

Motions received for 18 October Full Council

Golden Motion (Conservative)

'SEND' SOCIAL MEDIA MONITORING

"This Council remains extremely disturbed over the confirmed actions of local government officers being engaged in the compiling or collating of social media posts belonging to private individuals.

These controversial retrievals, involving the cross-referencing of tweets, photos and Facebook entries made by two prominent SEND campaigners and leading members of the Bristol Parent Carer Forum (BPCF) was profoundly ill-conceived.

The selective monitoring of those who have been 'rightly' critical of the Authority's SEND provision was also, arguably, contrary to the spirit of family law and associated statutory guidelines designed to foster confidence and promote the 'co-production, collaboration and partnership working' with those families who rely on these services.

Council believes that such data harvesting by officialdom is not an appropriate use of limited resources, has caused serious reputational damage and harmed particularly sensitive community relations. Moreover, Council is unhappy with this matter being concluded via an internal investigation i.e. effectively the bureaucracy marking its own homework.

In the interests of true transparency, the Mayor is called upon to agree to hold a genuinely independent inquiry, conducted by the LGA or similar appropriate body into all the facts, faults and failings surrounding this incident. The findings of that external body, together with any recommendations of best practice, must then be brought back to Full Council to determine the best way forward towards rebuilding recklessly broken relationships."

Golden Motion to be moved by Councillor Geoff Gollop (Conservative)

Received 5 October 2022

Silver Motion (Knowle Community Party)

Improved Communication for Ward Councillors

This council notes the result of the governance referendum. It also notes that over recent years more decisions, which sometimes have major local consequences, are being taken by the central administration or council officers without reference to local ward councillors.

This council calls for improved communication to ward councillors and the adoption of a default position that they should at least be informed and hopefully meaningfully consulted before action is taken that will affect their ward.

This will lead to better informed and more accepted decisions being made.

Proposed by Councillor Gary Hopkins (Knowle Community Party)

Received 21 September

Food Sustainability Motion

This Council notes

- Livestock is responsible for 14% of global greenhouse gases.
- Meat consumption has dropped by 17% in the decade leading up to 2019,
- However, the Government's Food strategy for England recommended cutting meat consumption by a further 30% in a decade.
- As well as reducing meat consumption, work to promote local food growing and reducing food waste is needed to make our food system more sustainable.
- The Labour administration in Bristol is already leading the way on this, as is evident in it being awarded Gold Status for Food Sustainability.

This Council believes:

- We can build on this good work by further encouraging people to make more carbon-friendly food choices.
- Gradual steps are needed if we are to encourage people to take up more sustainable diets and blunt instruments like total bans may cause people to simply not use Council / council-procured catering.

This Council resolves to:

- Request that officers in Catering Services explore the option of only offering plant-based meals on one day a week – in a system like 'Meat Free Mondays' Through the One City network, encourage schools, universities, and businesses to do the same.
- Encourage any events on Council-landed, or council-funded events, to offer vegan and vegetarian options.
- Reach out to local schools to encourage them to review their cooking courses to include a wider range of sustainable options and promote plant-based cooking.

Proposed by Councillor Katja Hornchen (Labour)

Received 3 October 2022

Democracy Motion

This Council notes that the Conservative Government's Elections Act replaced the Supplementary Vote system used to elect Metro Mayors and Police and Crime Commissioners with First Past The Post.

First Past the Post (FPTP) originated when land-owning aristocrats dominated parliament and voting was restricted to property-owning men.

In Europe, only the UK and authoritarian Belarus still use archaic single-round FPTP for general elections. Meanwhile, internationally, Proportional Representation (PR) is used to elect parliaments in more than 80 countries. Those countries tend to be more equal, freer, and greener.

PR ensures all votes count, have equal value, and that those seats won match votes cast. Under PR, MPs, Parliaments, and other bodies better reflect the age, gender mix and protected characteristics of local communities and the nation.

MPs (and other representatives) better reflecting their communities leads to improved decision-making, wider participation, and increased levels of ownership of decisions taken.

PR would also end minority rule. In 2019, 43.6% of the vote produced a government with 56.2% of the seats and 100% of the power. PR also prevents 'wrong winner' elections such as occurred in 1951 and February 1974.

PR is already used to elect the parliaments and assemblies of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. So why not English Local Government or Westminster?

The Elections Act also brought in compulsory photo ID for people wanting to vote, despite the fact that three and a half million people in this country do not have any photo ID, while those forms of ID that are acceptable have been rigged to disadvantage and deter younger voters.

In contrast the Welsh Senedd passed the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Bill on 21 January this year which delivered the following:

- The right of Local Councils to scrap First Past the Post and instead elect Councillors using the Single Transferable Vote
- Votes at 16 - extending the franchise to 16 and 17 year olds and to all foreign citizens legally resident in Wales.
- Automatic Voter Registration - The bill also paves the way for an overhaul of Wales' outdated and ineffective system of voter registration. The bill could lead to a new system where registration officers can identify people missing from the register and let them know they'll be added.

English voters are already disadvantaged compared to voters in Northern Ireland, where STV has been used to elect Councils for decades, Scotland, where the same move was made in 2007, and now Wales is making the same changes.

This Council agrees to join the campaign by the Electoral Reform Society to demand the same rights for English voters that are already enjoyed by voters in Northern Ireland where STV has been used for years, Scotland, where STV came in for Council elections in 2007 and in Wales where Councils will, inevitably, make the move to fair voting.

This Council also commits to working with other Councils, Core Cities, and others to amend and if necessary repeal the Elections Act in order to:

- Reverse the scrapping of the Supplementary Vote system that ensures more votes count in Metro Mayor and PCC elections;
- Demand the list of acceptable photo ID for voters in the Elections Act is amended so younger and poorer voters are not excluded; including fully funding the cost of providing voter ID cards for voters with no other valid forms of ID
- Allow:
 - English Councils to switch to STV if they so chose
 - Votes at 16 for all UK elections
 - Automatic Voter Registration enabling registration officers to identify people missing from the register and let them know they'll be added.

Finally this Council acknowledges that British democracy is broken and calls on all UK political parties to embrace electoral reform for all elections so everyone can vote for the candidates or parties they truly believe in, safe in the knowledge that their vote will always count. Council therefore resolves to write to H.M. Government calling for a change in our outdated electoral laws to enable Proportional Representation to be used for all UK elections.

Proposed by Councillor Fabian Breckels (Labour)

Received 3 October 2022

Right-to-buy Extension Motion

This Council notes:

- During the Queen's Speech, the Prime Minister announced the Government intends to extend the right-to-buy scheme to make it applicable to tenants of housing associations.
- There is already a shortage of social housing in the United Kingdom.
- Right-to-buy has depleted Council housing stock, as the homes being sold were not replaced, resulting in a lower levels of social housing.
- 40% of council homes have been transferred to the private rented sector through right-to-buy.
- The UK Housing Review 2022 branding right-to-buy as a 'strategic failure.'
- Unlike the existing right-to-buy scheme, the Government has promised to replace every social home sold off. However, no plan yet exists for how it will do this. Even if a plan is drafted, it is unlikely that social housing stock will be replaced at a rate nearly fast enough to keep up with the number of homes being sold.
- The Government has not yet announced how it will fund the discounts for extending right-to-buy to housing associations.

This Council believes:

- The planned extension of the right-to-buy scheme will deplete Bristol's social housing stock and exacerbate the housing crisis.
- That we should stand shoulder-to-shoulder with housing associations in opposing the extension of right-to-buy.
- Measures to support homeownership should not come at the cost of depleting social housing stock.
- Therefore, there should be no further extension to the right-to-buy scheme. If the Government insists on pushing ahead with the scheme, all funding for it should be covered centrally and increased funding should be given to Councils and registered providers to build more social housing.

This Council Resolves to:

- Call on Party Group Leaders to write to the incoming Prime Minister, on behalf of all party groups represented within the Council, outlining the views in this motion and to ask them to stop any immediate extension of the right-to-buy scheme.
- Co-ordinate with housing organisations to write an open letter to the Government to ask it to stop the planned expansion of the right-to-buy scheme.
- Instruct Council officers to submit a plan to government of possible ways to boost affordable home ownership rates without depleting social housing stock.

Proposed by Councillor Tom Renhard (Labour)

Received 3 October 2022

Cost of living emergency within a climate emergency

Urgent situations require radical solutions. The covid pandemic has demonstrated the willingness of our city and our country to take radical steps when in an emergency.

We now face a cost of living emergency within a climate emergency, and this requires radical solutions. Extreme poverty and extreme weather cost lives - we simply cannot afford to not act in the face of the present and worsening challenges.

Bristol City Council notes:

1. 19,600 households were estimated to experience fuel poverty in Bristol in 2018 (9.8%). By 2022 this estimate had risen to around 30,000. (1)
1. 5% of households have experienced moderate to severe “food insecurity” in the last 12 months, but this rises to 11% in the most deprived areas (2021/22) (1)
2. 15,400 children under 16 (17.9%) live in relative low-income families in Bristol (2019/20) (1)
3. Average house prices in Bristol have increased by £161,000 over the last ten years, an increase of 93%. In 2021 Bristol had a ‘housing affordability ratio’ of 9.71, which means that the average house price is almost 10 times higher than average earnings.
4. At end of March 2022 there were 1,153 households living in Interim/Temporary Accommodation in Bristol (mostly due to a Statutory Homelessness Duty). (1)
5. Homelessness in the city continues to disproportionately affect certain communities, particularly single households, young people and people of colour (especially those who identify as Black).
6. The cost of private rental accommodation in Bristol was 29% of the market in 2018 and was expected to rise by 3.1% over the last 5 years, far more than the national average of 2.4%. This has led to increased amounts of residents over occupying their homes, or left unable to afford their rent. Homelessness is on the rise and expected to be far worse in the coming months. (2)
7. Since February 2020 the cost of petrol has risen by over 60p per litre to £1.73. A functioning, reliable and affordable bus service is critical for residents to travel, but in August 2022 Bristol Community Transport has collapsed, with warnings of more services being axed.
8. In October 2021 the Chancellor made the biggest cut to the incomes of the low-income families since the second world war when he removed £20 Universal Credit uplift.
9. Covid demonstrated that Universal Credit is not sufficient and means testing has caused many to fall through the gaps in the safety net of the welfare system.
10. In April 2022 Ofgem increased the consumer energy price cap by 54%, increasing the average bill by £693 a year. In October this will rise by another 80%. This winter many expect to be unable to afford to heat their homes or heat their food. In contrast, energy firms have seen the largest profits in 14 years.
11. Commercial energy prices are not subject to a price cap at all, causing small businesses to face closure creating job losses and severe impacts on local communities.
12. That councillors voting for this motion stand in solidarity with unions taking industrial action across Bristol.

Council resolves to:

Call on Party Group leaders to write a letter to Central government and requests that it:

1. Immediately reinstates the £20 Universal Credit uplift and double it to £40, with equivalent increases for those on legacy benefits and on Personal Independence Payments (PIP).
2. Introduce a Universal Basic Income
3. Lower the energy price cap to the level of October 2021.
4. Investigate what support can be provided to those not currently protected by the energy price cap, including small businesses and those on district heating systems.

5. Commit to raising the minimum wage to £12 immediately for all age groups, and to set it on a trajectory to reach £15 by the 2024/5 financial year.
6. Give Local Authorities the powers to set rent controls within their areas where the local rental market is overheated
7. Empowers Local Authorities to extend outside seating provision for hospitality businesses following appropriate consultation with local residents.
8. Accelerate the delivery of the CRSTS schemes to enhance the provision of Public Transport and active travel.

Further request that Party Group Leaders write a letter to the Mayor of WECA to request:

1. The purchase of Bristol Community Transport
2. The funding of carbon free warm and secure homes for everybody

And resolves to ask officers and Party Group Leaders to explore options to:

1. Call an Emergency Budget to immediately identify what emergency measures and reserves Bristol City Council can use to prevent destitution for Bristol's residents.
2. Set rent controls once the powers are obtained.
3. Create warm rooms for residents this winter, and cool rooms for the summer
4. Use reserve funds to help Bristol Foodbanks with at least £100,000 and increase the Local Crisis Prevention Fund.
5. Put a TTRO in place to enable an extension to outside seating provision until September 2023 in line with the off-sales extension

Sources:

1. Bristol Key Facts 2022 - July 2022 update
(<https://www.bristol.gov.uk/files/documents/1840-bristol-key-facts-2022/file>)
2. Communities Scrutiny Nov 2018 (bristol.gov.uk)
(<https://democracy.bristol.gov.uk/documents/s26783/Housing%20Crisis%20Private%20Rented%20Sector%20combined%20presentation.pdf>)

Proposed by Councillor Ani Stafford-Townsend (Green)

Received 5 October 2022

A Universal Basic Income Trial for Bristol

This council notes:

1. The drastic impacts of the Covid Pandemic on employment and household incomes in the city;
2. The threat to income and employment from automation and artificial intelligence, which could affect a great many more jobs in future;
3. The development of universal basic income (UBI) trials in other countries, which offer a non-means-tested sum paid by the state to cover the basic cost of living, which is paid to all citizens individually, regardless of employment status, wealth, or marital status, which has been widely debated in recent months;
4. That a trial of UBI was promised by the Labour party had the party won the last general election;
5. The resolutions of other local authorities including Sheffield, Birmingham, Lewes, and Brighton and Hove [with cross party support] calling for trials of UBI;
6. A network of Universal Basic Income Labs has been set up and works with local authorities across the UK developing UBI proposals to address problems such as poverty, inequality, discrimination and environmental damage, long-term and immediately, in relation to coronavirus. One is operating in Bristol.
7. Birmingham City Council has issued a briefing on UBI. (1)
8. UBI has been Green Party Policy since about 1973 and more recently taken up by other parties. (2)

This council believes:

1. That the current benefit system is failing citizens, with Universal Credit causing hardship to many communities;
2. A UBI is the fairest, most effective way to mitigate the effects of coronavirus on people's incomes as it does not discriminate between employment status, caring responsibilities, age, or disability when providing basic support;
3. There is a danger of increasing numbers of people facing poverty as a result of the coronavirus crisis;
4. Testing a UBI is needed, as a UBI has the potential to help address key challenges such as inequality, poverty, precarious employment, loss of community, and breach of planetary boundaries through:
 - i. Giving employers a more flexible workforce whilst giving employees greater freedom to change their jobs;
 - ii. Valuing unpaid work, such as caring for family members and voluntary work;
 - iii. Removing the negative impacts of benefit sanctions and conditionality;
 - iv. Giving people more equal resources within the family, workplace and society;
 - v. Breaking the link between work and consumption, thus helping reduce strain on the environment in line with the One City Climate Strategy;
 - vi. Enabling greater opportunities for people to work in community and cultural activities or to train or reskill in areas that will be needed to transition to a lower-carbon economy.
5. The success of a UBI pilot should not be measured only by impact upon take-up of paid work, but also the impact upon communities and what the people within them do, how they feel, and how they relate to others and the environment around them; and,
6. Given its history of social innovation, wealth of expertise, and active networks across community, business and public services, Bristol is ideally placed to pilot a UBI.

This council calls on the Mayor to:

1. Send a joint letter with the other party leaders to the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the leader of the party in Government, their counterparts in all opposition political parties in parliament, and all local MPs, asking for a trial of Universal Basic Income in the city citing the above reasons.

Sources

- 1) Birmingham City Council's official UBI briefing - see https://birmingham.cmis.uk.com/Birmingham/Document.ashx?czJKcaeAi5tUFL1DTL2UE4zNRBcoShgo=nb28HJzZZy8R6UE9qsv3LHJckreeBwn50TbzgOriXhiHQcf3zr1WGQ%3D%3D&rUzwRPf%2BZ3zd4E7Ikn8Lyw%3D%3D=pwRE6AGJFLDNlh225F5QMaQWctPHwdhUfCZ%2FLUQzgA2uL5jNRG4jdQ%3D%3D&mCTIbCubSFfXsDGW9IXnlG%3D%3D=hFfIUdN3100%3D&kCx1AnS9%2FpWZQ40DXFvdEw%3D%3D=hFfIUdN3100%3D&uJovDxwdjMPoYv%2BAJvYtyA%3D%3D=ctNJFf55vVA%3D&FgPIIEJYlotS%2BYGoBi5oIA%3D%3D=NHdURQburHA%3D&d9Qjj0ag1Pd993jsyOJqFvmyB7X0CSQK=ctNJFf55vVA%3D&WGewmoAfeNR9xqBux0r1Q8Za60lavYmz=ctNJFf55vVA%3D&WGewmoAfeNQ16B2MHuCpMRKZMwaG1PaO=ctNJFf55vVA%3D&fbclid=IwAR3v5XWzNYc_KENecR4_O6k4xSFL847QcMyKppBD6IUO5x2gLP5E3Gdl3_M
- 2) <https://www.bristol247.com/opinion/your-say/otherpartieswillridiculegreenpolicies/>

Proposed by Councillor Ani Stafford-Townsend (Green)

Received 5 October 2022

SEND and social media monitoring

Full Council notes:

- The level of trust between members of the Bristol SEND parent carer community and Bristol City Council is now at an all-time low. This is likely to have a negative impact on the latter's ability to deliver a level of service that is acceptable to those dependent upon it, and could, potentially lead to additional legal challenges that are likely to incur additional financial cost to the council. Coverage in both local and national media has also been damaging to the council's reputation and that of its officers.
- The November 2019 Ofsted/CQC inspection stated that "Parents and carers are overwhelmingly condemning of the SEND system in Bristol", that "Many parents and carers lack confidence in the local area and its ability to do anything for them or their children" and that "A lack of parental confidence in the SEND system is leading to a drive for specialist provision" which has only added to the High Needs Block deficit.
- Improving the fractured relationship between the LA and parents/carers with SEND was a key element of the Written Statement of Action following the inspection. Scrutiny has been told repeatedly since May 2021 that this area was improving – however, this incident has now seen elected members as well as our SEND parents and carers lose even further trust and confidence in this administration's approach to system improvement – this is unsustainable.

Full Council therefore resolves to call on the Mayor:

- To begin to rebuild the trust parent carers have in the SEND services provided by Bristol City Council, by initiating an independent investigation into the viewing and sharing by council staff of social media posts made by parent carers involved with Bristol Parent Carers Forum.
- That any such investigation should involve an external body such as the Local Government Association, and that the remit for such an investigation should be established by that external body in consultation with BPCF, senior officers and scrutiny members.

Proposed by Councillor Christine Townsend (Green)

Received 5 October 2022

A New Railway Station for Lockleaze

This council notes:

- The section of track, known as the Filton Bank, has recently been upgraded to four tracks to accommodate both hi-speed express and local services.
- Lockleaze and the surrounding area is set to have 1000 new homes constructed in the next five years.
- The average distance between London Overground Stations is 1.49km. There are 112 stations on a network of 167km.
- A possible location for the new station is south of Constable Road Railway Bridge. This location is 1.25 km from the proposed station at Ashley Down and 1.67 km from Filton Abbeywood. This location is close to significant developments at Bonnington Walk and the Dovercourt Depot.
- Viable alternatives to motor car use must be available to the citizens of Bristol to meet the councils' climate change targets.

This Council resolves to:

- To work with the West of England Combined Authority and Network Rail to conduct a feasibility study and define a business case for constructing a new Railway Station in Lockleaze.

Proposed by Councillor David Wilcox (Green)

Received 5 October 2022

Democracy Motion

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PR ensures all votes count, have equal value, and that those seats won match votes cast. Under PR, MPs, Parliaments, and other bodies better reflect the age, gender mix and protected characteristics of local communities and the nation.

MPs (and other representatives) better reflecting their communities leads to improved decision-making, wider participation, and increased levels of ownership of decisions taken.

PR would also end minority rule. In 2019, 43.6% of the vote produced a government with 56.2% of the seats and 100% of the power. PR also prevents 'wrong winner' elections such as occurred in 1951 and February 1974.

PR is already used to elect the parliaments and assemblies of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. So why not English Local Government or Westminster?

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This Council also commits to working with other Councils, Core Cities, and others to amend and if necessary repeal the Elections Act in order to:

- Reverse the scrapping of the Supplementary Vote system that ensures more votes count in Metro Mayor and PCC elections;
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Proposed by Councillors David Wilcox, Fabian Breckels & Andrew Brown

Received 5 October 2022

Mobilise community investments to tackle climate change

Full Council notes:

1. That this council unanimously declared a climate emergency in November 2018 following a Green Motion to Council
2. The motion committed the city to achieve net zero carbon impact by 2030 and there are now 9 years left to this target date
3. The council has been progressing a package of low carbon opportunities called City Leap since May 2018. City Leap is still subject to a procurement process since a new process was started in 2020.
4. A new low risk model called Community Municipal Investments [CMI] has been developed by Leeds University and Abundance Investments platform with UK Government and EU support. This had the support of 4 local authorities including Bristol City Council. [1]
5. This concept is proven to mobilise local and other investment and channels local savings into local projects with low risk and a modest return to investors [2] and after the first issue further calls can be automated.

Full Council believes:

1. That offering local savers a way to support the city's journey to carbon neutrality mobilises community engagement in the process of change, attracts significant sums for named projects, and should be developed. 72% of people want to lend savings to help councils develop Climate Emergency Plans [3]
2. That offering security and a modest rate of interest through municipal bonds is an established way to develop local infrastructure [4]. This could complement other projects such as the successful Bristol Energy Cooperative.
3. That CMIs can help us develop a series of practical projects for a low carbon transition now in partnership with others which will be popular with local savers.
4. The Mayor should prioritise CMIs as part of the package of investments that will create positive economic opportunities and carbon neutrality while building community wealth.
5. Bristol should join the other 3 pioneers of CMI in developing local opportunities for local investors [e.g. 5]

Full Council resolves:

1. To call on the Mayor to begin development of Community Municipal Investments for the city.
2. That the Mayor promote CMI as a way residents and institutions can be engaged and actively involved in contributing to a zero carbon city.
3. To request officers to identify carbon saving projects suited to CMI investment in conjunction with city partners.

References:

1. The report supported by Bristol: <https://baumaninstitute.leeds.ac.uk/research/financing-for-society/>
2. Initial proposed interest rate is 1.2%. See: Your questions answered on Green Community Bonds | Abundance Blog
<https://medium.abundanceinvestment.com/community-municipal-investments-your-questions-answered-25218ed4d2cb>
3. Survey by One Poll, 2020, cited by the Local Government Association.
4. https://medium.abundanceinvestment.com/community-municipal-investments-the-new-option-for-your-low-risk-money-a9cc5d72e03a?source=post_internal_links-----1-----

5. These are: Leeds Council, Warrington, and West Berkshire. Eg Invest now:
<https://info.westberks.gov.uk/wbcmi>; <https://www.abundanceinvestment.com/invest-now/warrington-2025>

Proposed by Councillor Martin Fodor (Green)

Received 5 October 2022

Plant Based solutions Motion

A motion for a debate at Bristol City Council on plant-based solutions.

This council:

Notes:

- A recent study found that it will be impossible for the EU to cut its methane emissions in line with what the science says is needed (45% reduction by 2030) without cutting emissions in the meat and dairy sector.[1]
- Producing a kilo of beef creates, on average, 12 times more CO2e than a kilo of tofu or other soya based proteins; [2]
- Producing a litre of dairy milk uses, on average, at least four times as much land as producing a litre of plant milk. [3]
- Savings to the NHS will come from healthier, plant-based diets. Sustain estimates that meat over-consumption costs the NHS directly £1.2 billion, and 45,000 deaths annually. [4]
- A 2018 Oxford University study concluded that adopting a plant-based diet is the single biggest thing we can do to reduce emissions.
- Henry Dimbleby, in the National Food Strategy concluded that a 30% reduction in meat consumption is necessary for future food security. The National Food Strategy also states that obesity alone accounts for 8% of annual health spend in the UK, or £18bn. [4]
- In June 2021, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) recommended that the consumption of beef, lamb and dairy should be reduced by at least 20% by 2030.
- Sir David Attenborough has said that we 'must reduce our meat & dairy consumption for the sake of the planet', & that the planet 'simply cannot sustain billions of meat eaters'.
- That a growing number of councils have made a commitment to plant-based catering or a shift away from meat:
 - o Lewisham Borough Council - fully plant-based in all corporate events
 - o Enfield Borough Council - does not serve meat at any meetings or events
 - o Faversham Town Council - fully plant-based at events
 - o Hythe Town Council - fully plant-based at all council functions
 - o Leeds City Council - two meat free days per week in schools
 - o Oxfordshire County Council - fully plant-based in all meetings & events
 - o Cambridge City Council - fully plant-based at meetings & promoting PB at events

Believes:

- We should act in line with the One City Climate Strategy which identifies consumption in the city as the leading source of global heating emissions to be tackled;
- Without meat and dairy consumption, global farmland use could be reduced by more than 75% – an area equivalent to the US, China, European Union and Australia combined – and still feed the world. Loss of wild areas to agriculture is the leading cause of the current mass extinction of wildlife. [5]
- What we do with land is important from a climate perspective because of its 'opportunity cost'. If land wasn't being used for livestock farming it could be used for something that is beneficial for the climate, like reforestation, which removes carbon from the air.

Therefore Council Calls on the Mayor to:

- Write to the government supporting UK endorsement of the Plant Based Treaty and invite all Party Group Leaders to sign the letter

And asks Council officers to explore options to:

- Ensure that food provided at all council catered events and meetings is entirely plant-based, preferably using ingredients sourced from local food surplus organisations.
- Ensure that Council school meals services have plant-based menus available as part of their regular offer on at least two days per week
- Work on outreach to schools and young people to actively influence and inform of food choices and their impact on the environment, health and animal welfare.
- Encourage and empower students to make informed decisions about the food available in their school.
- Inspire, promote and support initiatives surrounding food growing, preparation and waste avoidance, especially as part of school and community projects.
- Recognise the benefit of sourcing food locally from producers who follow sustainable principles.
- Use City Council Civic events to promote and showcase plant-based food options, alongside displayed information about the climate benefits and relative cost of different protein/food sources.
- Ensure that there are plant-based food options available at all City Council run events which involve catering (ie minimum from at least one caterer), where reasonably possible.
- Ensure that when events occur on City Council open spaces, and where catering is provided, that plant-based options are available (ie minimum from at least one caterer), secured through the use of terms and conditions of hire (where reasonably possible).
- Secure through a contract specification when re-tendering for suppliers that plant-based food and drink options are to be available at kiosks on City Council open spaces and Council run cafes (where reasonably possible). Similarly when possible via future contract specification when re-tendering for suppliers for Council run cafes, specify that vegetable/legume rich plant-based options are listed prominently on menus, above non plant-based options in line with Flexitarian principles.
- Report back to Full Council regarding progress on the actions above.

Footnotes

1. http://changingmarkets.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/CE_Delft_210502_Methane_reduction_potential_in_the_EU_Def.pdf
2. www.ethicalconsumer.org/food-drink/climate-impact-meat-vegetarian-vegan-diets
3. www.ethicalconsumer.org/food-drink/plant-vs-dairy-comparing-their-climate-impacts
4. <https://www.foodfortheplanet.org.uk/faqs>
5. National Food Strategy (published July 2021) - <https://www.nationalfoodstrategy.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/National-Food-Strategy-Recommendations-in-Full.pdf>
6. <https://josephpoore.com/Science%20360%206392%20987%20-%20Accepted%20Manuscript.pdf>

Proposed by Councillor Martin Fodor (Green)

Received 5 October 2022

A citywide ban on digital billboards

This Council notes:

- There is a growing pressure from commercial advertisers for new digital advertising screens across the city alongside highways, on footpaths, and on walls of prominent or vacant sites.
- There is also a switch to digital advertising on phone boxes (advertising is their main source of income - not the phone calls in the age of mobile phones) and bus shelters.
- Despite the revenue provided by Bus Shelter advertising in providing a public amenity in support of sustainable transport, the impact of illuminated and digital adverts on bus shelters is out of place in residential streets.
- Existing billboards may not have planning permission but there has been no consistent approach to removing them via enforcement.
- Many advertising companies are switching to digital billboards which allow them to sell many more advertising slots and increase profits as well as reducing the cost of changing advertising. These digital screens show static but alternating digital adverts which can be updated remotely.
- The law governing display advertising restricts objections to ground of highway safety and amenity only.
- Recent planning appeals have been made in response to rejection of digital advertising on some sites, and with stronger declared policies the planning response could be clearer and some of the initial applications and appeals could be avoided.
- That the Council adopted a new Advertising & Sponsorship Policy in 2021 for advertising sites it controls which restricts ads for High Fat Sugar Salt products, gambling, alcohol and payday loans. (1)
- The high energy consumption of digital billboards adds a growing impact to the city's carbon footprint, (2) The Council's One City Climate Strategy from February 2020 resolved to "[Develop] a citywide shared understanding and commitment to responsible consumption (including lower carbon food and reduced flying), which acknowledges the generally lower impact of lower income households; and [Create] advertising standards and restrictions to support responsible consumption."
- The bright illumination from digital billboards at all hours can also affect local wildlife and local residents, including severe mental health impacts. (3)
- Billboards are subject to objections and controversy every time an application is made, local residents do not want such billboards in their neighbourhoods"
- That many outdoor advertising spaces (both council-controlled and private) contain adverts for high carbon industries such as airlines, airports, SUVs and fossil fuel companies.
- That the French city of Grenoble removed over 326 advertising spaces from its city from 2015 onwards. (4)

This council believes:

- New digital advertising screens are unpopular with Bristol residents as evidenced by the high volume of objections received to planning applications for new digital advertising screens. (5)
- Advertising drives consumption and predominantly represents major consumer goods companies; most adverts are for national and international brands not local businesses so this is limited benefit to the local economy.
- Billboard advertising is a danger to road safety; its purpose is to distract attention. (6)
- Envy and body shame are a phenomenon associated with the prevalence of corporate advertising
- Mental health issues relating to body image are a growing and persistent issue affecting many young people and adults. (7)

- The greatest climate impact in our city is the impact on consumption of goods and services; constant pressure to consume is driven by continuous, pervasive advertising. Extra emissions resulting from advertising products is calculated to have added 186million tonnes of CO2e in 2019 (8)
- When travelling or relaxing outdoors residents have no choice if confronted by digital billboards; the council does not have to enable this negative experience
- There are unequal standards of amenity across the city and some areas have traditionally been better protected than others; the council could set a uniform, high standard of amenity to redress this unequal amenity and ensure fairer standards across the whole city.
- While there are pressures for commercialising council assets the council need not be either a driver of digital advertising through its own walls and structures, nor an enabler through weak policies.

This council therefore calls on the Mayor:

- To introduce a new, high standard of amenity across the whole city, excluding digital billboards and taking enforcement action against unlawful billboard sites.
- To set the highest road safety standards across the city with a declared presumption against distracting digital billboards on the whole road network.
- To end council-initiated billboard sites on walls or other structures.
- To introduce these changes through the local plan and public announcements on property policies.
- To enforce existing restrictions in its Advertising & Sponsorship Policy regarding excludes on ads for junk food, alcohol, payday loans and gambling across council-owned advertising sites.
- To update the Council's Advertising & Sponsorship Policy to include restrictions on highly polluting products including as airlines, airports, fossil fuel companies, SUVs, petrol diesel and hybrid vehicles.
- To work towards Bristol becoming a billboard free city, with space left purely for local noticeboards, signage or public information and creative arts and flags.
- Until that time, commit to ensuring the use of renewable energy in all City Council contracts.
- To report back on progress within a year.

Notes:

1. <https://democracy.bristol.gov.uk/documents/s58004/Appendix%20Ai%20-%20Advertising%20and%20Sponsorship%20Policy.pdf>

2. A large digital advertising screen requires the same electricity as 32 average UK households. A double sided bus stop advertising screen requires the same electricity as three UK households (Source: Energy Consumption in the UK 2021 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-consumption-in-the-uk-2021>)

3. Living Next to Digital Billboards report, 2021: <https://adfreecities.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/living-next-to-digital-billboards-M32.pdf>)

4. The Daily Telegraph:

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/france/11250670/Grenoble-to-replace-street-advertising-with-trees-and-community-spaces.html>

5. A 2021 survey of residents living or commuting past the new large advertising screens on the M32 in Eastville show a high level of concerns with the advertising screens including degradation of their

neighbourhood and social cohesion, a feeling that the commercial interests of advertisers were being prioritised over residents' mental health and wellbeing, impacts of light pollution from the digital screens including through people's bedroom windows, climate impacts of the consumerism model promoted on billboards and distractions to drivers with road safety implications. (Adblock Bristol (2021) Living Next to Digital Billboards report, <https://adfreecities.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/living-next-to-digital-billboards-M32.pdf>)

6. Oviedo-Trespalacios et al. (2019), The impact of road advertising signs on driver behaviour and implications for road safety: A critical systematic review. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tra.2019.01.012>)

7. How outdoor advertising impacts health and wellbeing, Adblock Bristol (2022) <http://adfreecities.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/How-outdoor-advertising-impacts-health-and-wellbeing.pdf>)

8. Advertised Emissions report, 2021 - <https://www.purposedisruptors.org/advertised-emissions>

Proposed by Councillor Martin Fodor (Green)

Received 5 October 2022

Ending investment in fossil fuels by Avon Pension Fund

This council notes:

1. In 2015, Full Council supported a Green motion and resolved that the Avon Pension Fund (APF) should consider divestment from fossil fuels and diversification into clean technologies like renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy storage; Council agreed that the Mayor should contact Avon Pension Fund and ask for a report on the issue;
2. There is widespread and heightened concern from scientists that declared worldwide fossil fuel reserves, if exploited, constitute a threat to the stability of the global climate; there is growing recognition that fossil fuel reserves are therefore a class of asset held by investors which have growing risks of being 'stranded' i.e. left with reducing value due to the fact not all claimed reserves now have the value being imputed to them, due to the need for them to remain in the ground;
3. An ever growing number of public and private sector funds, endowments and investment portfolios are choosing to divest from fossil fuels worldwide, including several local government pension funds. MPs called for their own funds to be divested.
4. Clarifications of the fiduciary duty of fund managers confirms that they should take into account a range of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues and have a clear statement of investment policies;
5. The Avon Pension Fund uses investment provided by the Brunel Pensions Partnership, which is a leading local government pension partnership offering low carbon investment opportunities. This fund is only seeking to meet the 2015 Paris climate targets which are now known to be inadequate to secure climate stability.
6. Staff union Bristol Unison have given their clear support for divestment of the funds from fossil fuels, in a motion seconded by the Branch Secretary and presented to the Avon Pension Fund, as have other Unison branches also in the same fund.
7. Since 2016, the APF has enhanced its environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) to recognise and assesses climate change risks, undertake annual carbon footprinting studies, and review low carbon indices and the sustainability of assets; in 2017, the APF increased its allocation towards renewable energy infrastructure; in 2019, Councillor Pearce (who sits on the APF committee for the council) is already arranging a briefing on APF's ESG, divestment, and exposure for members.
8. In 2020 the Bristol Mayor declared the city would seek to promote divestment of the pension fund through signing the international C40 cities' declaration that we are "taking Divest/Invest action for a fairer, fossil-fuel-free green recovery. This commits to:
"Take all possible steps to divest city assets from fossil fuel companies and increase investments in climate solutions"
"Call on pension funds to divest from fossil fuel companies and increase financial investments in climate solutions."

This council believes:

1. The long term future of the APF is as a fund that is divested from fossil fuels and one that ensures a wide range of investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency technologies, energy storage and smart energy technologies, and other types of investments that will benefit the city and its future residents;
2. Council recognises that a carbon neutral city will create substantial, valuable new jobs in the future sustainable economy.
3. That the investment strategy and policies of the APF should rapidly be brought into line with this vision of the future inclusive prosperity and sustainability of the city and should not be bound by the 2015 Paris targets;
4. The council should actively call on APF to commit to move funds over the next five years from any holdings that are not seen to be ending fossil fuel exploration, production and processing

5. Bristol's participation in the C40 group of cities, where pension divestment is a headline commitment, mandates the City Council to take a regional lead on this issue;
6. The process of divestment and diversification is also important and should be managed in a way that ensures just transition to new employment, supporting skills development for new sectors and a range of opportunities - with backing from WECA.
7. Now is the time for action; the current strategy of 'engagement' with high emission companies, is not showing to be swift, or effective enough.
8. The council should work with staff to debate and explain the need for funds to support new investments meeting commitments to social and environmental justice, learning from the successful engagement of the Environment Agency Pension Fund, which is also part of the Brunel Pensions Partnership.

This council therefore resolves to:

1. Ask the Mayor and Councillor Pearce to meet with the head of the Avon Pension Fund to discuss the divestment of funds over the next 5 years and the review of the fund's ESG policies;
2. To support the promotion of investment in clean technologies that support renewable energy, energy efficiency, smart energy and energy storage among other investments that are in line with such policies, the City Leap agenda, and the city's goals for 2030;
3. Use its full influence and voice on the Avon Pension Fund committee, and its relationship with the representatives of the other authorities which are the core members of the fund (Bath and North East Somerset Council, South Gloucestershire Council, and North Somerset Council, plus WECA) to advocate urgently for divestment from all fossil fuel stocks in the existing pension fund over a three year period
4. To liaise with fund members in the city and council unions about the case for changes to their pensions while ensuring a just transition for workers in sectors that will change, and how this helps achieve a carbon neutral city by 2030.

Proposed by Councillor Martin Fodor (Green)

Received 5 October 2022

RE-ESTABLISHING GOOD MEDIA RELATIONS

“This Council is concerned over the continuing strained relations between the current Labour Administration and numerous local news outlets.

The recent unilateral decision taken by the Authority to change the way corporate information is shared with the media – by growing its own digital platform – represents an unwelcome deterioration or escalation in this breakdown between the press and the Mayor. Moreover, Council is unconvinced by the purported justification for this move, supposedly to ‘reach more people with vital messages’ than might otherwise be achieved through traditional means, methods and mediums.

Council acknowledges that freedom of the press still represents the so-called fourth pillar of democracy. It is a fundamental safeguard which depends upon the right of journalists to question decision-makers in challenging ways. This is how politicians and the powerful are held to account for their words and actions.

In order to mend the rift which has been allowed to develop with Bristol-based news organisations, Council calls on the Mayor to immediately (i) Reinstate access previously accorded to Local Democracy Reporting Service (LDRs) journalists to his fortnightly briefings; (ii) Reach out to the Bristol Post, Bauer Media, the BBC, Bristol 24/7, the Bristol Cable, Bristol World and ITV West with a conciliatory statement to build broken bridges and end the present boycott; and (iii) Ensure that there is no perception that Corporate Communications is being used in a potentially politicised manner.”

Proposed by Councillor Mark Weston (Conservative)

Received 5 October 2022

A FAIRER DEAL FOR INVESTING IN BRISTOL'S SUBURBS

“This Council welcomes the Conservative Government’s ‘Levelling Up’ initiative which seeks to address long-standing economic and social disparities across communities, counties and within cities.

Council further endorses the two schemes for inclusion in the latest round of the Levelling Up Fund (LUF) concerning the commercial regeneration of Filwood (South Bristol) and the bid to build the Bristol Cycling Centre (Bristol North West). Locating a major sporting facility in a part of the city (Avonmouth/Lawrence Weston) will raise the status of a very deprived area and reverses a trend in recent years to divest these places of important public amenities.

However, Council believes that much more needs to be done to invest in the city’s suburban Wards. To this end, Council calls on the Mayor to give a commitment that for the remainder of his term in Office, he will seek to prioritise future national, regional and local funding applications for more projects based in and around the periphery of the city.

Council recognises that real change and the delivery of thriving, local neighbourhoods is dependent upon greater capital investment in our secondary retail centres. Echoing the primary objective of the Levelling Up agenda, if we are to ensure that all Bristolians live healthier, happier lives and are enabled to fulfil their potential, there must be a genuine, more equitable or fairer distribution of resources than has previously been the case under the current Labour Administration.”

Proposed by Councillor Graham Morris (Conservative)

Received 5 October 2022

PROMOTING BETTER FINANCIAL EDUCATION

“This Council notes the concern which has been expressed by many professionals and finance institutions over the standard of financial education given under the National Curriculum or through Academy schools.

Critics of the existing system of training have argued that much more comprehensive, ‘bespoke’ and relevant material needs to be given to all age ranges. They maintain that children and young people should be taught more than the basic mathematics involved in understanding different forms of credit and debt.

As citizens of a highly competitive consumer society, with easy access to all kinds of complicated investment and saving instruments, the next generation must also be equipped with the tools or methodologies required to evaluate risk.

Council is aware that various schemes for teaching these essential skills have been run by individuals like the moneysaving expert Martin Lewis and some of the high street banks. However, much more systematic work is required.

Accordingly, the Mayor is asked to liaise with his Director of Education & Skills to establish, examine, and evaluate the current level of financial literacy being taught in state-funded schools. Following such an audit, Headteachers should be consulted on how this provision can be improved and built upon.”

Proposed by Councillor John Geater (Conservative)

Received 5 October 2022

Taking back public control of our buses

Full Council notes that:

1. A comprehensive Bus Service, providing a reliable and economical means of travel to all parts of the city for work, child support, health care and leisure is of vital importance to the city's residents.
2. There are multiple economic and social benefits of maintaining an effective and accessible bus service including
 - a. providing a reliable means of travel for commuters and consumers contributing to the local economy.
 - b. allowing those who would otherwise be isolated safe and social ways to participate in their communities more freely, improving their wellbeing.
3. Innovation on fares, routes, and bus quality are key to achieving modal shift of people switching from using cars to buses
4. Bus Franchising offers the opportunity for publicly direction of innovation of fares, routes, and bus quality.
5. Bus Franchising is being implemented or explored by a number of city and regional authorities across the country.

Full Council believes that

1. There are significant speed and cost advantages to developing a more comprehensive mass transit solution based on buses, or trams, as opposed to alternatives that are dependent on major costly and disruptive infrastructure.
2. The Bus Services Act 2017 provides opportunities for alternative models to the provision of bus services where these were previously required to be operated solely by private companies whose working relationship with local authorities was strictly limited.
3. Implementing bus franchising would provide the opportunity to comprehensively re-think and re-design how the bus service can best serve our citizens and the whole city.
4. Services provided under a franchising model would be better designed to meet the needs of the city rather than those of the bus operator(s).
5. Bus Franchising would strengthen the West of England Combined Authority's position in discharging its responsibilities for planning and transport across the region.

Full Council resolves to

1. Instruct the Chief Executive to write to the WECA Mayor requesting that he commissions a feasibility study of all aspects of adopting and financing a system of franchising bus services in the region. The commission should also consider how the existing knowledge and experience of each member Authority could also be maximised in the consultation and design of such an approach.
2. Request that the Mayor seeks consensus from the leaders of the other WECA authorities, and the WECA Mayor, in order to facilitate the delivery of a feasibility study as soon as possible.

Proposed by Councillor Andrew Brown (Liberal Democrats)

Received 6 October 2022

Bristol Parent Carer Forum

Full Council notes that:

1. The continued poor performance regarding the processing, writing, and issuing of Education and Health Care Plans (EHCPs) within 20 weeks and that latest data from Bristol City Council shows just 30% are completed within 20 weeks (Jan 2022).
2. In 2021 609 EHC Plans were made compared to 931 requests received.
3. The Bristol Parent Carer Forum (BPCF) have provided a vital voice for parents within the SEND process
4. On 21st July the administration wrote to BPCF, other SEND groups, the Department of Education, and Contact informing them that they would not support the continued funding of BPCF with the parent participation grant of £17,500.
5. A new Community of Groups has been created for consultation by the administration.

Full Council believes that:

1. There is a lack of progress in improvement in issuing EHC Plans and is concerned that some children now see delays of well over a year before their plan is completed.
2. Consultation is different from co-production and that an expectation of high-level co-production is set down in best practice.
3. Unsubstantiated opinions about BPCF Officers and their commitment to partnership working with the council have been treated as factual when no evidence has been presented to substantiate this by the Council against BPCF or its officers.
4. The revelation of social media monitoring of some officers of BPCF by Bristol City Council to have been a breach of trust.
5. The new arrangements with the Community of Groups are a welcome addition but are not and cannot be coproduction.
6. The letter sent on 21st July stating that Bristol City Council would not support another year of funding for BPCF should not have been issued.

Full Council resolves :

1. to call on the Chief Executive to issue a new letter to the Department of Education, Contact, and BPCF making it clear that Bristol Full Council has confidence in BPCF and will sign the new contract.
2. to request that The Chief Executive to ensure that BPCF are included in all coproduction, as previously, so that the council and BPCF can work to build trust and cooperation .

3. That Bristol City Council remains committed to excellent levels of consultation and co-production with parents and stakeholder groups and will renew efforts to build trust and cooperation.

Proposed by: Cllr Tim Kent (Liberal Democrat)

Received 1 September

Endorsement of the Plant Based Treaty

Full Council notes that:

1. In November 2018 Full Council declared a Climate Emergency and Bristol committed to becoming carbon neutral and climate resilient by 2030. [\[1\]](#)
2. The sixth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported in 2021 in its Working Group 1 Assessment Report [\[2\]](#) that it is “virtually certain” that heat waves have become more frequent and more intense since the 1950s, with human-caused warming being “the main driver” and some of the heat extremes seen over the past decade would have been “extremely unlikely to occur” without the climate crisis.
3. The earth's average surface temperature is projected to hit 1.5C above pre-industrial levels around 2030, a decade earlier than the IPCC predicted just three years ago.
4. Between 2014 and 2021 there has been faster growth of atmospheric concentrations of methane. Growth since 2007 is largely driven by emissions from fossil fuels and agriculture, with 32% of methane emissions attributed to animal agriculture.
5. The UN recommends 45% cuts to methane by 2030 [\[3\]](#) in order to limit temperature rises to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
6. Data derived from the IPCC 2014 5th assessment [\[4\]](#) reveals animal agriculture emissions as 35% of energy production, a figure which excludes deforestation emissions attributed to the growing of crops for farmed animals.
7. The Amazon rainforest is now a carbon source rather than a carbon sink as a direct result of deforestation, with around 80% of the deforestation caused by animal agriculture. [\[5\]](#)
8. The 2019 *Land Use* report by Ritchie, H. and Roser, M. (2019)[\[6\]](#), calculated that 78% of farmland is used to farm animals yet supplies just 18% of global calories and 37% of protein.
9. A global initiative is underway calling for a Plant Based Treaty [\[7\]](#) that through its three Rs, *Relinquish, Redirect and Restore* aims to halt the accelerating expansion of animal agriculture, incentivise and promote a plant-based food system, rewild critical ecosystems in line with the global commitment to limit warming to 1.5°C, and work to mitigate the climate crisis with fair, equitable transition plans.
10. The Plant Based Treaty has been welcomed by 20 Members of the UK Parliament through EDM 434 [\[8\]](#) which calls on the Government “to be a world leader in recognising the negative impact of industrial animal agriculture on climate change and commit to developing a global strategy to transition towards more sustainable plant-based food systems.”
11. Several local authorities across the UK have already made a commitment to move towards a plant-based future, including Lewisham Borough Council (fully plant-based in all corporate events), Enfield Borough Council (does not serve meat at any meetings or events), Faversham Town Council (fully plant-based at events), Hythe Town Council (fully plant-based at all council functions), Leeds City Council (two meat free days per week in schools), Oxfordshire County Council (fully plant-based in all meetings & events), and Cambridge City Council (fully plant-based at meetings & promoting PB at events).

Full Council believes that:

1. The rapid, strong, and sustained reduction in the three greenhouse gases, namely Carbon Dioxide, Methane and Nitrous Oxide and zero deforestation is a climate imperative.
2. The Paris Climate Agreement is silent on the impact of animal agriculture, one of the largest sources of greenhouse gases, and that needs to be collectively addressed by other means.

Full Council resolves to:

1. Formally endorse the call for a Plant Based Treaty and write to the UK government to call for a global Plant Based Treaty.
2. Help mitigate the climate, ocean, and biodiversity crisis by addressing our food system, including promoting the benefits of locally grown, plant-based foods. For example, encouraging council-run schools to have regular, meat-free days.
3. Lead by example and follow other local authorities in making a commitment to plant-based food at all council meetings and events, where food is served.

Proposed by: Cllr Andrew Varney (Liberal Democrat)

Received 1 September

Bristol Airport Expansion

Full Council notes:

1. The Planning Inspectorate's decision, at appeal, to allow the expansion of Bristol Airport by 2 million passengers a year, up to 12 million.
2. North Somerset Council refused planning permission for expansion on environmental and traffic congestion grounds and that both local elected representatives and those in neighbouring Councils, as well as the WECA Mayor, objected to the application.
3. That the Full Council of 8 December 2020 passed a motion supporting the decision by North Somerset's Planning Committee's decision to refuse planning permission.
4. The forthcoming High Court challenge by campaign group Bristol Airport Action Network (BAAN), which has been supported by public crowdfunding and which will be heard in Bristol on 8 and 9 November 2022.
5. The Climate Emergency Declaration adopted by Full Council on 13 November 2018.
6. Bristol Airport Ltd.'s published expansion strategy, to more than double in size to serve 20 million passengers a year, and 'Carbon Roadmap' policy, which does not include emissions from aircraft.

Council believes:

1. Airport expansion is incompatible with the action being taken by this Council to tackle the Climate Emergency, the UK Government's legally binding climate targets, and advice from the Government's own Climate Change Committee.

Council therefore:

1. Calls on the Chief Executive to write to the Secretary of State, the aviation minister, and local MPs to inform them of Council's position and to:
 1. 'Call in' the expansion of Bristol Airport for an inquiry, due to the climate impact of airport expansion and the negative impact on neighbouring communities.
 2. Consider all airport expansion applications on a national rather than an individual basis. Make decisions in line with the advice from the Climate Change Committee, which has said there should be 'no net expansion of airports' and also taking the cumulative impact of CO₂ emissions and their impact on the UK's legally binding journey to net zero into account.

Proposed by: Cllr Andrew Brown (Liberal Democrat)

Received 6 October

Increase Publicly Available EV Charge Points

Full Council notes that:

1. Sales of new petrol, diesel and “mild-hybrid” cars are due to be banned from 2030.
2. Sales of new “plug-in hybrid” cars are due to be banned from 2035.
3. Bristol has a lack of publicly accessible electric vehicle charging points.
4. Much of the housing stock of Bristol does not have private off-road parking provision where residents can instal their own charging facilities.
5. The EV chargepoint scheme provides grants towards the costs of installing charging points for private use for those who own flats or are in rented accommodation – but requires that the applicant(s) has/have sole use of a private parking space.
6. The Government amended Building Regulations in June 2022 so all new build residential and non-residential property and those undergoing major renovation must provide an electric vehicle charge point.
7. Figures from Friends of the Earth suggest that Bristol currently has only 125 publicly accessible Electric Vehicle Charging Points – against a target of 1,627 (derived from the national target of 300,000.)
8. The council has installed – or facilitated the installation of – 84 public charge points, and currently have planned projects to provide a) 150 charge points distributed across 15 wards/10 streets, and b) 10 “ultra-rapid” charging bays as part of the eVan hire scheme. Both these projects are due to be completed in 2023/24.
9. Council notes the funding received by other authorities to develop their EV infrastructure. For instance, in March 2020 Nottingham City with Nottinghamshire and Derby City Councils were granted over £16m funding by the Department for Transport. The Department of Transport recently announced a pilot project to fund 1,000 public charging points across 9 council areas – but that this does not include Bristol.

Full Council believes that:

1. The lack of a substantial network of public charging points imposes a barrier to people switching from petrol and diesel vehicles to electric vehicles.
2. That the provision of public charging points will speed the transition to electric vehicles, and that this will help meet climate change objectives as well as improve air quality within the city.
3. The impact of the lack of a public charging infrastructure is most acute in areas of the city which have terraced or flatted housing and/or higher proportions of rented accommodation, where installation of private charging points is not practical. This is likely to most disadvantage those who are younger or on lower incomes.
4. It is unreasonable for government to expect councils to fully fund the required infrastructure costs, but that the council should be more ambitious in their ambitions given the relevant imminency of the ban on fossil-fuelled cars.
5. Re-affirms its commitment to encourage the use active travel or public transport wherever possible irrespective of the power-source of private vehicles.

Full Council resolves to:

1. Set a target of providing 750 public charging points – in addition to those already in place or planned - by 2030, to support our efforts in tackling the climate emergency.

2. Require the Mayor to write to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other relevant Ministers, to seek further funding towards achieving this target, and meeting the higher target of 1,627.
3. Requests the Local Plan Working Group review the existing local EV charging points policy and consider whether it needs further revision.
4. Establish a cross-departmental working group to identify potential locations, funding streams and supply chains of public EV charging points with a focus on areas of high-density housing where private provision would be excessively difficult. This group should also engage with major landowners to develop their provisions (for instance supermarkets, large private car parks, retail centres). This group should have a focus on delivery in accordance with the Energy Savings Trust's best practice guides.

Proposed by: Cllr Jos Clark (Liberal Democrat)

Received 6 October