



| Action  | Officer      | Response  |
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| <b>2 March 2026 meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee</b>  |              |   |
| <p>Compost - measuring how much compost we're producing and the amount of carbon that is being captured in it and its contribution to biodiversity?</p> <p>The feedback from the committee was that the additional data circulated on 2 March was well received but they didn't feel that they had received the answer that they requested.</p> | Peta Johnson | <p>The Council collected 9,331 tonnes of garden waste from households in 2024/25. This material is delivered to Hills. The Council pays for the material to be composted by Hills.</p> <p>It is difficult to say the contribution that this makes to biodiversity as it depends on the type of compost that is produced, and its end use.</p> <p>Previous answer from 5 January repeated.</p> <p>Further details:</p> <p>Conversion factors are available for the various treatment options for garden waste. These compare treatment by incineration with energy recovery (otherwise known as Energy from Waste or EfW), composting, landfill, and anaerobic digestion. The following figures show the carbon dioxide equivalent emissions per tonne of garden waste treated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• EfW 4.7 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e</li><li>• Composting 9 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e</li><li>• Landfill 646.7 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e</li><li>• Anaerobic digestion 9 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e</li></ul> <p>Carbon is captured in the growing cycle of plants. Carbon is emitted when garden waste is treated. These emissions fall outside of the Council's Scope 1 and 2 carbon reporting requirements.</p> |



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|   |                     | <p>The Council delivers garden waste to Hills who then produce compost.</p> <p>We have no data on the amount of compost produced by Hills, or the biodiversity created through the use of this compost by their customers.</p>   |
| <p>CIL<br/>Further information on the requirements on the bidding process - who could bid and for what.</p> | <p>Helen Martin</p> | <p>In the simplest terms, the bidder must be an infrastructure provider or partner and must be not-for-profit or a public body. CIL bids can be made for funding towards 'strategic infrastructure' which meets the needs of growth in our area. To be strategic, the infrastructure must meet the needs of residents from more than one settlement/ localised area. Bids cannot exceed the total available CIL.</p> <p>We will be reviewing our CIL bidding criteria, so there will be a validation checklist for submitting a bid. The scoring for bids is also being reviewed, so that infrastructure projects which are listed in our Infrastructure Delivery Plan, contribute towards the creation or maintenance of healthy and sustainable communities, or which address the climate and ecological emergency are prioritised. The current bidding period of March-May will also be reviewed. There will be a short pause on bidding whilst the review is underway, but then bids will be able to be submitted year-round for an at-least annual assessment. Details of the proposed changes are set out in the Cabinet report from February.</p> |



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|  |                      | <p>There is information on our website regarding who can bid for CIL and what can be bid for. That information is here: <a href="#">Community Infrastructure Levy - Cotswold District Council</a>.</p>   |
| <p>LGR - Request for information on the Terms of Reference for the various LGR workstreams – particularly Digital &amp; Customer Service, Data &amp; Insight, Technology, Neighbourhood &amp; Communities.</p> | <p>Jane Portman</p>  | <p>Terms of reference for each of the 11 work programmes are currently being drafted and will be finalised during April. Once finalised, we will make them all available for Members.</p>  |
| <p>EV panels<br/>Installation costs and potential feedback.</p>  | <p>David Stanley</p> | <p>The total capital cost of the Solar PV panels installed at Trinity Road was £243,519.</p> <p>The on-site generation of electricity has resulted in a significant reduction in electricity expenditure. Annual costs have fallen from £113,087 in 2024 to £70,119 in 2025, delivering a saving of £42,968 in the first full year. These savings are expected to continue as long as the system operates at current performance levels.</p> <p>Routine cleaning and maintenance undertaken as required, is estimated to cost approximately £6,000, resulting in a net annual benefit of £36,968. This would represent a return on investment of 15.2%</p> |