

12 June 2026

To Councillors - Cllr Danny Bonnett (Chair), Cllr Kath Greenman, Cllr Maggie Tyrrell, Cllr Chris Bloor (Vice Chair), Cllr Chris Rowe, Cllr Christine Carter, Cllr Gil Gilroy and all non-councillor Committee members

Please take notice that a meeting of the **Climate and Nature Committee** of Thornbury Town Council will be held in the **Council Chamber of the Town Hall** on **Tuesday 16 June 2026 at 7.30 pm**.

All above named Councillors are hereby **summoned**, and non-councillors invited, to attend the above meeting for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the business to be transacted at the meeting as set out hereunder.

SJ Gardham

Sharon Gardham, Climate and Nature Officer

Members are reminded that the Council has a general duty to consider the following matters in the exercise of any of its functions: Equal Opportunities (race, gender, sexual orientation, marital status and any disability), Crime & Disorder, Health & Safety, Human Rights and the need to conserve biodiversity.

Public participation: *Please note that this meeting is open to the public. Please take note of the guidance notes for public participation [provided](#).*

If you would not be physically able to use the stairs in the event of a fire, please inform us of your intention to attend this meeting no later than 9.00am on the Monday before, so that appropriate arrangements can be made.

AGENDA

1. To note any apologies for absence
2. To receive any members' declarations of interest
3. To receive any representations from the public relating to items on the agenda
4. To appoint the Vice Chair of the Climate and Nature Committee
5. To approve and sign the minutes of the Climate and Nature Committee meeting held on 17 February 2026 (paper attached)
6. To receive an update on the South Gloucestershire Council alterations to the Streamside Walk from Will Hallam
7. To consider a proposal to alter carbon calculations for 2026-27 to exclude the football club's consumption (paper attached)
8. To consider ideas for Watermark Town projects for 2026-27 (paper attached)
9. To consider concept design quotations and project phasing for the Memorial Woodland and Wellbeing Garden (paper attached)
10. To consider the draft of the 2025-26 Carbon Report (paper attached)
11. To consider the draft of the TTC Decarbonisation Road Map (paper attached)
12. To consider the draft of the TTC Sustainable Purchasing Guidelines (paper attached)
13. To consider proposals for Watermark Town projects (paper attached)
14. To consider the plans for a Tiny Forest - TBC (paper attached) DB
15. To note the plans for Communications and Events for 2026-2027 (paper attached)
16. To note the schedule for 2026-27 Climate and Nature Committee and Thriving Nature working group meetings (paper attached)

- 17. To note that the deadline for submission of items for inclusion on the next agenda is Tuesday 18 August 2026**
- 18. Date of next meeting - 7.30pm on Tuesday 1 September 2026**



THORNBURY TOWN COUNCIL

Minutes of the Climate and Nature Committee Meeting

held on Tuesday 17 February 2026 at 7:30pm at Council Chamber, Town Hall

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---|
| Members present: | Councillors | Danny Bonnett (Chair) Chris Bloor (Vice Chair) Chris Rowe Christine Carter Kath Greenman |
| | Non-councillors | Ella Wiggans (Sustainable Thornbury) |
| In attendance: | | Sharon Gardham (Climate and Nature Officer) |
| Members absent: | Councillors | Maggie Tyrrell |
| | Non-Councillors | Geraldine Barnes (Thornbury in Bloom) Guy Rawlinson (Holy Mowers) Emma Young (Plastic Free Thornbury) |

CN2526.37 To note any apologies for absence.

Apologies for absence were noted from Maggie Tyrrell, Geraldine Barnes (Thornbury in Bloom), Emma Young (Plastic Free Thornbury) and Guy Rawlinson (Holy Mowers).

CN2526.38 To receive any members' declaration of interest.

No declarations of interest were made by members.

CN2526.39 To receive any representations from the public relating to items on the agenda.

There were no representations from the public.

CN2526.40 To approve and sign the minutes of the Climate and Nature Committee Meeting held on 16 December 2025.

It was **RESOLVED** to approve the minutes of the meeting of the Climate and Nature Committee held on 16 December 2025 as an accurate record of the proceedings and the minutes were signed by the Chair.

CN2526.41 To consider dates for decarbonisation planning for 2026.

It was **RESOLVED** to agree the content of the decarbonisation plan, the dates for its completion, and the addition of decarbonisation planning as a standing agenda item at the Thriving Nature working group.

CN2526.42 To consider energy efficiency options for the council chamber.

It was **RESOLVED** to agree in principle to recommend to the Full Council the installation of destratification fans in the council chamber to improve the heat efficiency of the space. Further details are required for the paper that will go to the Full Council (see below). These additional details do not need to be brought back to the Climate and Nature Committee before the proposal is put to the Full Council. The

Committee expressed a preference for the more expensive fans that can be remotely reversed to aid heating and cooling.

CN2526.42.01: SG to discuss installation further with electrician to understand the options for fans (colour, finish), how loud they will be, and where they will be positioned. These details will be included in a paper to the Full Council in March.

CN2526.43 To consider Climate and Nature's role in establishment of a memorial woodland in Thornbury

It was **RESOLVED** to accept the initial stages of developing a memorial woodland into the deliverables for Climate and Nature. Ideas for what elements might be included will be discussed at the March Thriving Nature working group. The Committee noted the desirability of ensuring a safe and accessible connection for non-vehicular traffic from the town centre and the Mundy Playing Fields.

CN2526.44 To note plans for the launch of the Watermark Town initiative on Earth Day (22 April).

Plans to launch participation in the Watermark Town initiative with an evening event at St Mary's Church on 22 April were **NOTED**. Committee members agreed, where possible, to add the event to their diaries. Committee members were asked to send suggestions for speakers, panellists and/or participant organisations to SG. KG suggested the possibility of seeking financial support for the event from a local organisation.

CN2526.45 To note that the deadline for submission of items for inclusion on the next agenda is Tuesday 7 April 2026.

The deadline for the submission of items for inclusion on the next agenda was **NOTED**.

CN2526.46 To note the date of the next meeting of the Climate and Nature Committee is Tuesday 21 April 2026 at 7.30pm.

The date of the next meeting of the Climate and Nature Committee was **NOTED**.

The next Thriving Nature Working Group takes place on Tuesday 24 March at **7.00pm**.

Officer Report to Thornbury Town Council Climate and Nature Committee

Report Title: Mundy Playing Field Pavilion Carbon Calculation

Prepared By: Sharon Gardham

Meeting Date: 16 June 2026

Status: For Action



1. Detail

Thornbury Town Council (TTC) has been assessing its carbon emissions since April 2022 across four sites; the Town Hall, Mundy Playing Fields, Thornbury Cemetery and the Bakery Annexe. This includes an assessment of the consumption of gas, electricity and other fossil fuels (e.g. diesel and petrol).

Between the 2022-23 and 2023-24 financial years, TTC saw a 31517 or 20% decrease in kWh (or equivalent) consumption of energy. This was primarily due to energy efficiency measures put in place at the Town Hall (achieving a 11.4% reduction in energy consumption) and the replacement of a fossil fuel-powered vehicle with an electric equivalent at Mundy Playing Fields (achieving a 34.7% reduction in overall energy consumption). This was despite small increases in consumption of 556 kWh at the Bakery Annexe and 684 kWh at the cemetery.

However, between the 2023-24 and 2024-25 financial years, TTC recorded a 20703 or 16.2% increase in kWh (or equivalent) consumption of energy. Whilst the Town Hall held steady during this period, showing a 63 kWh or 0.1% decrease in consumption, the Mundy Playing Fields recorded an increase of 20221 or 48.8% kWh. The Bakery Annexe and Cemetery also recorded small increases, although these were negligible (389 and 156 kWh increases respectively). This gives an overall net decrease of energy consumption of 3.8% over the entire period measured, which is not truly reflective of the extent of the measures taken by TTC to reduce its energy consumption.

During the 2023-24/2024-25 reporting period, Thornbury Football Club installed fridges and beer coolers which run on electricity 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Given that there have been no other known significant uplifts in TTC operations or fuel consumption at the site, and given the timing of the increase in consumption, it is assumed that they can be attributed to the change in Thornbury FC activities. Furthermore, the increased consumption has continued into the reporting year 2025-26, indicating that this is not a temporary spike, but is ongoing.

During recent discussions regarding decarbonisation road mapping, it was agreed that the scope of TTC decarbonisation planning and reporting should be limited to direct TTC operations (Minute No. CN2526.33). This stance is already reflected in energy consumption calculations for the Town Hall, which exclude 15% of gas and electricity consumed by attributing these to the rented offices used by the police. This is not, however, reflected in operations at the Mundy Playing Fields, where no such distinction or exclusion is applied by the Town Council.

The proposal outlined in this paper is to discount Thornbury FC energy consumption at the pavilion from our carbon emission calculations. This would provide a more realistic, fairer and manageable view of TTC's carbon footprint, thus allowing for more accurate and actionable measures to be proposed that will further reduce TTC's environmental impact.

As and when the pavilion is redeveloped, opportunities will be sought to reduce the overall carbon footprint of the site, and advice and support will be offered to Thornbury FC to in turn reduce their energy costs (environmental and financial), in line with the Football Association's five-year sustainability strategy.

TTC activities and areas of responsibility at the Mundy Playing Fields that account for energy consumption include:

- Running and use of vehicles (diesel and electric)
- Running and use of mechanical equipment (diesel, petrol, electric)
- Staff offices (welfare facilities including kitchen, bathroom and drying room, heating, lighting)
- Machine store
- Public toilets (including heating and hot water)

Thornbury FC activities and areas of responsibility that account for energy consumption include:

- Bar and kitchen
- Changing rooms and showers (home, away, officials)

While TTC operations are more varied and numerous, the energy consumption involved in these activities is not thought to heavily outweigh Thornbury FC consumption.

Given this and considering the sharp increase in energy consumption that coincided with the installation of drinks cooling on the site, a split of 50/50 is considered reasonable and is therefore recommended for the purposes of carbon calculation and reporting.

2. Implications

Environmental

While the proposal outlined does not address the overarching issue of energy consumption at Mundy Playing Fields, it does provide a clearer picture of TTC carbon emissions, which in turn will inform a more effective and realistic decarbonisation plan for the site. Furthermore, assessing these aspects separately will provide a compelling narrative for non-TTC stakeholders, which should encourage the adoption of more sustainable practices.

Financial

There are no financial considerations from a Climate and Nature perspective.

3. Recommendations

The Climate and Nature committee is asked to consider:

- Discounting 50% of the emissions from the Mundy Playing Field carbon reporting from 2025-26 onwards.

Officer Report to Thornbury Town Council Climate and Nature Committee

Report Title: Memorial Woodland Concept Design Quotes and Project Phases

Prepared By: Sharon Gardham

Meeting Date: 16 June 2026

Status: For Action



1. Detail

The Climate and Nature Committee agreed to lead on the design and build/planting of a memorial woodland/wellbeing garden at their February meeting (CN2526.43). This will create an area adjacent to the existing cemetery which will support the community and improve species abundance and diversity in the area.

The overarching intention of the project is to improve this area for wildlife via planting and landscaping, whilst creating a public space for reflection and nature immersion. Options for ashes interment and other memorials will also be intrinsic requirements of the site. There may also be an opportunity to introduce sensory elements to the space, enhancing its benefits for human wellbeing.

Following the February meeting of the Climate and Nature Committee, requests were sent out to several landscapers and designers to obtain a quotation for providing a concept design. Ideally this design will allow us to:

- Understand the overall layout of the site, including the different zones that will be in place for planting (trees, wildflowers, native bulbs), ashes interment and scattering, and hard landscaping.
- Cost each phase of the project and seek quotations for installation of hard landscaping features
- Engage the community in the finer details of the design, as well as planting and implementation
- Begin planting in the 2026-27 tree planting season
- Begin installation of a pond area to support participation in the Watermark Town scheme

It was important to the Committee that potential designers were familiar and supportive of a community-led approach to designing the space.

There is budget allocated for the project, but it is recognised that this will not be sufficient to complete the project. Therefore, the following phasing is proposed:

| Project Phase | What | When | Design Stage |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | <p>Concept Design Cost Phase 1 Planting Plan Tree planting (whips and some standards) with support of Forest of Avon Bulb planting Path layout and laying (latter dependent on cost) Pond positioning, installation/development Some wildflower planting Quantify and Cost Phase 2</p> | Financial Year 2026-27 | <p>Concept Quantity Surveying Detailed design</p> |
| 2 | <p>Further hard landscaping features (e.g., seating, sculptures) Accessible pathways throughout site Link memorial woodland to chapel Further planting - bulbs, trees, wildflowers Further hedge works Quantify and cost stage 3</p> | Financial Year 2026-28 | Implement full detailed design |
| 3 | <p>Buildings Hard landscaped memorial features (for example plaque wall) Opportunities for further ashes interment/more formal memorials</p> | Financial Year 2026-29 (TBC) | Further detailed design/architecture |

The following quotations were received:

| Supplier | Services Provided | Cost (Incl. VAT) | RIBA Stage (if stated) | Project Phases Supported | Experience/Other Considerations |
|-----------|---|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| Company 1 | <p>Stage 1: Initial site visit and discussion about project outcomes</p> <p>Concept sketch/layout with illustrations, mood board and materials</p> <p>Amendments following feedback</p> <p>Stage 2: Topographical survey</p> <p>Quantity Surveyor to give outline cost of materials</p> | <p>Stage 1: £1498 plus expenses</p> <p>Stage 2: £600</p> <p>topographical survey</p> <p>Quantity Surveyor - £1600 (detailed report) or £950 for summary report</p> <p>Total: £3698</p> | Not specified | 1 | <p>Municipal Play Space - includes SuDS</p> <p>Museum Walled Garden restoration</p> <p>Town Council Gardens</p> <p>B Corp</p> <p>RIBA Certified</p> <p>Chartered Landscape Architect</p> <p>Experience of community gardens, working with local authorities, public spaces.</p> <p>Emphasis on nature-friendly design</p> <p>Based in Gloucestershire</p> |
| Company 2 | <p>Stage 1: Preparation and brief - site analysis, emerging concept</p> <p>Stage 2: Concept design: Sketch masterplan, hydrology and planting strategy, space definition, proposed landscape characters, materials specification</p> | <p>Stage 1: £2500</p> <p>Stage 2: £7000</p> | <p>Stage 1 = S1</p> <p>Stage 2 = S1 - 2+</p> | 1&2 | <p>Memorial/Community Woodland co-created with the community.</p> <p>Ecclesiastical/cemetery design</p> <p>Experience with community spaces, integrating with existing historic structures, and working with local authorities.</p> <p>Emphasis on nature-friendly design.</p> <p>Focus on nature connection and wellbeing</p> <p>Based in Bath</p> |
| Company 3 | <p>Stage 1: Concept design with up to 3 layout options, outline drawings and layout plans</p> <p>Stage 2: Outline specification and budget estimate - high level specification and indicative budget costs</p> <p>Optional (?) Stage: Site drainage design - full or localised</p> | <p>Stage 1: £2800</p> <p>Stage 2: 1200</p> <p>Optional Stage: Full £4800</p> <p>Localised £1900</p> | Not specified | 3 | <p>Cemetery mausoleum experience</p> <p>Specialist designer of cemeteries and crematoria with hard landscaping</p> <p>Less focus on planting/gardens</p> <p>Have worked on Thornbury Cemetery previously</p> <p>Based in London</p> |

2. Implications

Environmental

The current biodiversity of the site is relatively low. The baseline for the site will be confirmed by surveying this summer. All works proposed should balance the needs of nature and people. Designer supplier selection should take into account the supplier's experience of projects that seek to balance these two requirements.

Financial

A budget of £25,000 has been allocated to the memorial woodland project. It is important to get a good, detailed design at this stage of the project, so early phases are implemented in light of the requirements of the overall project. Spend at this stage of the project will minimise unexpected costs further down the line.

3. Recommendations

It is recommended that the project phases are agreed so that a detailed plan can be developed.

It is further recommended that Company 2 are commissioned to undertake the design of the memorial woodland project. This recommendation is made on the basis of:

- Their experience working with communities to co-design multi-use spaces, specifically those supporting memorialisation.
- Their strong focus on biodiversity and nature-friendly design.
- That their quotation is the most suitable for providing an early view of overall layout, planting, hydrology, topography and costs for the overall project.
- They follow the RIBA stages, which underpin project work at TTC.

The Committee is asked to consider the recommendations that:

- The phases of the project are confirmed so they can be developed into a detailed project plan.
- That Company 2 is recommended to Full Council to undertake the design of the memorial woodland project.



Carbon Emissions Report

2025-26

Prepared by: Sharon Gardham (Climate and Nature Officer)

Date: June 2026

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1. Introduction, Scope and Summary

Thornbury Town Council (TTC) acknowledges the critical importance of addressing the climate and nature challenges that affect biodiversity and community wellbeing. One of the four headline priorities of the TTC Strategy for 2023 to 2028 is to implement Thornbury’s Local Climate and Nature Action Plan to deliver the council’s commitment to tackling the Climate Emergency. As such, TTC have been recording and calculating their emissions since 2022.

The primary aim of this carbon accounting exercise is to identify and quantify carbon emissions across TTC's assets. Data on carbon emissions for this report was collected and analysed for the period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. The data from this report is compared to emissions from the previous year to better understand the impact of increased usage and/or energy efficiency initiatives. The data from this year’s report will form the baseline data for the TTC Decarbonisation Road Map that is currently in development. The Decarbonisation Road Map takes the data produced by this carbon accounting exercise and translates it into practical measures to achieving net zero in TTC’s operations.

This year’s report differs from previous years in several areas:

- In line with the agreed scope of the Decarbonisation Road Map, scope 3 emissions generated in TTC’s supply chain have been excluded. Reduction of emissions in the supply chain will be achieved by more conscious and sustainable purchasing decisions (as detailed in the Sustainable Purchasing Guidelines), but they will no longer be calculated or included in the carbon emissions report.
- Electricity usage for the Mundy Playing Fields has been divided up to reflect the consumption of the football club, particularly in their hospitality area. The addition of a bar resulted in an approximate 50% increase in electricity consumption at the pavilion between 2023-24 and 2024-25, prompting this division in the calculations to more accurately reflect TTC’s usage.
- Calculations have been updated to reflect TTC’s use of renewable electricity (see section 2).
- There are minor changes in the ways the calculation of waste tCO2e is carried out.

During the 2025-26 reporting period, TTC's carbon emissions totalled 25.2 tCO2e, reflecting a 22.51% decrease compared to the previous year (if electricity is included), or a 20.92 tCO2e or 35.67% decrease if electricity is excluded from calculations. A breakdown of emissions by scope is presented in Figure 1.1.

| Scope | April 2024 – March 2025 | April 2025 – March 2026 (tCO2e) (incl. renewable electricity) | April 2025 – March 2026 (tCO2e) (excl. renewable electricity) | % increase/ decrease year on year (incl. electricity) | % increase/ decrease year on year (excl. electricity) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Scope 1 | 21.73 | 19.56 | 19.56 | -9.99% | -9.99% |
| Scope 2 | 8.22 | 4.28 | 0.00 | -47.93% | -100% |
| Scope 3 | 2.57 | 1.36 | 1.36 | -47.08% | -47.08% |
| Total emissions | 32.52 | 25.2 | 20.92 | -22.51% | -35.67% |

Figure 1.1: Summary Emissions for 2024-25 and 2025-26

2. Methodology

The methodology employed in this report for quantifying carbon emissions is based on the GHG Accounting Tool produced by Local Partnerships to help local authorities establish their baseline greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over a single reporting year. This tool calculates and reports on the seven greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol, namely; carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PCFs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

As TTC's Town Hall shares its building with the Police Station, consumption data for electricity, water supply and treatment, and gas have been proportionally allocated between the two entities. This approach has been partially extended for the first time in this report, to the Mundy Playing Field pavilion, with electricity consumption on this site being proportioned equally between TTC and Thornbury Football Club.

The calculation process used for this report involves gathering all relevant data to quantify carbon emissions within the defined geographic and operational scope during the reporting period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026. Emissions are calculated by applying conversion factors provided by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to TTC's consumption data. Emissions are reported as tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent).

For this report, our Scope 2 emissions have been updated to reflect the renewable energy tariff that we have with Octopus energy. As our electricity consumption is supplied by Octopus Energy under a renewable energy tariff, we are reporting 0 g CO₂e/kWh for Scope 2 emissions, in line with the market-based method. This approach reflects the renewable nature of our electricity supply, as confirmed by our energy provider. The embodied carbon generated by our on-site electricity generation (via solar) has not been accounted for in this report, as the average carbon payback time of the manufacture and supply of the panels (estimated 4 years on average) has been reached.¹

¹ J. Richardson, Solar Photovoltaics - Cradle-to-Grave Analysis and Environmental Cost 2026, *The Renewable Energy Hub*, <https://www.renewableenergyhub.co.uk/main/solar-panels/solar-panels-carbon-analysis>

3. Geographic Scope

Thornbury is located in the southwest of England within the administrative county of South Gloucestershire, which in turn comes under the West of England Combined Authority. TTC has responsibilities for several local parks, green spaces and Thornbury cemetery within the boundaries of the town.

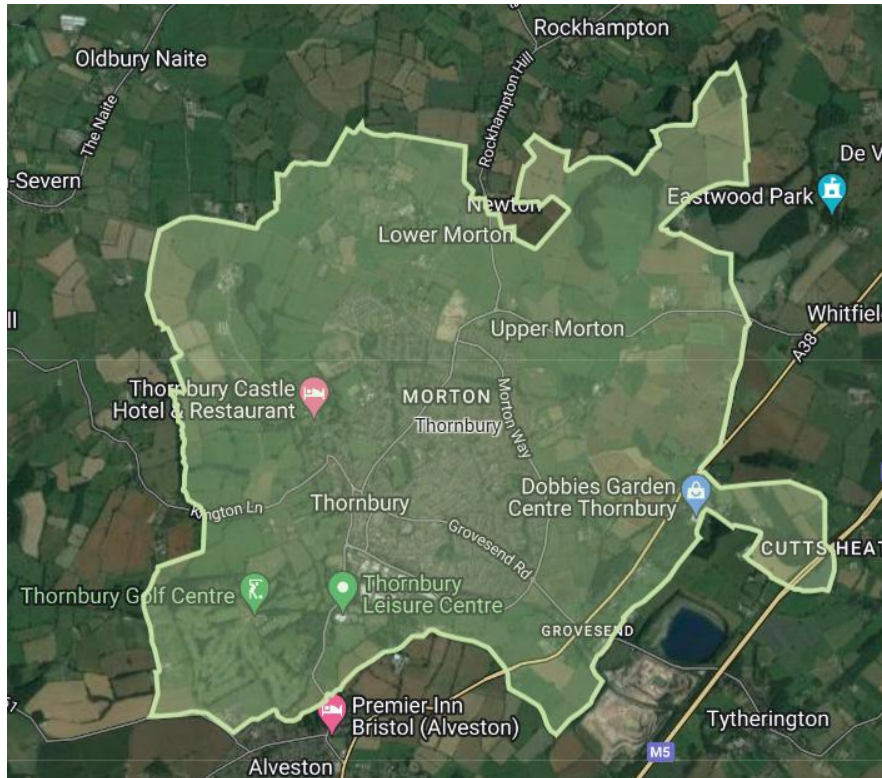


Figure 3.1: Parish boundary of Thornbury

The locations included in this report are:

- Thornbury Town Hall
- Thornbury Cemetery
- The Pavilion at Mundy Playing Fields
- The Bakery Annexe at 67 High Street

Play areas and green spaces that are not a centre of operations (see below) are not explicitly listed. However, their general maintenance (for example, grass cutting) is included in calculations, primarily in respect of fuel usage.

4. Operational Scope

In line with the Local Government Partnership’s GHG accounting tool, TTC reports on all sources of carbon emissions over which it has operational control. TTC has operational control over a service if it has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies. Carbon emissions within the physical boundaries managed by TTC are reported in scope 1, 2 and 3 for the following operations:

| Scope | Activity/Operation | Location/Equipment Sources |
|-------|---|---|
| 1 | Heating | Gas purchased from Ecotricity for the Mundy Playing Fields pavilion and the Town Hall |
| 1 | Fleet and fuel use | Vehicles and equipment for open spaces maintenance |
| 2 | Electricity consumption | Electricity purchased from Octopus for the Bakery Annexe, Cemetery, Mundy Playing Fields pavilion and the Town Hall. As above, electricity consumption will be calculated but will result in zero carbon emissions. |
| 3 | Transmission & Distribution Losses – Electricity* | Bakery Annexe, Cemetery, Mundy Playing Fields pavilion and the Town Hall |
| 3 | Water | Water supply for the Bakery Annexe, Cemetery, Mundy Playing Fields pavilion and the Town Hall |
| 3 | Water treatment | Sewage from the Bakery Annexe and the Town Hall. Sewage from the Mundy Playing Fields pavilion and Cemetery is processed via an off-grid tank which is periodically emptied. This is out of scope of the report. |
| 3 | Waste generated from own operations | Bakery Annexe, Cemetery, Mundy Playing Fields pavilion and the Town Hall’s waste generation [mixed recycling (paper, plastic, cans, etc.), shredded paper, general waste] |

Figure 4.1: Scope of emissions calculated by operation

* Relates to the emissions that are generated during the transportation and distribution of electricity between the grid and the end user.

5. Carbon Emissions

The breakdown of Thornbury Town Council's (TTC) carbon emissions for the period from April 2025 to March 2026, along with the percentage change from the previous year, is detailed below.

| Scope | Emission Type | Total Emissions tCO2e | | Volume +/- tCO2e | % +/- |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | | |
| 1 | Heating | 15.17 | 14.46 | 0.71 | 4.68 |
| | TTC's Fleet | 6.36 | 5.10 | -1.26 | -19.81 |
| | TTC's Fuel Use | 0.20 | 0.00 | -0.20 | -100.00 |
| | | 21.73 | 19.56 | -2.17 | -9.99 |
| 2 | Electricity – Bakery Annexe | 0.40 | 0.20 | -0.20 | -50.00 |
| | Electricity – Cemetery | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.04 | +12.90 |
| | Electricity – Mundy Playing Field | 3.83 | 1.46 | -2.37 | -61.88 |
| | Electricity – Town Hall | 3.68 | 2.27 | -1.41 | -38.32 |
| | Total | 8.22 | 4.28 | -3.94 | -47.93 |
| | Reduction for use of renewables | | -2.27 | 0.00 | -100% |
| | | 3.68 | 0.00 | | |
| 3 | Transmission & Distribution Losses | 0.73 | 0.45 | -0.28 | -38.36 |
| | Water Supply | 0.25 | 0.13 | -0.12 | -48.00 |
| | Water Treatment | 0.05 | 0.02 | -0.03 | -60.00 |
| | Material Use | 1.12 | - | - | - |
| | Waste generated from own operations | 0.42 | 0.76 | 0.34 | 80.95 |
| | | 2.57 | 1.36 | -1.21 | -47.08 |

Figure 5.1: TTC Annual Emissions Comparison, 2024-25 – 2025-26

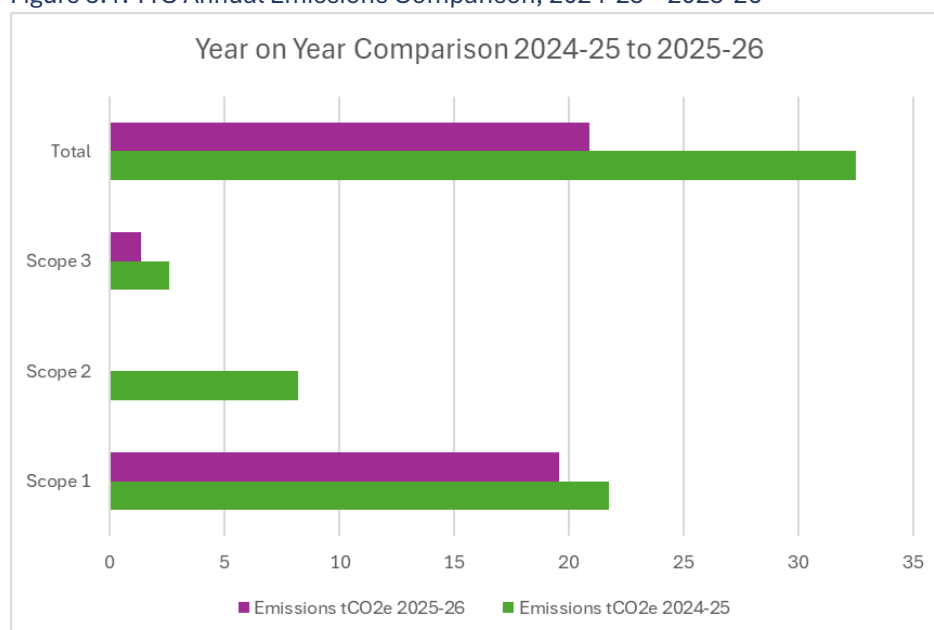


Figure 5.2: TTC Annual Emissions Comparison (without electricity), 2024-25 – 2025-26 Chart

Figure 5.3 details TTC’s carbon emissions by type, breaking down their respective contribution to the 2025-26 total emissions. As Figure 5.3 shows, the major contributors to TTC’s emissions are found in Scope 1, namely heating (69.12%) and fleet fuel use (24.38%).

| Scope | Emission Types | Emissions (tCO ₂ e) | % Contributions to the Total Carbon Emissions |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Heating | 14.46 | 69.12% |
| | Fleet Fuel Use | 5.10 | 24.38% |
| <i>Scope 1</i> | | <i>19.56</i> | <i>93.50%</i> |
| 2 | Electricity - Bakery Annex | 0.20 | 0.96% |
| | Electricity - Cemetery | 0.35 | 1.67% |
| | Electricity - Mundy Playing Field | 1.46 | 6.98% |
| | Electricity - Town Hall | 2.27 | 20.46% |
| | Sub-total | 4.28 | |
| Reduction for use of renewables | | -4.28 | |
| <i>Scope 2</i> | | <i>0.00</i> | <i>0.00%</i> |
| 3 | T & D Losses | 0.45 | 2.15% |
| | Water Supply | 0.13 | 0.62% |
| | Water Treatment | 0.02 | 0.10% |
| | Material Use | - | - |
| | Waste generated from own operations | 0.76 | 3.63% |
| <i>Scope 3</i> | | <i>1.36</i> | <i>6.50%</i> |
| Total Emissions | | 20.92 | |

Figure 5.3: TTC Carbon Emissions by Operation 2025-26

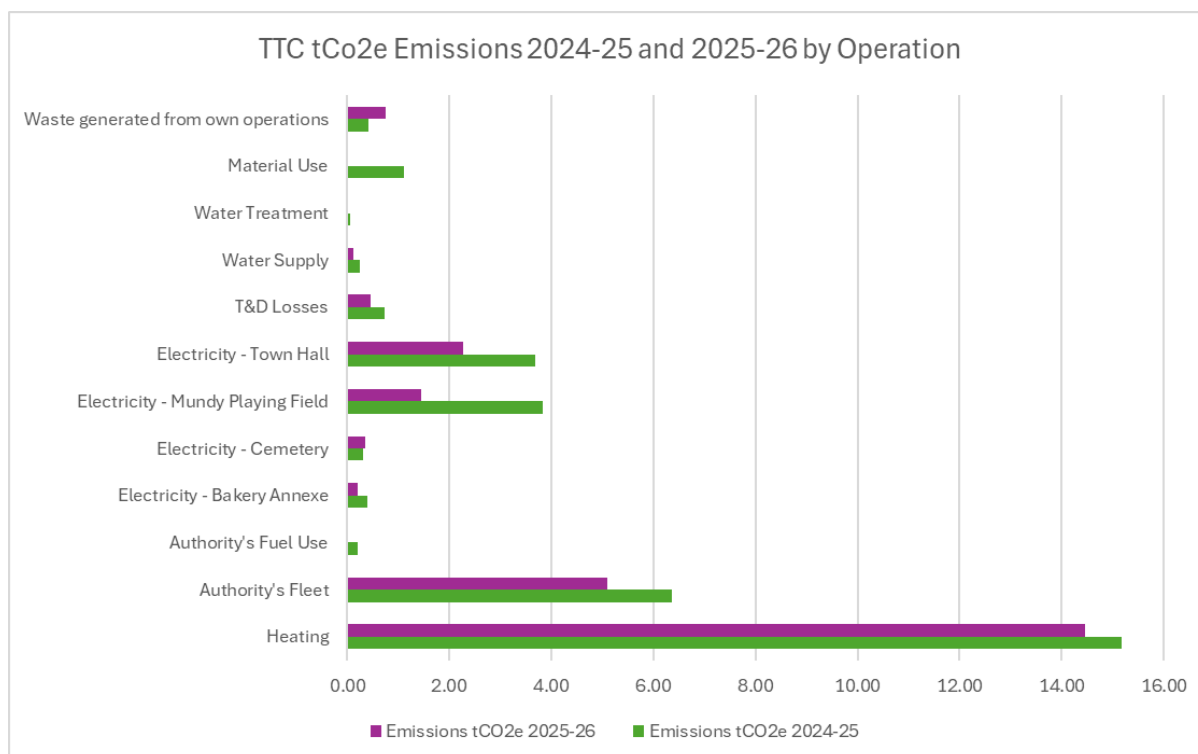


Figure 5.4: TTC Carbon Emissions by Operation 2025-26 Chart

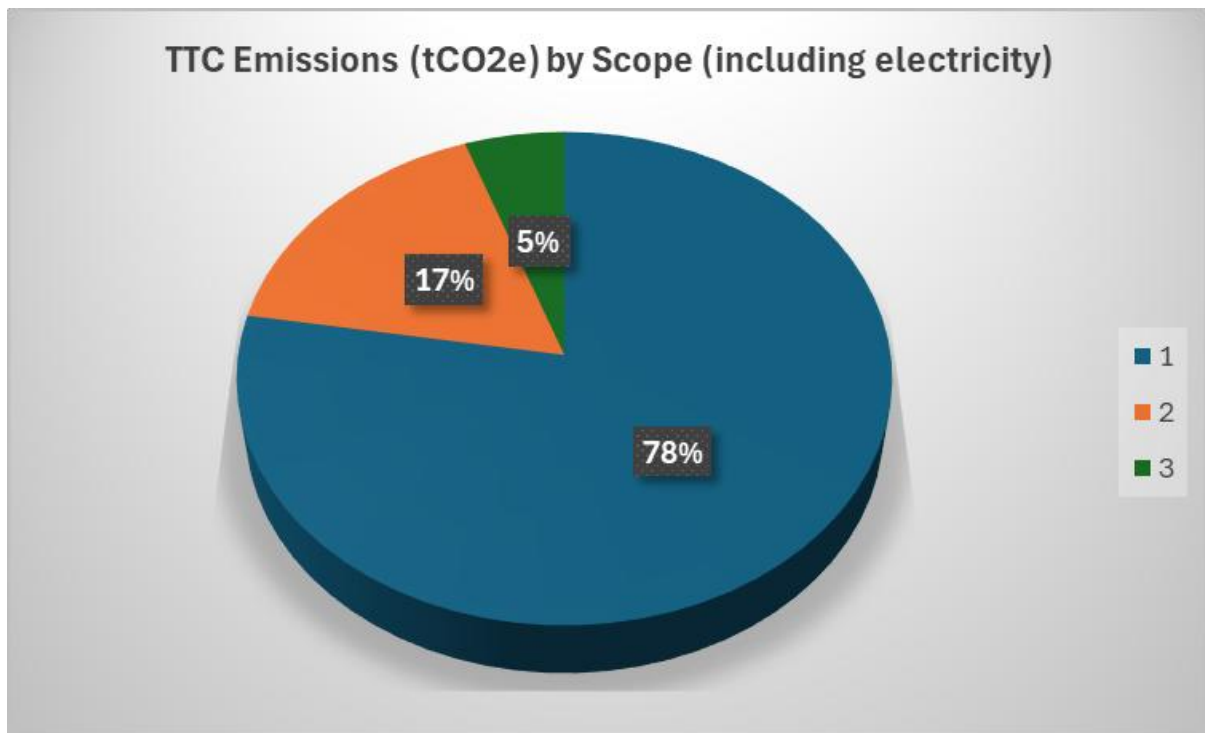


Figure 5.5: TTC Distribution of Carbon Emissions by Scope 2025-26 (including electricity)

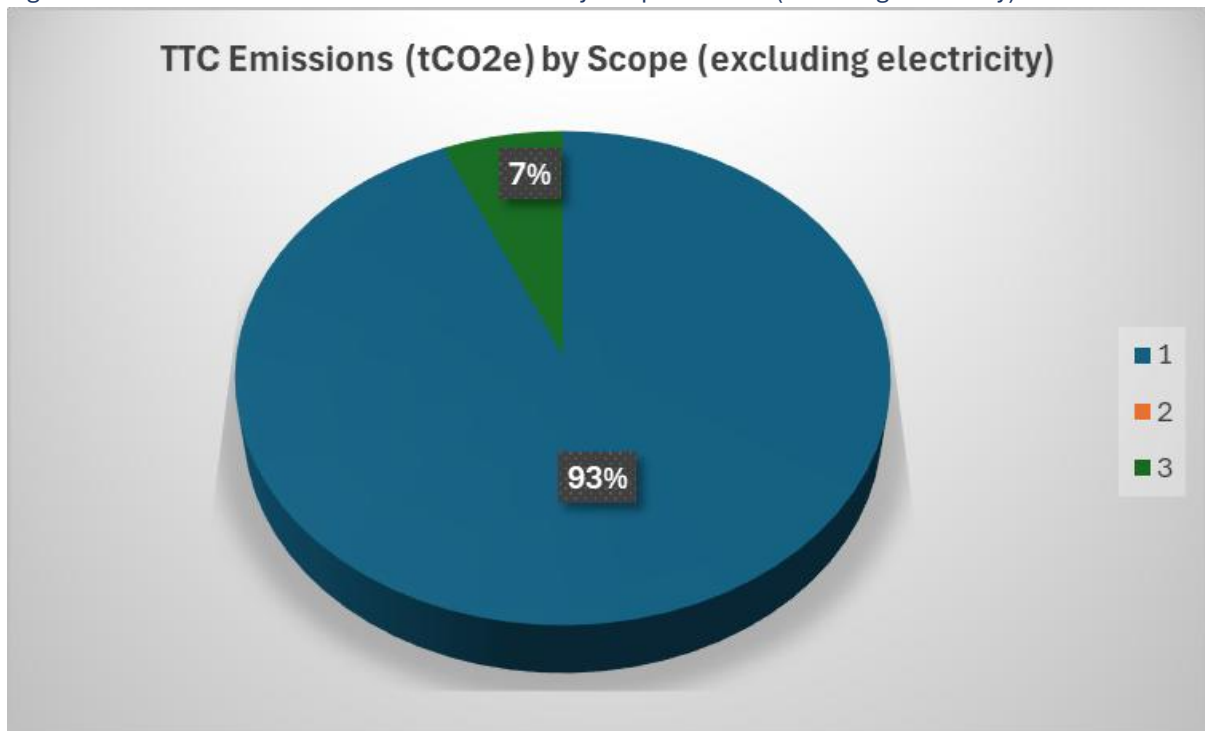


Figure 5.6: TTC Distribution of Carbon Emissions by Scope 2025-26 (including electricity)

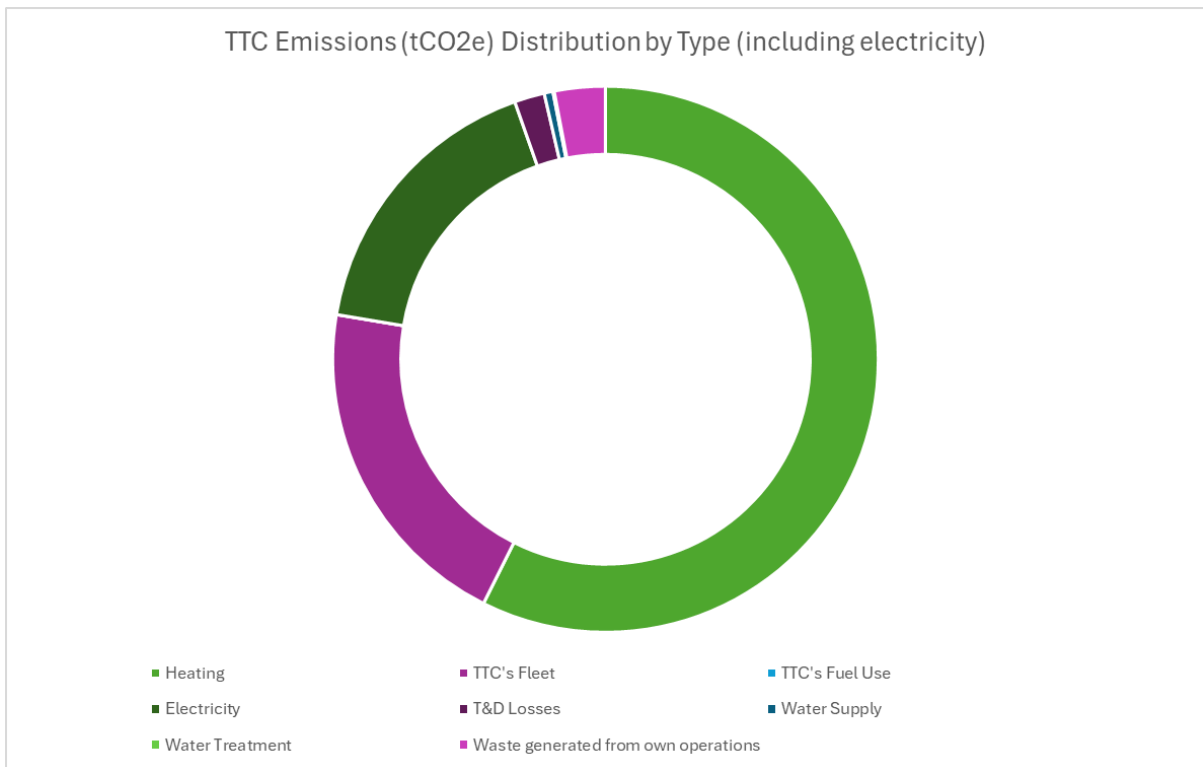


Figure 5.7: TTC Distribution of Carbon Emissions by Emission Type 2025-26 (including electricity)

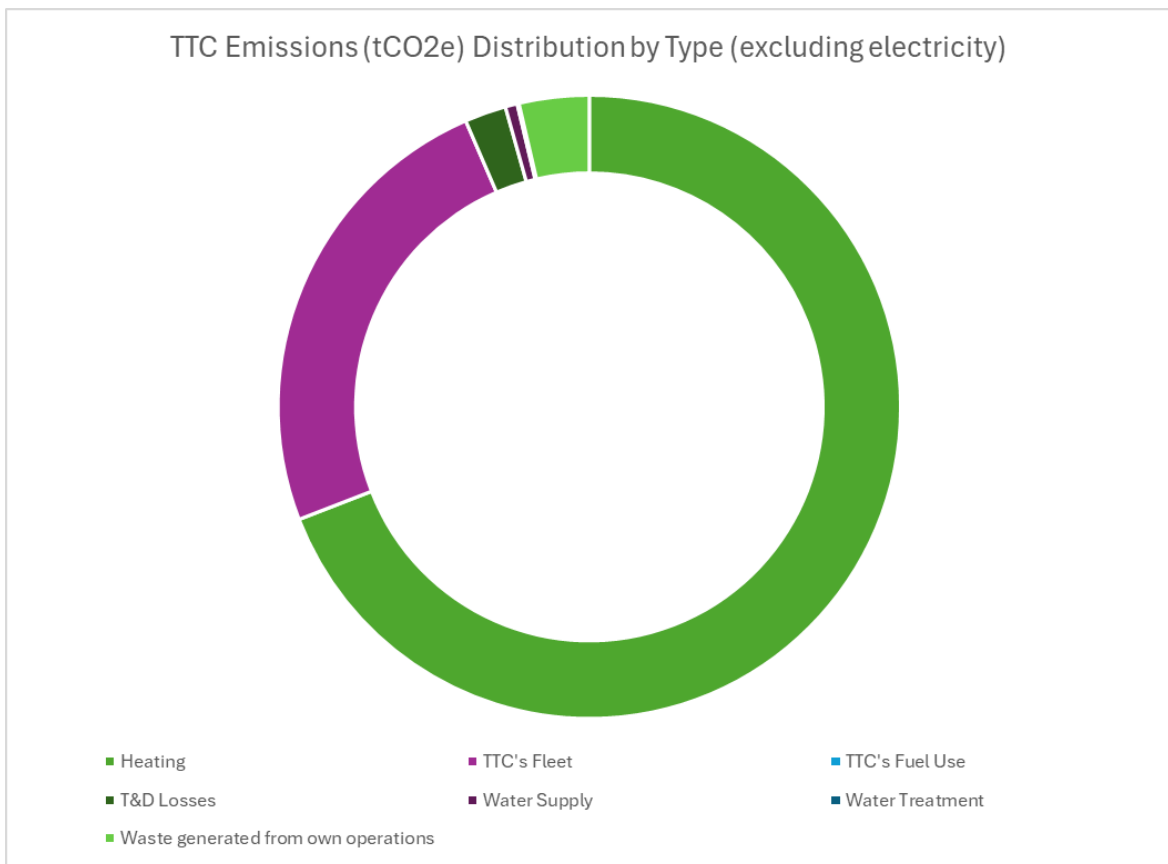


Figure 5.8: TTC Distribution of Carbon Emissions by Emission Type 2025-26 (excluding electricity)

6. Scope 1 Carbon Emissions Analysis

As shown above, Scope 1 emissions are by far the largest contributor to carbon emissions for TTC. If electricity is excluded from calculations by virtue of its renewable status, then Scope 1 emissions account for 93.50% of all TTC's emissions. Even if electricity is included, Scope 1 emissions still account for 77.62% of TTC's emissions.

Year on year, Scope 1 emissions have reduced by almost 10%. A small reduction in heating (4.68%) and a larger, reduction in the TTC fleet's fuel use (19.81%) accounted for this overall reduction. The former is likely driven by continuing energy efficiency measures at the Town Hall, as well as natural seasonal variations in temperature, with 2025 in particular experiencing high spring and summer temperatures. The latter is possibly driven in part by a reduced mowing regime (less mowing due to the warm, dry weather and an amended management regime) as well as incidental year on year differences in operational priorities.

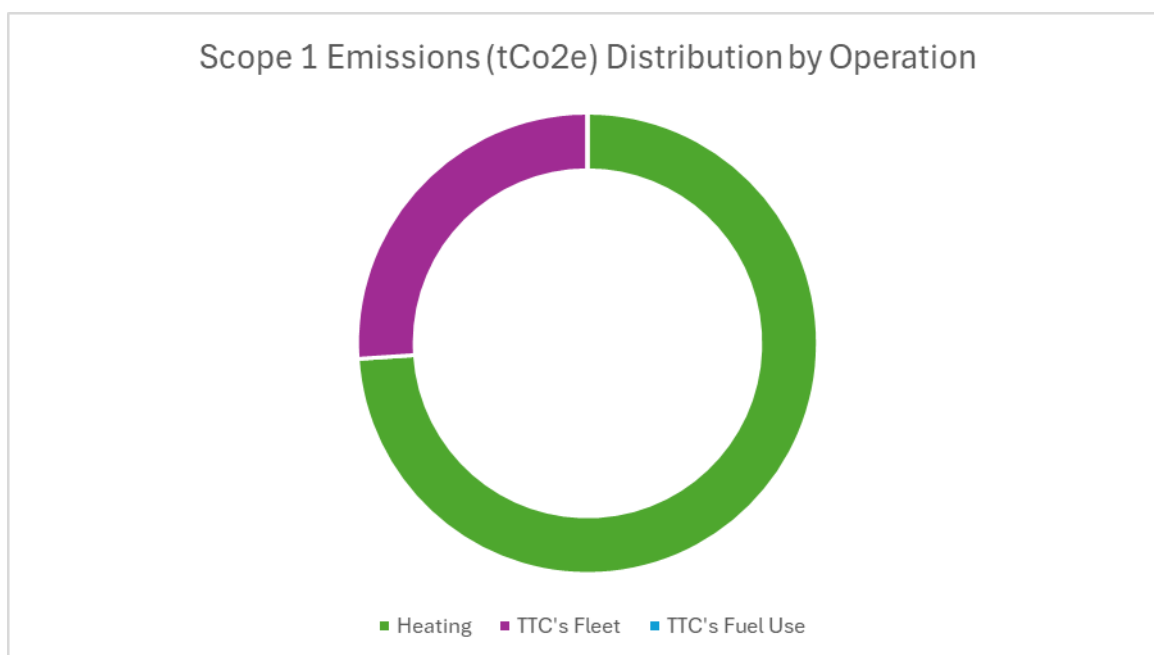


Figure 6.1: Distribution of Scope 1 Carbon Emissions by Operation

7. Scope 2 Carbon Emissions Analysis

Scope 2 emissions at TTC are solely derived from purchased electricity. If electricity is included in TTC's carbon calculations, it accounts for 20.46% of total emissions. Electricity consumption has reduced at the Town Hall by 38% year on year. This is possibly due to continued energy efficiency measures and the increased generation of solar energy at the Town Hall, driven by the particularly hot, sunny summer of 2025 and the cleaning of the solar panels that took place early in 2025.

Electricity consumption at Mundy Playing Fields has reduced by 61.88% in these calculations. This is largely due to the splitting of calculations so that the 50% of electricity consumed by Thornbury Football Club is excluded from TTC's calculations. Even without this split, however, electricity consumption reduced by 23.76% year on year at the pavilion in Mundy Playing Fields.

Removing electricity from TTC's carbon calculations, because it is entirely generated by renewables, results in Scope 2 emissions of zero, reducing TTC's overall emissions figure by 4.28 tCO₂e or 17%.

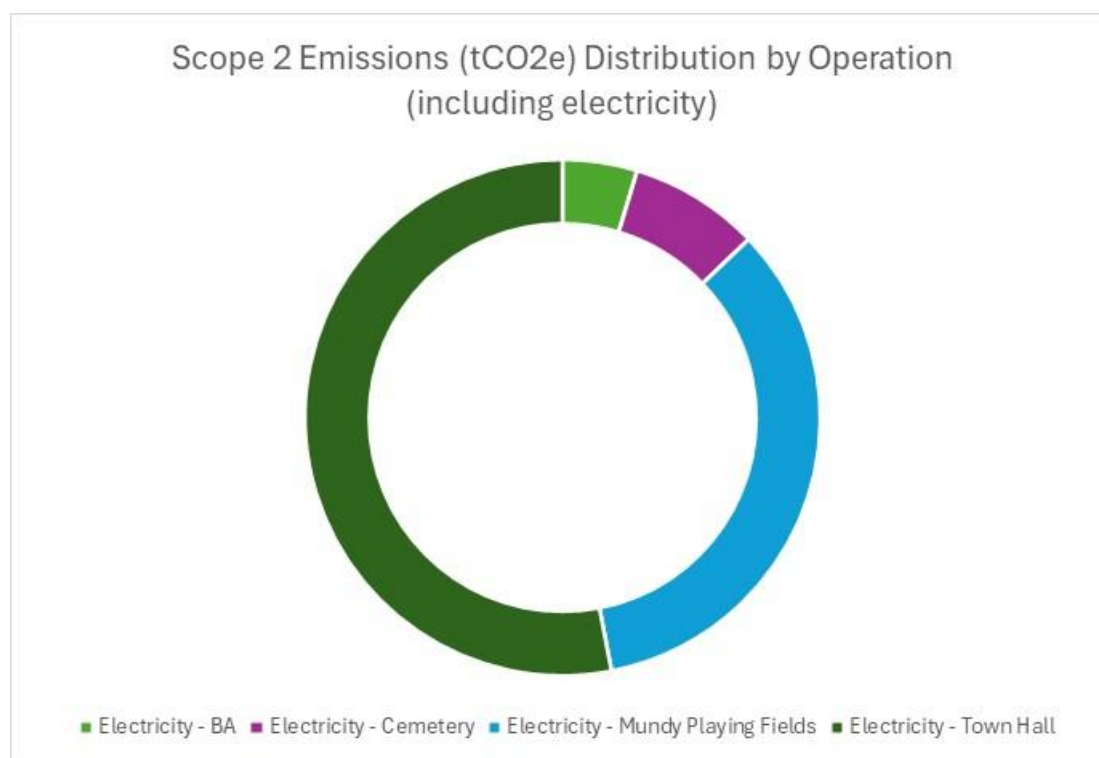


Figure 7.1: Distribution of Scope 2 Carbon Emissions by Operation

8. Scope 3 Carbon Emissions Analysis

Scope 3 emissions account for 5.40% of TTC's overall emissions if electricity is included, or 6.50% if electricity is excluded. There was an overall year on year decrease in Scope 3 emissions of 47%, or 1.21 tCO₂e. This, however, is largely accounted for by the removal of materials use from calculations. If materials use is added back in, assuming it is at a consistent volume to the prior year, there would be a 3.5% increase in emissions in Scope 3.

This small increase is solely due to an increase of 0.34 tCO₂e from waste generated from TTC's own operations; an 81% increase. The actual volume of waste did not, however, increase (29 tonnes in 2024-25 and 26 tonnes in 2025-26). The difference in carbon emissions reported are therefore due to alterations year on year in the accounting process. This is in part due to changes in the calculation tool and in part due to a change of personnel at TTC which has necessitated a different accounting approach.

Irrespective, Scope 3 emissions, whilst still desirable to reduce, account for only a small overall percentage of TTC's carbon footprint.

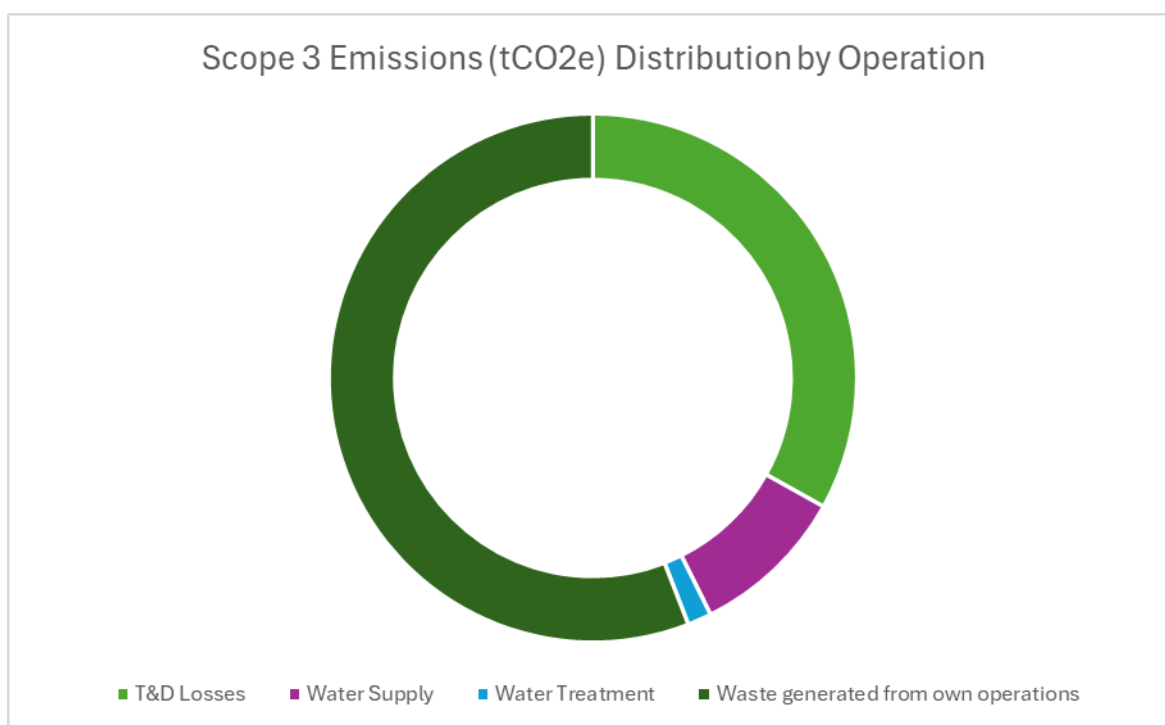


Figure 8.1: Distribution of Scope 3 Carbon Emissions by Operation

9. Conclusion and Additional Factors for Consideration

TTC has, overall, seen a steady decrease in its carbon emissions since the start of reporting in 2022-23. This has been driven by several factors, including energy efficiency measures, the purchase of an electric vehicle, and the decision to source electricity from renewable sources, either in house via the installation of solar panels, or from an external supplier.

TTC commissioned an energy efficiency report for the Town Hall in January 2024 and many of its recommendations have been implemented. There are, however, big ticket items remaining, which will compromise TTC's ability to significantly further reduce its carbon footprint.

These include the reliance on gas central heating at the Town Hall, which is by far the largest contributor to carbon emissions, and the need to continue to use diesel and petrol-powered vehicles and equipment until they reach the end of their useful life.

Options for addressing these, and the other remaining areas that are contributing to TTC's continuing carbon emissions, are included in the TTC Decarbonisation Road Map and Sustainable Purchasing Guidelines, which should be read in conjunction with this report.

There are, however, also new developments that have the potential to increase TTC's carbon emissions. For example, at the Cemetery, the chapel has been partly refurbished to bring it back into use. This will inevitably increase the energy consumption at the Cemetery (which is currently very low), although it is not thought this increase will be significant. Furthermore, development and refurbishment of the chapel are being carried out bearing in mind the need to ensure energy efficiency and minimise any impact on our carbon emissions.

The reinstatement of water play facilities at the Mundy Playing Fields, while largely based on natural water sources, will incorporate potable water, whose supply generates carbon emissions, thus potentially increasing TTC's carbon footprint. Plans to minimise the volume of potable water needed for the new play facilities are intrinsic to its design and build.

The pavilion is, at present, neither energy efficient nor fit for purpose. Plans to reconfigure the pavilion should, however, greatly improve the overall energy efficiency of TTC's operations there and remove the need for the estimated split between TTC's energy consumption and that of the Football Club (as they will be separately metered). The planned developments will also make the building more usable, logical and aesthetically pleasing.

Further details about the remaining challenges of achieving net zero, as well as potential solutions, are included in the Decarbonisation Road Map.



Decarbonisation Road Map and Communications Plan

Prepared by: Sharon Gardham (Climate and Nature Officer)

Date: June 2026

Version: v0.1

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Glossary

1.5 °c: The maximum number of degrees of average global temperatures above pre-industrial levels (i.e., between 1850 and 1900) that must be achieved if catastrophic climate changes are to be avoided.

Carbon Credits: Tradable instruments that convey a claim for the removal or avoidance of GHG emissions.

Carbon Dioxide: A colourless gas that occurs naturally from industrial processes and other human activities.

Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO²e): A common scale for measuring the emissions from all greenhouse gases, presented as metric tonnes (t) or metric kilo tonnes (kt) (i.e., metric tonnes divided by 1000).

Carbon Footprint: Direct and indirect GHGs associated with a specific product or activity.

Carbon Sequestration: The process of storing carbon so that it doesn't enter the atmosphere and contribute to climate change.

Decarbonisation: or carbon reduction is the process of reducing the amount of GHG emissions an organisation produces.

Direct emissions: Emissions owned or controlled by an organisation.

Emissions: In this report, 'emissions' is used to refer to GHG emissions, measured in terms of carbon dioxide equivalents.

Fugitive emissions: Leak of gases caused by energy production.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG): Gases in the earth's atmosphere that trap heat, creating the greenhouse effect, leading to global temperature increases. These include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.

Indirect emissions: Emissions resulting from an organisation's activities but controlled by others (e.g., when the organisation buys, uses and disposes of products).

Net Zero: is achieved when the amount of GHG emitted into the atmosphere because of an organisation's activities are counterbalanced by the removal of an equivalent amount (i.e., when emissions are 'cancelled out' by GHG removal or sequestration).

Net Zero Journey/Road Map: The plan and process for reaching net zero.

Insetting/Offsetting: The process of removing carbon/GHG from the atmosphere to balance out GHG emissions (i.e., to achieve net zero). Insetting refers to measures undertaken internally within an organisation. Offsetting is measures taken elsewhere. This may include purchasing carbon credits or carrying out sequestration activities (e.g., tree planting).

Scope 1 emissions: GHGs directly relating to an organisation's activities. For example, its consumption of gas for heating and fossil fuels for transportation and machinery.

Scope 2 emissions: GHGs generated by the production of purchased electricity.

Scope 3 emissions: Generally, value chain emissions generated up or downstream from an organisation because of its activities. For example, emissions in the supply chain, from waste disposal or transmission and distribution emissions for purchased electricity.

1. Document Purpose

Since widespread industrialisation took place in the 19th century, particularly in the global north, human consumption of fossil fuels (oil, gas and petroleum) and the industrialisation of agriculture have increased the volume of carbon, methane and nitrous oxide (greenhouse gases - GHG) in the Earth's atmosphere. GHGs effectively 'trap' heat in the atmosphere, resulting in increasing average global temperatures. A rapidly warming climate impacts all of Earth's systems, increasing the likelihood of extreme weather events, altering ecosystems beyond species' ability to adapt, and endangering human and other-than-human life across the planet.

To counteract this, international legal agreements have been reached to try and limit the increase in global average temperatures to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by 2050. While urgent global and national actions are vital for achieving this goal, local action is also essential.

Reflecting the need for local action, in 2021 Thornbury Town Council (TTC) declared a Climate and Nature (Ecological) emergency and in 2022 the Climate and Nature Committee was convened. The Council has been tracking its GHG emissions since 2022 and has made reductions in its carbon output since then. This is in line with the Council's ambition to tackle the climate emergency by working with others in the area to help Thornbury become climate neutral by 2030. Estimates suggest that in 2023, South Gloucestershire emitted 1579.5 ktCO²e. Thornbury was responsible for approximately 79.5 ktCO²e or 79,500 tonnes of CO²e (5%).¹

Some decarbonisation actions have already taken place across several TTC sites. However, there is no comprehensive plan or approach to decarbonisation and therefore no clear sight of whether achieving net zero by 2030, even when limiting this ambition purely to TTC operations, is feasible. This document's aim is to fill that gap, thereby:

- Allowing the size of the remaining net zero challenge to be more clearly understood.
- Enabling a consistent, prioritised plan for emissions reduction across sites.
- Giving a clearer picture of the time and money required to achieve net zero for TTC's operations.
- Providing a way of more clearly tracking progress and measuring the success of our actions.
- Identifying any remaining emissions after all practicable actions have been taken so that mitigation can be considered.
- Outlining how TTC can share its decarbonisation journey with the wider town, thereby encouraging carbon reduction across the area.

The latest scientific research indicates that the world is likely to exceed or very quickly breach the 1.5-degree target in the next 20 years. Given this, consideration in this road map will also be given to climate resilience, or how TTC and the wider town will need to adapt to a rapidly changing climate and the inevitable challenges this will bring. The following graphic depicts the range of impacts that may be experienced due to our changing climate.

¹ National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory, South Gloucestershire, 2023, [<https://naei.energysecurity.gov.uk/laghapp/>].

Impacts of Climate Change

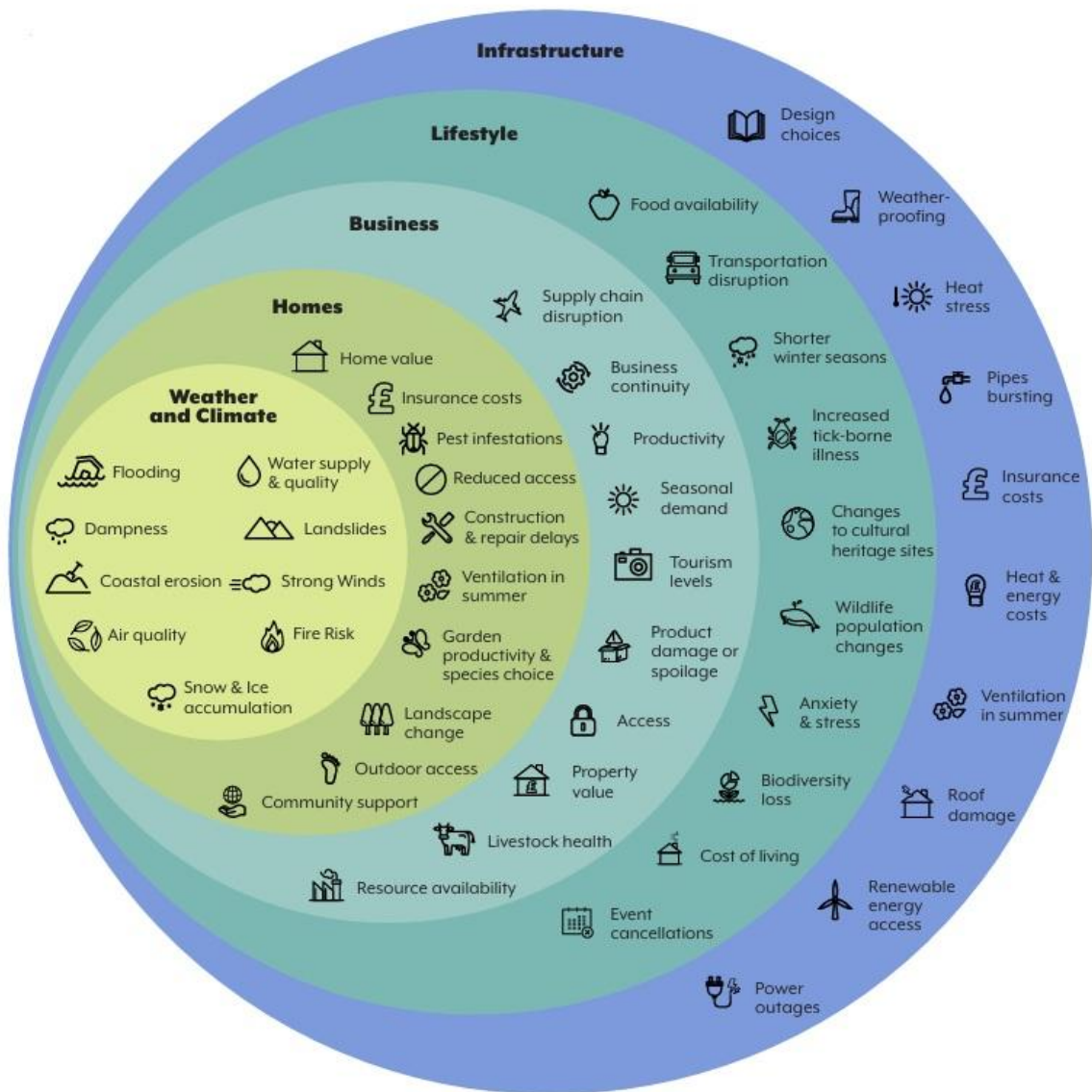


Figure 1.1: Potential Impacts of Climate Change

Source: The Highland Council, Net Zero Strategy, <https://www.highland.gov.uk/downloads/download/495/net-zero-strategy>

2. Scope, Intent and Method

The intention of this report is to provide a clear and realistic road map for achieving net zero in TTC's operations. It will articulate how the Council's decarbonisation journey will be communicated to a wider audience with the goal of encouraging and supporting town-wide decarbonisation. It will also begin to outline what climate adaptations and mitigations may be needed in TTC's operations to cope with global heating exceeding 1.5 °c above pre-industrial levels in the next 20 years.

Figure 2.1 provides a visual representation of the different scope emissions. For the purposes of this report, the following emissions are in scope:

- Scope 1: Direct emissions from TTC operations (e.g., buildings, land use, TTC Fleet vehicles and equipment).
- Scope 2: Externally supplied electricity used during TTC operations.
- Scope 3: Water consumption, waste generated from own operations, transmission and distribution emissions from electricity consumption.

The following are out of scope of this report:

- Scope 1: Emissions from the wider town/county, including transportation, domestic housing, agriculture and land use, etc. Whilst these are out of scope of this report, the communications plan in Section 9 will outline how we intend to communicate our decarbonisation journey and how this, alongside the wider activities of the Climate and Nature Action Plan, will support and encourage decarbonisation in the wider town/area.
- Scope 3: Emissions generated in the supply chain by purchased goods and services. Whilst these are out of the scope of this report, the sustainable purchasing and procurement guidelines seek to reduce TTC's environmental harm from its consumption of goods and services and should therefore be viewed as complimentary to this report.

Emissions from the wider town/county, including residents' consumption of goods and services or travelling beyond our area boundary. Again, whilst these are out of the scope of this report, the communications plan in Section 9, and the wider activities of the Climate and Nature Action Plan, supports the decarbonisation of the wider town/area.

In addition to the above, the Bakery Annexe on the High Street has been excluded from this report. The use of this building is being phased out, and the future of the site is not determined. If TTC decides to repurpose or rebuild on this site, an assessment of its impact on TTC's net zero targets should be carried out.

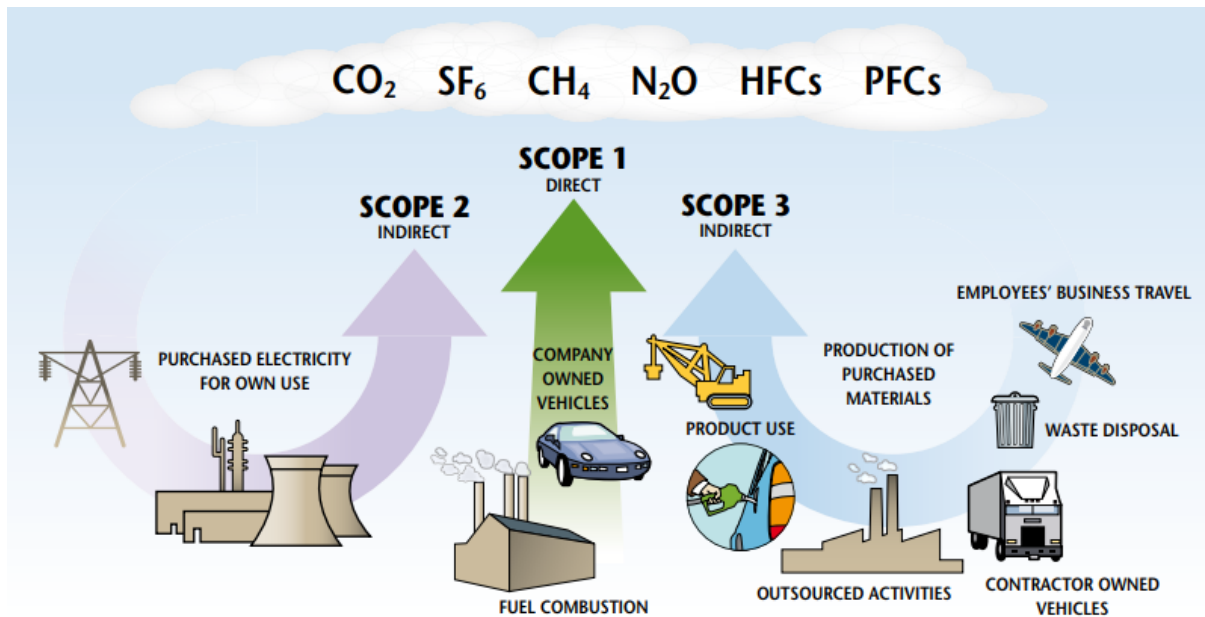


Figure 2.1: Emissions Scope Examples

Source: University of Michigan

The carbon emissions figures used in this report are calculated by applying conversion factors provided by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) to TTC's consumption data for 2025-26. Emissions are reported as tCO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalent).

The baseline tCO₂e figures used are from the 2025-26 carbon report for Thornbury Town Council, which can be found here [insert link to website page].

Costs, energy savings and tCO₂e savings have been estimated via a desktop exercise. As and when measures are progressed, more accurate figures will be obtained and presented in officer papers to the relevant council committees.

Full calculations and calculation logic can be requested by emailing climateandnature@thornburytowncouncil.go.uk.

3. Stakeholder Analysis

Internally to TTC, the following committees are most concerned with the decarbonisation road map:

- Climate and Nature Committee
- Finance and General-Purpose Committee
- Full Council Committee

Hierarchically, the recommendations from this document will be reviewed by the Climate and Nature Committee. Accepted recommendations will be passed on to the relevant committee (F&GP and/or Full Council) depending on their nature.

While the whole document will be reviewed and passed to the relevant committees for recommendation and approval, individually costed measures will be recommended for inclusion in budgets in line with the usual processes and the Financial Regulations.

Council officers have been involved in the decarbonisation journey to date. Further measures, as detailed in this document, will be socialised with officers as relevant and necessary. Levels of interest will vary depending on roles and responsibilities.

Engagement with the wider community will be detailed in the communication and engagement plan in Section 10.

Figure 3.1: Stakeholder Matrix

| Stakeholder Group | Interests | Potential Concerns | Influence | Impact | Engagement Approach |
|--------------------------|--|--|------------------|---------------|---|
| Town Councillors | Credible climate action; financial stewardship; positive public response | Costs, risks, public reaction, deliverability | High | High | Papers to Climate and Nature Committee, Finance and General-Purpose Committee and Full Council. |
| Council Officers & Staff | Practical operations; improved efficiency | Disruption; training needs, costs | High | High | Early involvement; training; clear procedures |
| Building Users | Comfort; reliability; cost | Disruption during works; Practical use of facilities | Medium | High | Direct updates; clear timelines |
| Contractors | Clear scopes; stability | Timeline conflicts | High | High | Early involvement; clear briefs |

Thornbury Town Council Decarbonisation Road Map & Communications Plan

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| South Gloucestershire Council | Alignment with climate goals; funding | Coordination; timelines | Medium | Medium | Sharing of advice and information. |
| Residents | Lower bills; climate action | Spending concerns; amenity changes | Medium | High | See communication plan (section 10) |
| Local Businesses | Cost savings; local reputation | Disruption; unclear benefits | Medium | Medium | See communication plan (section 10) |
| Community Groups | Climate progress; collaboration | Slow progress | Medium | Medium | See communication plan (section 10) |
| Schools & Youth Groups | Education; youth initiatives | Capacity constraints | Medium | Medium | See communication plan (section 10) |
| Faith Groups | Community wellbeing; stewardship | Retrofit costs | Medium | Medium | See communication plan (section 10) |
| Local Media | Local stories; updates | Access to information | Medium | Medium | See communication plan (section 10) |
| Visitors & Commuters | Well-maintained spaces | Low engagement | Low | Low-Medium | See communication plan (section 10) |

4. Approach

This document takes an operational approach to planning for net zero, as detailed in figure 4.1 below.



Decarbonisation Road Mapping Framework

Capital Strategy/Sustainable Purchasing Guidelines

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Site/Operation | Town Hall | Cemetery and Chapel | Mundy Playing Fields | Bakery Annexe/67 High Street* | Ancillary Operations (e.g., mowing, maintenance) |
| Decarbonisation Measures | Buildings | Fixtures and Fittings | Machinery | Vehicles | Training and Behavioural Change |
| Emission Types | Heating (Scope 1 Emissions) | Electricity (Scope 2 Emissions) | Water & Waste Water (Scope 3 Emissions) | Waste (Scope 3 Emissions) | Fuel (Scope 1 Emissions) |

* Operations at the Bakery Annexe are ceasing. Therefore, it has been excluded from this Road Map

Figure 4.1: Decarbonisation Road Mapping Framework

5. Benefits and Opportunities

The direct benefits of decarbonisation of TTC operations are:

- Reduced carbon emissions supporting the TTC ambition to achieve net zero by 2030.
- Cost savings resulting from reduced energy and materials consumption.
- Increased energy security.
- Becoming more climate resilient, with an enhanced ability to withstand climate-change related shocks.

Decarbonisation of TTC operations also offers TTC opportunities to:

- Become a community leader in decarbonisation, assisting residents and local businesses with their own decarbonisation journeys, conferring the benefits outlined above.
- Raise the profile of TTC within the wider community of local authorities.
- Become a decarbonisation leader, opening opportunities for gaining funding support beyond the precept.

In general, decarbonisation offers the following benefits to the wider community:

- Cleaner air.
- Lower living costs.
- Reduced flood risk.
- Improved water security.
- Reduced risks from extreme weather.
- Sustainable living conditions for present and future generations.

6. Emissions Recording – 2022 - 2026

TTC has been calculating and recording its emissions since 2022. The table below summarises the reductions already experienced because of actions taken to decarbonise operations. Full details of these calculations, the methodology used, and their breakdown by site/operation are available in the respective year’s carbon reports.

Figure 6.1: Year on Year Emission Comparison Table

| Emission Type | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Total % reduction 2022-23 to 2025-26 (including electricity) | Total % reduction 2022-23 to 2025-26 (excluding electricity) |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|
| Scope 1 | 28.82 | 19.16 | 21.73 | 19.56 | 32.13% | 32.13% |
| Scope 2 | 6.31 | 6.17 | 8.22 | 0.00/4.28† | 32.17% | 100.00% |
| Scope 3 | 7.02 | 2.49 | 2.57 | 1.36 | 80.63% | 80.63% |
| TOTAL | 42.15 | 27.83 | 32.52* | 20.92 | 40.21% | 50.37% |

* The increase in electricity emissions between 2023-24 and 2024-25 was largely driven by the installation of Thornbury Football Club’s bar area at the Mundy Playing Fields pavilion.

† Two figures are given here. 0.00 represents the removal of electricity emissions from carbon reporting due to the Council’s use of renewable energy. 4.28 is the net consumption of electricity, including a 50% reduction used in reporting for the consumption of the Football Club at the MPF.

Actions already taken to decarbonise include:

| Operation | Years | Action Taken |
|----------------------|--------------|---|
| Town Hall | 2022-23 | Installation of LED Lighting |
| | 2022-23 | Installation of solar panels |
| | 2023-26 | Behaviour changes (switching off appliances, turning down radiators, closing curtains in chamber, etc.) |
| | 2024-25 | Improved insulation in loft space |
| | 2024-25 | Installation of secondary double glazing (partial) |
| | 2024-25 | Installation of radiator reflectors |
| | 2024-25 | Ventilation timer controls |
| | 2024-25 | Apex roof insulation |
| | 2025-26 | Cleaning of solar panels |
| | 2025-26 | Installation of magnetic secondary double glazing (partial) |
| | 2025-26 | Installation of valve jackets in boiler room |
| | 2025-26 | Installation of chimney sheep in volunteer link room |
| Ancillary Operations | 2025-26 | Installation of water immersion heater timer |
| | 2023-24 | Conversion of diesel vehicle to electric vehicle |
| | 2022-26 | Replacement of some fossil fuelled equipment with battery powered equipment |

Thornbury Town Council Decarbonisation Road Map & Communications Plan

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|--|
| All sites/operations | 2024-26 | Reduced mowing regime and removal of some areas from regular mowing |
| | 2022-26 | Increase in tree cover and hedgerow planting |
| | 2022-26 | Increase in recycling, reduction in waste |
| | 2022-26 | Conscious buying decisions to switch (where practicable) to environmentally friendly options |

Figure 6.2: Actions Already Taken to Decarbonise TTC Operations

7. Milestones and Reporting

TTC has a target to reach net zero by 2030. What this means in practice, is that once all practicable measures have been taken to decarbonise TTC's operations, there will be a remaining carbon balance that will need to be either inset or offset. Various offsetting schemes are available, but the recommendation is that, in the first instance, TTC carries out inseting on its own land to offset carbon (for example via tree or hedge planting). Once inseting opportunities have been exhausted, it should work with a local charity or similar group to create habitat (woodland, wetland, etc.) locally to effectively offset its remaining carbon.

Decarbonisation measures are listed against each site as short-, medium-, and long-term. For the purposes of this report, these timescales are defined as follows:

- Short – Delivery at end of 2027-28 financial year
- Medium – Delivery at end of 2028-29 financial year
- Long – Delivery at end of 2029-2030 financial year (Net Zero target date)

In reality, there may be long-term measures that will be delivered beyond 2030. In such cases, inseting or offsetting will be required until the carbon saving from the relevant decarbonisation measure is realised.

There will also be changes to operations during these timescales which will have a negative or positive impact on carbon emissions (for example, increased use of the chapel increasing emissions or reduced mowing regimes reducing emissions). As such, the figures quoted in this document should be viewed as point in time. Dynamic calculations and flexibility in the measures required to address TTC carbon emissions is therefore required.

Carbon reporting measuring progress against this decarbonisation plan will be carried out at the end of each financial year. Interim reports on progress on the delivery of decarbonisation measures will take place every two months as a standing agenda item at the Climate and Nature Committee.

8. Decarbonisation Measures

8.1: Town Hall

Thornbury Town Hall was built in the late 18th century as a residential dwelling, before being converted to a police station and courthouse in 1860. There has, however, been a recorded building on this site since at least 1590. The building was acquired by Thornbury Town Council in the 1990s and was subsequently converted to offices and meeting rooms. There are separate offices at the rear of the building which are reached via a discreet entrance. These are rented out to a third party, but services such as heating, electricity and water are shared with the main Town Hall building. The current building is of an historic nature and is Grade II listed. It occupies a prominent place at the centre of the High Street. As such, it comes with several challenges in terms of retrofitting it for the purpose of achieving significantly reduced emissions.



Some energy efficiency measures have already been put in place at the Town Hall, resulting in a good reduction in energy use since the 2022 baseline was set. The remaining measures that should be considered for implementation are listed below, along with estimated costs, energy cost savings and carbon savings.

Figure 8.1.1: Thornbury Town Hall, High Street, Thornbury
Source: Wikipedia

Thornbury Town Council Decarbonisation Road Map & Communications Plan

Figure 8.1.2: Town Hall Decarbonisation Plan

| Ref. | Proposed Measure | Location | Timescale | Rationale/Notes | Estimated Cost | Estimated Energy Saving (Kwh per year) | Energy cost (per Kwh) Gas or Electricity as relevant (£) | Potential Cost Saving per year (£) | Carbon Saving (tCO ² e) | Net remaining emissions (tCO ² e) |
|------|---|-----------|-----------|---|----------------|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| TH1 | Installation of low velocity heat recirculation ceiling fans in the Council Chamber | Town Hall | Short | <p>The council chamber has a high apex ceiling and is only partially insulated. It is also infrequently used. These factors result in it being one of the less energy efficient areas of the Town Hall, as identified in an Energy Efficiency report compiled by Severn Wye in January 2024.</p> <p>Options for improving the thermal efficiency of the chamber are limited by the room’s design, historical features and use considerations.</p> <p>Low velocity heat recirculation fans would prevent heated air from rising and collecting in the apex of the room, instead forcing it back down into the area it is needed.</p> <p>This would result in an estimated 30% thermal efficiency improvement in the chamber.</p> | £1000 | 1178 | £0.08 | £94 | 0.22 | 11.77 |

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|-----|--|-----------|--------|---|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
| TH2 | Separation of heating systems - Town Hall and rented offices | Town Hall | Medium | <p>At present, the occupants of the rented offices are using the building 24/7. As the heating and hot water systems are currently linked, this means the main Town Hall must be heated 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, despite being used only during office hours. During the colder months, the heating is therefore on for 168 hours per week over 24 weeks, or for 4032 hours per year.</p> <p>This results in 78% of the building being heated outside of office hours unnecessarily.</p> <p>Separating the two systems would result in significant savings. Heating the main Town Hall Monday to Friday, from 7am to 7pm would reduce heating hours by 108 per week for the main building. Assuming heating is used for 24 weeks of the year, this could reduce heating in the main Town Hall by 2592 hours per year, or by 64%.</p> <p>Installing thermostatic radiator valves that are controlled via a smart system would be a relatively low cost and low impact option for separating the heating systems. Room thermostats could also be installed with minimum invasive work. This would also allow less frequently used rooms to be controlled separately. The cost figures here are based on a quotation received for such a system in Feb 2024 with an uplift of c. £700 applied for increased costs in the interim period.</p> | £8,000.00 | 41157 | £0.08 | £3292.57 | 7.53 | 4.24 |
|-----|--|-----------|--------|---|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|

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|-----|--|-----------|--------|--|-----------|------|-------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| TH3 | Installation of fully double-glazed replacement window units and/or secondary double glazing | Town Hall | Medium | <p>Around 25% of the Town Hall's windows have fully installed secondary double glazing. The windows in the council chamber have wooden-framed secondary glazing. The remaining windows (excepting those in the public toilets) have magnetic Perspex secondary double glazing. Whilst magnetic secondary glazing improves thermal performance by around 30% over single glazed windows alone, it is not as efficient as fully fitted secondary or double glazing.</p> <p>Converting all windows to fully double-glazed units would require listed building planning permission, which is unlikely to be granted on the most prominent faces of the building. It is not therefore considered a viable option in the short or medium term.</p> <p>Some windows, such as those in the over 60s tearoom, have listed shutters, meaning fully fitted secondary glazing is not viable. In these cases, the existing magnetic secondary glazing is considered the most viable option.</p> <p>Converting the remaining magnetic secondary glazed windows to fully fitted secondary glazed windows would reduce heat loss by a further 30% in these areas.</p> <p>Savings are based on a 30% improvement in thermal efficiency in 60% of the building</p> | £7,000.00 | 4167 | £0.08 | £333.36 | 0.76 | 3.48 |
| TH4 | Installation of lighting sensors/automatic lighting | Town Hall | Medium | <p>At present, all lighting at the Town Hall is controlled via wall switches. Lighting is generally switched off outside office hours or when rooms are not in use. However, the installation of sensors would ensure lighting is only used when actually needed.</p> <p>Savings are based on a 5% reduction in electricity costs resulting from the installation of sensors</p> | £2,500.00 | 642 | £0.28 | £179.76 | 0.11 (Scope 2) 0.01 (Scope 3) | 4.17 (Scope 2) 2.47 (Scope 3) |

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|-----|--|-----------|------|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| TH5 | Replacement of gas central heating at Town Hall with gas alternative | Town Hall | Long | <p>At present, heat pump options for the Town Hall are limited. A system that is sufficient in size and capacity for the entire building is likely to be expensive and require a large amount of retrofitting. Radiators and pipework would likely need to be upgraded.</p> <p>Once installed, there may be slightly higher costs to run a heat pump system, but it is more efficient at converting energy input to energy output, so these additional costs should not be significant.</p> <p>Installation of heat pumps would remove the need for gas consumption at the Town Hall, thus eliminating these scope 1 emissions.</p> | £70,000.00 | Replace gas usage with electricity | £0.08 (Gas) £0.28 (Electricity) | £1518.72 (Gas) -£5600.00 (Electricity) -£4082 (net) | 3.48 (Scope 1) -3.54 (Scope 2) -0.37 (Scope 3) | 0.00 (Scope 1) 5.7 (Scope 2 – if electricity included) 2.84 (Scope 3) |
|-----|--|-----------|------|---|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|---|

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Figure 8.1.3: Summary of Emission Reductions by Timescale (Short, Medium, Long) – Town Hall

| Scope | Operation | Short, Medium, Long-Term Measures | Reduction in Emissions (tCO2e) |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| All | Town Hall | Short | 0.22 |
| All | Town Hall | Medium | 8.50 |
| All | Town Hall | Long | 3.48 |
| | Total | | 12.20 |

Figure 8.1.4: Remaining Emissions by Operation (including renewably generated electricity) – Town Hall

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Town Hall | 1 | 0.00 |
| Town Hall | 2 | 5.70 |
| Town Hall | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 6.40 |

Figure 8.1.5: Remaining Emissions by Operation (excluding renewably generated electricity) – Town Hall

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions (excluding renewably generated electricity) |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Town Hall | 1 | 0.00 |
| Town Hall | 2 | 0.00 |
| Town Hall | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 0.70 |

Figure 8.1.6: Return on investment summary (financial) of Town Hall Measures

| Measure Ref. | Cost | Return on Investment – Financial (Years) |
|--------------|---------|--|
| TH1 | £1,000 | 11 |
| TH2 | £8,000 | 2 |
| TH3 | £7,000 | 21 |
| TH4 | £2,500 | 14 |
| TH5 | £70,000 | 46 |

Town Hall Recommendations and Comments

Balancing the cost of installation (carbon and financial) against savings (carbon and financial), the recommendation is that measures TH1 – TH2 are progressed as a priority. TH3 and TH4 should be considered as an option during routine maintenance as part of the Planned Preventative Maintenance (PPM) schedule.

At present, TH5 is not recommended, due to the high financial cost, the degree of retrofitting it would require and the negative impact it would have on electricity consumption. Furthermore, the current gas-fired boiler was only installed in 2021 and as such has a useful life that extends beyond the life of this road map. However, the recommendation not to proceed with heat pump installation should be reviewed as non-gas heating system technology develops, particularly for commercial and/or historic buildings and as and when additional renewable electricity generation is a viable option at the Town Hall. Additionally, funding and grant options should be kept under review to see if financial assistance becomes available for retrofitting commercial, public and/or historic buildings. TH1 – TH3 will need to be fully implemented before any alternative heating solution is considered.

It should be borne in mind, however, that a continuing reliance on gas central heating at the Town Hall leaves TTC vulnerable to disruptions to energy supplies caused by geopolitical or climate-related factors, as well as uncontrolled cost increases for gas. Furthermore, the current system heating does not offer a solution for cooling the building, which may impact the ability of TTC to function in extreme heat conditions. Both factors may render the current solution unfit for purpose in the coming years.

8.2: Mundy Playing Fields

The Mundy Playing Fields, which are located just off the main High Street, were gifted to the people of Thornbury by Mrs Voilet Mundy in 1937. They are the largest single recreational area in Thornbury and comprise a children’s play area, outdoor gym, football pitches, a pavilion, public toilets, picnic areas, tennis courts and grassed areas. There are recently planted wildflower areas, native hedges and trees, alongside more established trees and shrubs. There is a stream running through the site, which is partly culverted, as well as several drainage ditches which provide good potential for wildlife connectivity. The playing fields are used for public recreation, as well as large events such as the annual fireworks and carnival. The weekly Park Run takes place on the site. There are current projects being planned or underway to upgrade the water and sewerage systems, install a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA), refurbish the pavilion, and put in a natural water feature which will include de-culverting the stream.



Thornbury Town Football Club play their home matches on the site and run several grassroots teams for younger players. They operate a bar in the pavilion and use home, away and officials changing rooms and toilets. As the team have successfully moved up through the football leagues, they have upgraded some ground facilities (stands, fencing) in line with Football Association requirements. Thornbury Town FC also have a container storage unit on site.

TTC uses the upstairs area of the pavilion as an office, rest room and drying area for grounds maintenance staff. There is a TTC storage container and a recently erected machine store. The pavilion building was constructed from the 1970s onwards and its layout and facilities have not evolved in line with the increased and changing uses made of it. As such, there is an early-stage plan to upgrade the pavilion facilities. Plans of the current pavilion layout can be seen in Figure 8.2.2 below.

Figure 8.2.1: Thornbury Town FC Pitch on a Match Day with Pavilion in Background
Source: Thornbury Town Football Club

Figure 8.2.3: Mundy Playing Fields Decarbonisation Measures

| Ref. | Proposed Measure | Location | Rationale/Notes | Timescales | Estimated Cost | Estimated Energy Saving (Kwh per year) | Energy cost (per KwH) Gas or Electricity as relevant | Potential Cost Saving per year | Carbon Saving (tCO ² e) | Net remaining emissions (tCO ² e) | Included in maintenance or redevelopment plan? |
|------|--|------------------------|---|------------|----------------|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| MPF1 | Improved pipe insulation | Plant room/Boiler Room | A thermal efficiency survey of the Town Hall demonstrated the volume of heat lost through uninsulated pipes and pipe joints. Presently, the pipes at MPF are inconsistently and/or poorly insulated or not insulated at all. Pipe insulation could be quickly installed relatively cheaply. Hot water efficiency could be immediately improved by around 10%. | Short | £1,200.00 | 1352 | £0.08 | £108 | 0.25 | 2.22 (Scope 1) | No |
| MPF2 | Installation of radiator reflectors in upstairs staff area | TTC Staff Area | Heating in the upstairs staff quarters is used throughout the year (see MPF4). Radiator reflectors could be installed without cost (spare reflectors are left over from TH installation) and would result in an improvement in thermal efficiency of 5%. | Short | £0.00 | 304 | £0.08 | £24.32 | 0.06 | 2.16 (Scope 1) | No |

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|------|--|----------------|--|--------|-----|------|-------|---------|------|----------------|-----|
| MPF3 | Improved ceiling insulation | TTC Staff Area | The current state of insulation in the staff area is unknown. Investigations should be carried out and insulation improved where it is inadequate. This will immediately improve the thermal efficiency in the staff area by an estimated 15%. | Medium | £0* | 890 | £0.08 | £71.20 | 0.16 | 2 (Scope 2) | Yes |
| MPF4 | Separation of staff drying room from main staff area | TTC Staff Area | At present, the main staff drying room (for clothing, boots, etc.) is in the first floor flat. Its heating is linked to the gas system for the whole flat, meaning that when it is required, which can be year round, the whole flat has to be heated. Separating the drying room from the main staff quarters would allow it to be independently heated, thereby reducing overall energy consumption in the staff area. Based on an 80% reduction in heating need on 29% of heating days. | Medium | £0 | 1550 | £0.08 | £124.00 | 0.28 | 1.72 (Scope 1) | Yes |

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|------|--|---|---|--------|-------|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|
| MPF5 | Advice to football club re: reducing energy consumption - for example, insulating jackets for kegs, putting fridges on bluetooth controlled timers, ensuring fridges are full at all times, empty fridges are switched off, etc. | Thornbury FC bar and kitchen | Currently, the football club bar area has drinks cooling equipment running 24/7, 365 days per year. Reducing use of the bar cooling fridges and equipment to just days when the bar is used would remove need for cooling on an estimated 240 days per year, resulting in a 66% decrease in energy consumption. This is a best practice measure that will not result in any direct savings (carbon or financial) for TTC. | Short | £0.00 | N/A | N/A | £2027 – this is the estimated current excess cost to TTC | N/A | N/A | Yes |
| MPF6 | Installation of false ceilings | Officials change Away change Public Toilets | At present, the home, away and officials changing rooms and the public toilets have uninsulated apex ceilings. Any heating in these areas rises to the apex, making these rooms, which are already poorly insulated, even more inefficient to heat. Costs and savings are calculated for installing a fire-resistant, fully insulated false ceiling in 3 buildings which | Medium | £0.00 | N/A | N/A | £69 | N/A | N/A | Yes |

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|------|--|----------|---|--------|-----|-----|--|--|---------|-----|-----|
| | | | are infrequently used, resulting in a 30% thermal efficiency improvement. | | | | | | | | |
| MPF7 | Separation of electricity supply Thornbury Town FC/TTC | Pavilion | <p>While the separation of the electricity supply between TTC and Thornbury Town FC would not automatically result in lower energy consumption, it has two main advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It allows TTC to accurately measure their own energy consumption on the site, thereby more accurately informing energy efficiency conversations. - It incentivises the Football Club to put energy saving measures in place (see MPF5) <p>This is a best practice measure that will not result in any direct carbon savings for TTC. It will, however, reduce TTC's financial commitments by an estimated 50% for the MPF.</p> | Medium | N/A | N/A | | £2308 – this is the estimated annual cost to TTC of the FC's electricity consumption | Scope 2 | N/A | Yes |

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|-------|---|--|--|--------|-----------|-------|-------|--|--|--|-----|
| MPF8 | Installation of lighting sensors in all buildings | Pavilion | Lighting in all buildings is currently operated by manual switches. While many buildings are not used frequently (for example changing rooms), some, such as the public toilets, are in daily use. Installation of lighting sensors would reduce the amount of time lighting is needed and would prevent lights being left on unnecessarily or accidentally. Savings are based on a 5% reduction in overall electricity costs. | Medium | £1,200.00 | 412 | £0.28 | £115.36 | 0.07 (Scope 2) 0.01 (Scope 3) | 1.39 (Scope 2) 2.83 (Scope 3) | Yes |
| MPF9 | Additional electric car charging points enabling conversion of petrol/diesel vehicles to electric | Machine Store | Additional electric vehicles will require new charging points at the MPF machine store. | Medium | £1000 | -3000 | £0.28 | -£840.00 This should be offset against the cost of diesel and petrol, which for 2025-26 totalled £2733.54 | -0.53 (Scope 2) -0.06 (Scope 3) See ancillary operations below for reduction in Scope 1 emissions. | 1.92 (Scope 2) 2.89 (Scope 3) See ancillary operations below for reduction in Scope 1 emissions. | No |
| MPF10 | Extended solar array | Machine Store Public Toilets Officials/Away change | Based on the extension of the solar array to 4x that used at the Town Hall, with a 50% reduction applied for power returned to the grid. | Long | £15,000 | 4180 | £0.28 | £1170.40 | After 4 years 0.74 (Scope 2) 0.08 (Scope 3) | After 4 years 1.18 (Scope 2) 2.81 (Scope 3) | No |

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|-------|--|------------------------|---|------|-----------|------|-------|-----------|---|---|----|
| MPF11 | Installation of battery storage for solar | Plant room/Boiler Room | While TTC uses a renewable energy supplier, scope 3 T&D emissions are still generated by electricity consumption . Generating and being able to store energy on-site via solar and battery capture, reduces both cost and emissions. This is because the fugitive emissions involved in centralised electricity generation are avoided and the cost of energy used is greater than the tariff gained from selling excess energy back to the grid. With additional solar/battery storage a 4- year carbon payback period is needed to account for the carbon generated by its manufacture. | Long | £8,000.00 | 4180 | £0.28 | £1170.40 | After 4 years 0.74 (Scope 2) 0.08 (Scope 3) | After 4 years 1.18 (Scope 2) 2.81 (Scope 3) | No |
| MPF12 | Replacement of gas boiler with heat pump/solar | Pavilion | Replacement of all current gas heating elements (flat heating, water heating) with heat pump and solar array | Long | £50,000 | 9429 | £0.08 | -£2800.00 | 1.72 | 0.00 | No |

Figure 8.2.5: Summary of Emission Reductions by Timescale (Short, Medium, Long) – Mundy Playing Fields

| Scope | Operation | Short, Medium, Long-Term Measures | Reduction in Emissions (tCO2e) |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| All | Mundy Playing Fields | Short | 0.31 |
| All | Mundy Playing Fields | Medium | -0.07 |
| All | Mundy Playing Fields | Long | 1.40 |
| | Total | | 1.64 |

Figure 8.2.6: Remaining Emissions by Operation (including renewably generated electricity) – Mundy Playing Fields

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Mundy Playing Fields | 1 | 0 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 2 | 1.18 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 3 | 0.51* |
| | Total | 1.69 |

* This is based on MPF operations accounting for 40% of Scope 3 emissions

Figure 8.2.8: Remaining Emissions by Operation (excluding renewably generated electricity) – Mundy Playing Fields

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Mundy Playing Fields | 1 | 0 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 2 | 0.00 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 3 | 0.51 |
| | Total | 0.51 |

Figure 8.2.9: Return on investment summary (financial) of Mundy Playing Fields Measures

| Measure Ref. | Cost* | Return on Investment – Financial (Years) |
|--------------|-----------------|--|
| MPF1 | £1200 | 11 |
| MPF2 | Using old stock | N/A |
| MPF3 | £1000 | |
| MPF4 | £0 | Included in Pavilion redevelopment plan |
| MPF5 | £0 | Included in Pavilion redevelopment plan |
| MPF6 | £0 | Included in Pavilion redevelopment plan |
| MPF7 | £0 | Included in Pavilion redevelopment plan |
| MPF8 | £1200 | 10 |
| MPF9 | £1000 | See ancillary operations |
| MPF10 | £15,000 | 13 |
| MPF11 | £8000 | 7 |
| MPF12 | £50,000 | 66 |

* Where works are already planned as part of the Pavilion redevelopment, costs have not been included here.

Mundy Playing Field Recommendations and Comments

The pavilion redevelopment plan will go a long way to making operations more energy and carbon efficient. Officially separating metering for TTC and the Football Club will, furthermore, allow a much more accurate view of actual TTC operational carbon emissions at the site.

Added to short-term wins, the redevelopment works will reduce emissions by 0.75 tCo2e (Scope 1). To drastically reduce the emissions from the pavilion, longer-term, more expensive works should be considered. In particular, the extension of the solar array and accompanying battery storage should be considered, particularly as and when vehicles are converted to run on electricity. Being able to self-generate and store electricity, particularly during the summer months when grounds maintenance is at its peak, has the potential to make significant financial and carbon savings.

Alternative renewable energy sources should also be considered, in particular the installation of a wind turbine. This would further reduce our reliance on outside sources of energy.

The heating and hot water systems could, in time, be converted to a heat pump or similar, electrically powered system. The redevelopment should bear this possibility in mind and ensure that the building is as prepared as possible for this eventuality. The redevelopment works should aim to improve the overall thermal efficiency of the building, thereby making it as ready as possible for a heat pump retro fit. Also, it is recommended that the generation and storage of site-based renewable energy is made a pre-requisite for conversion to an electrical heating or hot water system.

8.3: Cemetery and Chapel

Thornbury Cemetery and the associated mortuary chapel (Figure 8.3.1) were founded in the late 19th century. Management and ownership of the cemetery was passed to the then Parish Council in 1897. Since then, it has been managed and maintained by the Council on behalf of the people of Thornbury.

The chapel has not actively been used for its original purpose some years, resulting in it falling into a state of some disrepair. A recent project has, however, restored parts of the chapel, replacing the floor, installing updated electrics and decorating (see Figure 8.3.2).

Figure 8.3.1: Thornbury Cemetery Chapel

Source: Thornbury Roots



In addition to the cemetery grounds and chapel, there are facilities for the use of the cemetery supervisor and other TTC staff. These comprise a small storage/sitting area, kitchenette and toilet. There are plans to close this facility and replace it with toilets and other conveniences that can be used by members of the public and staff. This will increase the useability of the chapel, making it viable for memorial services, community events, and classes.

The restoration of the chapel and the introduction of public facilities at the site will inevitably increase the consumption of energy on the site, which is currently low. Therefore, it is important that works to increase

the energy efficiency of the chapel building are prioritised to minimise the impact of additional use. The figures quoted below assume a 50% uplift in energy consumption at the cemetery compared to the 2025-26 baseline.



Figure 8.3.2: Thornbury Cemetery Chapel Interior

Source: Alan Stealey

Figure 8.3.3: Cemetery and Chapel Decarbonisation Measures

| Ref. | Proposed Measure | Location | Timescales | Rationale/Notes | Estimated Cost | Estimated Energy Saving (Kwh per year) | Energy cost (per Kwh) Gas or Electricity as relevant | Potential Cost Saving per year | Carbon Saving (tCO ² e) | Net remaining emissions (tCO ² e) |
|------|---|-------------------|------------|--|----------------|--|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| C1 | Secondary glazing | Chapel | Medium | The windows in the chapel are leaded and single glazed. They add considerably to the character of the building and as such cannot be replaced. Specialist contractors can provide options for secondary glazing in ecclesiastical buildings. You could expect to reduce heat loss by around 75%. | £2,000.00 | 1118 | £0.28 | £313.04 | 0.20 (Scope 2) 0.02 (Scope 3) | 0.5 (Scope 2) 0.04 (Scope 3) |
| C2 | Improved door insulation | Chapel | Short | The current doors have reasonably large gaps at the middle and bottom. Installation of brushes or other suitable insulation would be low cost and would reduce heat loss. | £100.00 | 78 | £0.28 | £21.84 | 0.1 (Scope 2) | 0.4 (Scope 2) 0.04 (Scope 3) |
| C3 | Switch off screens for CCTV when not in use | Chapel Staff Area | Short | This is an easy fix that costs nothing but immediately saves energy. While savings are not large, this is a best practice procedure that should be adopted on all sites. | £0.00 | 600 | £0.28 | £168.00 | 0.11 (Scope 2) 0.01 (Scope 3) | 0.38 (Scope 2) 0.03 (Scope 3) |

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|----|---|-------------------|--------|---|------------|-----|-------|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| C4 | Install light sensors | Chapel Staff Area | Medium | The Chapel and any new facilities, as infrequently used buildings, would benefit from installation of lighting sensors, saving an average of 5% on overall electricity costs. | £500.00 | 59 | £0.28 | £16.52 | 0.01 (Scope 2) | 0.37 (Scope 2) 0.03 (Scope 3) |
| C5 | Install infra-red heating system | Chapel | Medium | <p>Infra-red heating heats objects and people rather than the air. It is immediately effective, removing the need to preheat an area before use.</p> <p>For infrequently used rooms with high ceilings, such as the chapel, this is an ideal heating solution.</p> <p>There is no baseline to compare to, as the chapel isn't currently heated. However, in a building of this type, infra-red heating would reduce energy use 30% over other electric heating solutions.</p> | £7,000.00 | 338 | £0.28 | £94.64 | 0.06 (Scope 2) 0.01 (Scope 3) | 0.31 (Scope 2) 0.02 (Scope 3) |
| C6 | Replace doors with lobby (see St Mary's Church) | Chapel | Long | <p>As per C2, the current chapel doors are leaky and open directly on to the outdoors. Every time the doors are opened, cold air is admitted, increasing the need for heating when the building is in use. Secondary doors and a porch could reduce heat loss by 10%.</p> | £10,000.00 | 78 | £0.28 | £21.84 | 0.01 (Scope 2) | 0.3 (Scope 2) 0.02 (Scope 3) |

Thornbury Town Council Decarbonisation Road Map & Communications Plan

Figure 8.3.5: Summary of Emission Reductions by Timescale (Short, Medium, Long)

| Scope | Operation | Short, Medium, Long-Term Measures | Reduction in Emissions (tCO2e) |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| All | Chapel/Cemetery | Short | 0.13 |
| All | Chapel/Cemetery | Medium | 0.30 |
| All | Chapel/Cemetery | Long | 0.01 |
| | Total | | 0.44 |

Figure 8.3.6: Remaining Emissions by Operation (including renewably generated electricity) – Chapel and Cemetery

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Cemetery/Chapel | 1 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 2 | 0.30 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 1.00 |

Figure 8.3.7: Remaining Emissions by Operation (excluding renewably generated electricity) – Chapel and Cemetery

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Cemetery/Chapel | 1 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 2 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 0.70 |

Figure 8.3.8: Return on investment summary (financial) of Mundy Playing Fields Measures

| Measure Ref. | Cost | Return on Investment – Financial (Years) |
|--------------|---------|--|
| C1 | £2000 | 6 |
| C2 | £100 | 5 |
| C3 | £0 | Immediate |
| C4 | £500 | 30 |
| C5 | £7000 | 74 |
| C6 | £10,000 | 458! |

Cemetery and Chapel Recommendations and Comments

Estimating the energy use of the chapel and Cemetery at present is speculative as the future use of the chapel and the reconfiguration of the staff area and installation of public toilets is not yet known.

It is recommended that low-cost options, such as C2 and C3 are progressed as a priority. C1 and C5 should be considered as and when use of the building is extended, perhaps as part of the staff area redevelopment/installation of public toilets.

As and when the staff area is changed and/or public toilets are redeveloped, energy efficient and emissions reducing design and build principles should be adopted as a matter of course.

8.5: Ancillary Operations

8.5.1: Vehicles and Equipment

In addition to TTC’s buildings, there are vehicles and equipment that are used by TTC staff, primarily for the maintenance of the grounds managed by TTC. Some of these vehicles and equipment currently run on and otherwise consume fossil fuels, adding to Scope 1 emissions. There are already plans in place to phase out the use of fossil fuels in TTC equipment and replace fossil fuel-powered machines with electric equipment. Where a replacement is already planned, I have recorded the cost as zero in the Road Map. At present, there are some pieces of equipment for which no viable alternative exists. Where this is the case, this is noted below and the emissions allocated to these pieces of equipment account for the remaining Scope 3 emissions generated by TTC machinery. The additional electricity that electrically powered equipment will require has already been accounted for in Section 8.2, so is not recounted here.

Figure 8.5.1.1: Current Grounds Maintenance Equipment Running on Fossil Fuels

| Equipment Description | Location | Fuel Type | Year of Purchase | Expected lifespan | Replacement Options | Replacement Due | Replacement Planned? | Estimated Net Cost of Replacement | Total Emissions Share | Reduction on replacement (tCo2e) |
|--|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | 5.1 |
| New Holland Tractor - WX58 0MH | MPF | Diesel | Not known - registered in 2008 | 15 - 20 years | Electric | 2023-2028 | No | £45,000.00 | 10% | 0.51 |
| ATCO Quatro 16S Mower (Holy Mowers) | CY | Petrol | 2021 | 5-10 years | Electric | 2026-2031 | No | £350.00 | 2% | 0.1 |
| Stihl Path Blower | CEM | Not known | 2022 | 5-10 years | Electric | 2027-2032 | No | £110.00 | 1% | 0.05 |
| Stihl Path Blower | MPF | Not known | 2022 | 5-10 years | Electric | 2027-2032 | No | £110.00 | 1% | 0.05 |
| Ransome Ride on Mower - WX19 EJL | MPF | Petrol | 2019 | 10-15 years | Electric | 2029-2034 | No | £30,000.00 | 10% | 0.51 |
| Toro Brush Cutter (Mower) BRC-28 | MPF | Petrol | 2024 | 5-10 years | Electric | 2029-2034 | No | £350.00 | 2% | 0.1 |
| Honda HP500B Power Carrier 163cc 4-Stroke Engine | CEM | Petrol | 2021 | 10-20 years | Electric (not yet available in UK?) | 2031 - 2041 | No | N/A | 1% | 0 |

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|--|---------|--------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------|------|------|
| Generator | MPF | Diesel | 2018 | 15-30 years | Hydrogen (technology evolving) | 2033-2048 | No | N/A | 1% | 0 |
| Amazone Profihopper - WX25 EHE | MPF | Diesel | 2025 | 10-15 years | No current realistic alternative | 2035-2040 | No | N/A | 10% | 0 |
| Ford Transit Van - CV11 KFC | MPF | Diesel | Not known - registered in 2011 | 250k miles Currently 65k on clock (approx.) | Electric | | No | £60,000.00 | 38% | 1.9 |
| Chain Saws x2 | MPF | FF | | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 2% | 0.1 |
| Husqvarna Mower | MPF | FF | | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 2% | 0.1 |
| John Deer Mower | CEM | FF | 2018 | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 2% | 0.1 |
| John Deer Mower | MPF | FF | | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 2% | 0.1 |
| Stihl Strimmers x3 | CEM/MPF | FF | 2019 | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 3% | 0.15 |
| Echo Brush Cutter SRM520ES (Strimmer) | MPF | FF | 2022 | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 1% | 0.05 |
| Echo PB - 770 BackPac Blower | CEM | FF | 2021 | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 1% | 0.05 |
| Eco PB770 BackPac Blower | MPF | FF | 2021 | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 1% | 0.05 |
| Masport 18" Mowers x2 | CEM | FF | 2023 | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 4% | 0.2 |
| Masport 800st Mower | CEM | FF | 2023 | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 2% | 0.1 |
| Masport Rotarola 18" SP Roller Mowers x2 | CEM | FF | 2021 | | Electric | 2026 | Yes | £0.00 | 4% | 0.2 |
| | | | | | | | | £135,920.00 | 100% | 4.42 |

Figure 8.5.1.2: Estimated Total Carbon Reductions by Time Scale – Ancillary Operations

| Scope | Operation | Short, Medium, Long-Term Measures | Reduction in Emissions (tCO2e) |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| All | Ancillary Operations | Short | 1.91 |
| All | Ancillary Operations | Medium | 1.90 |
| All | Ancillary Operations | Long | 0.61 |
| | Total | | 4.42 |

8.5.2: Water Supply, Treatment, Waste Generated from Own Operations

Currently, water supply and treatment accounts for 0.72% of total overall emissions. As such, I have not generated specific targets for water and water treatment reductions.

However, the Climate and Nature Action Plan has an ambition to reduce our reliance on potable water. This will become increasingly important as dryer, hotter summers make drought more frequent. Assuming that we can improve our rainwater harvesting and perhaps incorporate grey water collection and reuse at the Mundy Playing Fields and Cemetery, we may see a moderate reduction in water consumption. For the purposes of this road map, I have estimated a 10% cumulative reduction in water consumption over the reporting period.

Waste generated from our own operations is the largest contributor to scope 3 emissions, and accounts for 3.63% of total overall emissions. Ongoing initiatives are in place to reduce waste. For the purposes of this report, I have assumed a cumulative 20% reduction in waste generated over the reporting period.

Figure 8.5.2.1: Water Supply, Treatment, Waste Emission Reduction and Remaining Emissions

| Emission Type | Starting Emissions | Reduction Over Plan Period | Net Remaining Emissions |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Water Consumption | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.12 |
| Water Treatment | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Waste Generated | 0.76 | 0.15 | 0.61 |
| Total | 0.91 | 0.16 | 0.75 |

8.5.2: Active Travel and Decarbonisation Leadership

Although Scope 3 emissions from staff travel are not included directly in this report, TTC’s Climate and Nature Committee are committed to taking a holistic view of the impact of TTC operations, as well as providing clear leadership on decarbonisation to the wider population. As such, there are several initiatives that the Council may wish to consider adopting to reduce staff travel emissions and provide good practice decarbonisation leadership. These are detailed below.

Figure 8.5.2.1: Active Travel and Decarbonisation Leadership Initiatives

Source: TTC

| Measure | Category | Scope Emissions | In scope? | Reason for recommendation | Notes/Links |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--|---|
| Cycle to Work Scheme | Active Travel | Scope 3 | No | Encourage active travel among staff | https://www.cyclinguk.org/article/guide-cycle-work-scheme |
| Provision of bicycle(s) to navigate between TTC sites | Active Travel | Scope 1 | Yes | Reduce emissions | |
| Electric car salary sacrifice scheme | Decarbonisation Leadership | Scope 3 | No | Employee benefit Best practice Zero cost to employer | https://discover.octopusev.com/salary-sacrifice-for-employers/ |
| Carbon literacy training - staff and councillors | Decarbonisation Leadership | Scope 1, 2 & 3 | Yes | Support staff and councillors with TTC and personal decarbonisation | TTC can work towards becoming a certified carbon literate organisation https://carbonliteracy.com/carbon-literate-organisation/ |
| Electric car charging points for staff in staff car parking areas | Decarbonisation Leadership | Scope 1 & 3 | Partially | Direct support for staff to charge vehicles Fleet vehicles can be charged | Government subsidies (up to £500 per socket) available to support installation of electric charging points at workplaces https://www.find-government-grants.service.gov.uk/grants/workplace-charging-scheme-2#summary |
| Offer sustainable travel leave | Decarbonisation Leadership | N/A | No | Provide best practice leadership | https://www.sustainabletravelleave.org/ |

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| | | | | Adds to employee benefits package | |
| Explore local options for carbon offsetting schemes | Decarbonisation | Scope 1,2 & 3 | Yes | Offers local charities and organisations an opportunity to benefit from offsetting expenditure. Better offsetting traceability. Multiple benefits for the community and environment. | |

8.6: Total Carbon Calculations –Remaining Emissions by Site and Scope

The figures below show the remaining emissions from TTC operations at the end of the Decarbonisation Road Map reporting period, assuming all measures listed are implemented.

Figure 8.6.1: Remaining Emissions by Scope and Operation (including renewable electricity)

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Town Hall | 1 | 0.00 |
| Town Hall | 2 | 5.70 |
| Town Hall | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 6.40 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 1 | 0 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 2 | 1.18 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 3 | 0.51 |
| | Total | 1.69 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 1 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 2 | 0.30 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 1.00 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Ancillary Operations | 1 | 0.68 |
| Ancillary Operations | 2 | 0.00 |
| Ancillary Operations | 3 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 0.68 |

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| Remaining Scope 3 Emissions | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Water Consumption | 3 | 0.12 |
| Water Treatment | 3 | 0.02 |
| Waste Generated | 3 | 0.61 |
| | Total | 0.75 |
| | Overall Total | 10.52 |

Figure 8.6.2: Remaining Emissions by Scope and Operation (including renewable electricity)

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions (excluding renewably generated electricity) |
|---|--------------|--|
| Town Hall | 1 | 0.00 |
| Town Hall | 2 | 0.00 |
| Town Hall | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 0.70 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 1 | 0 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 2 | 0.00 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 3 | 0.51 |
| | Total | 0.51 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 1 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 2 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 0.70 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Ancillary Operations | 1 | 0.68 |

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| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Ancillary Operations | 2 | 0.00 |
| Ancillary Operations | 3 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 0.68 |
| Remaining Scope 3 Emissions | | |
| Water Consumption | 3 | 0.12 |
| Water Treatment | 3 | 0.02 |
| Waste Generated | 3 | 0.61 |
| | Total | 0.75 |
| | Overall Total | 2.66 |

Figure 8.6.3 shows the total financial costs versus savings, including and excluding ‘big ticket’ items (heat pumps, lobby), as well as the impact on carbon reductions of each area of spending.

Figure 8.6.3: Costs/Savings and Remaining Emissions by Time Scale and Operation

9. Funding Options and Payback Periods

There are currently no direct funds to support Town and Parish Councils with decarbonisation. There are regional funds, but these would need to be accessed via South Gloucestershire Council. Other funding requires the generation of community energy (i.e., energy that would be accessible for us and for the wider community to use). Figure 9.1 shows options for TTC. If required, these could be investigated further. However, in the first instance, TTC should seek to self-fund initiatives on the basis of reinvesting energy cost savings into further decarbonisation measures.

| Funding Scheme | What it Funds | Direct Access for Town Councils? | Notes |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Local Net Zero Hubs | Project development, feasibility | ✓ Yes | Best route for early-stage support |
| Community Energy Fund | Community renewables, heat, retrofit | ✓ Yes | Grants ~£30–40k typical |
| Local Net Zero Accelerator | Large-scale project bundling | ✗ Not directly | Work via principal authority |
| Mayoral Renewables Scheme | Regional renewable rollout | ✗ Not directly | Delivered via combined authorities |
| LGA SIP Programme | Training, tools, carbon literacy | ✓ Yes | Capacity-building, not capital |

Figure 9.1: Decarbonisation Funding Options for Town and Parish Councils

Source: Copilot

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Figure 9.2 outlines the total monetary costs of all suggested decarbonisation measures, broken down by operation and by short-, medium- and long-term delivery. The table also shows the total cost of the measures and the monetary savings made as a result over 1 year and over the plan period, providing a net overall cost/saving. It also provides an estimate of carbon savings the measures would enable. It separates out the 'big ticket' items, such as heat pumps and the chapel lobby to give a range of costs/savings commensurate with the recommendations made above.

Figure 9.2: Decarbonisation Measure Costs and Savings

Source: TTC

| Operation | Time Scale | Cost | Saving Over 1 year | Cumulative Saving by End of Plan Period | Net Cost/Saving | Remaining tCO ₂ e (excluding renewable electricity) |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Town Hall | Short | £1,000.00 | £94.00 | £376.00 | -£624.00 | |
| | Medium | £17,500.00 | £3,805.00 | £11,415.00 | -£6,085.00 | |
| | Long | £70,000.00 | -£4,082.00 | -£4,082.00 | -£74,082.00 | |
| | Total | £88,500.00 | -£183.00 | £7,709.00 | -£80,791.00 | 0.70 |
| | Less Heat Pump | -£70,000.00 | £4,082.00 | £4,082.00 | | 3.48 |
| | | £18,500.00 | £3,899.00 | £11,791.00 | -£6,709.00 | 4.18 |
| Mundy Playing Field | Short | £1,200.00 | £108.00 | £432.00 | -£768.00 | |
| | Medium | £2,200.00 | £2,711.00 | £8,133.00 | £5,933.00 | |
| | Long | £73,000.00 | £294.00 | £294.00 | -£72,706.00 | |
| | Total | £76,400.00 | £3,113.00 | £8,859.00 | -£67,541.00 | 0.51 |
| | Less Heat Pump | -£50,000.00 | £2,800.00 | £2,800.00 | | 1.72 |
| | | £26,400.00 | £5,913.00 | £11,659.00 | -£14,741.00 | 2.23 |
| Chapel/Cemetery | Short | £78.00 | £22.00 | £88.00 | £10.00 | |
| | Medium | £9,500.00 | £425.00 | £1,275.00 | -£8,225.00 | |
| | Long | £10,000.00 | £22.00 | £22.00 | -£9,978.00 | |
| | Total | £19,578.00 | £469.00 | £1,385.00 | -£18,193.00 | |
| | Less lobby | -£10,000.00 | -£22.00 | -£22.00 | | |
| | | £9,578.00 | £447.00 | £1,363.00 | -£8,215.00 | 0.70 |

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|---|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Ancillary Operations | Total | £135,920.00 | £1,893.00 | £7,572.00 | | 0.00 |
| | Less additional cost of replacement (fossil fuel alternative) | £25,000.00 | | | | |
| | Total cost of non-electric replacement equipment | £160,920.00 | | | | |
| | Net Saving | £25,000.00 | £1,893.00 | £7,572.00 | £34,465.00 | |
| Misc. Scope 3 | Long | £0.00 | £0.00 | £0.00 | £0.00 | 0.75 |
| Total Cost/Saving (with big ticket items) | | £159,478.00 | £5,292.00 | £25,525.00 | -£133,953.00 | 2.66 |
| Total Cost/Saving (without big ticket items) | | £39,478.00 | £11,705.00 | £32,385.00 | -£7,093.00 | 7.86 |

Figure 9.3 Remaining Carbon to Inset or Offset by 2030 Assuming 'Big Ticket' Measures are Excluded.

| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions (excluding renewably generated electricity) less 'big ticket' items) |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Town Hall | 1 | 0.00 |
| Town Hall | 2 | 0.00 |
| Town Hall (without heat pump) | 3 | 4.18 |
| | Total | 4.18 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 1 | 1.72 |
| Mundy Playing Fields | 2 | 0.00 |

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| | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mundy Playing Fields (without heat pump) | 3 | 0.51 |
| | Total | 2.23 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 1 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 2 | 0.00 |
| Cemetery/Chapel | 3 | 0.70 |
| | Total | 0.70 |
| Remaining Emissions by Operation | Scope | Net Remaining Emissions |
| Ancillary Operations | 1 | 0.68 |
| Ancillary Operations | 2 | 0.00 |
| Ancillary Operations | 3 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 0.68 |
| Remaining Scope 3 Emissions | | |
| Water Consumption | 3 | 0.12 |
| Water Treatment | 3 | 0.02 |
| Waste Generated | 3 | 0.61 |
| | Total | 0.75 |
| | Overall Total | 7.86 |

10. Communications Approach and Plan

As well as undertaking its own decarbonisation journey, TTC is committed to supporting Thornbury residents and businesses to undertake their own decarbonisation journey. This may take the form of telling the story of our journey, sharing best practice, discussing the challenges and opportunities created by decarbonisation, or signposting to further help and resources.

The plan below gives a broad outline of the topics and formats that engagements might take. However, full details will be available via the annual Climate and Nature Communications and Events plan, which will be discussed at the Thriving Nature working group and noted at the Climate and Nature Committee. The Climate and Nature Communications and Events plan will be aligned with the wider TTC Communications Strategy.

| Detail | Communication Type | Delivered via | Frequency | Audience |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--|
| Carbon Report detailing in scope TTC carbon emissions | Report | Email | Annual | Officers and Councillors |
| TTC Decarbonisation Roadmap | Report | Email | Once | Officers and Councillors |
| TTC Decarbonisation Roadmap - Shareable | Report/Graphics | Website Social Media Press | Once | Public |
| Decarbonisation Jargon Buster | Report/Graphics | Email Website Social Media | Once | Officers and Councillors Public |
| Decarbonisation Online Training | Training | Online | Once | Officers and Councillors |
| Decarbonisation Roadshow - Businesses/Commercial Buildings | Stand/Talks | In Person | Annual | Local businesses and organisations |
| Decarbonisation Roadshow - Public/Residential Buildings | Stand/Talks | In Person | Annual | Residents In collaboration with CATSA/ST? |
| Updates on progress against plan | Report | Email Committee | Bi-monthly | Climate and Nature Committee |
| Reports and recommendations for decarbonisation measures | Officer Report | Email Committee | As needed | Climate and Nature Committee F&GP Committee Full Council |
| Updates on progress against plan | Report/Graphics | Website/Social Media | Quarterly | Public |

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| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| Climate resilience workshops | Stand/Talks | In Person | Annual | Officers and Councillors Public |
| Annual progress report | Report/Graphics | Website Social Media Press | Annual | Officers and Councillors Public |

Figure 10.1: TTC Decarbonisation Roadmap Communications Plan

Source: TTC

11. Climate Mitigation and Resilience

Climate change mitigation is largely concerned with reducing the severity of climate change by limiting the release of GHGs and extracting those that remain from the atmosphere.² This report is primarily concerned with introducing measures to reduce TTC's carbon footprint, thereby mitigating against climate change.

However, given the accelerating rate of climate change and the impacts that are already being felt, it is also necessary to consider measures to improve climate change resilience, defined as adaptations that can help 'to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of hazardous climate events' (see Figure 11.1).³

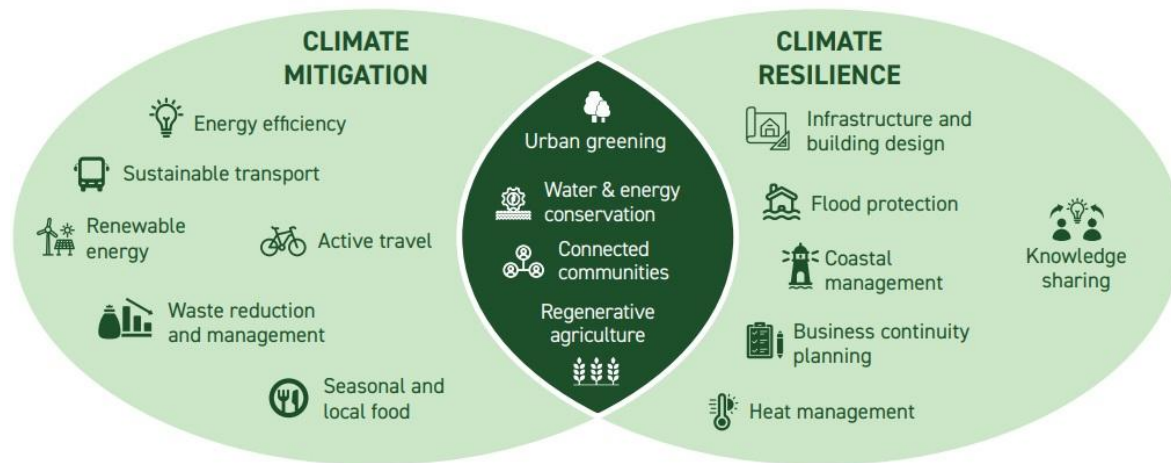


Figure 11.1: Climate Mitigation and Climate Resilience

Source: West of England Combined Authority.

As global heating accelerates, it is likely that springs and summers in the UK will continue to get dryer and hotter and autumns and winters will be milder and wetter.⁴ Such seasonal alterations have the potential to create weather-related issues year-round, where hazardous weather events and conditions cause threats to life and livelihood for all species. Climate change will, therefore, create economic, social, political, environmental and practical challenges that will have broad ranging impacts, as outlined in Figure 1.1 above.

Extreme weather events and environmental conditions could include, but are not limited to:

- Drought
- Increasing incidences of extreme heat/heat waves
- Flooding
- Increasingly severe and more frequent storms

² The Highland Council, Net Zero Strategy, p. 77.

³ The Highland Council, Net Zero Strategy, p. 77

⁴ Gov.UK, Climate Change Explained, <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/climate-change-explained#impacts-of-climate-change>

- Sea level rises
- Threats to food security
- Changing seasonality of extreme weather
- Increasing biodiversity loss and mass species extinction

The impacts of climate change will be experienced and felt internationally, nationally, regionally and locally, to varying degrees, depending on local environmental, economic and social conditions. For Thornbury, there are several areas that should be highlighted as being of particular importance.

- While Thornbury is not considered at particular risk of flooding, flooding events have occurred here in the past and repeats could become more severe or more frequent. The town's proximity to the flood plains of the Severn Estuary, which has the second highest tidal range in the world, highlights the potential for hazardous-to-life levels of flooding in future.
- Along with many other areas of Southern England, the Southwest has experienced decreasing levels of summer rainfall and increasing incidences of drought in recent years. Unusually for an historical town, Thornbury does not directly intersect with a main watercourse or river. Additionally, our proximity to large urban conurbations that have high water demand makes us vulnerable to issues caused by water shortages.
- As of the 2021 census, almost a quarter of Thornbury residents were over the age of 65.⁵ Compared to county and national averages, we have a greater percentage of people aged between 75 and 84 and over the age of 85 living in our area.⁶ Older people are at a greater risk of illness, hospitalisation and death during heatwaves, meaning that increasing incidences of days that are categorised as very hot (i.e., over 30° c) are of particular concern for this section of the town's residents.
- While Thornbury has a slightly above-county average of people living without any deprivation markers (relating to education, employment, health, or housing), there are still over 45% of residents with one or more deprivation markers.⁷ Those who are already vulnerable due to economic or social deprivation are expected to be further disadvantaged by climate change, in particular where it threatens services and infrastructure.
- In the past 30 years, species abundance and health have declined by between 30% and 40% in the UK. Ecosystems that are already under pressure face a greater threat of collapse as non-native species increase, storms become more frequent and severe, sea levels rise, the seasons shift, and drought becomes more prevalent due to climate change. A decline in soil health, biodiversity and wildlife has a direct and deleterious impact on air quality, food production, and human health and wellbeing.

TTC's ability to directly influence these factors is limited and initiatives are being progressed at national and regional levels to address the need for greater climate resilience in the UK.

Awareness of the challenges that the town is likely to face, and initiatives to key Thornbury into regional, national, and international programmes of resilience are, however, needed. There are

⁵ South Gloucestershire Council, Thornbury: Ward Profile, <https://beta.southglos.gov.uk/static/fbf1149d9f5e7198889cc26382e7314d/Thornbury-ward-1.pdf>, p. 1.

⁶ Thornbury Ward Profile, p. 2.

⁷ Thornbury Ward Profile, p. 3.

also areas where the Town Council can use its influence and decision-making processes to support greater climate resilience.

These areas include:

- Planning Policy and Consultation
- Grounds Management
- Landscape design and land use
- Building design, retrofit and use
- Collaborations with organisations locally and nationally to enhance Thornbury's climate resilience.

11.1 Planning Policy and Consultation

TTC is not a planning authority at present. It is, however, consulted on new planning applications and has a neighbourhood plan. The current iteration of the neighbourhood plan is valid until 2036, taking it beyond the life of this Decarbonisation Road Map and TTC's net zero ambitions.⁸

The neighbourhood plan provides a framework for planning and development in the area, influencing subjects such as housing, service provision, employment, education, and protection of the natural environment. The plan includes a section on sustainable design and construction, pointing out that development should seek to minimise its environmental impacts before, during and after building takes place.

Given the issues outlined above, new and redeveloped housing and commercial building in the area should give priority to:

- Embedding renewable energy generation and storage
- Providing a means to renewably heat and cool air
- Designing to minimise heat loss in winter and heat retention in summer
- Treating water as a valuable commodity by capturing rain and grey water
- Not developing on areas prone to flooding
- Including nature-based solutions to potential flooding in design and build
- Achieving biodiversity net gain to mitigate any negative impacts on local biodiversity
- Providing active travel and public transport solutions
- Providing local opportunities for good, well-paid employment

11.2 Grounds Management

TTC manages playing fields, a cemetery, play areas and other green spaces on behalf of the people of Thornbury. In recent years, the grounds maintenance regime has been adapted to balance the needs of people and wildlife. Some areas have been actively enhanced for wildlife via planting, whilst others are now managed more sympathetically via reduced mowing or adapted management.

In addition to the direct decarbonisation measures already detailed in this report, grounds maintenance protocols should seek opportunities to capture and reuse water where possible and develop planting plans that minimise water use.

⁸ Thornbury Town Council, Thornbury Neighbourhood Plan, 2019-2036, <https://localcouncilwebsites.blob.core.windows.net/thornbury-town-council/page/policies-procedures/submissionversionthornburyneighbourhoodplan.pdf>

The adoption of ‘no dig’ and organic principles should be considered in areas where this is practical and possible. These principles minimise the emission of carbon into the atmosphere and improve soil sustainability.

11.3 Landscape Design and Land Use

Developments in our managed green spaces, should, wherever practicable, seek to work with the topography, hydrology and geology of the site in question. For example, the project to replace the splashpad at the Mundy Playing Fields will seek to provide a sustainable, long-term play solution that provides enhancements for biodiversity alongside entertainment for families and other playing field users. The project to replace the splashpad aims to minimise the risk of localised flooding in the playing fields by working with the natural features of the land. It also takes a responsible approach to the management of water by assessing and mitigating against TTC’s downstream impacts.

Similarly, the development of a memorial woodland and wellbeing garden at the cemetery will seek to work with the natural features of the land to minimise flooding in areas where it is not wanted and develop watery habitats where the land suggests they would be welcome.

Any land use frameworks or strategies should, as in these two examples, prioritise nature-based solutions that are beneficial for people and wildlife, alongside sustainable design and development.

11.4: Building Design, Retrofit and Use

To maintain a workable environment so that the Council can continue to provide its services to the residents of Thornbury, TTC’s own buildings should follow the same design and development principles as outlined above in section 11.1. These include:

- Embedding renewable energy generation and storage
- Providing a means to renewably heat and cool air
- Designing to minimise heat loss in winter and heat retention in summer
- Treating water as a valuable commodity by capturing rain and grey water

Additionally, with regards to the use of buildings and other assets, TTC should consider measures such as:

- Reviewing working patterns to accommodate changing weather conditions
- Enabling hybrid working, including the provision of online council committee meetings (as and when legislation allows)

TTC should also develop and put in place strong business continuity plans and risk assessments and mitigations, so that its operations can be maintained in emergency situations.

11.5: Working with others

As mentioned above, Thornbury is not isolated or alone in facing into and dealing with the climate crisis. To maximise the Town’s climate resilience, all possible resources should be leveraged. Opportunities to work with regional and national authorities to maximise Thornbury’s climate resilience should be sought. TTC should also seek out and collaborate with local business, residents, schools, and voluntary and non-profit organisations to promote, support and encourage climate resilience actions. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Emergency planning
- Flood planning

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- Education
- Community energy schemes
- Local food growing
- Nature-based solutions to flooding, drought, etc.
- Sustainable commercial and domestic practices
- Biodiversity enhancement



Sustainable Purchasing & Procurement Guidelines

Prepared by: Sharon Gardham (Climate and Nature Officer)

Date: June 2026

Version: v0.1

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1. Document Purpose

Sustainability is commonly defined as seeking to ‘meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’.¹ Seeking ways to minimise environmental impact are intrinsic to efforts to achieve sustainability. When considering an organisation’s environmental impact, it is worth noting that up to 90% of emissions (Scope 3) can reside in the supply chain of goods and services procured and consumed. Organisations seeking to reduce their environmental impact therefore need to consider the sustainability of the goods and services they purchase and consume.

Sustainable procurement or purchasing is ‘the process whereby organisations meet their needs for goods, services, works and utilities in a way that achieves value for money on a whole life basis in terms of generating benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the local economy, whilst minimising damage to the environment’.²

This document is designed to provide the context for and advice on sustainable purchasing and procurement for Thornbury Town Council’s (TTC) operations. It should be considered complimentary to other policies and procedures relating to purchasing and procurement, including the Financial Regulations, in particular section 5: Procurement. As such, it recognises the imperative for council members and officers to always seek value for money when purchasing or procuring goods or services, reconciling this commitment with the Council’s wider responsibilities to limit its environmental impact and conduct its business ethically and in support of its local community.

This is in line with the government’s [National Procurement Policy Statement](#) which recognises value for money as balancing the effectiveness, efficiency and economy of a product, service or works over its entire lifecycle, alongside their wider socio-economic and environmental benefits and impacts.

In line with these principles, the document considers the three pillars of sustainability:

- Environmental: Minimising the environmental impact of goods and services throughout the product lifecycle.
- Social: Ensuring that ethical social practices are followed throughout the supply chain.
- Economic: That alongside seeking value for money throughout the product lifecycle, we aim to support local Small, Medium, Voluntary, Community or Social enterprises where practicable. Ideally, these should support the local community, which in the case of TTC refers the areas encompassed by its four wards.

This document will assist Council members and officers in making purchasing decisions that are aligned with the sustainability principles quoted above, whether these are concerned with everyday spending or larger procurement decisions.

¹ UCLA, ‘What is Sustainability’, <https://sustain.ucla.edu/what-is-sustainability/>

² Local Government Association, ‘Sustainable Procurement Toolkit’, https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Sustainable%20Procurement%20Toolkit_1.pdf, p. 7

This diagram places the various responsibilities of local authorities within wider sustainability considerations and goals:



Figure 1.1: Local Government Sustainability Goals. Source: Local Government Association (<https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/sustainable-procurement-delivering-local-economic-social-and-environmental-priorities>)

2. Principles of Sustainable Purchasing

2.1: Product Lifecycles

All products have a lifecycle that takes them from the point of design and conception, through manufacture and transportation, to usage and eventual disposal. At present, the majority of products that are manufactured and consumed have a linear lifecycle, whereby resources are taken from the Earth to make things that are consumed and then disposed of. This approach is unsustainable; environmentally, socially and economically.

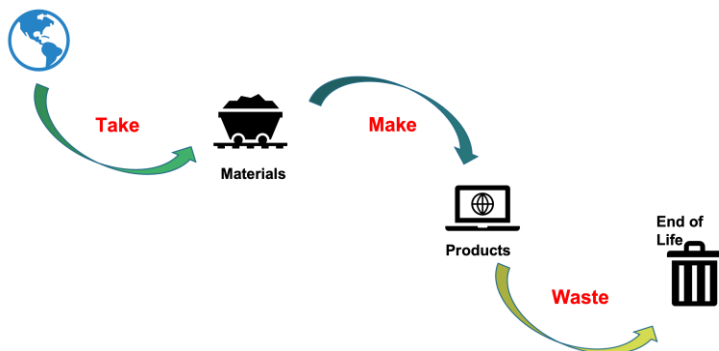


Figure 2.1.1: The Linear Product Lifecycle. Source: Cognition Cloud (<https://cognition-cloud.com/circular-it-a-model-for-sustainability/>)

The current UK government is developing a strategy for the UK to transition away from a linear lifecycle to a circular economy. In contrast to the linear approach, a circular economy seeks to maximise the economic and social benefits of manufacturing and consumption, while minimising their environmental impact. In a circular economy little to nothing is wasted, minimising the need to keep taking new raw materials from the Earth while disposing of waste.

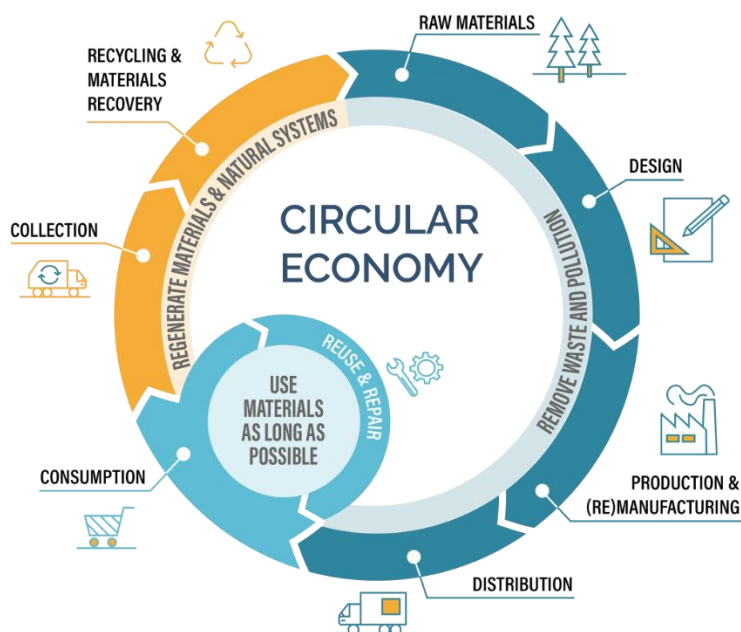


Figure 2.1.2: The Circular Product Lifecycle. Source: Circular Philadelphia (<https://circularphiladelphia.org/the-circular-economy-in-philadelphia/>)

2.2: Sustainable Procurement and Purchasing for Thornbury Town Council

While TTC cannot always directly control the design and manufacture of the products it consumes, it can influence these by making informed and considered purchasing decisions. Furthermore, it can contribute to the circular economy by choosing products that are repairable, long-lasting, energy efficient and easily regenerated at the end of their lifecycle. It can also attempt to select products that have previously been used and recycled, thus closing the loop on the circular economy.

Beyond the environmental impact of products, TTC should also be cognisant of the social impact of the products it purchases and consumes, ensuring where possible that manufacturers and suppliers are not involved in unethical practices, such as modern slavery, tax avoidance, child labour, poor employment regulation, or other forms of exploitation. Many supply chains are opaque in respect of their social practices. However, TTC should be aware of and strive to eliminate its inadvertent support for unethical social practices by making informed buying decisions.

Finally, TTC should seek to use its buying power to support small, medium, voluntary, community, or social enterprises, particularly those based in the local area and those that adopt sustainable practices throughout their own operations.

In summary, whenever possible, products purchased and procured should be:

- Energy and water efficient
- Durable
- Made from sustainable materials
- Repairable
- Recyclable
- Ethically produced and transported
- Locally sourced (where possible/practical)
- Sourced from suppliers with sound environmental, sustainability and socio-economic credentials

2.2: Services

Where TTC is procuring services (for example, utilities or waste collection) it should understand and consider the sustainability principles and practices of the organisation providing the service. It should also seek to support local enterprises where possible.

3. Everyday Purchases

In addition to the general guidance provided above, the following guidelines should be applied to everyday spending and minor purchases.

3.1: Paper products

Should ideally be comprised of a minimum of 75% recycled post-consumer waste (PCW). Where a recycled option is not suitable or not available, paper products should be sourced from suppliers who are accredited by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) UK.

3.2: Machines and Electricals

Should ideally be mains or solar powered. Where this is not possible, rechargeable battery-operated electrical items are preferred over those that operate using fossil fuels (e.g. petrol).

3.3: Cleaning materials

Should primarily comprise of natural ingredients, avoiding phosphates, optical brighteners, synthetic perfumes and colouring, bleaches and chlorine. They should not be tested on animals and should be certified as cruelty-free.

3.4: Timber products

Should not be made from tropical hardwoods or other materials that contribute towards deforestation. Reusing or reclaiming/upcycling timber products is recommended. Where this is not possible, suppliers should be FSC certified.

3.5: Food and Catering

Should be sourced from local suppliers where possible. Ideally, food and catering should be fairtrade, organic and ethically produced. Environmentally damaging ingredients, such as unsustainably produced palm-oil, should be avoided whenever possible.

3.6: Green spaces

Should be managed whenever possible without the application of pesticides (as per the [TTC pesticide policy](#)). Peat-products should not be used, and plants should be sourced from suppliers who use peat-free products.

3.7: Hardware/equipment

Should be procured with sustainability in mind. It should have a good energy rating, should ideally be repairable, and should be sourced from suppliers who will take equipment back to repurpose or recycle at the end of its useful life.

A sustainability checklist for everyday purchasing can be found in Appendix 1.

3.8: Everyday Purchasing – Recommended Suppliers List

Analysis was completed on regular items purchased via Amazon over three months between November 2025 and January 2026. The following table shows the results of that analysis, a list of alternative suppliers who more closely fulfil the requirements of the sustainable purchasing guidelines, each company’s sustainability rating on Ethical Consumer (where available), and the average price difference involved in swapping from Amazon to the sustainable supplier (for the products analysed).

Figure 3.8.1: Everyday Purchases Recommended Suppliers

| Product Category | Supplier | Sustainability Rating - Ethical Consumer | Sustainability Markers | Cost Comparison (average) | Web Link (if applicable) | Notes |
|----------------------------------|------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|--|
| All | Amazon | 16/100 Flagged to avoid due to tax avoidance, workers right abuses, environmental impact, etc. | | Baseline | | |
| Craft Materials | Baker Ross | Not Listed | UK-based Independent business Family-run firm Published ethics and sustainability policies | >16% | https://www.bakerross.co.uk/ | |
| Tools, electricals, DIY products | Screwfix | Not Listed | UK-based company Owned by Kingfisher PLC (UK-based multi-national) Local employer Can collect, saving on delivery emissions | <19% | https://www.screwfix.com/ | Recommendation to check SF for availability and price before ordering on Amazon |

Thornbury Town Council Sustainable Purchasing & Procurement Guidelines

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|------|---|---|
| Plastic Bags | Eco Bag UK | Not Listed | UK-based firm Primary mission to reduce plastic waste Recycled materials used | <10% | https://ecobaguk.com/ | Recommendation to trail swapping to Ecobag UK for all plastic bag purchases. If quality is good, then make swap more permanent. |
| Stationery and office supplies | Green Stationery Company | 66/100 Flagged as a best buy company | Bath-based, family run firm Many recycled/reconditioned products Clearly stated ethical and environmental principles | >8% | https://www.greenstat.co.uk/ | Recommendation to swap to The Green Stationery Company for basic office supplies. Larger purchases should be investigated for value. |
| Wildlife supplies | CJ Wildlife | Not Listed | UK-based firm Partner with National Trust Sponsor nature-positive initiatives Clearly stated sustainability principles | >1% | https://www.birdfood.co.uk/ | Recommendation to swap to CJ Wildlife for all wildlife-related materials |
| Cleaning supplies | Bio-D | 82/100 Flagged as a best buy company | Not tested on animals Certified B-Corp UK-based company (manufacture and distribution) Clear ethical and sustainability policies/mission | >8% | https://biod.co.uk/ | Recommendation to swap to Bio-D for all cleaning products and hand wash where they stock an alternative |
| | Ecoleaf (by Suma) | 75/100 Flagged as a best buy company | Worker owned co-operative Founded on ethical and sustainable principles | >22% | https://www.suma-store.coop/ | |

Thornbury Town Council Sustainable Purchasing & Procurement Guidelines

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|------------------|--|--|
| | Ecover | 20/10 Flagged as company to avoid | Owned by SC Johnson who have a poor record on animal testing, workers' rights and sustainability | | | Recommend cease using Ecover products. |
| Toilet Paper (Offices) | Splash (current supplier) | Not Listed | No information found on company FSC certified paper UK made and distributed | Current supplier | | Via Amazon 21p per 100 sheets £24 for 72 rolls of 150 sheets (one-time purchase) |
| | Naked Paper | 93/100 Flagged as a best buy company | Unbleached, recycled 2-ply toilet paper Buy on subscription UK made and distributed | 0% | | 21p per 100 sheets £68.39 for 96 rolls of 320 sheets (subscription) |
| | Who Gives a Crap | 72/100 Flagged as a best buy company | Australian parent company Manufactured in China 3-ply white recycled paper 50% profits donated to building toilets | <5% | | 20p per 100 sheets £39.00 for 48 rolls of 400 sheets (subscription) |

Thornbury Town Council Sustainable Purchasing & Procurement Guidelines

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|---|-----|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| | Serious Tissues | 75/100 Flagged as a best buy company | UK made and distributed 3-ply white recycled paper Tree planting scheme supported Carbon neutral manufacture | 9%> | | Recommended - best compromise between equivalent quality product, improved sustainability and price. 23p per 100 sheets £38 for 45 rolls of 380 sheets (subscription) Can open a wholesale account where we can also purchase jumbo rolls, hand towels, blue roll and hand soap. |
| In person purchases - stationery | Horders | | | | | |
| | TG Jones | | | | | |
| In person purchases - tools and DIY products | Hawkins | | | | | |

4. Larger Purchases

When making larger purchases (i.e., over £1500) members and officers should be considering the sustainability of the product, the manufacturer and the supplier. For example, when comparing prices to ensure value for money is obtained, officers should also consider:

- The materials the product is produced from (where are these made, are they sustainable/recycled, recyclable?).
- Where the product is manufactured and where the supplier is based, with consideration given to reducing transportation miles and supporting local enterprises (i.e., buying locally or from UK-based manufacturers and suppliers).
- The stated sustainability credentials of the supplier. This might include things such as how they ensure sustainability in their own supply chain, how they are reducing waste or energy consumption in their own operations, etc. Information regarding this can be obtained from the supplier's website or can be requested in the form of reports and/or policies.
- The socio-economic benefits provided by the supplier, for example via sound employment practices, high levels of business integrity, or practices that are supportive of local communities.
- The longevity of the product being purchased. For example, will it last a long time, what energy will it consume during its use, can it be repaired, reused, or recycled at the end of its useful life? When considering this aspect, it is worth weighing up the initial cost of a product with its cost over its lifetime using the 'spend to save' principle. This may mean that a product is more expensive initially, but that it is better value in the longer term as it is cheaper to run, doesn't need replacing as frequently, and has a value at the end of its useful life.

A sustainable purchasing checklist for larger purchases can be found in Appendix 2.

5. TENDERS AND CONTRACTS

In addition to the guidance set out for larger purchases above, there are additional considerations when seeking tenders for goods and services and awarding contracts.

The tendering process gives TTC councillors and officers an opportunity to make the Council's sustainability aims and goals explicit, to create a level playing field for potential suppliers to work from, and to work with selected suppliers to achieve sustainability goals.

There are several points in the tendering and procurement process where consideration should be given to the environmental and socio-economic impacts of contracts:

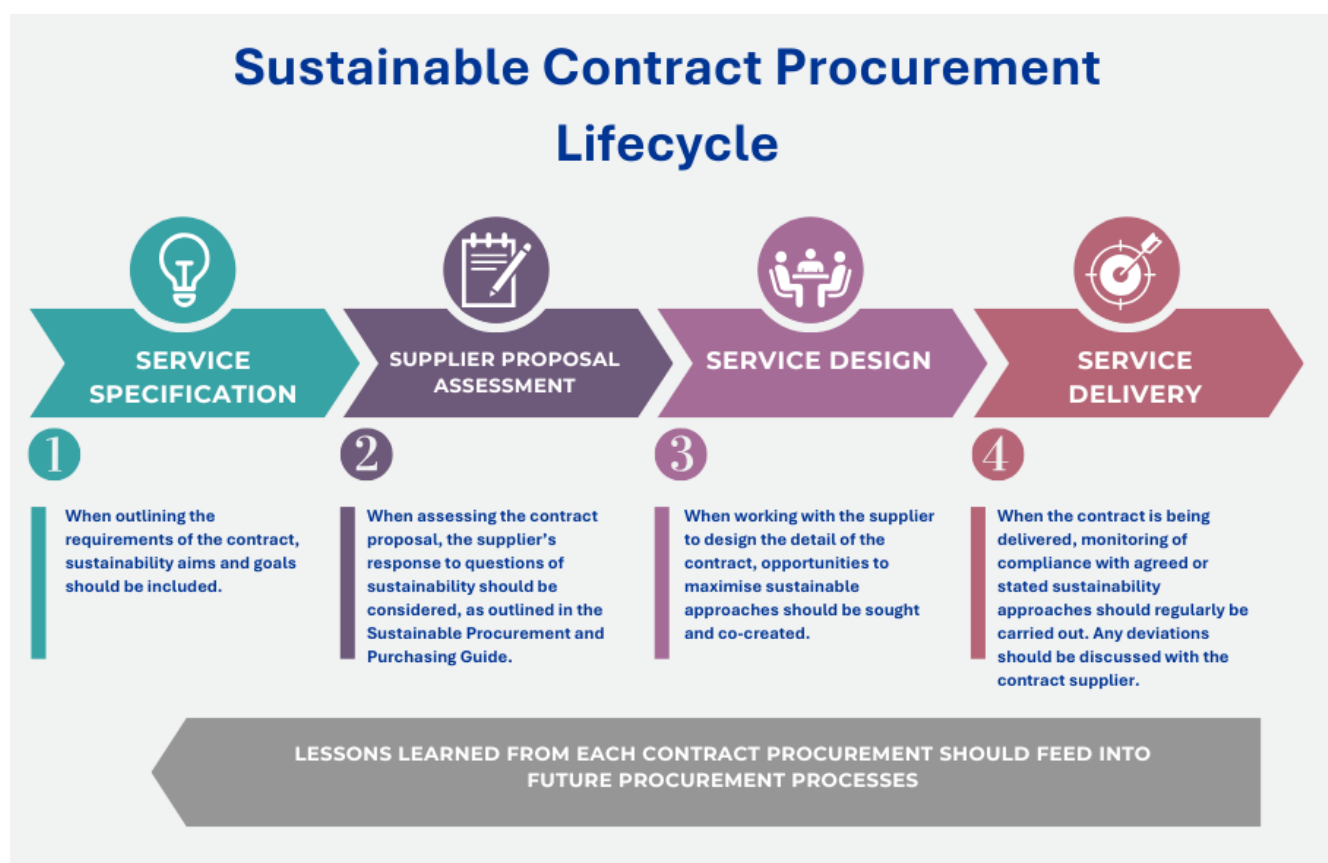


Figure 5.1.1: Sustainable Contract Procurement Lifecycle.

Source: Sharon Gardham

A sustainable purchasing checklist for contracts and tenders can be found in Appendix 3.

APPENDIX 1: Everyday Purchases Sustainability Checklist

Sustainable Purchasing Checklist

Everyday Purchases

- Is there a local supplier?
- Is there an upcycled option?
- Is there a recycled option?
- Is the product cruelty free?
- Is the product free from harmful chemicals?
- Does the product run on solar, mains power or can it be recharged?
- If the product is made from paper or wood, is it recycled, upcycled or FSC certified?
- Can the product be repaired or reused at end of its useable life?
- Does the supplier have good sustainability practices?

The above is not an exhaustive list and will not be applicable to all purchases. The overarching question when purchasing is 'does this purchasing decision minimise TTC's environmental impact?'

APPENDIX 2: Everyday Larger Purchases Sustainability Checklist

Sustainable Purchasing Checklist

Larger Purchases (>£1500)

- Is the supplier based locally?
- Does the supplier have sound working and employment practices, ethical taxation policies, or support the local community?
- Does the supplier have clearly stated intentions in respect of supply chain sustainability, reducing their emissions or minimising waste?
- Is the product made from sustainable materials?
- Can the product be used for the maximum amount of time possible?
- Can the product be repurposed or recycled at the end of its usable life?
- Does the choice of materials minimise transportation miles?

The above is not an exhaustive list and will not be applicable to all purchases. The overarching question when purchasing is 'does this purchasing decision minimise TTC's environmental impact?'

APPENDIX 3: Tender and Contracts Sustainability Checklist

Sustainable Purchasing Checklist

Tenders and Contracts

In addition to the checklist for larger purchases, have you:

- Outlined TTC's environmental and sustainability goals in the service specification?
- Assessed the supplier's proposal in line with the TTC sustainable purchasing and procurement guidelines?
- Worked with the chosen supplier to maximise sustainable approaches to design and build?
- Monitored the delivery of the contract to ensure agreed sustainability goals are being met?
- Fed back the experience of delivering the project into future tenders and contracts?

The above is not an exhaustive list and will not be applicable to all purchases. The overarching question when purchasing is 'does this purchasing decision minimise TTC's environmental impact?'

Officer Report to Thornbury Town Council Climate and Nature Committee

Report Title: Watermark Town Projects

Prepared By: Sharon Gardham

Meeting Date: 16.06.2026

Status: For Action



1. Detail

Thornbury Town Council became part of the Watermark Town initiative with a launch event held at St Mary's Church in April.

The scheme challenges town and parish councils to lead sustainable water communities to improve life for people, places and the planet.

Successfully gaining Watermark Town status involves delivering 6 community-focused projects in the next 12 months that help tackle climate and nature emergencies and respond to the need for:

- carbon neutrality
- rising public expectations of the environment
- higher living costs
- long-term resilience

Projects should also support building a sustainable future where everyone values water and understands their water supply and waste systems.

Following the launch of Thornbury's participation in the initiative, ideas have been gathered that seek to fulfil the requirements of the scheme.

The following projects are proposed:

Water Saving/Rainwater Harvesting

Water Butts on the High Street: Work with residents and businesses to install water butts on the High Street. These would assist with the watering requirements of Thornbury in Bloom (TiB). Water butts should be located unobtrusively and safely.

Rainwater Harvesting at Tesco Petrol Station: Currently TiB use a good deal of potable tap water to water plants adjacent to the Tesco store. The petrol station has a large roof area that would be well-placed to support rainwater harvesting. This project would work with Tesco and TiB to collect and store rainwater at the Tesco Petrol Station.

Nature and Biodiversity

Help Put a Pond in the Cemetery: Work with volunteers to develop a pond area at the Memorial Woodland site at the Cemetery. This would improve habitat and help to alleviate flooding at the site.

Pond Workshops: Offer pond/micro pond workshops to members of the public. This would encourage the installation of wildlife-friendly ponds across the town and expand membership of the Community Nature Reserve.

Citizen Science – Eels in Thornbury: Work with South Gloucestershire Council and the Linking the Levels project to carry out eel/fish DNA testing in local watercourses. This would help to identify blockages to fish/eel migration in the town and raise awareness of the importance of supporting the critically endangered European Eel. This project would include by talks/events sharing the remarkable lifecycle of eels.

Pollution and Watercourse Care

Yellow Fish Scheme: This scheme works with communities to put yellow fish markers over drains and hold public events to chalk fish and other graphics on pavements/drains. These activities highlight the direct connection between what goes down a drain and downstream watercourse pollution and littering.

2. Implications

Environmental

The environmental implications of each project are positive. Each should help to conserve water, raise awareness of the importance of responsible water care, and support greater biodiversity.

Financial

The Climate and Nature Committee budget includes £1000 for water saving initiatives, £1000 for events expenses, and £1000 for events experts which could be used to support these projects.

The Watermark Town scheme sponsors (Wessex Water) can provide up to £2000 in funding to help deliver projects.

If progressed, each project will be individually planned and costed to ensure delivery is within budgets already agreed.

3. Recommendations

The Climate and Nature Committee is asked to:

- Consider the proposed projects to support participation in the Watermark Town scheme
- Agree that projects should be taken to the next phase (i.e., planned, costed and implemented)

Blue shading indicates in person events

| Date | Event/Communication Type | Communication or Event | Where? | Tie-In Links | Details/Notes |
|------------|--|------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| 01/06/2026 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| 01/06/2026 | Promotion of June events - Thornbury Pride and Decarbonisation show and tell. | Comm | FB/Website/Posters | https://www.plantlife.org.uk/let-it-bloom-june-no-mow-may-is-over-whats-next/ | Promotional post for decarb plan and Thornbury Pride |
| 05/06/2026 | World Environment Day | Comm | FB | https://www.worldenvironmentday.global/ | Promotional post |
| 06/06/2026 | Great Big Green Week Event/Bristol and Bath Festival of Nature – 6-14 June @ Thornbury Pride | Event | Thornbury Pride | https://www.greatbiggreenweek.co.uk/ https://www.bnhc.org.uk/festival-of-nature/ | Tie in event with Great Big Green Week/Bristol and Bath Festival of Nature which takes place from 6-14 June. Theme is trees and forests. Possible Memorial Woodland engagement. |
| 16/06/2026 | Decarbonisation plan share | Event | FB – TTC wide? | | Share our approach to decarbonisation planning and details of work carried out to date. Open up TH an hour ahead of C&N committee meeting to share information and discuss. Possible collaboration with ST/CATSA. |
| 18/06/2026 | Clean Air Day | Comm | FB | https://www.actionforcleanair.org.uk/campaigns/clean-air-day | Promotional post tying in with 2026 theme Update on decarbonisation planning and hints and tips for decarbonising travel. |
| 22/06/2026 | Bat Detector Loan Scheme Promotion | Comm | FB | | Promotional post |
| 29/06/2026 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| 01/07/2026 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| 02/07/2026 | Plastic Free July | Comm | FB | https://www.plasticfreejuly.org/ | Post encouraging people to make a pledge - include details of plastic alternatives |
| 07/07/2026 | Love Parks publicity | Comm | FB/Website/Posters | | |
| 21/07/2026 | Big Butterfly Count | Comm | FB | https://bigbutterflycount.butterfly-conservation.org/ | Share details on FB and put spotting sheets in Town Hall reception |
| 28/07/2026 | World Nature Conservation Day | Comm | FB | https://www.greenpeace.org/mena/en/five-ways-to-celebrate-world-nature-conservation-day/ | Promotional Post |
| 30/07/2026 | Love your Park @ Mundy Playing Fields | Event | Mundy Playing Fields | https://www.keepbritaintidy.org/get-involved/support-our-campaigns/love-parks | School holidays Moth trapping event - drop in 9-10.30 Also, litter picking, nature scavenger hunt etc. Will need to cancel moth trapping if it rains |
| 01/08/2026 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB | https://www.dorsetwildlifetrust.org.uk/blog/mitch-perkins | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac Encouragement to sign up to the Community Nature Reserve |
| 01/08/2026 | Love Thornbury event | Event | High Street | | Beach on the High Street event - join TTC stand - watery themed engagement. Beach clean? Rivers to the sea? |
| 10/08/2026 | National Allotments Week | Comm | FB | https://thenas.org.uk/national-allotments-week | 10-16 August. Maybe cross promote with Daggs Allotments. |
| 20/08/2026 | Bat Detector Loan Scheme Promotion | Comm | FB | | Promotional post for bat detector loan scheme |
| | Plus water themed events/promotion - tbc | | | | |

| Date | Event/Communication Type | Communication or Event | Where? | Tie-In Links | Details/Notes |
|------------|--|------------------------|--|---|--|
| 01/09/2026 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from As the Season Turns/the Almanac |
| 05/09/2026 | How to support bumblebees in the garden | Comm | FB | https://www.bumblebeeconservation.org/bee-the-change/ | Bee the Change - from Bumblebee Conservation Trust |
| 08/09/2026 | Secondhand September | Comm | FB | https://www.oxfam.org.uk/get-involved/second-hand-september/ | Perhaps run a fix-it workshop - either with textiles or equipment. If former, see who might be able to run this (Christine has contacts?). If latter, perhaps run something with the Men's Shed. |
| 11/09/2026 | Heritage Open Day - Everyday Lives | Event | TH | | Tie in with water - what a precious resource it is, the experience of using/getting water for people in the past, development of water use in Thornbury, ways to conserve water. |
| 22/09/2026 | Recycle Week | Comm | FB | https://www.recyclenow.com/news-and-campaigns/recycle-week | Promote and suggest ways to reduce, reuse and recycle, particularly in the garden. Pallet gardens, upcycling containers, reusing household items in the garden Recycle week runs from 22-28 September |
| 23/09/2026 | Start of seed gathering season | Comm | FB | https://treecouncil.org.uk/seasonal-campaigns/seed-gathering-season/ | Promotional post - seed gathering season runs from 23/09 - 23/10. Promote the seed bank in Thornbury library. |
| 27/09/2026 | World Rivers Day | Comm | FB | https://worldriversday.com/ | This is a celebration of the world's waterways |
| 30/09/2026 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| 30/09/2026 | Promote Foraging Event | Comm | FB/Website/Poster | | Promotion of foraging event. |
| 01/10/2026 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| 46296 | Schools Outreach - Hedgehog Homes | Event | St Mary's Primary, New Siblands Primary and Secondary, Christ the King Primary | | In collaboration with Hedgehog Rescue Yate and South Glos. |
| 03/10/2026 | Fun Palaces | Event | St Mary's Shopping Centre | Thornbury-wide South Gloucestershire Council event | Activities as part of South Glos event - self-watering planters - make, decorate and plant (herbs?) |
| 04/10/2026 | Decarbonisation Roadmap Share Promotion | Comm | FB/Website/Poster | | Promotion for decarbonisation roadmap sharing event. |
| 14/10/2026 | International E Waste Day | Comm | FB | | Promotional post - tie in with Men's Shed? |
| 25/10/2026 | Decarbonisation Roadmap Share | Event | Town Hall | | Event tying in with clocks change - talk about energy saving and ways to decarbonise. Share progress of our plan. In collaboration with CATSA/ST? |
| 29/10/2026 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| 31/10/2026 | Wild Foods Day Forage | Event | FB/Website | | Bookable event via Eventbrite - Steve England foraging event (TBC). Thornbury Town residents only. |
| 31/10/2026 | Tree planting volunteer day promotion | Comm | FB/Website/Poster | | Promotion of tree planting volunteering day |
| 01/11/2026 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| 05/11/2026 | Bonfire Night reminders | Comm | FB | https://www.rspb.org.uk/whats-happening/news/four-ways-to-look-out-for-wildlife-this-spooky-season | Reminder to consider wildlife on bonfire night - particularly hedgehogs in bonfires, etc. |
| 10/11/2026 | National Tree Week | Comm | FB | https://treecouncil.org.uk/seasonal-campaigns/national-tree-week/ | Promotional Post - reminder about our self-guided tree trail |
| 21/11/2026 | Tree planting volunteer day | Event | Cemetery/Memorial Woodland | | Public tree planting day - in collaboration with Forest of Avon (tbc depending on plans for Memorial Woodland). |
| 24/11/2026 | Promote Natural Christmas Crafts | Comm | FB/Website/Poster | | Promotion of natural crafts event |
| 30/11/2026 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| 01/12/2026 | Watery-themed Christmas Tree? | Event/Comms | Town Hall | | Have a watery themed Christmas Tree in the reception area. |
| 01/12/2026 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| 05/12/2026 | World Soil Day | Comm | FB | https://www.fao.org/world-soil-day/en/ | Promotional post, plus share tips on how to improve soil health/composting. Possibly run a composting event in collaboration with Community Composting scheme. |
| 05/12/2026 | Natural Christmas Crafts | Event | TH | | Making natural tree decorations and other crafts using natural/upcycled materials. Tie in with comms on waste reduction/plastic-free Christmas. |
| 08/12/2026 | Plastic-free Christmas | Comm | FB | https://plasticfree.org.uk/2020/12/02/10-tips-for-the-ultimate-plastic-free-christmas/ | Share tips on how to reduce plastic use at Christmas |
| 19/12/2026 | Promote Willow Weaving event | Comm | FB/Website/Poster | | Promotion for January willow weaving events |
| 22/12/2026 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups. Wish members of the CNR a happy festive season. | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| 24/12/2026 | Happy festive season post | Comm | FB | | Update on how many/area of CNR. How many trees planted/bug hotels filled - whatever has taken place this year |

| Date | Event/Communication Type | Communication or Event | Where? | Tie-In Links | Details/Notes |
|------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| 01/01/2027 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| 09/01/2027 | Willow Bird Feeders/Roosting Pockets Workshop | Event | Town Hall | | Work with expert to weave willow bird feeders or roosting pockets. Bookable event via Eventbrite. 8 years plus. Date subject to expert availability. |
| 12/01/2027 | Promote Big Schools Birdwatch | Comm | FB | | Promotional post - perhaps targetted communication to local schools, particularly those that took part last year. |
| 24/01/2027 | Big Garden Bird Watch | Comm | FB | https://www.rspb.org.uk/whats-happening/big-garden-birdwatch | Promote RSPB event and share ways to support and attract birds to your garden Encourage people to use our green spaces for their bird watch |
| 26/01/2027 | Nest Box Building Promotional Lead in | Comm | FB/Website | | Promotion for event on 14 Feb and follow up on big garden bird watch |
| 31/01/2027 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| 01/02/2027 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| 02/02/2027 | World Wetlands Day | Event | FB | https://www.worldwetlandsday.org/ | Event at MPF? Update on Watermark Town projects |
| 14/02/2027 | Nest Box Building 11 plus | Event | Exhibition Room | https://www.nestboxweek.com/ | 2 sessions with 8 places each for 11+ bookable via Eventbrite |
| 15/02/2027 | Nest Box Building 5-11 year olds | Event | Exhibition Room | | 3 sessions with 8 places for children age 5-11 (accompanied by an adult). Bookable via Eventbrite. |
| 28/02/2027 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| 02/03/2027 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | | Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| 06/03/2027 | World Water Day event promotion | Comm | FB/Website/Poster | | Promotion for world water day event. Include stats and information about water saving measures. |
| 07/03/2027 | Great British Spring Clean | Comm | FB | https://www.keepbritaintidy.org/our-work/eliminating-litter/great-british-spring-clean | Promotional post |
| 16/03/2027 | CNR Sign-Up encouragement | Comm | FB/Website/E-News | | Tie in with the Spring Equinox which takes place on 20/3. Include information/links on wildlife friendly gardening. |
| 18/03/2027 | World Recycling Day | Comm | FB | https://www.globalrecyclingday.com/ | Promotional Tie in with information about how and where you can recycle. Particularly garden items (plant pots, compost bags) |
| 20/03/2027 | World Water Day | Event | | https://www.unwater.org/our-work/world-water-day | World water day is on 22/03. Raises awareness of those without access to fresh water (2.1 billion people). Event to tie in and celebrate our Watermark town projects |
| 25/03/2027 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| 25/03/2027 | Earth Hour | Comm | FB | https://www.earthhour.org/ | Promotional post |
| 31/03/2027 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | | This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
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| Date | Event/Communitation Type | Communication or Event | Where? | Tie-In Links |
|--------------|--|------------------------|------------|---|
| 01/04/2027 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | |
| 27/04/2027 | Annual Town Meeting - Celebration of Watermark Town status (fingers crossed!). | Event | TBC | https://www.earthday.org/ |
| 28/04/2027 | Bat detector loan scheme promotion | Comm | FB/Website | |
| 29/04/2027 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | |
| 01/05/2027 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | |
| 03/05/2027 | No Mow May | Comm | FB | https://www.plantlife.org.uk/campaigns/nomowmay/ |
| 06/05/2027 | Hedgehog Awareness Week | Comm | FB | https://www.britishhedgehogs.org.uk/give-hedgehogs-the-edge-this-hedgehog-awareness-week/ |
| 11/05/2027 | Water Saving Week | Comm | FB | https://waterwise.org.uk/campaign/water-saving-week/ |
| 20/05/2027 | World Bee Day | Comm | FB | https://www.plantlife.org.uk/campaigns/nomowmay/ |
| 23/05/2027 | Bat detector loan scheme | Comm | FB | |
| 27/05/2027 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | |
| 01/06/2027 | What to see and do in the Wildlife Garden this month | Comm | FB/Website | |
| 01/06/2027 | Sharing results of No Mow May - and introduce Let It Bloom June | Comm | FB | https://www.plantlife.org.uk/let-it-bloom-june-no-mow-may-is-over-whats-next/ |
| 06/06/2027 | Great Big Green Week Event | Event | TBC | |
| 29/06/2027 | Welcome to new CNR members and signpost to other Thornbury Groups | Comm | FB | |
| Early June | World Environment Day | Comm | FB | https://www.worldenvironmentday.global/ |
| End of April | National Gardening Week | Comm | FB | https://www.rhs.org.uk/get-involved/national-gardening-week |
| Mid-June | Clean Air Day | Comm | FB | https://www.actionforcleanair.org.uk/campaigns/clean-air-day |

| Details/Notes |
|--|
| Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| Celebrate granting of Watermark town status at ATM. Have information about water saving options and project ideas. |
| As bats emerge from hibernation, promote bat detector loan scheme again. |
| This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| Promotional post. Ask people to share photos of their unmown lawns |
| Promotional post including ways to support hedghogs in your garden/green space. Possible work with schools to install hedgehog homes? |
| Promotional post with tips about how to save water and why it is important to do so. Include information about rainwater harvesting in the garden. Giveaway of water saving devices (collaboration with Bristol Water/Wessex Water)? |
| Promotional post with information about UK's bees and how you can support them in your garden |
| Promote as a half term activity (half term runs from 23/05) |
| This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| Monthly feature close to the first day of the month - use details from Podcast As the Season Turns/the Seasonal Almanac |
| Promotional post and invite results of No Mow May - plus invitation to take part in Let It Bloom June |
| Tie in event with Great Big Green Week which takes place from 6-14 June. Activities to tie in with theme for the year (TBC) |
| This is a regular post at the end of each month that welcomes new members of the FB group, encourages them to register for the CNR and signposts them to affiliated organisations. |
| Promotional post tying in with 2027 theme (TBC) |
| Promotional post plus ideas for wildlife friendly gardening. Possible tie in with Dags allotments. Plus promote CNR. |
| Promotional post tying in with 2027 theme (TBC) |
| |

Officer Report to Thornbury Town Council Climate and Nature Committee

Report Title: Climate and Nature Meeting Dates 2026-27

Prepared By: Sharon Gardham

Meeting Date: 21 April 2026

Status: For Noting



1. Detail

The following dates are proposed for the Climate and Nature Committee (C&NC) and Thriving Nature Working Group (TNWG) meetings from June 2026 – May 2027:

- 16/06/26: C&NC
- 28/07/26: TNWG
- August – no meetings
- 01/09/2026: C&NC
- 20/10/2026: C&NC
- 24/11/2026: TNWG
- 15/12/2026: C&NC
- 26/01/2027: TNWG
- 16/02/2027: C&NC
- 30/03/2027: TNWG
- 20/04/2027: C&NC
- 25/05/2027: TNWG

All meetings take place on a Tuesday evening. The Climate and Nature Committee meetings run from 19.30 – 21.30 and the Thriving Nature Working Group meetings take place between 19.00 and 21.00.

2. Implications

There are no anticipated environmental or financial implications.

3. Recommendations

The Climate and Nature Committee is asked to note the proposed meeting dates for 2026-27.

Meeting Calendar 2026-2027 Civic Year

| | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|----------|------|----------|----------|---------|-----|----------|---------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|----|---------|----------|----|---------|----|---------|------|----|---------|----|----|
| MON | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TUE | | 2 | | | 1 | CN | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WED | | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THUR | | 4 | 2 | P | 3 | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | 4 | P | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FRI | 1 | 5 | 3 | | 4 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | BH | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAT | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUN | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MON | 4 | BH | 8 | E&I - WG | 6 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 8 | E&I - WG | 8 | E&I - WG | 5 | 3 | BH | | | | | | | | | | |
| TUE | 5 | 9 | F&GP | 7 | 4 | 8 | FC | 6 | S | 3 | 8 | F&GP | 5 | 9 | F&GP | 9 | FC | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| WED | 6 | 10 | | 8 | 5 | 9 | | 7 | 4 | 9 | | 6 | 10 | | 10 | | 7 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| THUR | 7 | 11 | | 9 | 6 | 10 | | 8 | 5 | 10 | P | 7 | 11 | | 11 | | 8 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| FRI | 8 | 12 | | 10 | 7 | 11 | | 9 | 6 | 11 | | 8 | 12 | | 12 | | 9 | 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| SAT | 9 | 13 | | 11 | 8 | 12 | | 10 | 7 | 12 | | 9 | 13 | | 13 | | 10 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| SUN | 10 | 14 | | 12 | 9 | 13 | | 11 | 8 | 13 | | 10 | 14 | | 14 | | 11 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| MON | 11 | 15 | | 13 | E&I - WG | 10 | 14 | E&I - WG | 12 | 9 | 14 | E&I - WG | 11 | E&I - WG | 15 | | 12 | E&I - WG | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| TUE | 12 | AMFC | 16 | C&N | 14 | FC | 11 | 15 | OS | 13 | F&GP | 10 | FC | 15 | CN | 12 | FC | 16 | CN | 16 | OS | 13 | F&GP | 11 | AMFC | | |
| WED | 13 | | 17 | | 15 | | 12 | 16 | | 14 | | 11 | 16 | | 13 | | 17 | | 14 | | 12 | | 15 | | 13 | | |
| THUR | 14 | | 18 | | 16 | | 13 | 17 | | 15 | | 12 | 17 | | 14 | | 18 | | 15 | | 16 | | 14 | | 13 | | |
| FRI | 15 | | 19 | | 17 | | 14 | 18 | | 16 | | 13 | 18 | | 15 | | 19 | | 16 | | 14 | | 15 | | 14 | | |
| SAT | 16 | | 20 | | 18 | | 15 | 19 | | 17 | | 14 | 19 | | 16 | | 20 | | 17 | | 15 | | 16 | | 15 | | |
| SUN | 17 | | 21 | | 19 | | 16 | 20 | | 18 | | 15 | 20 | | 17 | | 21 | | 18 | | 16 | | 17 | | 16 | | |
| MON | 18 | E&I - WG | 22 | | 20 | | 17 | 21 | | 19 | E&I - WG | 16 | E&I - WG | 21 | | 18 | | 22 | | 20 | | 17 | | 21 | | 17 | |
| TUE | 19 | OS | 23 | | 21 | OS | 18 | 22 | | 20 | CN | 17 | OS | 22 | | 19 | OS | 23 | | 21 | | 18 | | 22 | | 18 | |
| WED | 20 | | 24 | | 22 | | 19 | 23 | | 21 | | 18 | 23 | | 20 | | 24 | | 21 | | 19 | | 22 | | 19 | | |
| THUR | 21 | P | 25 | CS - WG | 23 | CS - WG | 20 | 24 | CS - WG | 22 | CS - WG | 19 | 24 | CS - WG | 21 | P | 25 | CS - WG | 25 | CS - WG | 22 | CS - WG | 20 | 24 | CS - WG | 20 | |
| FRI | 22 | | 26 | | 24 | | 21 | 25 | | 23 | | 20 | 25 | BH | 22 | | 26 | | 24 | | 21 | | 22 | | 21 | | |
| SAT | 23 | | 27 | | 25 | | 22 | 26 | | 24 | | 21 | 26 | | 23 | | 27 | | 24 | | 22 | | 23 | | 22 | | |
| SUN | 24 | | 28 | | 26 | | 23 | 27 | | 25 | | 22 | 27 | | 24 | | 28 | | 25 | | 23 | | 24 | | 23 | | |
| MON | 25 | BH | 29 | | 27 | | 24 | 28 | | 26 | | 23 | 28 | BH | 25 | | 29 | | 26 | | 24 | | 25 | | 24 | | |
| TUE | 26 | | 30 | | 28 | TN - WG | 25 | 29 | | 27 | | 24 | TN - WG | 29 | TCC | 26 | TN - WG | | 27 | | 25 | | 26 | | TN - WG | | |
| WED | 27 | | | | 29 | | 26 | 30 | | 28 | | 25 | | 30 | TCC | 27 | | 31 | | 28 | | 26 | | 27 | | 26 | |
| THUR | 28 | CS - WG | | | 30 | | 27 | CS - WG | | 29 | P | 26 | CS - WG | 31 | TCC | 28 | CS - WG | | 29 | | 27 | | 28 | | CS - WG | | |
| FRI | 29 | | | | 31 | | 28 | | | 30 | | 27 | | | | 29 | | | | 30 | | 28 | | | | 28 | |
| SAT | 30 | | | | | | 29 | | | 31 | | 28 | | | | 30 | | | | | 29 | | | | | 29 | |
| SUN | 31 | | | | | | 30 | | | | | 29 | | | | | | | | | | 30 | | | | 30 | |
| MON | | | | | | | 31 | BH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | BH |

Please note the following:

1. Meetings are usually held in the Council Chamber, **Town Hall**, but the ATM may take place at an alternative venue. Please refer to the published agendas for confirmation.
2. **Additional meetings** may be held beyond those shown on this calendar. See **published agendas** for details.
3. **August:** council in **recess**
4. **Working Group (WG)** meetings are **NOT** open to the general public

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| TCC | Town Council Closed |
| BH | Public holidays |

* Additional meetings scheduled as required
 ** Except July/August
 *** Except September

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------|-----------------------|---|
| AMFC | Annual Meeting of the Full Council | 7.30pm | Yearly | In line with legislative requirements |
| FC | Full Council | 7.30pm | Every two months | Alternate months, second Tuesday of the month |
| F&GP | Finance and General Purpose Committee | 7.30pm | Every two months | Alternate months, second Tuesday of the month |
| S | Staffing | 7.30pm | Held annually * | First Tuesday of October |
| OS | Open Spaces | 7.30pm | Every two months | Third Tuesday of the month |
| P | Planning | 7.30pm | Every six weeks** | On a Thursday |
| CN | Climate and Nature | 7.30pm | Every two months*** | Third Tuesday of the month |
| ATM | Annual Town Meeting | TBC | Yearly | Fourth Tuesday in April |
| CS - WG | Capital Strategy - Working Group | 6pm | Monthly | Fourth Thursday in the month |
| E&I - WG | Events and Innovation - Working Group | 10am | Monthly | Held on either the second or third Monday |
| GR - WG | Grant Review - Working Group | TBC | 1 x Spring 1 x Autumn | Twice per civic year |
| TN - WG | Thriving Nature - Working Group | 7.00pm | 5 x per civic year | Alternate months, last Tuesday of the month |
| SLA - WG | Service Level Agreement - Working Group | TBC | As and when required. | N/A |