday period (£30 voucher per fortnight)	Number of children receiving vouchers	Benefits & Revenue (Finance and Corporate)	Updater: Stephen Pendrich Owner: Stephen Pendrich
Provide advice and referrals to specific food initiatives to family experiencing food insecurity	Number of referrals and applications helping families to improve their financial conditions (Best Start Food applications; Healthy Start Voucher applications; Food Bank referrals; School meal applications; Scottish Welfare Fund applications)	Money Matters/ Finance	Updater: Angela Martin Owner: Angela Martin
Work in partnership with community food organisations and partners to identify and support the development of sustainable initiatives to tackle food poverty in response to COVID-19 (including improving access to food and ensuring those accessing aid receive the advice and support required)	Number of organisations supported and/or initiatives developed	Performance & Development/ C&E (Community Engagement Team)	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon

Good Food in the Public Sector

Outcome	3. Food sourced, prepared and served in schools and council properties supports the development of healthier, fairer and more sustainable food systems		
	4. Increased collaboration across partners so that food sourced, prepared and served in public places supports the development of a healthier, fairer and more sustainable food systems		
Action	Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner
Meet the new regulation for Nutritional Requirements for Food and Drink in schools	New regulation met by 30 th April 2021	Facilities/ C&E	Updater: Anne Goldie Owner: Gerry Donachie
Work towards the Food for Life bronze standards in primary schools through an initial assessment and design of an implementation plan to achieve the award in year 2	Assessment undertaken by 31 March 2022 Action plan to achieve bronze in year 2 developed by 31 March 2022	Facilities/ C&E	Updater: Anne Goldie Owner: Gerry Donachie
Promote a food pledge aligned with the SL Good Food definition for food served in council properties	Food pledge promoted by June 2021	Facilities/ C&E	Updater: Anne Goldie Owner: Gerry Donachie
Promote Fairtrade principles in schools and council properties	Activities promoting Fairtrade principles during the Fairtrade Fortnight	Facilities/ C&E (Procurement)	Updater: Isabel Veitch Owner: Gerry Donachie
Develop a road map and undertake actions to increase procurement of sustainable food in schools and council properties with relevant council services and share good practices with partners of the CPP	Road map developed Demonstrated initiatives to increase procurement of sustainable food	Performance & Development/ C&E (Economic Development, Facilities, Procurement, Social Work)	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon

Good Food Economy

Outcome	5. Safer, healthier and sustainable options are increasingly available and accessible in the retail and catering food environment		
	6. The local food economy is thriving and attractive, promotes decent employment and is increasing sustainable		
Action	Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner
Engage with the Scottish Government during consultation on National Planning Framework 4 to ensure embedding of health and wellbeing issues in decision making	Response to consultation on draft NPF4 with likely timescale of Q3 2021/22 council response to these issues developed with preparation of supporting planning guidance (draft available for approval by end 2021/22)	Planning & Economic Development / C&E	Updater: Sheila Alderson Owner: Tony Finn
Promote Fairtrade principles together with members of the Fairtrade steering group and renew the Fairtrade Zone status of the council	Fairtrade Zone Status renewed by August 2021 Number of initiatives/activities promoting Fairtrade principles	Performance and development / C&E	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon
Offer advice and support to local food businesses (start- ups and established)	Number of food businesses engaged with and supported	Economic Development / C&E	Updater: tbc Owner: Stephen Keating
Encourage networking amongst the food and drink sector	Demonstrated activities to encourage networking in the sector	Economic Development /C&E	Updater: tbc Owner: Stephen Keating
Promote use of local food produce (promotion and events) across business sectors	Demonstrated activities to promote local produces	Economic Development /C&E	Updater: tbc Owner: Stephen Keating

Good Food Growing

Outcome	7. The availability of allotments and other food growing opportunities meets the demand		
	8. An increasing number of people are growing food and adopting sustainable practices		
Action	Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner
Develop a council wide Open Space Strategy including an assessment of the current quality and location of food growing opportunities and identify potential suitable areas where new or improved provision could be appropriate	Audit of existing open space provision at Q2 2021/22. Draft OSS for approval by end 2021/22	Planning & Economic Development / C&E	Updater: Sheila Alderson Owner: Tony Finn
Work with local communities when preparing Local Place Plans for their area to identify opportunities locally to meet any aspirations related to food growing	Response to consultation on draft regulations and guidance on LPPs at Q1 2021/22 with legislation coming into force in Q3.	Planning & Economic Development / C&E	Updater: Sheila Alderson Owner: Tony Finn
Implement the year 2 action plan of the Food Growing Strategy as per Scot.Gov guidance (e.g. developing food growing sites, providing advice and support to groups, facilitating Food growing group meetings, promoting sustainable food growing practices)	Progress on the implementation of year 2 action plan Annual report to Scot. Gov	Amenity Services / C&E	Updater: Lisa Inglis Owner: Lynn Carr

Good Food for the Environment

Outcome	9. Avoidable food waste and food packaging have reduced and non-avoidable food waste is systematically recycled as well as food packaging when possible			
Action		Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner
Consider extending the food waste collection service		Review of existing service provision and identification of costs associated with extending the service to rural areas	Refuse and recycling/ C&E	Updater: Nicola Maher Owner: Kirsty McGuire
Revise the content of the presentations that the Waste Education Team provide to schools in South Lanarkshire to include information about food waste reduction and recycling		Educational material updated by March 2022 including criteria to assess the impact of the educational programme	Refuse and recycling/ C&E	Updater: Nicola Maher Owner: Kirsty McGuire
Lead on reducing the council’s reliance on avoidable single-use plastic items for food		Actions to reduce the reliance of single-use plastic items for food across the council	Facilities /C&E (Sustainable Development C&E)	Owner: Gerry Donachie
Support the redistribution of food surplus		Quantity of food surplus redistributed to vulnerable people (food bank) or sold at affordable prices (food coop)	Performance & Development/ C&E	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon
Outcome	10. Negative impacts of the food system on the environment and climate change have decreased and animal welfare has improved			
Action		Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner
Undertake campaign promoting sustainable food		Number of campaign promoting sustainable food Number of people reached	Performance and Development/ C&E (Healthy Working Lives, Sustainability and climate change)	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon

Good Food Governance

Outcome	11. Food stakeholders are increasingly connected and work in partnership. Governance of food systems has improved and food stakeholders in South Lanarkshire have the capacity to influence or contribute to the development of a Good Food Council		
Action	Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner
Identify and promote local food initiatives including those developed during the COVID-19 pandemic and facilitate information sharing around Good Food practices in South Lanarkshire	Establish an appropriate communication forum/ channel to facilitate information sharing and peer learning around food	Performance and Development/ C&E	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon
Support the voluntary and third sector and work with partners to formalise the food network and encourage a partnership approach to progress the objectives of the strategy including with new organisations/initiatives developed to tackle food poverty resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic	Presence of an active food network	Performance and Development/ C&E	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon
Join the UK network Sustainable Food Places	Membership achieved in 2021/22 to guarantee a high profile of food initiatives	Performance and Development/ C&E	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon
Outcome	12. Good Food is a priority within the council and across partners, and policy documents and programmes that are related to food are implemented in a coherent and coordinated manner to advance the objectives of the strategy		
Action	Measure	Service/ Resource	Updater/ Owner
Establish a Sustainable Food Procurement working group with relevant council services	Working group established and road map developed	Performance and Development/ C&E	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon
Work with partners from CPP to define and implement collective actions to progress the objectives of the Good Food Strategy	Number of actions validated and implemented by partners and areas covered	Performance and Development/ C&E	Updater: Hélène Gourichon Owner: Hélène Gourichon

Report

5

Report to:	Climate Change and Sustainability Committee
Date of Meeting:	10 February 2021
Report by:	Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

Subject:	Pesticide Free Council: Update
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:

- ◆ update Members on work undertaken, to date, in respect of the motion approved by the Council on 16 December 2020 in relation to a 'Pesticide free Council'.

2. Recommendations

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s):

- (1) that the report be noted; and
- (2) that the next steps, as outlined in section 7 of the report, be approved.

3. Background

3.1. On 16 December 2020, the Council considered a motion regarding a proposal for South Lanarkshire to become a Pesticide free Council.

3.2. Following a full discussion, the Council agreed:-

- ◆ to note the increasing public concern about the use of pesticides and herbicides, particularly those containing glyphosate, in weed control and the alleged potential damage to health and to biodiversity;
- ◆ to note the potential expiry in December 2022 of the licence to use glyphosate;
- ◆ that a report be brought to the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee to:-
 - ◆ identify and audit the extent of the Council's spending on pesticides and herbicides (Task 1)
 - ◆ explain the current pesticide and herbicide policy stating, for public information, the uses made of pesticides and herbicides by the Council and where they were currently used (Task 2)
 - ◆ consider both the costs and efficacy of alternative weed control methods and to consider the use of pesticide and herbicide along with the feasibility of free zones in partnership with local groups, where appropriate (Task 3)
 - ◆ consider the implications of being a pesticide-free Council and whether to set a timetable for the phased elimination of pesticide and herbicide use by Council resources and their contractors (Task 4)

4. Weed Control - Background

4.1. The Council's Grounds Services is currently responsible for weed control on a range of hard and soft landscaped areas on behalf of all Council Resources. The preferred option is the application of a glyphosate-based weed herbicide.

- 4.2. There are, and continue to be, a range of views on the status of glyphosate and the potential risk it poses to humans. In March 2015 the World Health Organisation's (WHO) International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified glyphosate as 'probably' carcinogenic to humans. To provide context, this was presented as being a similar risk as indoor emissions from burning wood or the consumption of red meat.
- 4.3. In March 2017 the Risk Assessment Committee of the European Chemical Agency concluded by consensus:
- there is no evidence to link glyphosate to cancer in humans based on the available information
 - Glyphosate should not be classified as a substance that causes genetic damage or disrupts reproduction
- 4.4. The same conclusion as that of the Risk Assessment Committee was reached by the following organisations:
- European Food Safety Agency supported by experts from 27 EU Member States
 - National Authorities outside the EU (i.e. Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand)
- 4.5. The IARC remains the only agency to express concerns regarding a link to cancer in humans.
- 4.6. Following discussions and an initial extension of license, the European Union re-approved the license to manufacture and to use Glyphosate as a weed control herbicide. This approval commenced on 16 December 2017 for a period of 5 years and has been agreed at a UK level.
- 4.7. Glyphosate is the active ingredient in the world's most commonly used herbicide to control weeds. It is used by the majority of Council's in the UK in order to control weeds on hard landscaped features such as roads, pavements, footpaths and a variety of soft landscape areas.
- 4.8. Glyphosate works by absorption through plant leaves and being transferred to the plant's roots. It is therefore effective at killing the weed, preventing its regrowth and is effective against both annual and perennial weeds, including Japanese Knotweed over a planned and prolonged period of time. There is no residual effect and it therefore does not affect the soil or build up any resistance to future growth.
- 4.9. Glyphosate is generally immobile in soil and does not migrate through soil to ground water or run off in surface water to water courses. Glyphosate is considered low in toxicity to flora and fauna.
- 4.10. There continues to be interest at a Scottish level with regard to the use of herbicides with Grounds Services having recently responded to a Scottish Government led weed control survey on Integrated and Herbicide Control measures. This was received and responded to in advance of the 31 January 2021 deadline.
- 4.11. Included within the survey was an invitation to take advantage of an initial one-year free membership of the Amenity Forum. This is a UK voluntary forum promoting best practise within the amenity sector in all aspects of weed control with the overarching aim of ensuring an approach that provide safe and healthy amenity open space. It has been recognised by the Scottish Government as a way for industry in general to

demonstrate best practise and drive-up standards in this sector and Ground Services has joined.

5. Use of Glyphosate (Tasks 1 & 2)

- 5.1. Glyphosate is applied selectively throughout the Council area by using pressurised spraying equipment and in accordance with all manufacturers recommended controls. Areas of treatment typically receive 2 applications of glyphosate during the growing season each year.
- 5.2. Glyphosate is the active ingredient in a number of products used by the Council for the weed control. Grounds Services currently supply all weed control services in house on all relevant council land. This generally includes:

Areas	Size	Frequency of Operation
Road channel, pavements, kerb lines	5,240 km	2
Shrub Beds – spot treatment	1,400,000 m ²	2
Care of Gardens – hard standing	2,600 properties	2
Grass Edging	1,963,000 linear metres	2
Non-Native Invasive Species	6,500 m ²	2
Hard Standing areas (paths etc)	2,500,000 m ²	2
Base of Obstacles	21,000	2

- 5.3. Glyphosate based products are the only herbicide treatment currently used by the Council to control weeds. During 2019, the Council spent circa £26,000

Product	Usage	Cost
Glyde	260 litres	£1,200
Round Up Pro Biactive	1,360 litres	£9,200
Trustee Amenity	2,217 litres	£10,000
Nomix	625 litres	£5,600

- 5.4. The total estimated cost to manage weeds across the Council is circa £400,000. These costs cover staffing, transport, and consumables.
- 5.5. Identified in the Council's Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan is a commitment to reduce the use of glyphosate and in recent years this has seen:
- the reduction of applications of weedkiller on all land from 3 applications to 2
 - the reduction in application around the base of trees and in shrub beds (mainly perimeter edges)
 - reduction in applying to grass edges particularly where there is no obvious obstacle to the grass cutting operation such as raised kerbs or fence lines
 - the review of when applied e.g. application within school estates programmed when schools are closed for holiday
- 5.6. The service continues to look at options to reduce or eliminate the use of pesticides and herbicides while still ensuring that weeds are managed effectively. It should be noted that, in addition to the appearance of the maintained areas being affected if weed killing is not managed correctly, there is the likelihood of damage to hardstanding areas and for an increase in claims from slips and trips.

- 5.7. Standard training for handheld application is to PA1 and PA 6 level and where tractor mounted or mobile sprayers are required the training is to PA2a level. The training also covers safe use, storage and handling with appropriate PPE based on the product data sheet provided and worn.

6. Alternative Methods (Task 3)

- 6.1. Grounds Services has in the past trialled alternative methods and continues to investigate other options to Glyphosate and, as a key participant of the APSE Grounds and Streets Advisory Group, is provided information on trials carried out by neighbouring authorities. The outcome of the Council's previous trials and the findings from other trials is provided below.
- 6.2. The following alternatives have been trialled by South Lanarkshire

Natural Pelargonic Acids

This is a relatively new product being offered as an alternative to Glyphosate but also a product which requires to be enhanced by adding a residual weed killer to increase its effectiveness. The product was trialled in East Kilbride, as per manufacturer's recommendation and was mixed with a residual herbicide. to provide a more effective level of treatment and control of weeds. Use of this product and the need for a secondary product results in more chemical used than with a single glyphosate-based product.

The trial was not effective as the kill rate was very sporadic with a number of repeat treatments (4 or 5) required to give the same level of treatment as current Glyphosate methods (2 applications).

It should be noted the product is substantially more expensive (up to 20 times more expensive) additional costs in relation to labour due to an increase in applications and increased material costs would see a substantial increase in overall costs.

Based on the findings it is estimated that the current costs of circa £400,000 would increase to circa £2m to provide the same level of weed control.

Foam Based Product

This is a low-pressure process combining heat with biodegradable foam. This product was trialled and despite a relatively quick kill, within 3 to 4 weeks, new growth was evident which would result in at least 5 applications being required to achieve a similar result as that at present. The equipment was not as mobile as the current method and access to more remote areas would be problematic.

Increased CO2 emissions would be a side effect given the constant heat required to deliver the foam onto the weed growth.

There would be a substantial increase in labour costs as a result of the number of treatments required.

Based on the findings it is estimated that the current costs of circa £400,000 would increase to circa £2m to provide the same level of weed control and would require a one-off investment in new equipment.

- 6.3. The following alternatives have been trialled by Neighbouring Authorities:

- Renfrewshire Council: conducted a trial using an alternative contact herbicide. The result of a trial which involved comparing the impact of this product to a

glyphosate-based weed killer showed both were effective against annual weeds and surface growth. However, regrowth was more severe on the area treated with the alternative, resulting in the potential for 5 applications to be carried out against the 2 application of glyphosate, increasing product and labour costs.

The product is approximately 6 times more expensive than glyphosate-based products and, including the additional treatments identified, potential purchase costs increasing from the current £10,000 for glyphosate products to circa £100,000 per annum for the alternative product. No information was provided with regard to potential increases in staffing costs.

- West Lothian Council have trialled thermal treatment and although there was an immediate effect this was found to be short lived with regrowth apparent more quickly resulting in the need for 4 – 5 treatments.

The equipment required to heat the water in this process identified the need for 13 treatment machines and a further 13 vehicles to transport. This raised concern on the level of investment in terms of machinery required and also the increase in CO2 emissions.

- New technology using high pressure steam was investigated by Renfrewshire Council. This breaks down the cellular structure of the plant and results in the death of most annual weeds and some perennial weeds.

It was found to take up to 10 times longer than traditional methods and was not found to be suitable at all locations particularly around public areas and where damage was evident on some treated surfaces.

Renfrewshire Council were of the view that this alternative could have limited use but the increase labour costs were considered prohibitive in the long term.

There is also the additional factor of increased CO2 emissions.

- Flame Treatment was trialled by Renfrewshire and West Lothian Councils and similar to High Pressure Steam it worked by burning off the cellular structure of the plant.

Due to the method being found to be ineffective, West Lothian Council halted the trial before full completion.

Renfrewshire Council found the process to be laboured and the use of propane gas burners in public areas was not considered safe. In addition, the method was not appropriate for soft landscaped areas given the reduction of the level of control afforded to glyphosate application when using a low nozzle applicator.

- West Lothian Council trialled the use of Acetic acid however it did not appear to kill any vegetation only discolouring the weed for a short period.

- 6.4. Glyphosate continues to be an approved product until December 2022 following the EU renewing the license to manufacture and use in December 2017 and there is no current information to suggest this will change.
- 6.5. The various alternative trials demonstrate that the use of glyphosate continues to be the most effective and efficient method of weed control posing the least risk to soil, ground water and water courses and also being the most cost effective.

7. Next Steps (Task 4)

- 7.1. Based on the current lack of viable and affordable alternatives at this time and, given the potential costs both in terms of product cost and increased labour, it is recommended that the Council continues to use glyphosate-based products to deal with weed growth.
- 7.2. Nonetheless, and in terms of the Council motion, the following actions will be taken, and an updated report provided to the Committee for consideration:
- the Service will continue to pilot and assess other alternative weed control methods in conjunction with our partners in the APSE Grounds and Streets Advisory Group whilst looking at any options to further reduce the level of use
 - the Service will review the findings of the Scottish Government's weed control survey and consider any recommendations
 - the Service will also actively participate in the Amenity Forum as well as considering any examples of best practise in relation to future weed control operations.

8. Employee Implications

- 8.1. There are no employee implications based on this report and all staff engaged in applying any form of weedkiller are fully accredited by the National Proficiency Test Council.

9. Financial Implications

- 9.1. Investigations to date indicate that any reduction in the use of glyphosate-based chemicals will lead to a significant increase in costs should the existing standard continue to be required.
- 9.2. It is estimated that current costs for the control of weeds using Glyphosate is circa £400,000 which could increase to circa £2m using the alternative products, however, further pilots will be undertaken during 2021 to identify financial implications of any change.

10. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental implications

- 10.1. Action 12 in the Council's Biodiversity Duty Implementation Plan commits to the review of herbicide application and subsequent reduction in use.
- 10.2. A number of the alternative options identified either use heat in controlling the weed will increase the level of carbon emissions beyond those currently in place. This will need to be factored into any future decision on how the service proceeds.

11 Other Implications

- 11.1. There are no implications for risk in terms of the information contained within this report.

12. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 12.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a change to existing policy, function or strategy and, therefore, no impact assessment is required.
- 12.2. Consultation on the content of this report has been undertaken with members of APSE Grounds and Streets Advisory Group.

Michael McGlynn
Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

20 January 2021

Links to Council Values/Ambitions/Objectives

- Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities;
- Improve the quality of life of everyone in South Lanarkshire

Previous References

- ♦ South Lanarkshire Council Committee 16 December 2020 – Pesticide Free Council Motion

List of Background Papers

None

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:

Ian Guild, Grounds Services Manager

Ext 8157767 Tel 01698 717767

E-mail ian.guild@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Report

6

Report to:	Climate Change and Sustainability Committee
Date of Meeting:	10 February 2021
Report by:	Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

Subject:	Development of a Litter Strategy
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:

- ♦ seek approval of the proposed plan for the development of a Litter Strategy covering the period 2022 -2027.

2. Recommendation

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendations:

- (1) the proposed plan for the development of a Litter Strategy (2022 to 2027) be agreed
- (2) the proposed Litter Strategy be submitted to a future Committee for approval in line with the timescales set out in section 6.

3. Background

- 3.1. On 27 February 2019, the Council agreed that additional investment of £100,000 be provided to support environmental initiatives. It was agreed that the £100,000 would seek to enhance the existing approach to tackle these issues through improved Education and Awareness, Prevention and Enforcement.
- 3.2. Part of the budget was set aside to fund an additional post with an education, promotion and policy development role. The Policy Officer (Environmental Initiatives) started on 23 December 2019 with a remit to focus on 'prevention rather than cure' through the development of a range of new plans, preventative actions, education, community involvement and engagement.

3.3. A key role of the Policy Officer will be to produce, implement and review on an ongoing basis a Litter Strategy that encompasses a range of litter related issues. These would consider the following areas:

- Litter
- Fly Tipping
- Dog Fouling
- Graffiti
- Fly Posting
- Enforcement
- Household Waste

3.4. The Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (COPLAR) was reviewed, and a new version approved by the Scottish Government in 2018. COPLAR provides practical guidance on fulfilling the duties set out in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 with Section 89 defining the responsibilities of organisations in terms of their obligation so far as reasonably practicable and relating to Duty 1 and Duty 2:

- Duty 1: ensure that their land (or land that is under their control), is kept clear of litter and refuse.
- Duty 2: ensure that public roads (for which the body is responsible) are kept clean.

A list of organisations or bodies subject to each duty are identified in Appendix 1.

3.5. COPLAR has been updated and is aligned with the National Litter Strategy – Towards a Litter-Free Scotland, and provides guidance on several issues:-

- which materials fall within the meaning of 'litter' and 'refuse'
- which material the obligation of 'keeping clean' relates to.
- who has a responsibility under each duty.

3.6. The 3 main changes, compared to the previous code include;

- an emphasis on the role of prevention particularly for Duty 1
- revised grades and response times for each duty
- greater clarity about where litter/refuse should be removed from

3.7. Whilst COPLAR identifies the Council's responsibilities and that of other duty holders, the issue of littering and fly tipping on private land is one that causes concern for a number of our residents and communities. It is also a criminal act irrespective of where it occurs. The Council's Environmental Services work closely with private landowners in providing support and advise on how to address the issue.

3.8. The new approach puts prevention activity on an equal footing with dealing with the clear up of litter, providing the opportunity for duty holders to take a holistic approach to addressing the issues of littering and fly tipping. This recognises that the continued use of resources for street cleaning operations is not sustainable and no longer appropriate. Therefore, there is a need to develop policy interventions and activities that seek to influence behaviours. This approach provides the rationale for developing the strategy. In this regard, as detailed in section 4.0, it is important to highlight that the process and consultation in the preparation of the strategy will

provide an opportunity to further publicise the issues around litter and seek to influence behaviours.

- 3.9. The original intention was to present this proposal to the Community and Enterprise Committee on 16 June 2020 for approval. Covid-19 has delayed this by one year, nonetheless, a number of actions have been progressed during this time as set out in section 5.0 below.

4. Proposed Litter Strategy 2022 to 2027

- 4.1. The Strategy will cover the period 2022 to 2027 and will propose a vision for the development of a range of plans, policies and environmental initiatives that drive our commitment to preventing litter, dog fouling and fly tipping. It will also set out the objectives, outputs, activities and expected outcomes for the Council, its partners and its communities.
- 4.2. The Strategy will define the Council and the community's approach to address all litter concerns. It will build on current initiatives within Grounds Services and identify future opportunities within the Strategy for common and agreed objectives. The Strategy will also complement a range of national campaigns currently promoted by organisations such as Keep Scotland Beautiful and Zero Waste Scotland.
- 4.3. The Strategy will include consultation with internal stakeholders as well as key external stakeholders and education institutions. Each Council Resource will be required to contribute to the Strategy through the creation of a Litter Prevention Action Plan that recognises the role that each Resource can play in preventing the various strands of litter on land holdings where they have direct control or where they have an educational or enforcement role.
- 4.4. The Litter Prevention Action Plans will set out how they will support the Strategy and will be enhanced by the creation of a similar range of plans that identify the level of support from external organisations. This will range from community groups and how they can assist in their own areas to national companies and how they can support given a number already have environmental policies in place.
- 4.5. Support from Council Resources, who have no land holding or educational responsibility, will also play a key role in successfully meeting the aims of the strategy and this will include for instance access to Unpaid Work via the Council's Justice Services.
- 4.6. The Strategy will have a clear structure with set objectives that will inform the development of thematic actions that will complement and implement the overall aim of the strategy to prevent litter. The range of actions will include, but not exclusively, the following:
- Litter Prevention
 - Dog Fouling
 - Fly Tipping
 - Graffiti
 - Enforcement
 - Litter Bin
 - Household Waste
 - Communications
- 4.7. Monitoring and benchmarking will be included in the Strategy to evaluate performance and effectiveness of the preventative actions, highlight issues and

demonstrate change. This will utilise any current national performance indicators as well as a introducing a range of local benchmarking indicators that measure our performance year on year.

- 4.8. The proposed timeline below provides the next steps for the development of the Strategy 2022 to 2027 on the basis that it is agreed by the CMT and Climate Change and Sustainability Committee on 10 February 2021.

Next steps	Proposed Timeframe
<p>Definition of the vision and objectives of the Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of litter related challenges and opportunities as well as the needs and wants through consultations and engagement with Services and employees, partner organisations, private sector and educational establishments. • Identification and engagement with national stakeholders for consultation, future developments, resources and campaigns. • Identification and initial engagement with local stakeholders and groups including attending meetings, consultations, discussions on priorities and feedback. • Engagement with other local authorities to establish what approached have been trialled and best practice. • Consider the best approach to increased monitoring and mapping of flytipping occurrences. • Consider the development of a Media Engagement Plan with the Corporate Communication team. • Consider the development of a Community Engagement Plan with the Community Engagement team. • Consideration of Litter Bin Plan with mapping of current locations and future innovations. • Production of an intermediate report compiling and synthesizing the vision and objectives of the strategy. 	June 2021 – October 2021
Consultations (internal and key external stakeholders, including community groups) to share and discuss the Strategy's vision and objectives.	September 2021
Submission of the draft of the Strategy's vision and objectives to CMT.	November 2021
Consultations (internal and key external stakeholders) to share and discuss the Strategy's outcomes, outputs and activities. Public consultation (surveys) to share and discuss the overall Strategy and benchmark current performance and issues.	November 2021
Definition of the expected outcomes and outputs as well as activities for the first year through consultations with Resources and employees, the sub-groups and proposition of a monitoring system. It is proposed that activities of the Strategy will be defined on an annual basis and a midterm review of the strategy will be conducted.	December 2021
Consultations with local stakeholders and groups regarding education, engagement and proposed creation of a range of Litter Prevention Action Plans.	December 2021 – January 2022
Submission of the first draft of the Strategy to CMT.	January 2022
Submission of the final draft of the Strategy to CMT.	February 2022
Submission of final draft to Climate Change and Sustainability Committee (pending CMT approval)	March 2022

Submission of the final draft of the Strategy to Executive Committee (pending Climate Change and Sustainability Committee approval).	March 2022
Launch of the Strategy with media engagement and consideration of a public event	April 2022

5. Progress to Date

5.1. Despite the delay due to Covid-19 in presenting the Strategy proposal, a range of actions have already taken place. These are component parts of the overall Strategy and can be summarised as follows.

5.2. Rezoning and Publication of Streets

The rezoning of all relevant land and roads where the Council has responsibility to clear litter has now been completed. This was one of the key parts contained within the review of COPLAR and, in addition to providing general information to the public on the actual zoning, it also highlights the associated response times for returning any area to an acceptable standard.

Zoning will support the Council in prioritising when and where to deploy resources based on how likely it is that litter and refuse or detritus will build up in an area, whilst also considering the levels of footfall and litter generators.

This information has subsequently been uploaded to the public map gallery titled 'Litter Zones' giving full access to the public, Council Management and Elected Members.

Link to gain access:

<https://southlanarkshire.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6718e68488b1451aa5df8df87f1f76>

5.3. Litter Bin Review/Mapping

A review of the existing litter bin provision is nearing completion and this exercise will provide essential information with regards to our existing litter bin infrastructure including type, model, capacity, condition and if it has a hood/lid. It is intended that this information will be stored digitally, available online and will be updated with changes made as and when required.

A Litter Bin Layer has also been developed to complement the rezoning work and this will allow a clear understanding of our bin infrastructure and provide a visual representation of the extent of our existing and future provision.

This work is currently ongoing and will be significant for our Litter Bin Policy and particularly any future replacement programme. It is also our intention to investigate any potential technological advances that will support and improve litter bin servicing e.g. the internet of things.

5.4. Litter Campaign

A litter campaign was developed in conjunction with PR with a specific message regarding discarding of litter in our parks, green spaces and school routes. It uses discarded litter to promote the message in terms of what does your litter say about you with a focus on displaying the word 'eejit'.

Bin stickers and posters have been created and displayed in appropriate locations, along with banners for eight Waste Services Refuse Collection Vehicles. An

animation was also created to promote this, and the image has also been shared on various social media sites.

The following table provides information on the level of use on various social media sites:

	Views	Likes	Shares/Retweets
<u>Facebook</u>			
Animation (16/10/20)	2,700	23	14
Poster (12/11/20)		44	54
Poster (18/11/20)		14	1
<u>Twitter</u>			
Animation (16/10/20)	2,900	31	18
Poster (12/11/20)		52	22
Poster (18/11/20)		6	2

Local Councillors, Community Councils and community groups have also been providing local support and promotion by sharing the message with their community via their own social media.

5.5. Fly Tipping Mapping/Heat Map

Since April 2020 the service has been recording all fly tipping and logging this information in our enquiry database, Confirm Environmental, this now includes recording all enquiries received by the public and any instances of fly tipping discovered by Grounds Services front line operatives as part of their normal daily duties.

On a quarterly basis, all fly tipping data is extracted from Confirm Environmental, quality checked for postcode and waste category and then forwarded to Zero Waste Scotland who upload it to the Fly Tipping map contained within the Litter Monitoring System.

The map software allows an effective visual representation of the instances of fly tipping, displays patterns, heat maps and brings emphasis to the hot spots. The data can also be filtered to show specific information. It is intended that this information will also be part of our online range of relevant information highlighting the extent of the litter issues facing the Council at present.

An example of the heat map for the Council area and also in a more localised and detailed format is provided in Appendix 2 .

5.6. Partnership (Cameras/Fly Tipping)

Grounds Services has worked closely with the Anti-Social Behaviour Investigation Team and Housing Services and has provided funding to allow the purchase of 3 cameras for Environmental Services and a further 4 for Housing Services.

Fly tipping is one of the areas where it is hoped that evidence will be forthcoming allowing increased enforcement activity through further partnership working, particularly with Environmental Services.

5.7. Awareness of Fly Tipping (Social Media)

Social media is being used to increase the awareness of fly tipping and the negative effects it can have on health, wellbeing and the environment. The service has also used financial information gathered from individual locations to highlight how much fly tipping costs the Council, emphasising how that time and money could be better spent.

Different locations and types of fly tipping are being used to emphasise that this is a wide-ranging problem that is affecting different areas all over South Lanarkshire.

5.8. Clean Up Road Closures (Social Media)

Keep Scotland Beautiful organise a campaign each spring that focusses on litter in our communities. The Council is keen to continue to support this and regularly arrange and support a number of community clean ups across the authority. At the start of the year the Council had a programme of clean ups arranged in different locations that required road closures. This was to tie in with the Big Spring Clean and highlight the major issue of roadside litter that is predominately disposed of from moving vehicles or blown there by the wind.

As these roads are dangerous to have staff working on, there was traffic management put in place including lane closures. This was promoted on social media a few days before, apologising with the reason for the closure, and then a thank you message posted after with a photo of the litter collected. This action worked well and was increasing awareness, however we had to stop our programme of clean ups when Lockdown happened. This activity is something we will use again for future clean up traffic management.

6. Strategic Environmental Assessment

6.1. In April 2021, the Pre-screening exercise will be undertaken in order to assess whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required. This exercise is expected to last from 3 to 4 weeks. Moreover, a Screening might be carried out depending on the results of the Pre-screening.

6.2. If the Screening concludes that a SEA is required, the timeline for the development of the strategy indicated above will be modified to take into account the deadlines and stages imposed by the SEA process.

7. Employee Implications

7.1. Development of the strategy will be one of the key tasks of the Policy Officer. In addition, all Resources will need to contribute to the development of the Strategy to ensure that a co-ordinated and comprehensive approach is adopted. Implication of Resources and services will vary depending on the relevance of their activities with regards to litter.

7.2. In addition to developing the Strategy, the Policy Officer will champion and report on wider issues relating to litter, dog fouling and fly tipping prevention.

8. Financial Implications

8.1. There are no financial implications at this stage.

9. Climate Change, sustainability, and the environmental implications

9.1. Littering and fly-tipping has a detrimental impact on health and wellbeing, the economy, and the natural environment. Litter and fly-tipping can lead to soil, water, and air pollution and it is estimated that 80% of marine litter washing up on our beaches started out on land. It can affect our ecosystem services and bring harm to biodiversity. Prevention of litter and fly-tipping has a key role to play in sustainable

development and promoting the circular economy. The Litter Strategy will support the outcomes of the Council's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy.

- 9.2. A further positive outcome of prevention of littering and flytipping is that proper disposal will have a positive effect on the Council's recycling figures. At present the disposal of litter and fly tipping is not separated prior to disposal and in the main is sent for incineration.

10. Other Implications

- 10.1. There are no other implications associated with this report.

11. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 11.1. A consultation and an equalities impact assessment will be carried out as part of the development of the strategy.
- 11.2. Consultation will take place at a local level and, in particular, through the creation of a range of Local Litter Prevention Action Plans. These will give local communities the opportunity to contribute to the overall strategy in terms of how their actions will not only support the policy but also determine the extent to which they can rely on the Council's support whether that be in terms of provision of equipment or promoting national or local campaigns.
- 11.3. This will also extend to local businesses as well as those who form part at a national level and who may already have an environmental policy on litter prevention and where this can be tailored to a local position.

Michael McGlynn

Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

25 January 2020

Link(s) to Council Values/Ambitions/Objectives

- Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities.
- Support the local economy by providing the right conditions for inclusive growth.
- Support our communities by tackling disadvantage and deprivation and supporting aspiration.

Previous References

- Community and Enterprise Resources Committee report on Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (Scotland) 2018 on 24 August 2017
- Community and Enterprise Resources Committee report on Litter Development Policy Officer on 26 March 2018

List of Background Papers

- None

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:-

Emma Berry (Environmental Initiatives Officer)

Ext: 7775 (Tel: 01698 157775)

E-mail: emma.berry@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Appendix 1.

Bodies that are subject to each duty are categorised within the following tables:

Duty 1: To keep land clear of litter and refuse.

- Local Authorities.
- Scottish Ministers.
- Certain Crown Authorities that occupy or manage Crown Land.
- Crown Estate Commissioners.
- Crown Estate Scotland.
- Educational Institutions including universities, publicly funded colleges and schools.
- Any operator of a relevant railway asset (railway station and track).
- Passenger transport executive.
- Light railway/ tramway operators.
- Road transport operators (other than taxi or hire cars).
- Canal Operators.
- Port/ dock/ harbour/ pier operators.
- Airport operators.
- Occupiers of relevant land within a Litter Control Area.

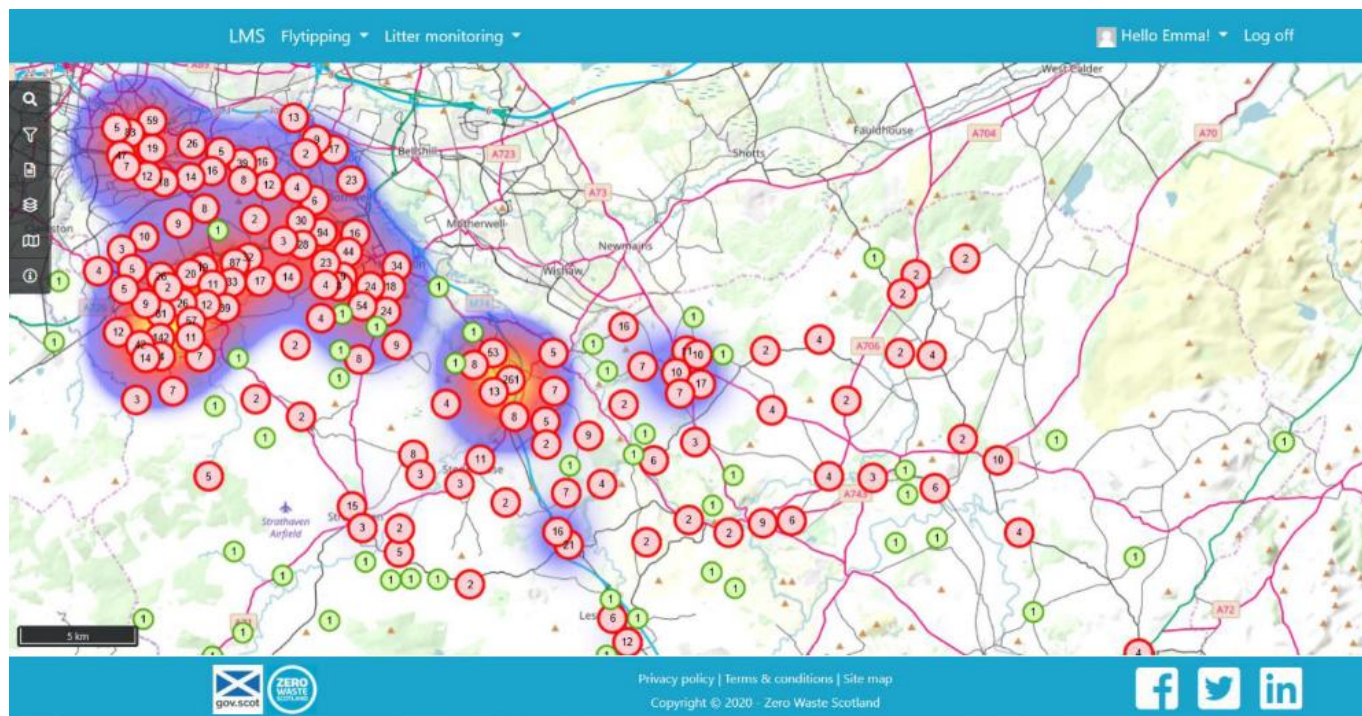
Duty 2: To keep roads clean.

- Local authorities – in respect of roads for which they are responsible.
- Scottish Ministers – in respect of motorways, and other special roads that are also trunk roads and certain other roads for which they are responsible.

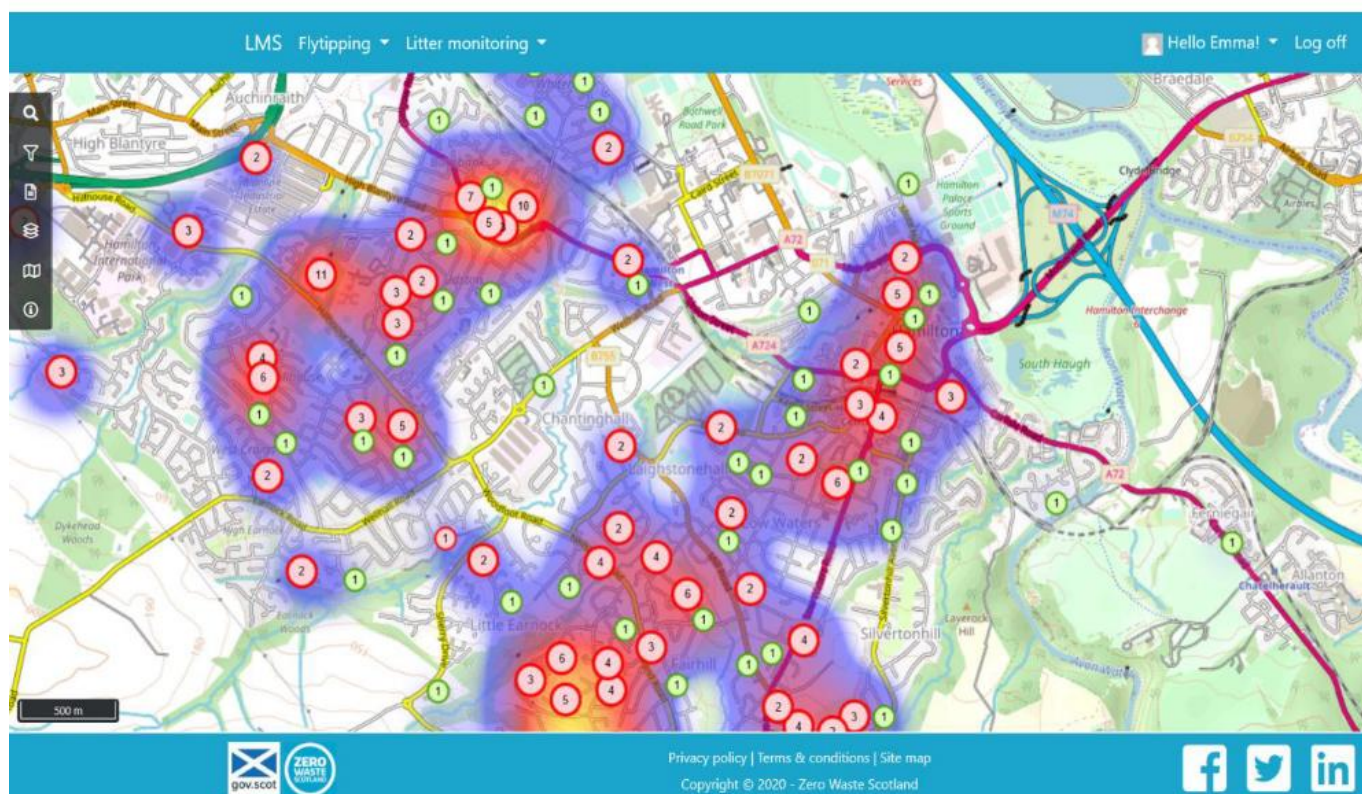
Appendix 2.

Fly tipping mapping examples

Showing an overview of the fly tipping in South Lanarkshire Council for Q1 and Q2 of 2020. The incident numbers disperse to the specific locations as you zoom in on the map.



Fly tipping map filtered to show the incident locations and a more descriptive heat map of the three wards in Hamilton (Hamilton North and East, Hamilton South, Hamilton West and Earnock).



Report

Report to:	Climate Change and Sustainability Committee
Date of Meeting:	10 February 2021
Report by:	Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

Subject:	Climate Ready Clyde: Adaptation Strategy Consultation Response
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ Update the Committee on the Council's response to the consultation on Climate Ready Clyde's Adaptation Strategy.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s):-

- 1) that the response to the consultation on Climate Ready Clyde's Adaptation Strategy for Glasgow City Region, attached as Appendix 2 to the report, be approved

3. Background

- 3.1. The Council is a member of Climate Ready Clyde (CRC) which is a cross-sector initiative funded by fifteen member organisations – Glasgow City Council, East Dunbartonshire Council, East Renfrewshire Council, Inverclyde Council, North Lanarkshire Council, Renfrewshire Council, South Lanarkshire Council, West Dunbartonshire Council, University of Strathclyde, University of Glasgow, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde, SGN, SEPA, SPT and Transport Scotland - and supported by the Scottish Government, to create a shared vision, strategy and action plan for a climate-resilient Glasgow City Region.
- 3.2. There are eight municipalities within the Glasgow City Region (GCR), as outlined in appendix 1, with a diverse mix of rural and urban land. 1.8 million people live, work, and play in GCR and it has a large number of businesses and organisations with £40bn of GVA – a third of Scotland's population and wealth. Increasingly, they are impacted by the effects of climate change both directly in the city region and from changes happening around the world.

- 3.3. Adapting to climate change will be necessary regardless of how much we manage to cut our carbon emissions. This is because historic emissions have already changed our climate and will continue to do so in the decades to come. As our climate changes we need to make adjustments that could include making changes to our buildings to keep them cool during hotter summers or are less at risk of being flooded or making changes to the crops we grow or trees we plant in our forests and woodlands so that they are less vulnerable to new pests and diseases or to storms or wildfires.
- 3.4 The Council is represented by officers on the board on CRC and has been involved in the development of the strategy to date. This work has included the publication of a [climate risk and opportunity assessment](#) for the City Region and the development of a [Theory of Change](#); both providing the foundation for the strategy:-
- [The climate risk and opportunity assessment](#) identifies 70 climate risks and opportunities (or benefits) for the city region that are split across six themes: - infrastructure, built environment, society and health, natural environment, economy business and industry, and international risk and cross-cutting and adaptive capacity. The assessment found that risks are unevenly distributed across the city region and will disproportionately affect those who are less well off, as such making them more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and have more limited means to respond.
 - [The Theory of Change](#) that sets out a long-term vision for a climate ready Glasgow City Region, necessary elements required to achieve it and some guiding principles for how they should be achieved.
- 3.5. CRC's vision is '*A Glasgow city region that flourishes in a future climate*'. To help deliver this vision, Climate Ready Clyde has been preparing the region's first Climate Adaptation Strategy. The strategy will provide a guide to enable public and private organisations, businesses, communities, and individuals to work together to build the capacity to adapt to changes, anticipate what might happen next and absorb shocks when they do come along across the City Region. This is otherwise referred to as 'Climate Resilience'.

4. Adaptation Strategy

- 4.1. The strategy will seek to ensure Glasgow City Region's economy, society and environment is not only prepared for, but continues to flourish in the face of the impacts arising from the climate crisis. In this context, the strategy:
- outlines the processes and early interventions needed to manage climate risks and realise opportunities in line with the Theory of Change.
 - provides a strategic framework for adaptation in and by the Glasgow City Region that fits alongside and supports key plans, policies, and activities to enable delivery.
 - sets out how to deepen and expand collaboration and collective impact by working together and engaging, equipping, and enabling citizens and organisations to play a role in realising the vision.
 - sets out how progress in increasing climate resilience will be monitored, evaluated, and learnt from to improve policies, strategies, programmes, and projects.

A copy of the draft strategy, along with the supporting documents, can be found on CRC's [website](#).

- 4.2. The Adaptation Strategy will also actively seek to create a more fair, just and inclusive region as part of the adaptation process. To do this, a social impact assessment, in parallel to the development of the main strategy is being undertaken. This is a voluntary assessment and is designed to reflect duties under the Equality Act 2010, but also to consider broader social issues associated with climate change in the Glasgow City Region.
- 4.3. The draft strategy and accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment, were open for public consultation during November and December 2020; the consultation closed on 24 December 2020. A copy of the Council's response to the consultation can be found at Appendix 2. The Council's comments are clearly marked 'SLC response'.
- 4.4. It was noted in our response that approval would be sought by the Climate Change and Sustainability Committee at its meeting on 10 February 2021. In the event of any changes following the Committee's consideration, the final response would be updated accordingly.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1. The strategy will be supported by an Action Plan which will contain detailed actions to be taken in the City Region between 2020 and 2025. The development of the Action Plan is currently underway, and it is hoped it will be available by March 2021. In due course, an updated report will be submitted to the Committee.

6. Employee Implications

- 6.1. The Council will be involved in the development of the Action Plan which will require input from Services across the Council. This will be led by the Climate Change and Sustainability steering group.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1. The delivery of actions will require capital investment. One of the interventions in the draft strategy is to increase adaptation finance through leverage and innovation. This will include: Strategic use of public sector funds to attract private sector investment; the development of a regional adaptation finance strategy and action plan; mapping and measuring of regional adaptation finance flows; and piloting of new approaches to transformative adaptation finance.

8. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

- 8.1. The development of the Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan will be key in shaping the development of the Council's next sustainable development and climate change strategy. Being part of CRC helps the Council fulfil part of the public sector climate change duties.

9. Other Implications

- 9.1. Failure to build resilience against the impacts of a changing climate is included in one of the Council's top risks. The development of the adaptation strategy and action plan is a mitigation measure of this risk.

10. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 10.1. A social impact assessment, in parallel to the development of the main strategy is being undertaken.
- 10.2. As part of the consultation of the draft Adaptation Strategy, the Council jointly hosted an online consultation event, on the 11th of December 2020, with CRC and North Lanarkshire Council for local Lanarkshire stakeholders.

Michael McGlynn

Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)

20 January 2021

Link(s) to Council Values/Vision/Objectives

Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities.

Previous References

- ◆ None

List of Background Papers

- ◆ CRC Climate Risk and Opportunity Assessment
- ◆ CRC Theory of Change
- ◆ CRC Adaptation Strategy Strategic Environmental Assessment
- ◆ Public Sector Climate Change Duties

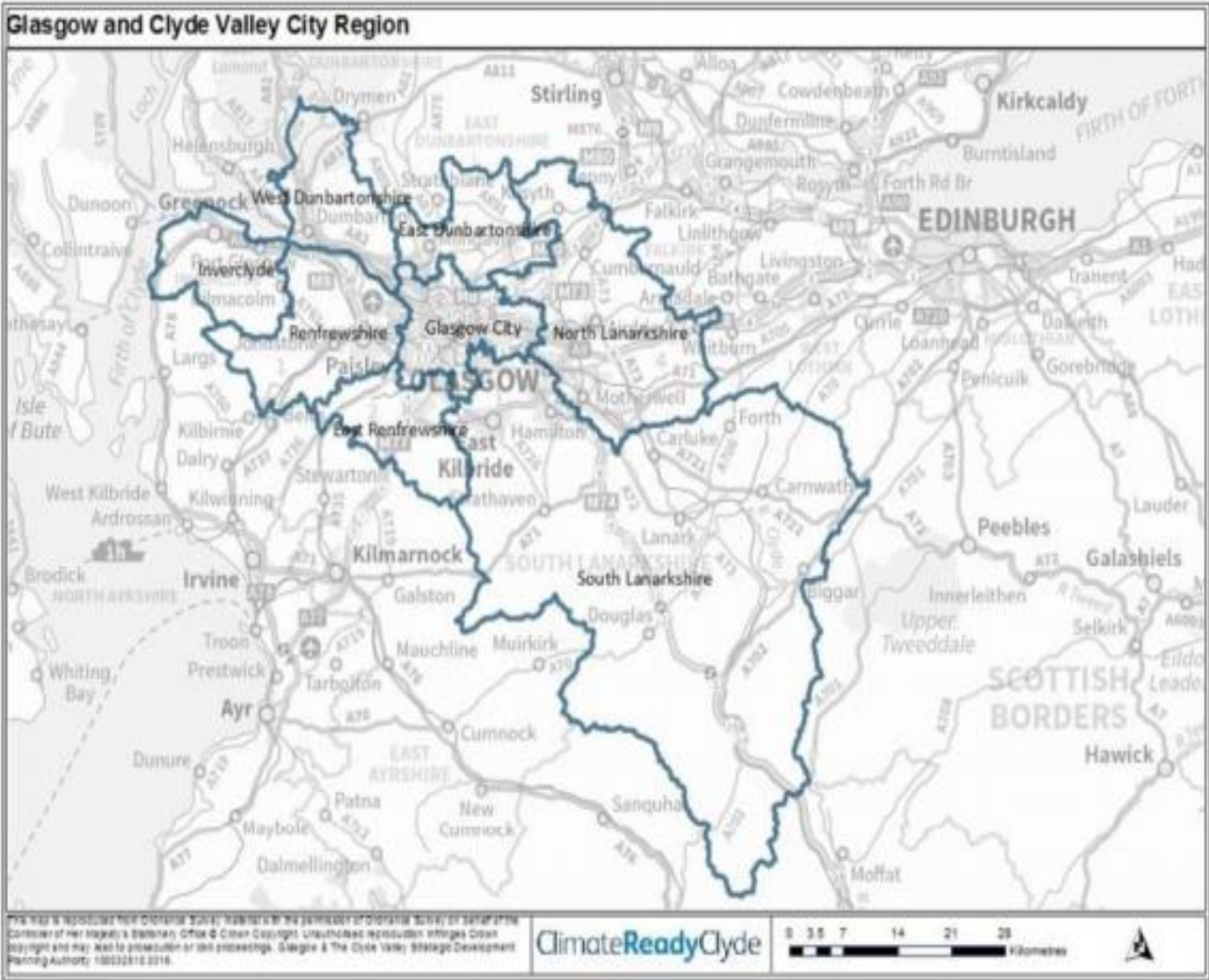
Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:-

Lesley Hinshelwood, Sustainable Development Officer

Ext: 4610 (Tel: 01698 454610)

E-mail: lesley.hinshelwood@southlanarkshire.gov.uk



Draft consultation response to Climate Ready Clyde's Adaptation Strategy

Vision

Q1. Climate Ready Clyde has worked with a wide range of groups to develop a compelling vision:

‘A City Region that flourishes in a future climate’.

- a. **Describe in 3 words what ‘a city region that flourishes in a future climate’ means to you?**

SLC response: It is difficult to describe in 3 words what ‘a city region that flourishes in a future climate’ would look like; the question oversimplifies the matter. The best we could do is to describe in three short bullets what the vision means to us.

- Sustainable, fair and inclusive economy
- Resilient communities and environment
- Climate change at centre of decision making

- b. We believe the following conditions will help drive the changes needed to achieve the vision:

- People shape their lives and places, so they are climate ready.
- People, communities and organisations working collectively create the right conditions for Glasgow City Region to become climate ready.
- Glasgow City Region is made climate-ready by the way resources, services and assets are directed and used.

Do you think the vision will be achieved if the conditions described above are met?

SLC response: YES – People, our systems and a collaborative approach are the main elements for change. The longer and shorter-term outcomes set a clear pathway to meeting the conditions and contributing towards the vision. One of the key elements of the systems condition is the underpinning principle of the requirement for a revolution in planning.

The planning system should be at the centre of the strategy as it is only by managing how we use land and space that the challenges they we face can be met. On a positive note, the position statement recently published by the Government on the direction of National Planning Framework 4 states at the outset that our places will look and feel different in the future and that a ‘significant shift is required to achieve net-zero emissions by 2045’. Climate change is identified as a guiding principle for all plans and decisions.

There is an opportunity to provide feedback on the position statement early next year and the Council will be highlighting its support for the approach to net-zero and climate resilience. A draft NPF4 is timetabled to be laid before the Scottish Parliament in September 2021 followed by public consultation. The approved document will provide the detail behind the guiding principles and themes and will form part of the development plan to be used in making planning decisions. It is therefore imperative that those organisations including the Council who have a role in shaping future land use policy seek to ensure the central objective of the

document is not weakened and that clear and robust measures are incorporated into it that support the climate change agenda and the vision set out in the adaptation strategy in particular.

Key elements from a planning perspective that can help deliver the strategy include:

- Creating 20-minute neighbourhoods
- Prioritising the redevelopment of brownfield sites
- Re-imagining town centres – identified as a high source of heat generation.
- Embedding the requirement for low and zero carbon design and energy efficiency
- Securing low carbon heating solutions
- Woodland creation and expansion (NB a City Region wide Forestry and Woodland Strategy was recently approved)
- Use of open spaces, green infrastructure and biodiversity to make places more resilient to climate change (NB the council is preparing an open space strategy while supporting the strategic green network through membership of the GCV Green Network Partnership)
- The protection of peatland and carbon rich soils

Strategy and interventions

Q2. What is your opinion on the following statement?

The proposed strategy will help Glasgow City Region adapt to the impacts of climate change.

(select one below)

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree (SLC response)
- Strongly agree

Q3. The strategy sets out 11 interventions that work together to achieve the vision. In your opinion how important do you feel each of the strategy's interventions is to the successful adaptation of the Glasgow City Region? **Please rank each intervention separately (Extremely unimportant, Unimportant, Neutral, Important, Extremely important)**

1. Reform and reshape governance mechanisms so they respond to adaptation needs, nurture new leadership and create expectations in society - **Extremely Important (SLC response)**
2. Develop the ability of organisations, businesses and communities to adapt – **Important (SLC response)**
3. Increase adaptation finance through leverage and innovation – **Extremely Important (SLC response)**
4. Enable and equip communities to participate in adaptation – **Important (SLC response)**
5. Embed reflection, monitoring, evaluation, and learning into adaptation action – **Important (SLC response)**
6. Adapt the Clyde Corridor for the 22nd Century – **Extremely Important (SLC response)**
7. Enhance early warning and preparedness for floods and heatwaves – **Extremely Important (SLC response)**
8. Ensure our homes, offices, buildings and infrastructure are climate resilient – **Extremely Important (SLC response)**

9. Deliver nature-based solutions for resilient, blue-green landscapes and neighbourhoods – [Extremely Important \(SLC response\)](#)
10. Establish Glasgow City Region as a global research and knowledge hub for adaptation – [Neutral \(SLC response\)](#)
11. Begin the transition to a climate-resilient economy – [Extremely Important \(SLC response\)](#)

SLC Additional comments

Intervention 1

This is probably one of the key interventions for us as without the mechanisms changing nothing will change.

Intervention 6

The emphasis here is on the Clyde corridor and in particular the area covered by Mission Clyde. This is understandable as there is a significant amount of activity taking place in this location and large-scale redevelopment opportunities that will bring a wide range of benefits to the GCR. However, this approach fails to recognise the large geographical areas out with this boundary for example large parts of the built-up area beyond the 500m zone either side of the Clyde, the upper reaches of the Clyde (i.e. beyond Clyde Gateway) and the many tributaries that feed into the Clyde. There is a danger that a focus on this area will dilute the key message that climate changes affects all locations and concentrate attention for funding etc on the Mission Clyde boundary.

In the '*where we are now*' section (page 49), there is reference to the local flood risk plans, however it states that they don't consider the whole system of the river. The Council's Flood Risk Management team-leader has pointed out that this is not correct and that these plans do consider the whole river and its catchment, and through the identification of Potentially Vulnerable Areas and then setting Objectives and Actions within these areas, the Local Flood Risk Management Plans provide an implementation plan for various schemes, works and studies throughout the Clyde catchment.

Intervention 7

In the '*where are we now*' section there is no reference to the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 or to the Clyde and Loch Lomond Local Plan District, within which this region is situated, or the Local Flood Risk Management Plan which has been prepared.

The term "Flood Risk Management schemes" should refer to Flood Protection Schemes or Flood Protection Works to align with the phrasing used in FRM legislation and other publications.

From a Flood Risk Management perspective, the action to undertake a Property Level Protection programme is not the panacea for resolving flooding issues. There are concerns over the standard of flood protection provided by available products, the quality of material used, the quality of installation, the reliance on flood warnings, the design life of the product and the reliance on householders to implement measures upon receiving flood warning. There is also some concern that by installing property level protection in the proposed manner, that the potential reduction of damages may impact the Local Authorities' ability to implement a more comprehensive flood protection scheme in the future. If flood damages are reduced using PLP, then the Cost/Benefit ratio for the larger scheme will drop which will reduce any potential scheme's standing in the priority for Capital Grant funding.

The action within 7.3 will be conserved as part of a range of options to reduce flood risk within the Objectives and Actions being progressed under the LFRMPs.

Intervention 8

Retrofit of existing buildings is a key element in this intervention. Policy alone will not be enough to achieve this objective and consideration has to be given to financial help.

Intervention 9

There is reference to the rural area in paragraph 2 but not paragraph 3 (pages 43/44). More consideration should be given to the potential for changes to rural/upstream land management to contribute to the wider Clyde risk, e.g., land use/agricultural/forestry/woodland/peatland systems.

9.2 should relate to 'ancient and native' woodland. There is capacity for improvements to many woodlands, not just ancient ones, and these are key to the habitat network.

9.6 should include the wider rural area, potentially as part of landscape scale impact to river/upstream corridor/ecosystems.

Nature based solutions should also be identified as a central element of new developments. Significant work is being carried out on this, through the GCVGN and planning, and the adaptation strategy could be used as a testing ground.

Q4. Are there other interventions that we should be including in the strategy, and if so, why? (Please state) (Up to 2500 characters) [None \(SLC response\)](#)

Q5. What is your opinion on the statements below?

a. The proposed strategy will deliver a fair, just and inclusive approach to climate change adaptation.

Strongly disagree Disagree Neither Agree nor Disagree [Agree \(SLC response\)](#)
Strongly Agree

b. The proposed strategy will adequately address the issues for this and future generations.

Strongly disagree Disagree Neither Agree nor Disagree [Agree \(SLC response\)](#)
Strongly Agree

Q6. Please use the box to explain your opinions on the statements in Question 5a and b. (Up to 2500 characters)

SLC response:- It must be noted that the success of each of the interventions, in order to ultimately achieve the vision of the strategy, is reliant on many external factors including stakeholder support, funding, current legislation, community uptake, climate projections, economic changes following impact of COVID-19 etc., therefore these factors need to align accordingly towards achieving the vision.

Other feedback

- The format of the strategy is good, and it takes you through the logic to the interventions, however it is not very accessible in terms of language and the technical references. Going forward one of the key themes is ensuring that people and communities buy in to the climate change agenda. Therefore, how this is communicated as this process evolves should be borne in mind.

- Some of the text is Glasgow (urban) focussed e.g., the foreword. Therefore, the strategy should be more inclusive of the entire area.
- The emphasis is on the Glasgow City Region which the layperson would interpret as either Glasgow alone or the lower Clyde (the Mission Clyde 'boundary'). The strategy also covers the upper Clyde and the tributaries. There are many examples of flooding issues that could be given from South Lanarkshire that involves the upper Clyde and affects communities the same as in the City.
- Similarly, in terms of dealing with heat, the strategy must encompass both urban and rural situations and different size of settlements. The risks associated with climate change are also unevenly distributed with those in more disadvantaged areas often more susceptible. At the same time other demands on their lives perhaps diminish the importance of climate change to them. It is important to make sure everyone has an opportunity to shape their places.
- The Strategy does not mention in any detail the impact of rural land uses such as agriculture, wind farm construction, forestry planting and management techniques etc. in term of climate risk and resilience.

Report

8

Report to:	Climate Change and Sustainability Committee
Date of Meeting:	10 February 2021
Report by:	Executive Director (Education Resources)

Subject:	Education Resources Sustainability Activity
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1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to:-

- ◆ update the committee on current and future sustainability activity within Education Resources.

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s) :-

- 1) that the progress made within all establishments across Education Resources be noted; and
- 2) that the planned activity on sustainability going forward, including the opportunity for a temporary post within Education Resources, be noted,

3. Background

- 3.1. Within Education Resources, our establishments have always been involved in a wide range of activities to engage the active learning of children and young people and promote and develop Learning for Sustainability. This has included working in partnership with other Council Resources and external agencies to take advantage of and contribute towards the promotion of environmentally sustainable initiatives. Some examples are listed below.
- 3.2. Eco schools - There are 68 South Lanarkshire establishments currently registered as having Green Flag Status on the Eco-Schools Scotland programme. These establishments have continued their commitment to Green Flag status despite the current circumstances. The Green Flag status demonstrates a school's commitment to Learning for Sustainability.
- 3.3. School Eco Committees - Most schools have a learner led Eco Committee. These committees allow our children and young people to learn of, co-ordinate and lead the response to climate change and sustainability within their establishments. They can also bring influence and input of time and resources which can lead to positive change within the local community too.
- 3.4. Reduction of single use plastics - We have had a number of schools who have engaged with pupils to reduce single use plastic. Examples of this include introducing reusable water bottles to be filled at water fountains, where pupils have designed the bottle worked in partnership with local employers for funding.

- 3.5. Energy Audits - We have conducted energy audits within our schools utilising information from Housing and Technical Resources and working in partnership with pupils and janitorial staff in order to reduce the amount of energy being used in our establishments. This included highlighting and correcting issues such as lights continually being left on in a room when not occupied, printers/projectors/computer monitors/ICT air conditioning systems being left switched on, rooms being too warm resulting in windows being opened rather than steps being taken to turn the heating off/down, heating left on in unoccupied spaces and light sensors not working in corridors/stairs/classrooms resulting in some lights on constantly.
- 3.6. Beat the Street - Beat the Street projects have taken place in the three air quality management areas within South Lanarkshire, namely East Kilbride, Lanark and Rutherglen. Schools within these areas fully participated in this initiative which saw the surrounding streets to schools transformed into a giant game. The aim of the game was to gather points by walking, cycling, wheeling or rolling around the local town, leaving the car behind whilst gaining points for their school. The longer term aim of the project was to increase awareness of the walking and cycling routes and paths within the local area as well as promoting the benefits of choosing more active and sustainable ways to travel.
- 3.7. Walk to school week - This is a national initiative where we ask all pupils to walk to school one week per year to promote sustainable travel and improve the health and wellbeing of all pupils. The impact of this includes pupils and families continuing to walk or cycle to school and leave the car at home.
- 3.8. Air quality workshops - A number of primary schools have participated in Air Quality and Active Travel Workshops. This focuses on raising awareness of air quality issues whilst promoting active and sustainable travel options, with a particular emphasis on the school commute. The workshops were delivered to primary four, five and six students in a number of schools with a smaller cohort of schools participating in 'All School Action Days'. These action days provided comprehensive information to pupils with supporting activities and homework included. Walk to school weeks together with school and homework activities promoted the importance of air quality and the positive impacts active that sustainable travel can have.
- 3.9. Tree Planting/Gardens - Schools have been involved in tree planning both inside school grounds and as part of wider community projects. A small number of schools are creating orchards where space allows. Schools have also been involved in the design, fund raising and creation of gardens on site.
- 3.10. Food Growing Strategy - A host of primary schools are growing their own fruit and vegetables, creating gardening clubs, working with parents to create a small growing garden as well as working with the wider school community to promote healthy eating. The work being done in schools is supported by Community and Enterprise Resources' Landscape Support Officer. This food can also be used in school cafes or in practical cooking classes. Over time this may naturally lead to a change in eating habits that may further result in lower meat consumption.
- 3.11. 'Eat Them to Defeat Them' Initiative - A host of primary schools are working in collaboration with the Council's Food Policy Officer to support and encourage our children and young people, with the help of **VegPower** who is organising the campaign, to make healthy food choices and help to ensure that through a balanced, healthy diet, they are living a healthy lifestyle. This also has the potential to change eating habits and over time reduce the consumption of meat.

4. Planned Sustainability Activity

- 4.1. Under the climate change duties, local authorities are key to driving behavioural change to reduce carbon emissions within Scotland and to meet national targets. Education Resources recognises the significant part it plays in the education of issues around climate emergency, and the importance of both collective and individual actions which will create a sustainable environment.
- 4.2. As we move forward, we will return our focus to re-invigorating our plans to commit to increasing awareness through learning for sustainability and introducing initiatives that have the potential to actively bring about behavioural change. The next paragraphs in this section of the report describe proposed actions.
- 4.3. Curriculum Improvement - We are currently working with Education Scotland to support a network of Learning for Sustainability practitioners in preparation for COP26 and to further develop Curriculum for Excellence to enhance provision in the curriculum, including Outdoor Learning.
- 4.4. New Post - Officers have been working in collaboration with Education Scotland to develop the remit of a new post, based within Education Resources, to lead on STEM and sustainability. This post will straddle services within the Resource to align work on sustainability initiatives and to build capacity within the school curriculum. The funding of this post is to be supported by a 70% grant from the Wood Foundation, a Scottish based organisation which supports programmes to develop the next generation of contributors to the social and economic fabric of Scotland and the wider world.
- 4.5. Shared Practice - While the sharing of good practice already takes place across schools, this will be an area of particular focus. We will be asking all schools to complete a termly return of all sustainability projects and define what impact they have had. This will lead to a compilation of best practice projects and the wider sharing of such information with contact details. This will allow every establishment to be able to build on the best practice other schools have implemented.
- 4.6. COP26 - In partnership with the University of Glasgow, a team of South Lanarkshire Council learners will have the opportunity to take part in reporting activities live from COP26 in November. The collaboration between our learning organisations will create a Newsroom for the young people of Scotland and beyond, led by the learners of South Lanarkshire. Learners will create videos, podcasts and articles about the conference and the environmental issues and solutions faced by their generation. These learners, having had access to the national event and drawing on their own personal experiences, will help shape lead a South Lanarkshire version of COP 26.
- 4.7. Carbon Footprint Calculator - Procure a carbon footprint calculator that can be tailored for all sectors of education and would allow every school to determine what their actual carbon footprint is. Once this has been calculated, it would allow each establishment to agree an action plan to reduce their carbon footprint further, measure the impact of the agreed actions and share any areas of good practice.
- 4.8. Education Scotland's 'How Good is our School' (HGIOS) - Sustainability is a key feature of school self-evaluation practices as outlined in How Good is Our School 4, the framework that schools are inspected on. As such schools are asked to make a commitment to ensuring social justice, children's rights, learning for sustainability

and equality at the heart of all of the schools' work. As 2021 progresses, as a service we will renew our commitment to these values.

- 4.9. West Partnership – We have links to a member of The West Partnership who has 'learning about sustainability' within their remit. This will allow us to access information to help benchmark and share best practice between local authorities.
- 4.10. Young People Engaged in Planning and Decision Making - Young people are at the centre of the climate change agenda nationally and internationally and to reflect this, Education Resources is currently investigating the possibility of creating a young person's forum for sustainability which can be configured in a number of ways. With representation from across our schools, the intention is that this group will play a crucial role in helping to drive the sustainability and climate change agenda and influence the decision-making process moving forward.

5. Employee Implications

- 5.1. In respect of the new temporary appointment within Education Resources as described in 4.4, discussions with Education Scotland and the Wood Foundation as to the exact nature of the post and the package of funding available are nearing conclusion.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1. It is anticipated that the funding for the new post will be secured for 2 years starting in April 2021. 70% of the funding will come from the Wood Foundation, with the remaining 30% (between £18k - £24k per annum) being managed from within Education Resources existing budget.

7. Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications

- 7.1. It is envisaged that our first round of planned activities described above will begin to bring about increased awareness, a sense of enhanced collective responsibility and ultimately a change in behaviours which will result in future reduced carbon outputs.

8. Other Implications

- 8.1. Failure to collectively work together on initiatives will reduce to the opportunity to fulfil the objectives of the Council's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy.

9. Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements

- 9.1. Consultation and engagement will take place with our children and young people.

Tony McDaid

Executive Director (Education Resources)

25 January 2021

Link(s) to Council Objectives and Values

Work with communities and partners to promote high quality, thriving and sustainable communities.

Previous References

- ♦ None

List of Background Papers

- ◆ None

Contact for Further Information

If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:-

Lynn Sherry, Head of Education (Support Services and School Estate)

Ext: 4475 (Tel: 01698 454475)

E-mail: lynn.sherry@southlanarkshire.gov.uk

