

<b>REPORT TO:</b>		Resources Overview and Scrutiny Committee	
<b>DATE:</b>		16th December 2021	
<b>REPORT AUTHOR:</b>		Policy Manager	
<b>TITLE OF REPORT:</b>		Green Review Update	
<b>EXEMPT REPORT (Local Government Act 1972, Schedule 12A)</b>	<b>No</b>	Not applicable	
<b>KEY DECISION:</b>	<b>No</b>	If yes, date of publication:	

## 1. **Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To provide the Committee with a progress update on the recommendations made in the 2019 Green Review and the Council's Climate Declaration (Green Review Action Plan).

## 2. **Recommendations**

- 2.1 That the Committee note the work going on at the Council over the past two years.
- 2.2 The Committee recommend the Green Agenda Members Working Group led by the Council's Green Champion help direct the Council in becoming Net Zero Carbon activities by 2030 and create a Climate Change Action Plan.
- 2.3 The Council rapidly develops new delivery arrangements to progress the radical changes that are needed, and to develop an overall 'climate first' approach in all matters.

## 3. **Background**

- 3.1 On the 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018 Resources Overview & Scrutiny Committee agreed to set up a Task and Finish Scrutiny Panel to complete a review of the Green Agenda. This review helped the Council declare a Climate Emergency on the 19th September 2019 with a headline target to achieve:
- Net-zero carbon in Council activities by 2030;
  - To produce a measured baseline;
  - To work with others towards making Hyndburn Net Zero Carbon.
- 3.2 The Climate Pledge was declared on the 19<sup>th</sup> September 2019 and the Green Review was approved on the 31<sup>st</sup> October and they both produced a series of

recommendations in response to help limit global warming to 1.5°C or stay well below 2°C global temperature target compared to pre-industrial levels. These combined recommendations as well as those highlighted in the One Carbon World Footprint study have been compiled to create a Green Review Action Plan.

3.3 Appendix A (*Green Review Action Plan*) monitors and provides comprehensive progress updates on 36 actions / aims derived from the latest studies with 9 Actions to date Achieved, 20 Actions Still in Progress and 7 Actions currently On Hold.

Refer to **Appendix A** for a more thorough explanation of the **Action** and **Progress** update.

3.4 **Achieved (9):** (*Initial actions, many require ongoing implementation*)

- Action 1 – Complete Carbon Footprint study (*Ongoing – annual update needed*)
- Action 6 – Council monitors energy usage data on all council buildings (*Ongoing – need to develop and implement carbon reduction programme*)
- Action 7 – Procure green energy tariffs (*Ongoing - continue to review best options in each contract update*)
- Action 8 – End the use of purchasing single use cups
- Action 19 – Ensure that political and chief officer leadership teams embed carbon emissions in all areas and take responsibility for reducing emissions (*Ongoing – all activities, operations and decisions to be reviewed and modified to reduce carbon and other climate impacts*)
- Action 23 – Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire area zero carbon (*Ongoing*)
- Action 34 – Climate declaration
- Achieved 35 & 36 – thanks and contribution

3.5 **On-Hold (7):**

- Action 9 – That the council switches to fair trade local independent retailers (*this could be easily sorted by the council purchasing local fair trade products. However, because we've had no meetings at Scaitcliffe House for over 18 months it has not been looked at*)
- Action 10 – That the Council adopt a policy of only using the highest grade of recycled paper
- Action 12 – Council refreshes Green Purchasing Guide
- Action 16 – All departments include a minimum of one Green Key Performance Indicator in their suite of KPIs
- Action 17 – That Cabinet considers adding a section to the report template which highlights the environment impact of a decision
- Action 25 – Arrange a Citizen's Assembly
- Action 27 – Develop an Air Quality Strategy to monitor and improve air quality

### 3.6 **Ongoing / In Progress (20):**

- See Appendix A

3.7 To help achieve Hyndburn’s target to make the Council’s activities net-zero carbon by 2030 the Council have set out measures to reduce the organisations Carbon Footprint, and help off-set carbon emissions. On the 18th November at Full Council the Council gave the commitment to invest £1 million of Council reserves into a pot to contribute towards tackling global warming providing a clear demonstration of the Council’s determination to tackle climate change with positive action and to enable some of the changes which need to be realised in the district.

## 4 **Council’s Carbon Footprint:**

4.1 To help identify the Council’s Carbon emissions the Council’s commissioned *One Carbon World* to carry out a Carbon footprint study where the calculations of the footprint were undertaken by One Carbon World after a desk-top review of data provided by the Council. The activities included in the carbon footprint measurement were agreed in consultation between One Carbon World and Hyndburn.

The Findings of this study identified the baseline of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions through independent analysis of Council data for the year 2018/19 (Direct Green House Gas Emissions mostly). The report identified some 2,700 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions with the highest priority recommendation being to decarbonise energy, especially from gas usage in the Councils buildings. An update report is currently being prepared for 2019/20.

4.2 In September 2020, the Council was awarded the One Carbon World Carbon Neutral Gold Standard grant. The report detailed the carbon footprint of the Council and provided recommendations to reduce and off-set its footprint.

4.3 The Council was the 1st in the UK to participate in both initiatives. A report was submitted to Cabinet on 21 October 2020. Several other Lancashire Local Authorities have completed a Carbon Footprint report with One Carbon World and comparative benchmarks are now being discussed.

### 4.4 **Climate Change Committee “Local Authorities and the Sixth Carbon budget” Dec 2020**

*“Many of the urgent changes and decisions which are needed next to reduce emissions and reach Net Zero have a strong local dimension. Decarbonising buildings, transport, waste and industry, cutting emissions from agriculture and storing more carbon through land-use and forestry are dependent on delivery at a local scale.*

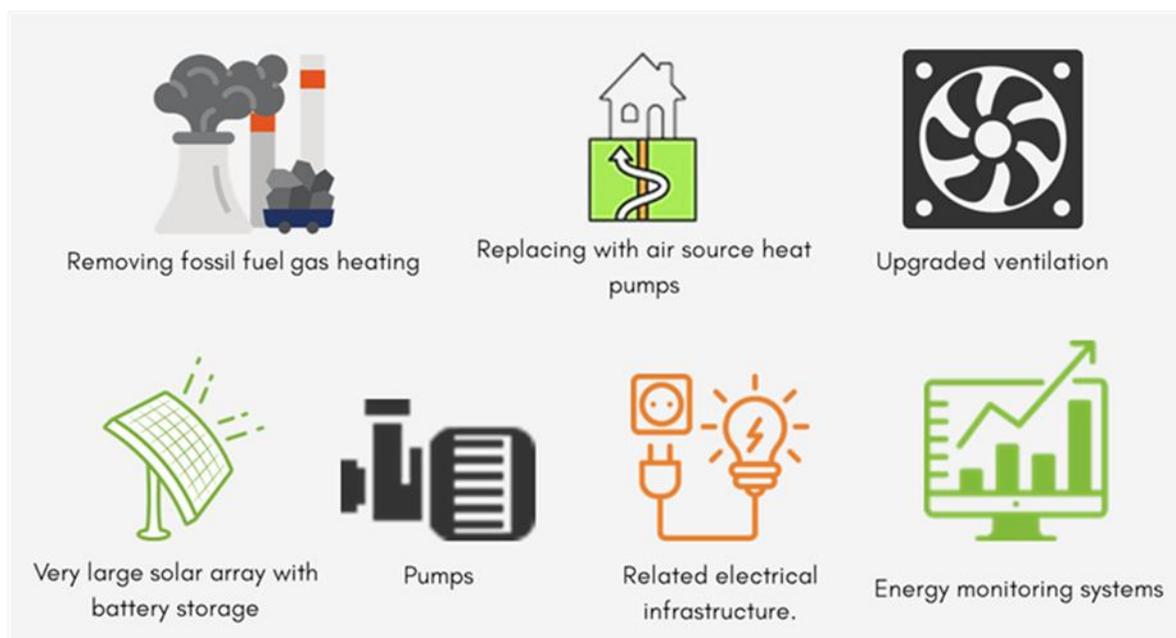
*By the early 2030s all new investment and purchase decisions need to be Net Zero.*

*The role of local authorities in meeting the Sixth Carbon Budget, or reaching Net Zero earlier, in line with many climate emergency targets will mean a whole new zero carbon approach to managing, funding, procuring, commissioning and devising services across local authorities.”*

## 5 **Hyndburn’s Progress**

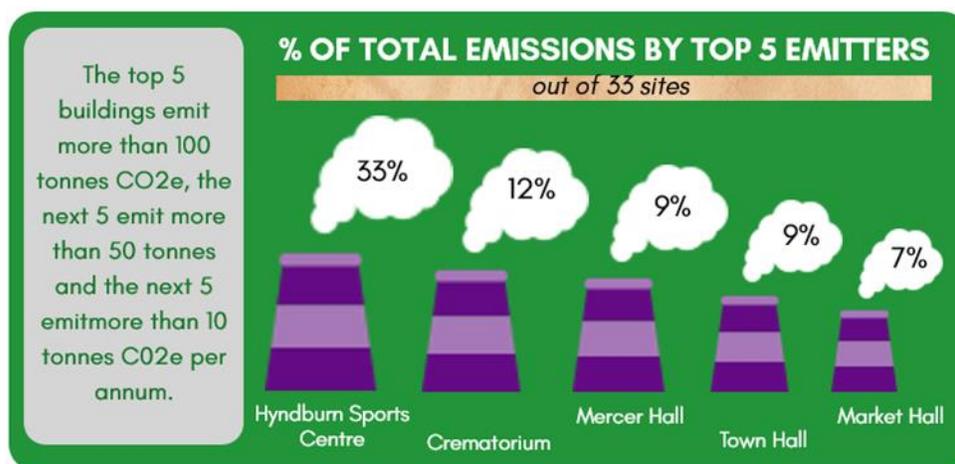
- 5.1 Significant progress has been made within the Councils own operations to achieve net zero carbon by 2030 in Council operations. As mentioned, the One Carbon World Carbon Footprint study identified 2,700 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions with the highest priority recommendation being to decarbonise energy, especially from gas usage in the Councils buildings. This was actioned immediately and helped to secure £2.3 million investment from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme together with capital investment from the Council.
- 5.2 A total transformation of the energy infrastructure is underway at Hyndburn Leisure Centre, projected to reduce emissions by 75% by:
- Removing fossil fuel gas heating;
  - Replacing with air source heat pumps;
  - Very large solar array with battery storage;
  - Upgraded ventilation;
  - Pumps;
  - Energy monitoring systems;
  - Related electrical infrastructure.

**A total transformation of the energy infrastructure is underway at Hyndburn Leisure Centre, projected to reduce emissions by 75%:**



Similarly, works underway at Scaitcliffe House will achieve significant emissions reductions, with new heating system to replace inefficient panel heaters in half the building, high efficiency LED lighting throughout and doubling the solar PV capacity with a second large array on the roof. And at the Crematorium, initial measures to achieve efficiency improvements have been completed and an ongoing Heat Decarbonisation Plan will be developed to reduce emissions further.

- 5.3 The Council's buildings are responsible for some 75% of its operational carbon emissions, as so far identified in the Carbon footprint study (Scope 1 and 2 primarily). Emissions from all of the Council's buildings have been analysed and prioritised, with the top 5 buildings emitting more than 100 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e, the next 5 emitting more than 50 tonnes and the next 5 emitting more than 10 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e per annum.



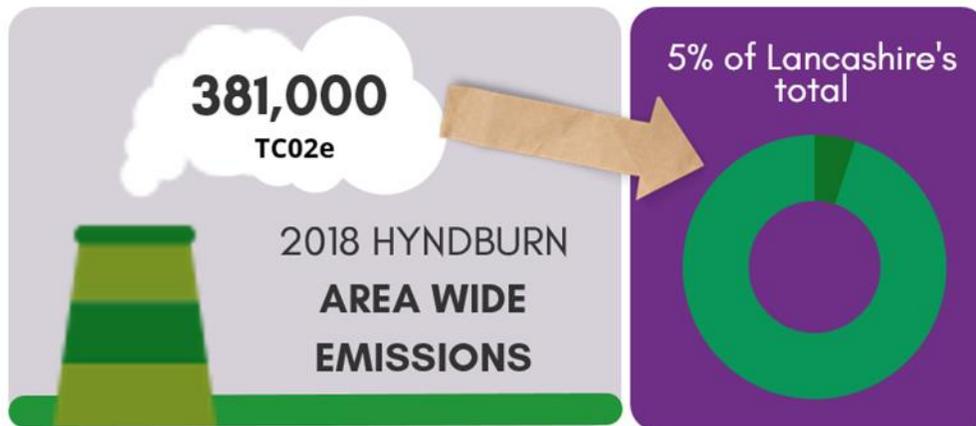
- 5.4 A progressive carbon reduction programme, with a pipeline of ongoing projects will need to be developed. Hopefully there will be potential to tap into further Government decarbonising investment plus energy efficiency helping to mitigate against rising energy costs.
- 5.5 Energy supply contracts have also been shifted to procure green tariff electricity.
- 5.6 The second highest area of emissions is from fuel usage in the Council's fleet. A range of measures are underway to reduce carbon emissions from the fleet, in tandem with external expertise. EV charging points at 3 sites, potentially allowing for staff car charging as well as fleet vehicles. Progressively switching the fleet to electric vehicles, beginning with the small van fleet, possible 10 replacement vehicles in the coming year. Exploring viability and options for the large fleet, in tandem with Lancashire-wide waste management arrangements

## 6 Hyndburn-wide baseline

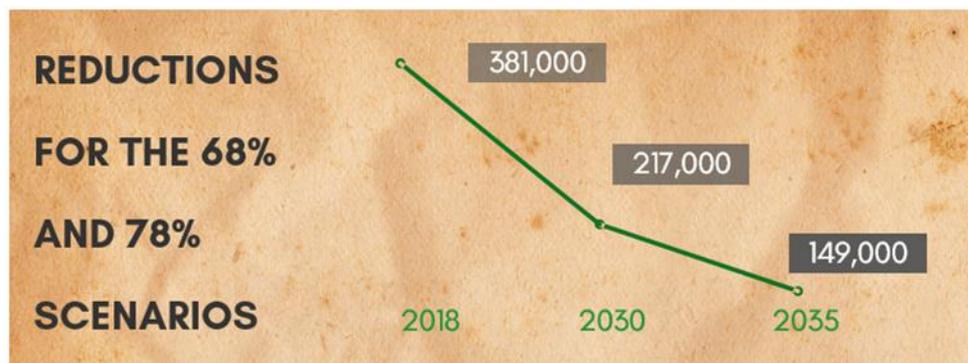
- 6.1 Very significant actions will be needed to meet the national targets for net zero by 2050 (or sooner if that target is brought forward, through international efforts such as COP26 and subsequent discussions at national level).

6.2 Hyndburn area-wide emissions in 2018 were some 381,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e or 5% of the Lancashire total. Reductions to 217,000 tonnes by 2030 or 149,000 tonnes by 2035 would be needed for the 68% or 78% scenarios respectively (relative to a 1990 baseline, Lancashire County Council Carbon Reduction Pathway Study 2021).

### Hyndburn Area Wide Emissions



### Lancashire County Council Carbon Reduction Pathway Study Scenarios



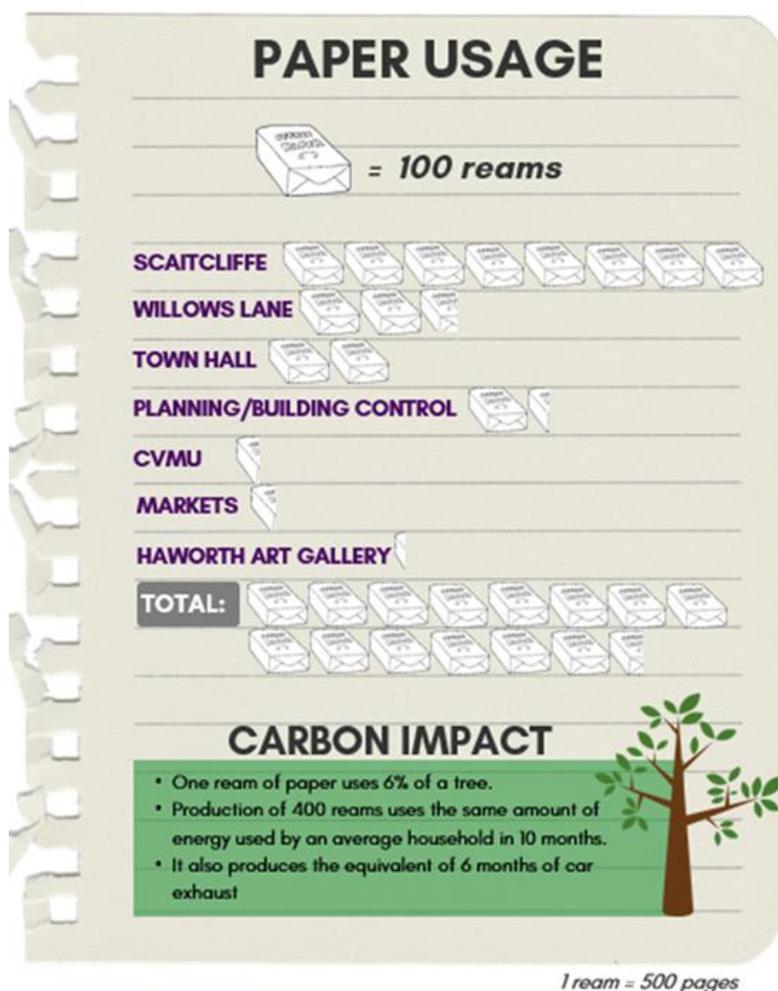
6.3 Net zero for the district as a whole will require multi-agency working to achieve a rapid transition away from fossil fuels, dramatically less energy usage and carbon emissions from houses and commercial buildings, vehicles, industrial processes and agriculture, increased deployment of renewable energy, waste reduction and re-use of resources, combined with protection and expansion of all carbon stores, natural solutions for carbon capture and climate change adaptation, more woodland, peatland restoration, soil carbon and enhanced connectivity of ecological networks.

6.4 Initial considerations for Climate Action Programme (with multiple benefits for Adaptations, Resilience and Carbon Off-setting):

- Natural solutions for carbon capture and climate resilience;
- Tree planting and woodland creation on Council and privately owned land;
- A tree for every household, through the following 2 proposals:

- 3 year community tree and woodland programme, aiming to plant 20,000 trees plus other habitat enhancements on HBC land primarily, create 2 new community woodlands, with involvement by local people, schools and groups.
- 3 years of additional funding for the Lancashire Woodland Connect programme, targets to be agreed but with a similar aim of 20,000 trees on privately owned land primarily.
- Aim to plant a tree for every resident by the end of the decade, by continuing these programmes over a longer timespan to maximise the amount of woodland creation in areas which also benefit flood management and habitat connectivity.
- Adaptation and resilience measures through peatland and grassland restoration
- Accelerate provision of new cycling and walking infrastructure and encourage active travel as an alternative to vehicle use.
- Rapid decarbonising of the Council's own impacts particularly from buildings and vehicles.

## HBC GREEN REVIEW



## 7 **Lancashire**

7.1 At County level, the multi-agency Lancashire Environment and Climate Change working group and is currently working towards a significant Summit with Lancashire Leaders early in 2022.

7.2 Four consultancy studies will inform these discussions, target setting and agreed actions and will complement the economic studies commissioned in preparation for the Greater Lancashire Plan. Briefly the environment workstreams cover:

Lancashire Net-Zero Pathways – focussing on an assessment of the current CO2 emissions baseline (across Lancashire and by District) and the options for interventions that will achieve ‘net-zero’ over different periods of time.

7.3 To illustrate the scale of change needed, it identifies that a 7.6% annual reduction in carbon emissions will be required to meet net zero targets, a similar level to emissions reduction during the Covid restrictions in 2020.

7.4 Lancashire area-wide emissions were some 8.2 million tonnes in 2018.  
Net-Zero Scenarios

- Net zero by 2030. The analysis identifies that it is not possible to achieve even with a massive and nearly comprehensive roll out of new measures.
- 68% emissions reduction by 2030, relative to 1990 levels
- 78% emissions reduction by 2035, relative to 1990 levels

7.5 These scenarios reflect Government targets with five-yearly stepping-stones towards the overall target to be net zero by 2050. In December 2020, and in April 2021, the Government increased its level of ambition with interim targets to reduce GHG emissions by 68% by 2030 and 78% by 2035 relative to the 1990 baseline.

7.6 The 68% and 78% scenarios would meet the national target to reach net zero by 2050 and both require a roll out of measures on an unprecedented scale.

For example, a massive scaling up will be needed to retrofit some 20,000 houses annually (78% scenario) or 44,000 houses (68% scenario) compared with annual numbers currently of some 100’s of houses. A key recommendation is to accelerate energy efficiency measures in houses by a ‘fabric first’ approach with insulation and improved glazing as priorities. And then decarbonising heating, especially gas, with alternative low carbon sources such as heat pumps and heat networks.

This is a good example of the multiple benefits of taking action on climate change, as homes will become warmer, healthier and cheaper to heat with benefits for health and low income households. Plus business opportunities, jobs and skills for the retrofit work required.

**Climate Resilience** – looking at Lancashire’s ability to cope with and recover from acute physical climate risks such as floods, droughts, heatwaves and chronic risks such as rising sea levels and temperature change.

**State of the Environment** – Establishing a comprehensive environment dashboard that will highlight trends, concerns and improvement opportunities across a range of key indicators.

**Renewable Energy Opportunities** – identifying the installed capacity of renewable energy assets in Lancashire and the opportunities for enabling future deployment up to 2030.

**Waste management** - A further study is currently being commissioned to analyse the climate impacts of the waste management operations

## **8. COP26 (Conference of the Parties)**

- 8.1 The agreement (although not legally binding) will set the global agenda on climate change for the next decade. How will countries be made to meet their pledges? Most commitments made at COP will have to be self-policed. Only a few countries are making their pledges legally binding.
- 8.2 For the first time at a COP conference, there was an explicit plan to reduce use of coal - which is responsible for 40% of annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, countries only agreed a weaker commitment to "**phase down**" rather than "phase out" coal after a late intervention by China and India.
- 8.3 The agreement pledged to significantly increase money to help poor countries cope with the effects of climate change and make the switch to clean energy. There's also the prospect of a trillion dollar a year fund from 2025 - after a previous pledge for richer countries to provide \$100bn (£72bn) a year by 2020 was missed.
- 8.4 Financial organisations controlling \$130tn agreed to back "clean" technology, such as renewable energy, and direct finance away from fossil fuel-burning industries. The initiative is an attempt to involve private companies in meeting net zero targets.
- 8.5 World leaders agreed to phase-out subsidies that artificially lower the price of coal, oil, or natural gas. However, no firm dates have been set.
- 8.6 A scheme to cut 30% of methane emissions by 2030 was agreed by more than 100 countries. Methane is currently responsible for a third of human-generated warming. The big emitters China, Russia and India haven't joined - but it's hoped they will be later.
- 8.7 Leaders from more than 100 countries - with about 85% of the world's forests - promised to stop deforestation by 2030. This is seen as vital, as trees absorb vast amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>. Similar initiatives haven't stopped deforestation, but this one's better funded. However, it's unclear how the pledge will be policed.
- 8.8 The Next COP27, Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt (November 22), followed by COP28, United Arab Emirates (2023).

**9. Council's Next Steps**

- 9.1 Carrying on looking at ways to decarbonise the Council's operations and activities.
- 9.2 The Council is working on a Levelling-Up Funding Bid and looking at incorporating some greener projects within Accrington Town Centre.
- 9.3 Appointed external consultants to identify how the Council could reduce emissions from the Market Hall, which could be included in a funding bid.
- 9.4 Install EV infrastructure and phase over to a new EV Council fleet.
- 9.5 Carbon off-setting by looking after the local biodiversity, habitats and planting more trees and restoring local peatland and grassland. Plus the creation of a new Project Officer (Natural Offices) role.
- 9.6 Update the Green Review Action Plan with a new list of actions / aims that would help the Council achieve Net-zero in Council activities by 2030.
- 9.7 Create a new Members Climate Change Working Group.
- 9.8 Create a Climate Change Action Plan / Green Policy.
- 9.9 Encourage all portfolio holders and service managers to help decarbonise their department, operational activities and procurement decisions.
- 9.10 Look at how do we make Green Choices become the easier choices in life?
- 9.11 Help educate residents / businesses across Hyndburn become greener.

**10. Alternative Options considered and Reasons for Rejection**

- 10.1 **Not applicable to this report**

**11. Consultations**

- 11.1 Not applicable to this report

**12. Implications**

<b>Financial implications (including any future financial commitments for the Council)</b>	
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<b>Legal and human rights implications</b>	
<b>Assessment of risk</b>	Not applicable
<b>Equality and diversity implications</b> <i>A <a href="#">Customer First Analysis</a> should be completed in relation to policy decisions and should be attached as an appendix to the report.</i>	N/A

**13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985:  
List of Background Papers**

- 13.1 *Hyndburn Green Review (24<sup>th</sup> October 2019)*  
<https://democracy.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/documents/s12051/Final%20Version%20GRP%20MC.pdf>
- 13.2 *Hyndburn Climate Emergency (19<sup>th</sup> September 2019)*  
<https://democracy.hyndburnbc.gov.uk/documents/s10850/Motions%20for%20Council%20Report.pdf>
- 13.3 *Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009 – 2020*  
[https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/190306/Lancashire\\_Climate\\_Change\\_Strategy\\_2009\\_2020.pdf](https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/media/190306/Lancashire_Climate_Change_Strategy_2009_2020.pdf)
- 13.4 *The Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution*  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/936567/10\\_POINT\\_PLAN\\_BOOKLET.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/936567/10_POINT_PLAN_BOOKLET.pdf)
- 13.5 *Net Zero NW Cluster Plan (2020)*  
<https://nwblt.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Net-Zero-NW-Cluster-Plan-Phase-1-Report-AUG2020-FINAL.pdf>
- 13.6 *Reducing Emissions from Road Transport: The Road to Zero Strategy (2018)*  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/739460/road-to-zero.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/739460/road-to-zero.pdf)

## Appendix A – Green Review Action Plan

<p style="text-align: center;">Hyndburn Action Climate Emergency Action One Carbon World Additional Action Required</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Observations and Current Position</p>
<p><b>Overall Aim:</b></p>	
<p><b>Make the Council’s activities net-zero Carbon by 2030.</b></p>	<p>This will be achieved in two main ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting out measures to reduce the Council’s Carbon Footprint, and</li> <li>• Setting out measures to help off-set carbon emissions</li> </ul> <p><small>What about Methane?? (Transport, Land fill sites) Over a 100-year period it is 28-34 times as warming as CO2. Over a 20-year period it is around 84 times as powerful per unit of mass as carbon dioxide. However, there is much more CO2 than methane in the atmosphere and individual molecules of it can remain there for hundreds of years.</small></p>
<p><b>Reducing the Councils Carbon Footprint</b></p>	
<p><b>Action 1</b></p>	
<p>Complete an initial Carbon Footprint study in tandem with the UN One Carbon World programme and carry out annual reviews to monitor progress and improve the data.</p>	<p><b><u>Achieved and ongoing monitoring</u></b></p> <p>The carbon footprint of the Council’s activities must be established to ensure the effectiveness of the steps to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are monitored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One Carbon World Carbon Footprint Study – 2018/19 &amp; 2019/20</li> <li>• Carbon Neutral Gold Award</li> <li>• Green Review 2021 (Scrutiny Report)</li> <li>• Energy Conservation and Climate Change Audit</li> <li>• Lancashire Net-Zero Pathways Report</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 2</b></p>	
<p>Develop actions with targets to reduce emissions progressively year on year. <i>(Perhaps any future Action Plan update includes developing carbon reduction programme for council buildings, council fleet, and staff business travel and commuting)</i></p>	<p><b><u>Ongoing: Summary of current carbon reduction programme:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• £1million of the Council’s reserves put into a pot of finance appropriate expenditure to contribute towards reduction of global warming</li> <li>• Decarbonisation of our organisation and operations</li> <li>• A Carbon Footprint report, prepared by One Carbon World, identified the baseline of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions through independent analysis of Council data for the year 2018/19 (Scope 1 and 2 mostly). An update report is currently being prepared for 2019/20.</li> <li>• The report identified some 2,700 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions with the highest priority</li> </ul>

	<p>recommendation being to decarbonise energy, especially from gas usage in the Councils buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awarded £2,317,175 from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme in February 2021</li> <li>• A total transformation of the energy infrastructure is underway at Hyndburn Leisure Centre</li> <li>• This work is projected to reduce emissions by 75% by removing fossil fuel gas heating and replacing with air source heat pumps, a very large solar array with battery storage, together with upgraded ventilation, pumps, energy monitoring systems and all related electrical infrastructure.</li> <li>• Similarly, works underway at Scaitcliffe House will achieve significant emissions reductions.</li> <li>• Crematorium, initial measures to achieve efficiency improvements have been completed and an ongoing Heat Decarbonisation Plan will be developed to reduce emissions further.</li> <li>• 100% renewable green energy contracts procured for our Council’s buildings</li> <li>• A range of measures are underway to reduce carbon emissions from the fleet, in tandem with external expertise.</li> <li>• Electric Vehicles charging points at 3 sites, potentially allowing for staff car charging as well as fleet vehicles</li> <li>• APSE in the process of completing a Hyndburn EV infrastructure report with a target of 2022 for installation.</li> <li>• Progressively switching the fleet to electric vehicles, beginning with the small van fleet, possible 10 replacement vehicles in the coming year</li> <li>• Exploring viability and options for the large fleet, in tandem with Lancashire-wide waste management arrangements</li> <li>• Adaptation, resilience and Off-setting - 3 year community tree and woodland programme, aiming to plant 20,000 trees plus other habitat enhancements on HBC land primarily, create 2 new community woodlands, with involvement by local people, schools and groups.</li> <li>• 3 years of additional funding for the Lancashire Woodland Connect programme, targets to be agreed but with a similar aim of 20,000 trees on privately owned land primarily.</li> <li>• Adaptation and resilience measures through peatland and grassland restoration</li> <li>• Accelerate provision of new cycling and walking infrastructure and encourage active travel as an alternative to vehicle use</li> </ul>
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<b>Strategy, Performance and decision making</b>	
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<b>Action 3</b>	
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That the Corporate Strategy is updated to include	<b>Still in progress</b> due to the COVID-19 pandemic and an update will also include a levelling up
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<p>environmental priorities of the Council. This should include the overall aim of making the Council net zero carbon by 2030 and include actions and targets in respect of the following areas:</p>	<p>approach.</p>
<p><b>i Vehicle / machinery fleet mileage / fuel use</b></p>	
<p><b>Action 4</b></p>	
<p>That the Council considers the introduction of electric Refuse Collection Vehicles from 2021.</p>	<p><b><u>In progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APSE in the process of completing a Hyndburn EV infrastructure report with a target of 2022 for installation with a 3 phase electricity supply.</li> <li>• When researching what electric vehicles would be suitable to be used as part of the Council's fleet, it has become evident that prior to procuring any electric vehicles the Council needs to have electric vehicle charging points available for these vehicles within its depots. There is not only a need to assess how many electric vehicle charging points would be needed to the fleet keep running but also whether the mains electrical supply to the various depots is sufficient. Therefore the Council has now appointed a suitably experienced external consultant to provide a detailed report relating to the installation of electric vehicle charging points / supply within Council depots.</li> <li>• Once the charging infrastructure is in place, the move over from diesel to electric vehicles will be considered as part of the normal replacement programme i.e. as and when each vehicle is due for replacement (although 10 small vans/4x4's have been identified for replacement within the next 12 months). Further changes will be dependent on a suitable electric vehicle being available in the market, that it is suitable for the needs of the service and the Council can financially afford to change given electric mechanical sweeping vehicles are currently around £200k against the diesel version at £85k and electric refuse collection vehicles around £400k against the diesel version at £190k. However, once production ramps up / competition between manufactures, prices usually come down.</li> <li>• Exploring viability and options for the large fleet, in tandem with Lancashire-wide waste management arrangements.</li> </ul>
<p><b>ii Business travel and employee commuting</b></p>	
<p><b>Action 5</b></p>	
<p>That Cabinet considers updating the Council's Travel Plan.</p>	<p><b><u>Still in Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can be linked to our Smart Working Strategy whereby allowing hybrid working will reduce commuting miles, or could we look at something like subsidised season tickets.</li> </ul>
<p><b>iii Buildings electricity, gas and other energy use</b></p>	

<p>AIM: Achieve 100% clean energy across the Council's full range of functions by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% renewable green energy contracts procured for our Council's buildings</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 6</b></p>	
<p>That the Council should monitor its energy usage on all Council owned buildings and report annually on this to Overview and Scrutiny or another appropriate Committee.</p> <p><i>(A future Action Plan update should include to develop carbon reduction programme to rapidly reduce carbon emissions from Council buildings).</i></p>	<p><b><u>Achieved and will be monitored</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Carbon World Carbon Footprint Study</li> <li>Awarded £2,317,175 from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme in February 2021</li> <li>Energy Conservation and Climate Change Audit</li> <li>The gas usage has decreased over the three years, but the electricity usage has increased over the last three years.</li> <li>The Council purchases its energy through Apollo Energy Ltd – an agent that is able to secure prices for energy due to its bulk buying</li> <li>The Council sites covered in Energy Monitoring are Accrington Market Hall, Town Hall, Art Gallery &amp; Museum, Cemetery, CVMU, Willows Lane, Scaitcliffe House, Cemeteries, Depots, Civic Halls, Hyndburn Sports Centre and all Council Parks and Pavilions.</li> <li>Waste and recycling audit that had been done and sent for the carbon footprint calculations</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 7</b></p>	
<p>That the Council should adopt a policy of procuring only green energy tariffs for its buildings.</p>	<p><b><u>Achieved</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% renewable green energy contracts procured for our Council's buildings</li> </ul>
<p><b>iv. Materials and consumable products used</b></p>	
<p><b>Action 8</b></p>	
<p>That the Council ends the purchase of single use plastic cups. Officers/Councillors should be encouraged to use their own multi use bottles/cups/glasses at the Council's various office water dispensers. Should Cabinet not deem this feasible, there are numerous more environmentally friendly single use cups available, including biodegradable and compostable paper cups.</p>	<p><b><u>Achieved</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have stopped using single plastic cups, we purchased glasses for staff/Councillors to use.</li> </ul>
<p>Members were also in agreement within the Chamber that disposable plastic cups should not be used at future meetings and be replaced with glasses to help reduce the Council's carbon footprint.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have stopped using single plastic cups, we purchased glasses for staff/Councillors to use.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 9</b></p>	

<p>That the Council switches to fair trade tea, coffee and sugar products and where possible these are sourced from local independent retailers.</p>	<p><b>On Hold</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We haven't had any meetings in the past 12 months so no coffee, tea products have been bought. A few years ago we did change the products over to fair trade and got numerous complaints from Councillors and visitors about the taste and we had to revert back to normal tea, coffee etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 10</b></p> <p>That the Council adopts a policy of using only the highest grade of recycled paper.</p> <p><i>(Any future Action Plan should include a reduction in the amounts of paper used, and procure recycled paper of a quality suitable for high volume printers and to recycle all paper and card arising)</i></p>	<p><b>On Hold</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycled paper- we used recycled paper for a while, but had massive problems with our Cannon machine, which kept jamming and breaking down so we had to go back to Cannon High Volume paper. However, some departments have still be using recycled paper.</li> </ul> <p><u>Is more carbon emissions used to create recycled paper?</u>  No. Sources differ in terms of numbers. Recycling causes 35 per cent less water pollution and 74 per cent less air pollution than making new paper. Recycling a tonne of newspaper also eliminates 3m<sup>3</sup> of landfill. As paper decomposes in the ground it produces methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas. On balance it seems that recycling paper is still much better than producing it from fresh pulp. FSC recycled is the best.</p> <p>Paper usage at HBC: <i>(1-Apr-20 to 30-Mar-21)</i>  <b>Scaitcliffe</b> – 160 Boxes – 800 Reams  <b>Town Hall</b> – 40 Boxes – 200 Reams  <b>Markets</b> – 4 Boxes – 20 Reams  <b>Planning/Building Control</b> – 26 Boxes – 130 Reams  <b>Willows Lane</b> – 53 Boxes – 265 Reams  <b>CVMU</b> – 5 Boxes – 25 Reams  <b>Haworth Art Gallery</b> – 3 Boxes – 15 Reams  What about Elections &amp; Council Tax / Business Rate letters / bills</p> <p>Total HBC paper usage: 291 Boxes – 1,455 Reams</p> <p><b>Carbon Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One ream of paper (500 sheets) uses 6% of a tree.</li> <li>Production of one ton of copy paper (400 reams) uses 11,341 kilowatt-hours of energy (the same amount of energy used by an average household in 10 months).</li> <li>It also produces 5,869 pounds of greenhouse gases (the equivalent of 6 months of car exhaust)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycling paper reduces greenhouse gas emissions by avoiding methane emissions (released when paper decomposes in landfills or is incinerated)</li> </ul> <p>Whilst paper production and use isn't a huge carbon contributor (in relation to other areas), it has a direct impact on tree life and biodiversity. This then has a knock on effect on overall natural carbon capture and the state of the environment.</p>
<b>Action 11</b>	
Consideration is given to adapting the Capital Programme Application process in order to add a greater weighting to projects which are aimed at saving energy.	<p><b>In Progress</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to discuss with Capital Programme Working Group a new scoring system to prioritise environment initiatives / carbon saving.</li> </ul>
<b>Action 12</b>	
That the Cabinet refreshes the Green Purchasing Guide and Officers are encouraged to use it when procuring. To monitor this, Audits could be carried out on random procurements to establish if and how the green purchasing guidance was referred to.	<p><b>On Hold</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently we have no plans to update Green Procurement Guide.</li> </ul>
<b>Action 13</b>	
<p>Report on the level of investment in the fossil fuel industry that our pensions plan and other investments have, and review the Council's investment strategy to give due consideration to climate change impacts in the investment portfolio.</p> <p><i>(Future Action Plan update should reflect the next action to make representation to LPF to divest from all fossil fuel related activities and for this pressure to be continued until the necessary changes have been made)</i></p>	<p><b>In Progress</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HBC Investment Strategy (discussion on 'transparency, honesty, integrity and accountability' there is no mention of the Climate Emergency)</li> </ul> <p>'Across the UK, local authorities continue to invest around £10 billion in fossil fuels through their pension funds, despite more than 75% of councils declaring a climate emergency.'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LPF invest £100 million in fossil fuels</li> <li>- The LA UK average is £100.4 million</li> <li>- This is 1.2% of LPF's overall fund (of £8.4 billion)</li> <li>- The LA UK average is 3.0%</li> </ul> <p>LPF's top 10 fossil fuel holdings: Direct and indirect investments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Mitsubishi (£15,451,000)</li> <li>2 Chevron (£9,805,000)</li> <li>3 Exxonmobil (£8,117,000)</li> <li>4 Mitsui (£6,882,000)</li> <li>5 BHP (£6,088,000)</li> <li>6 Royal Dutch Shell (£6,012,000)</li> </ol>

	7 Conocophillips (£5,034,000) 8 Petrobras (£5,018,000) 9 BP (£3,939,000) 10 Imperial Oil (£2,966,000)
<b>v. Waste Arisings and Pollution Control</b>	
<b>Action 14</b>	
That the Council continues to monitor the market for environmentally friendly products which could be used for the control of weeds, moss and disease etc.	<b>In Progress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No suitable products – looking at other case studies / local authorities. More resource intensive / cost issue with alternative methods.</li> </ul>
<b>vi. Mains water use</b>	
<b>Action 15</b>	
That the Council considers incorporating Sustainable Urban Draining Systems or Grey Water systems when planning relevant major facility works.	<b>In Progress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huncoat Garden Village Design Code</li> </ul>
<b>viii Other Actions / Decision Making</b>	
<b>Action 16</b>	
That all departments include a minimum of one “green” KPI in their suite of performance indicators, and performance against these indicators is reported annually to Scrutiny.	<b>On Hold</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waiting on a updated Corporate Strategy update</li> </ul>
<b>Action 17</b>	
That Cabinet considers adding a section to the report template which highlights the environmental impact of a decision. <i>(Future Action Plan could suggest ‘Climate First’ approach in all things.)</i>	<b>On Hold</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern’s raised that it will not achieve increased understanding but more additional work</li> </ul>
<b>Action 18</b>	
Ensure that all strategic decisions, budgets and	<b>In Progress</b>

<p>approaches to planning decisions are in line with a shift to zero carbon by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• £1million of the Council’s reserves put into a pot of finance appropriate expenditure to contribute towards reduction of global warming</li> <li>• Updated Corporate Strategy still in progress due to the COVID-19 pandemic and an update will also include a levelling up approach.</li> <li>• The Council will need to learn and adapt from the latest formulated National Policy development, COP26 and the Greater Lancashire Plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 19</b></p>	
<p>Ensure that political and chief officer leadership teams embed this work in all areas and take responsibility for reducing, as rapidly as possible, the carbon emissions resulting from the Council’s activities, ensuring that any recommendations are fully costed and that the Executive and Scrutiny functions review council activities taking account of production and consumption emissions and produce an action plan within 12 months, together with budget actions and a measured baseline.</p>	<p><b><u>Achieved – ongoing action is required</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At County level, Hyndburn’s Chief Executive leads the multi-agency Lancashire Environment and Climate Change working group and is currently working towards a significant Summit with Lancashire Leaders early in 2022.</li> <li>• Greater Lancashire Plan</li> <li>• Lancashire Net Zero Pathways report (Atkins)</li> <li>• £1million of the Council’s reserves put into a pot of finance appropriate expenditure to contribute towards reduction of global warming</li> <li>• HBC committed to carbon reduction programme through the PSDS and wanting to decarbonise the organisation and operations.</li> <li>• Green Review Scrutiny Committee (Dec 21)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 20</b></p>	
<p>Request that Council Scrutiny Panels consider the impact of climate change and the environment when reviewing Council policies and strategies.</p>	<p><b><u>In Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Scrutiny Committee will need to discuss whether they include an – “Environmental Impact” section.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Working with Partners and the community</b></p>	
<p><b>Action 21</b></p>	
<p>Call on the UK Government to provide the powers, resources and help with funding to make this possible, and ask local MPs to do likewise.</p>	<p><b><u>In Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP26</li> <li>• Greater Lancashire Plan</li> <li>• County Deals</li> <li>• Formulated National Policy Development</li> <li>• Draft UK Sustainability and Climate Change Strategy</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 22</b></p>	
<p>Work with, influence and inspire partners across the district, county and region to help deliver this goal through all relevant strategies, plans and shared</p>	<p><b><u>In Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-agency Lancashire Environment and Climate Change working group and is currently working towards a significant Summit with Lancashire Leaders early in 2022</li> </ul>

resources by developing a series of meetings, events and partner workshops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council’s Green Champion</li> <li>• Social Media</li> <li>• Consultation</li> </ul>
<b>Action 23</b>	
Support and work with all other relevant agencies towards making the entire area zero carbon within the same timescale.	<p><b><u>Achieved and ongoing</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lancashire Woodland Campaign</li> <li>• The Woodland Trust</li> <li>• Lancashire Wildlife Trust</li> <li>• The Prospects Foundation</li> <li>• Ribble River Trust</li> <li>• Green Spaces Forum</li> <li>• Energy Saving Trust</li> <li>• The Carbon Neutral Gold award reflecting the Council’s participation in the One Carbon World Carbon Footprint and UN Climate Neutral Now initiatives</li> <li>• Ongoing - Very radical changes are needed with significant new delivery mechanisms such as for comprehensive roll-out of energy efficiency ‘fabric first’ retrofit in homes, commercial and community buildings, reducing vehicle use and enabling preferred options for local travel by walking and cycling, reducing waste and increasing recycling, the deployment of low carbon and renewable energy sources and all the other areas of domestic, commercial and community life.</li> </ul>
<b>Action 24</b>	
Request that the Council and partners take steps to proactively include young people in the process, ensuring that they have a voice in shaping the future.	<p><b><u>In Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council’s Green Champion</li> <li>• The Prospect Foundation</li> <li>• Green Spaces Forum</li> <li>• Work with schools – climate change to be covered in national curriculum</li> <li>• Youth MP</li> </ul>
<b>Action 25</b>	

<p>Request that the Executive Portfolio holder with responsibility for Climate Change convenes a Citizens' Assembly in 2019 in order to involve the wider population in this process.</p> <p>This group would help develop their own role, identify how the Council's activities might be made net-zero carbon by 2030, consider the latest climate science and expert advice on solutions and to consider systematically the climate change impact of each area of the Council's activities.</p>	<p><b><u>On Hold</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore how this could be achieved through supporting work going on with multi agency partners</li> <li>• Possibly replace with consultation</li> <li>• Learn from other Local Authorities who have carried out similar events</li> <li>• Partnership working with Third sector</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 26</b></p>	
<p>Set up a Climate Change Partnership group, involving Councillors, residents, young citizens, climate science and solutions experts, businesses, Citizens Assembly representatives and other relevant parties. Over the following 12 months, the Group will consider strategies and actions being developed by the Council and other partner organisations and develop a strategy in line with a target of net zero emissions by 2030. It will also recommend ways to maximise local benefits of these actions in other sectors such as employment, health, agriculture, transport and the economy.</p>	<p><b><u>In Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lancashire Environment and Climate Change working group working towards a significant Summit with Lancashire Leaders early in 2022</li> <li>• Officer Working Group</li> <li>• Member Climate Emergency Working Group</li> <li>• Council's Green Champion</li> <li>• Work with Prospects</li> <li>• Green Spaces Forum</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 27</b></p>	
<p>That the Council develops an Air Quality Strategy, outlining how it will monitor and aim to improve air pollution in Hyndburn. (To include active monitoring at the Hare &amp; Hounds Junction, Clayton le Moors).</p> <p>.</p>	<p><b><u>On Hold - Need some work on this to understand what is required</u></b></p> <p>There were no exceedances of any of the Air quality objectives in Hyndburn last year. NO2 is a good indicator of vehicle movements although NO2 levels will be higher in narrow built up streets than in open areas as it is not allowed to dissipate. Another limitation to the data is that installations such as biomass boilers can increase NO2 levels. NO2 levels are not exclusively down to the number of vehicle movements alone, there will be a background level of NO2 although it drops off rapidly away from the source.</p> <p>The advice from Defra is to proceed with caution using air quality data from 2020. Although we concede the advice was for local authorities looking at removing any declared Air Quality Management areas (AQMAs). An AQMA is a declared area by a Local Authority where the air quality</p>

	<p>objectives are exceeded, you have then to put a plan and subsequent actions in place on how to deal with this. In terms of significance of the above information we would be wary, as obviously circumstances in 2020 were unique, and we expect levels to increase post-pandemic.</p> <p>We can confirm we have never declared an AQMA in Hyndburn. NO2 results were at their highest around the Hare and Hounds junction in 2009/2020. The bad winters we had then were a contributor to this. As a consequence of the high levels, a permanent air quality monitor was installed by this Department. The monitor found we were under the threshold levels of NO2 so we didn't declare. Since that time the levels of NO2 have been dropping, this is due to warmer winters, better vehicle technology, and a change in the types of cars on the road, such as petrol, hybrid, and electric vehicles.</p> <p>There is central government funding available for air quality monitoring and improvement actions however this is limited to AQMA areas. The current thinking is that particle matter is more harmful to human health than initially thought when the Air Quality Strategy first came in. DEFRA guidance is suggesting we now need to look at these PM10s and PM2.5s we have so far relied on the national monitoring methods to estimate the levels in our area.</p> <p><u>Questions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the Council require additional monitoring measures and if so what type of monitoring?</li> <li>• There will be cost and resource implications of doing so</li> <li>• Or is the current monitoring system sufficient?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Action 28</b></p> <p>Consider other actions that could be implemented, including (but not restricted to): renewable energy generation and storage, providing electric vehicle infrastructure and encouraging alternatives to private car use, increasing the efficiency of buildings, in particular to address fuel poverty; proactively using local planning powers to accelerate the delivery of net carbon new developments and communities, coordinating a series of information and training events to raise awareness and share good practice.</p>	<p><b><u>In Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decarbonisation Scheme Programme</li> <li>• A total transformation of the energy infrastructure is underway at Hyndburn Leisure Centre This work is projected to reduce emissions by 75% by removing fossil fuel gas heating and replacing with air source heat pumps, a very large solar array with battery storage, together with upgraded ventilation, pumps, energy monitoring systems and all related electrical infrastructure.</li> <li>• LED Street Lighting</li> <li>• LED Christmas Lights</li> <li>• Two boilers at Accrington Market Hall were replaced with energy efficient ones.</li> <li>• Huncoat Garden Village Design Code</li> <li>• APSE Electric Vehicle Infrastructure report being developed</li> <li>• Zero carbon emission electric lifters on refuse vehicles</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with environmental organisations on a Lancashire Woodland campaign, woodland creation and other habitat enhancement locally</li> <li>• Supporting the greening of the taxi fleet</li> <li>• Affordable Warmth Grant (Air Source Heat Pumps)</li> <li>• Waste and recycling audit that had been done and sent for the carbon footprint calculations</li> <li>• Potential audit of Employee Lease car scheme to encourage uptake of Electric Vehicles</li> <li>• Government plans that all New builds from 2025 should install Heat Pump Boilers</li> <li>• Need to look at Electric Vehicle infrastructure for terraced properties</li> <li>• Retrofit old housing stock – at minimum air tight and well insulated (Government Grants)</li> <li>• Very radical changes are needed with significant new delivery mechanisms such as for comprehensive roll-out of energy efficiency ‘fabric first’ retrofit in homes, commercial and community buildings, reducing vehicle use and enabling preferred options for local travel by walking and cycling, reducing waste and increasing recycling, the deployment of low carbon and renewable energy sources and all the other areas of domestic, commercial and community life.</li> </ul>
<b>Off-setting the Council’s Emissions</b>	
<b>Carbon Off-setting / Tree Planting</b>	
<b>Action 29</b>	
<p>That Cabinet sets ambitious targets and dates of increasing woodland coverage in Hyndburn.</p>	<p><b><u>In Progress</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hyndburn 8.59% woodland coverage; England 10%, Worldwide 31% woodland coverage</li> <li>• Strategic review of land holdings is currently being undertaken and all opportunities for environmental enhancement should be explored, including within Parks, nature reserves, other natural spaces and all other HBC land holdings such as grazing land.</li> <li>• Working with environmental organisations on a Lancashire Woodland campaign, woodland creation and other habitat enhancement locally</li> <li>• 3 year community tree and woodland programme, aiming to plant 20,000 trees plus other habitat enhancements on HBC land primarily, create 2 new community woodlands, with involvement by local people, schools and groups.</li> <li>• 3 years of additional funding for the Lancashire Woodland Connect programme, targets to be agreed but with a similar aim of 20,000 trees on privately owned land primarily.</li> <li>• Adaptation and resilience measures through peatland and grassland restoration</li> </ul>

<b>Action 30</b>	
i. Develop a tree planting / woodland management strategy for the next 20 years.	<b>In Progress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similar to Action 29</li> </ul>
<b>Action 31</b>	
ii. Explore the [potential for the generation of renewable energy by the Council, or by the Council in partnership with other organisations.	<b>In Progress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awarded £2,317,175 from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme in February 2021</li> <li>• Part of the PSDS is to provide solar panels</li> <li>• Council procured 100% renewable energy tariff</li> <li>• Explore further opportunities for purchasing renewable energy supplies, such as from the potential community owned solar meadow initiative being developed by the Prospects Foundations.</li> </ul>
<b>Action 32</b>	
The Portfolio Holder for Parks and Open Spaces should meet with the Prospects Foundation to discuss the potential for strategic management of woodland areas in Hyndburn.	<b>In Progress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic review of land holdings is currently being undertaken and all opportunities for environmental enhancement should be explored, including within Parks, nature reserves, other natural spaces and all other HBC land holdings such as grazing land.</li> <li>• Working with environmental organisations on a Lancashire Woodland campaign, community woodland creation programme and other habitat enhancement locally.</li> <li>• Adaptation, resilience and Off-setting – 3 year community tree and woodland programme, aiming to plant 20,000 trees plus other habitat enhancement on HBC land primarily, create 2 new community woodlands with involvement by local people, schools and groups.</li> <li>• 3 years of additional funding for the Lancashire Woodland Connect programme, targets to be agreed but with a similar aim of 20,000 trees on privately owned land primarily.</li> </ul>
<b>Action 33</b>	
Develop a range of proposals to balance any remaining emissions, such as natural habitat programmes locally and carbon offsetting elsewhere	<b>In Progress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As above Actions 29 to 32</li> <li>• Possible Off-setting strategy</li> <li>• Explore ‘insetting’ which ensures that carbon investment goes to climate beneficial initiatives within the district or Lancashire where possible to offer multiple benefits.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation</b>	
<b>Action 34</b>	
That the panel supported the decision to call a Climate Emergency (Made at Full Council on the 19th September 2019) and create a new post or adapts the	<b>Achieved</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Declaration September 2019</li> <li>• New post in discussion (Project Officer – Natural Spaces)</li> </ul>

duties of an existing post(s) to facilitate the process of becoming carbon neutral by 2030, and that Cabinet encourages all Service Heads and all Councillors to support the process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Service Managers to take responsibility</li> </ul>
<b>Commending Excellence</b>	
<b>Action 35</b>	
That the Environmental Services Department be commended for their excellent work in reducing the amount of waste collected.	<u><b>Achieved</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actioned</li> </ul>
<b>Action 36</b>	
That the Prospects Foundation be thanked for their contribution to the Scrutiny Panel review.	<u><b>Achieved</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actioned</li> </ul>