Dewch i siarad RhCT
Let's talk RCT

Rhondda Cynon Taf
Hinsawdd Ystyriol
Think Climate
Rhondda Cynon Taf

'Let's Talk Climate Change'

Engagement Project Report

January 2024

RHONDDA CYNON TAF

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 This section provides a summary of the key findings from the 'Let's Talk Climate Change' engagement project held during 2023. This wider engagement project follows on from initial 'Climate Conversations' and engagement with stakeholders which informed and supported the development of the Council's Climate Change Strategy – 'Think Climate RCT' agreed in June 2022.

1.2 The 'Let's Talk Climate Change' engagement project and Think Climate RCT campaign began on 1st April 2023 and ended on 4th December 2023.

1.3 The following engagement methods were used to engage stakeholders in climate change:
- Online engagement via the 'Let's Talk Climate Change' platform comprising online survey, ideas tool and video.
- The Climate Change RCT website.
- Wide ranging suite of comms, promotions and advertisements of climate-related awareness days, internal projects, nationwide projects, partnership projects, behavioural change messaging, Welsh Government support and more.
- A series of in person events, drop-in sessions, network meetings, town centre and library engagement days.

1.4 More detail on all methods of engagement can be found in the Methodology. The main engagement tool used in the 'Let's Talk Climate Change' engagement project was the survey – 'Keen to be Green?'. The purpose of the survey is to identify the barriers that residents face with popular sustainable activities/behaviours that we're often told to do, and which are also highlighted on the Climate Change RCT Website.

1.5 The survey received 151 responses and the ideas tool received 5 posts.

1.6 About 3 in 10 people (29.1%) said they are less concerned about climate change now suggesting that the issue of climate change may be becoming less important for many as they are faced with costlier living and other socioeconomical challenges.

1.7 Barriers to Energy Saving & Home Improvements:
- 104 (68.9%) said that solar panels and air source heat pumps are too expensive to install.
- 29 (19%) said that they don't know how to do this/where to go for information.
- 27 (17.9%) said that the technology is too expensive to maintain.
- 12 (7.9%) said they don't think there are any barriers.

1.8 **Barriers to Transport & Travel:**

Public Transport
- 70 (46.4%) said that public transport is too unpredictable due to cancellations or delays.
- 58 (38.4%) said that it takes too long to get to their destination using public transport.
- 50 (33.1%) said that cost is the main barrier.
- 26 (17.2%) said they don't think there are any barriers.

Active Travel
- 64 (42.4%) said that it takes too long to get to their destination.
- 38 (25.2%) said that they are unsure of safe routes and that the weather is too unpredictable.
- 36 (23.4%) said that they feel unsafe while travelling.

- 23 (15.2%) said they don’t think there are any barriers.

Electric Vehicles, Hybrid or ULEV
- 98 (64.9%) wouldn’t switch to EV, hybrid or ULEV due to cost.
- 67 (44.4%) said they don’t think there are enough charging points in RCT.
- 40 (26.5%) wouldn’t switch as they fear that the battery would run out of charge before they reached their destination.
- 18 (11.9%) said they don’t think there are any barriers.

1.9 **Barriers to Food & Diet *(reducing meat consumption)*:**
- 67 (44.4%) said that they enjoy the taste of meat too much to eat less meat.
- 41 (27.1%) said that people in the same household eat meat regularly so they do too.
- 33 (21.9%) said they’re unsure of what meals they could cook without meat.
- 39 (25.8%) said they don’t think there are any barriers to eating less meat or that the question isn’t applicable to them as they only eat plant-based diets.

1.10 **Barriers to Shopping and Consumption:**
Supermarket vs Local Business
- 75 (49.7%) said they prefer to do all their shopping in one place.
- 58 (38.4%) said that they think shopping at supermarkets is cheaper.
- 49 (32.5%) of respondents said that they choose to shop at supermarkets because of longer opening hours
- 47 (31.1%) said that it saves more time.
- 16 (10.6%) of respondents do most their shopping at local businesses rather than all at a supermarket.

Secondhand Shopping
- 78 (51.7%) said that there are no barriers when buying secondhand.
- 27 (17.9%) said that they prefer to have new things than secondhand.
- 23 (15.2%) said that trust issues with the seller is a barrier.

Selling or Donating Unwanted Belongings
- 105 (69.5%) said that there are no barriers when selling or donating unwanted belongings.
- 22 (14.6%) said that it takes too much effort.
- 22 (14.6%) said that it takes too much time.

1.11 **Barriers to Gardening and Growing:**
- 97 (64.2%) either try to or do grow their own plants, wildflowers or food.
- 45 (29.8%) said that it’s too much effort for the amount of food you get.
- 42 (27.8%) said that they don’t have enough space in their garden.
- 37 (24.5%) of respondents are unsure on how do it properly
- 40 (26.5%) said that they don’t see there being any barriers to growing their own food, plants or wildflowers in their garden.

1.12 Barriers to Waste & Recycling:
- 138 (91.4%) said that they do recycle everything that can be recycled and 0 respondents said they do not recycle at all.
- 89 (58.9%) said that there are no barriers to recycling your waste.
- 37 (24.5%) said that are unsure of what can and can’t be recycled.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report provides the findings from the 'Let's Talk Climate Change' engagement project 2023.

2.2 Section three outlines the background for the climate change campaign, survey and ongoing climate conversation

2.3 Section four details the methodology of the survey and the promotional work of the 'Think Climate RCT' brand and engagement campaign

2.4 Section five provides the results from the research study carried out on the Let's Talk Climate Change website.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Council published its first Climate Change Strategy – Think Climate RCT (2022-25) in June 2022. Consultation and involvement on the strategy was successful and many important stakeholders were given the opportunity to have their say such as residents, staff, community groups, young people etc. However, due to the impact of intermittent Covid-19 restrictions, face-to-face engagement was limited thus resulting in feedback primarily being received digitally.

3.2 Welsh Government also developed a Strategy for Public Engagement & Action (2022-26) and a Climate Change Engagement Approach (2022–26). Within both the framework and the strategy Welsh Government highlight the need for government, public bodies, businesses, and communities across Wales to work together to tackle the shared challenges of the climate and nature emergency in a Team Wales approach.

3.3 It was proposed and agreed in Cabinet that climate-related engagement should continue and widen its scope to involve as wide a range of stakeholders and align with relevant associated strategies. In response to this and direction from Welsh Government, a Climate Change Engagement Plan was developed ensuring all stakeholders were accounted for when considering greener and more sustainable lifestyle choices, whilst raising the profile and increasing awareness about climate change.

3.4 As a part of the plan, the Council introduced a 'Think Climate RCT' campaign which began on 1st April 2023 and ended on 4th December 2023. The aim of the campaign was to encourage residents to consider their current choices and behaviours in their homes, at work, how they travel etc. and so reduce their carbon footprints'. The Council sought out to achieve this through implementing a new Climate Change RCT Website, a new 'Let's Talk Climate Change' engagement project and survey, in person events, marketing, videos, comms and sustainable handout items (tote bags, pens, recycling bags etc).

3.5 The 'Think Climate RCT' branding will continue to be used for ongoing climate-related projects and in the future even though the official campaign has ended.

3.6 The plan also ensures that the Council delivers the communication and engagement actions set out in the Climate Change Strategy – 'Think Climate RCT' (2022-25) across the Council and the County Borough, including:

- Providing clear, simple, and practical ways to encourage everyone to play their part to reduce carbon at home, in work and getting about.
- Listening to and understanding what our residents of all ages are telling us.
- Inviting and encouraging residents, businesses, staff and their representatives to discuss what the Council can do to help them to reduce their carbon footprint and what they can do for themselves.
- Working with young people, including through schools and their eco councils, youth groups and Arts projects in ways they can help shape our plans for their future.
- Working with Community Groups, including Older Persons Advisory Group and those that are seldom heard so that they can contribute to and shape our plans for the future.
- Developing intergenerational projects that enhance the skills and lives of people in our communities.
- Providing opportunities for communities to become involved in developing local solutions through Neighbourhood Networks.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The main engagement tool used in the 'Let's Talk Climate Change' engagement project was the survey – 'Keen to be Green?'. The purpose of the survey is to identify the barriers that residents face with popular sustainable activities/behaviours that we're often told to do, and which are also highlighted on the Climate Change RCT Website.

4.2 The six core themes identified in the survey and on the Climate Change RCT Website are Energy Saving and Home Improvements, Transport and Travel, Food and Diet, Shopping and Consumption, Gardening and Growing and Waste and Recycling. These six themes are considered to be a comprehensive overview of all the carbon-related areas that an individual has to assess when looking at their own carbon footprint, as evidenced through Welsh Governments Climate Action Wales. The six themes were also linked to the engagement page for participants to view once completing the survey. The purpose of this was to encourage participants to think about what they perceive as barriers to the sustainable activities highlighted in the survey and to then find out solutions to those barriers.

4.3 Quantitative data gathering methods were used via the survey including alternative questions and predetermined answers. This design makes data analysis more accurate, aiding in clear, understandable and quantifiable insights that can then be used by the Council to better understand the barriers residents may face when trying to be 'green'.

4.4 An 'Ideas' engagement tool was also used on the site. This allowed for participants to share what they think the Council should focus on in relation to being more sustainable and producing less greenhouse gases.

4.5 Another 'Think Climate' video was used to promote the project and highlight how we can all do more to be more sustainable at home, at work and in our lives. The slogan used in the video, in comms and on the engagement page was 'Use Less. Waste Less. Save More.'

4.6 The Council carried out an extensive comms and engagement campaign both digitally and in person. As a part of this, a range of 'in person' engagement events occurred not only seeking to gain survey responses but also to spread climate awareness and promote the ongoing climate conversation using 'Think Climate RCT' as the focal point of the campaign. In person events took place at:

- Pontyclun Athletic & Institute Club - 3 August 2023
- 'Big Bite' Pontypridd - 6 August 2023
- Llys Cadwyn/Pontypridd Town Centre - 10 August 2023
- Aberdare Library/Town Centre - 15 August 2023
- Treorchy Library/Town Centre - 12 September 2023

4.7 Climate-related and sustainably sourced products were distributed to residents to encourage participation in the survey and raise awareness of the 'Think Climate' campaign. This included:

- 'Think Climate RCT' Tote bags (500),
- recyclable pens (1,000)
- biodegradable business cards (500),
- rolls of clear recycling bags and rolls of food waste (500 each).

4.8 The 'Think Climate RCT' campaign and accompanying survey was also promoted digitally both externally and internally. All corporate social media channels were utilised as well as the Climate Change RCT Website for our external stakeholders and internally the campaign was promoted via email and through the Councils climate related staff forum – 'Greenspace'.

4.9 Overall digital engagement can be quantified through audience traffic via the 'Let's Talk Climate Change' engagement site, social media engagement and via the Climate Change Website as all these web tools have been used to promote the 'Think Climate RCT' campaign and survey.

4.10 Let's Talk Climate Change:
- 342 people were aware of the project and have made at least one visit to the page.
- 128 people were informed on the page meaning that they clicked and engaged in the content of the page (viewed documents and multiple pages)
- 85 participants who were engaged and completed the engagement tools on the site.

In total, 85 survey responses were completed digitally. However, 66 were completed in person and then uploaded digitally by the officer, equaling 151 total survey responses.

4.11 Social media engagement for the 'Think Climate RCT' campaign had an engagement rate of 1.33% during the time in which the survey and engagement project were live:
- Views: 862,500
- Users: 674,900
- Clicks: 1,900

The campaign did not solely revolve around this specific engagement project, but instead it incorporated all climate-related information, projects, comms, awareness days etc. across all services via our corporate social media. Hence, this traffic cannot be directly correlated to this project but instead it should be viewed that this project was a part of a range of different climate-related digital activity supporting the ongoing climate conversation in RCT.

4.12 This is also the case for the Climate Change RCT Website, as even though the engagement project is advertised and promoted on the website, it still incorporates other aspects of climate change such as the Council's carbon footprint, climate-friendly hints and tips, the science of climate change, the Council's climate-related plans and Welsh Government: Climate Action Wales links. The engagement rate for the website during the time in which the survey and engagement project were live was 49.5%:
- Views: 6,138
- Users: 4,042
- Clicks: 12,850

4.13 A number of network groups were contacted to conduct their own 'Think Climate RCT' sessions and to complete the online survey. Uptake of the 'Think Climate RCT' sessions were minimal; however, many networks distributed the survey to their participants which drove engagement. These networks consist of Older Persons Advisory Group (OPAG) and their local forums, Communities for Work+, YEPs, RCT Climate Action Network, Neighbourhood Networks and BIDs in Pontypridd, Treorchy and Aberdare. All stakeholder groups (residents including those seldom heard, young people, businesses, staff and third sector) were covered as identified in the Climate Change Engagement Plan. All responses were received digitally via the online survey.

5. RESULTS & FINDINGS

5.1 The following section outlines the results from the survey, which received 151 responses. This will include a quantitative data analysis of all the feedback received via the survey. The three largest barriers to the identified sustainable activities will be highlighted and recommendations will be developed in order to either combat these perceived barriers, help residents overcome the barriers or by debunking the barriers through marketing strategies and comms.

5.2 In summary, the main areas where residents perceive there to be barriers with being ‘green’ relate to installing advanced energy saving home improvement measures, switching to more climate-friendly modes of transport and shopping at local businesses. The results show that the majority of respondents don’t perceive there to be any significant barriers with activities such as shopping secondhand, selling or donating unwanted belongings or recycling their waste. Respondents face some barriers with limiting their meat consumption, gardening and growing their own plants, wildflowers and food.

Attitudes and Priorities

5.3 Respondents were first asked whether they were concerned about climate change in light of the cost-of-living crisis to better understand what residential concerns/priorities currently are. About 3 in 10 people said they are less concerned about climate change now suggesting that the issue of climate change may be becoming less important for many as they are faced with costlier living and other socioeconomical challenges.

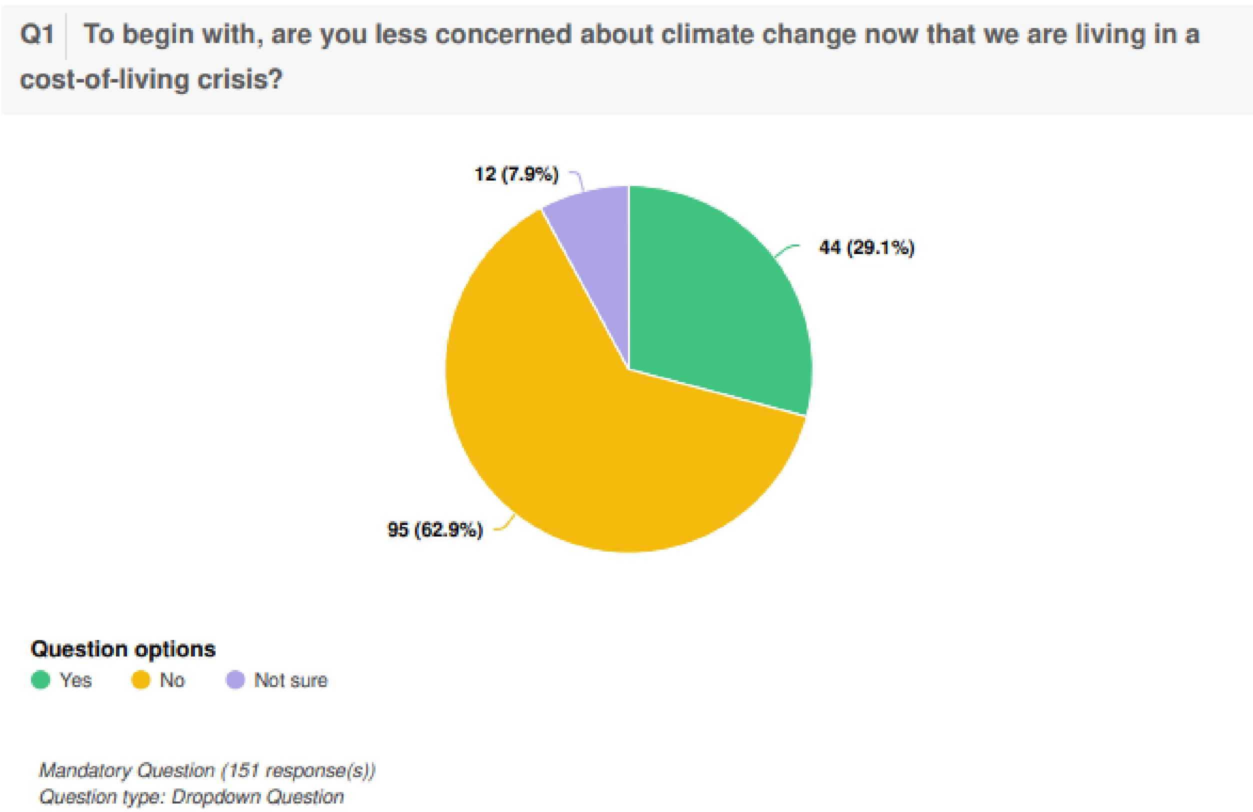

Figure 1: Attitudes towards climate change

Energy Saving & Home Improvements

5.4 Almost every respondent had some form of energy saving home improvement.

- 147 (97.4%) of respondents have double or triple glazed windows
- 129 (85.4%) of respondents have loft and/or wall insulation.
- 87 (57.6%) of respondents have smart meters.
- 12 (7.9%) of respondents have solar panels.
- 0 respondents have air source heat pumps.

We can see from the results that a large sample of residents have installed the basic energy saving and heat storing measures. However, a very small sample of residents have installed more advanced energy saving measures such as solar panels but 0 residents have installed air source heat pumps.

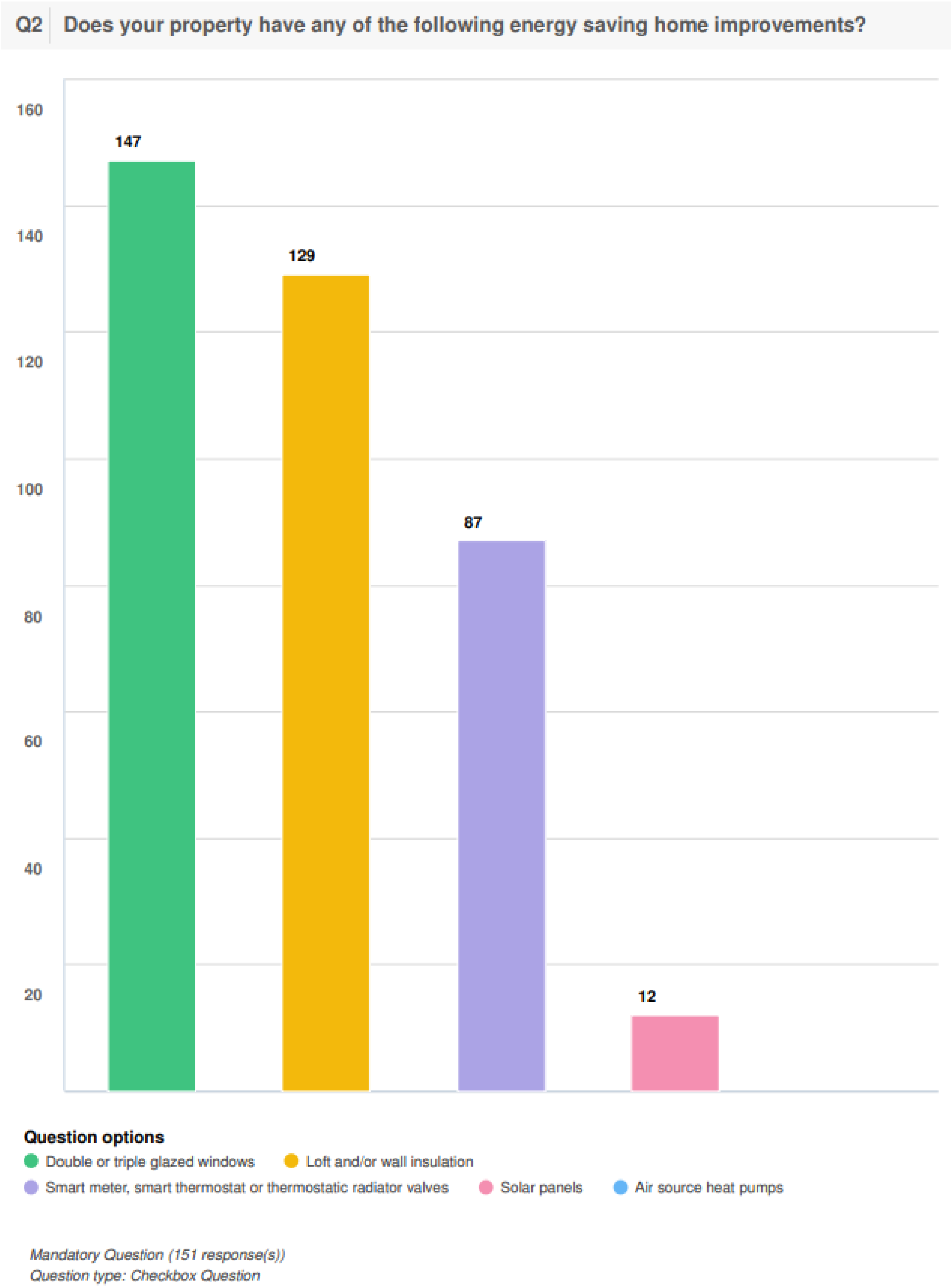

Figure 2: *Energy Saving Home Improvements*

5.5 The following barriers were highlighted by respondents when asked why they wouldn't install more advanced energy saving home improvements:

- 104 (68.9%) of respondents said that solar panels and air source heat pumps are too expensive to install.
- 29 (19%) of respondents said that they don't know how to do this or where to go for information
- 27 (17.9%) said that the technology is too expensive to maintain.
- 12 (7.9%) of respondents didn't think there were any barriers to installing energy saving home improvements.

5.6 It is clear from the results that the core barrier for residents is the initial cost of installing advanced energy saving measures such as solar panels or heat pumps.

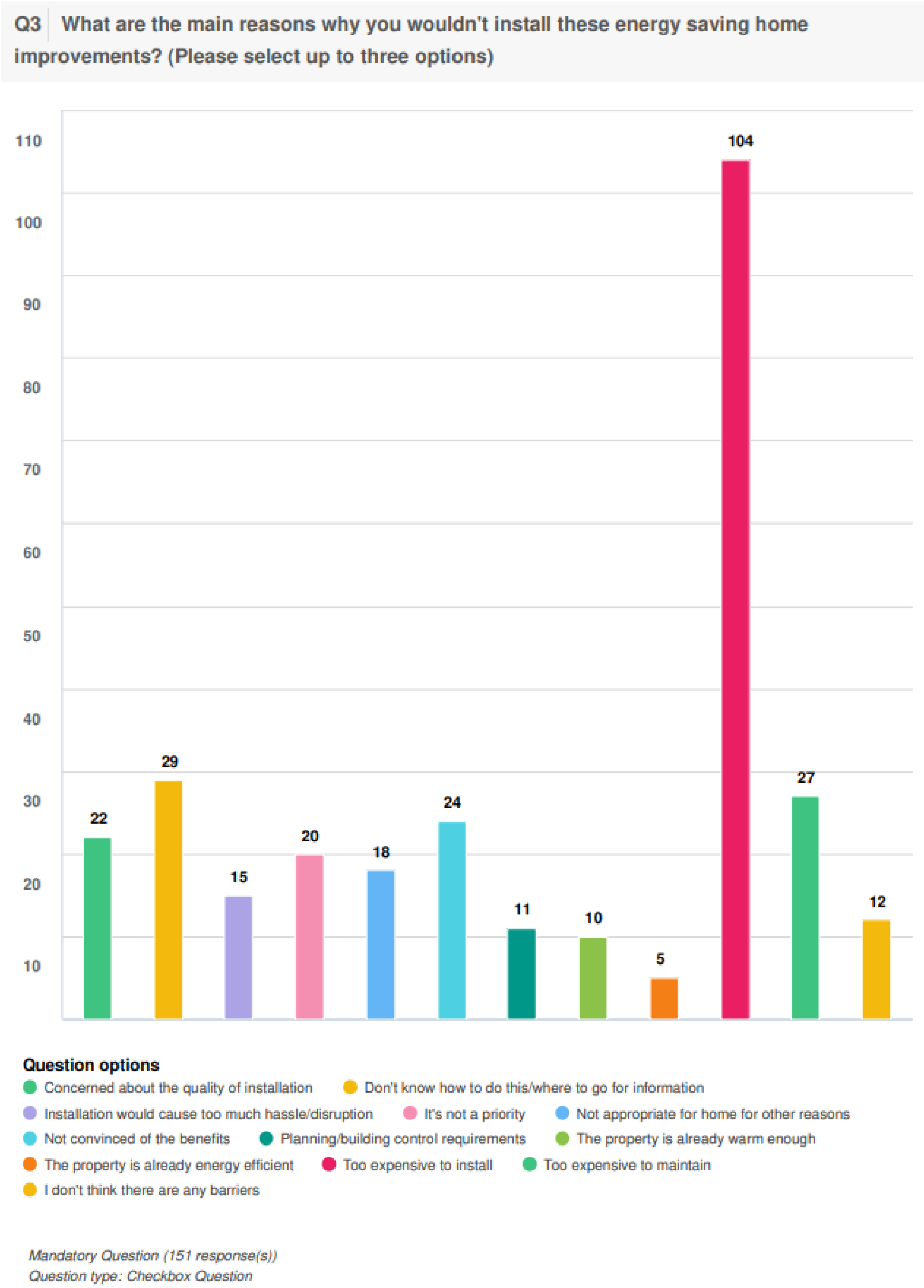

***Figure 3**: Barriers towards installing energy saving home improvements*

Transport & Travel

5.7 Respondents were asked what mode of transport they use the most and were then asked mode of transport they would prefer to use the most if there were no barriers in RCT to using their preferred mode of transport.

- 95 (62.9%) of respondents travel mainly by petrol or diesel vehicle but only 34 (22.4%) said that it was their preferred mode of transport.
- 25 (16.6%) of respondents travel mainly by bus and 23 (15.2%) said it was their preferred mode of transport.
- 4 (2.6%) of respondents travel mainly by train but 38 (25.2%) would prefer to travel by train.
- 6 (4%) of respondents travel mainly using an EV but 23 (15.2%) would prefer to travel by EV.
- 1 respondent travels mainly using a hybrid vehicle but 9 (5.9%) would prefer to travel by hybrid vehicle.
- There was no significant change in responses for the other options ('Walk', 'Run', 'Carpool' and 'Manual or Electric Bicycle').

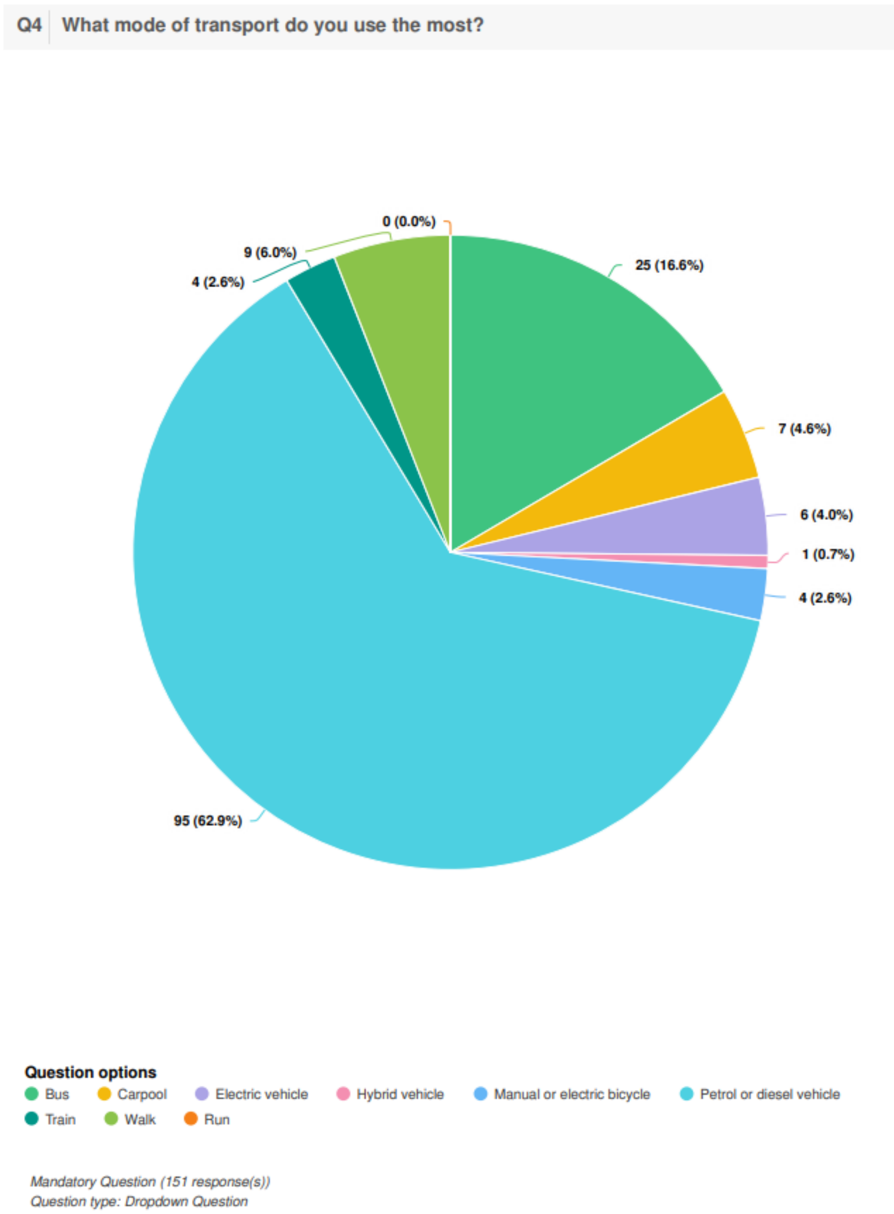

Figure 4: *Transport & Travel*

5.8 From the results we can see that the majority of respondents travel mainly by petrol or diesel vehicle but it isn't their preferred mode of transport. Far less respondents use climate-friendly modes of transport such as the train, EV or hybrid vehicles but many more respondents would prefer to use these modes of transport suggesting there are barriers that stop residents from switching. However, less respondents said they would prefer to travel by bus than those who do. This does not correlate with the other sustainable modes of transport suggesting there may be other barriers residents of RCT face when it comes to transport by bus.

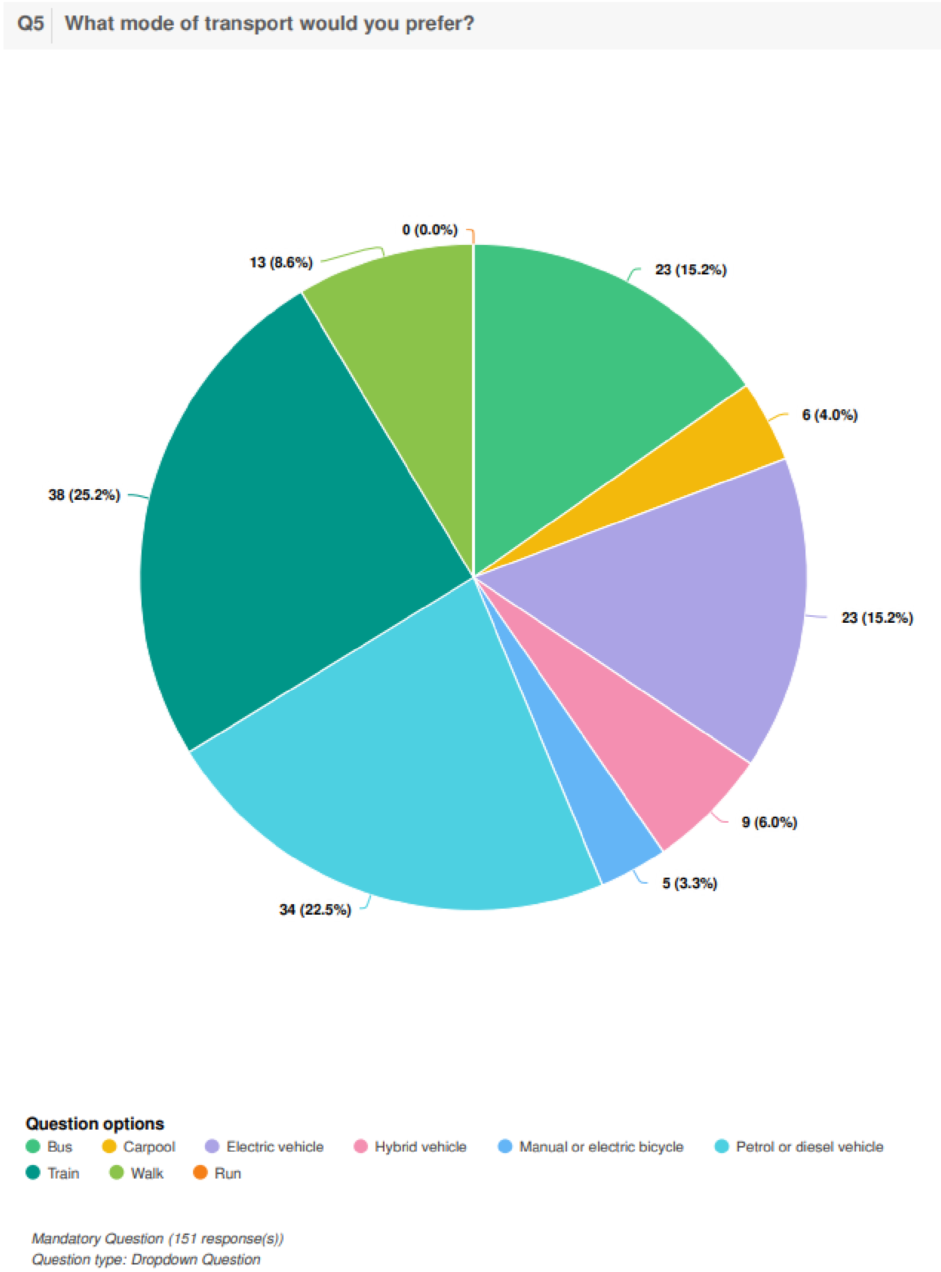

Figure 5: *Transport & Travel Preferences*

5.1 Respondents were asked to identify what they perceive as barriers to public transport, active travel and switching to EV, hybrid, or ultra-low emission vehicles (ULEV).

5.2 Public transport:

- 70 (46.4%) of respondents said that public transport is too unpredictable due to cancellations or delays
- 58 (38.4%) said that it takes too long to get to your destination using public transport.
- 50 (33.1%) of respondents said that cost is the main barrier.
- 26 (17.2%) of respondents don't think there are any barriers to using public transport in RCT.

The responses to this question suggest that residents would like to see improvements around reliability, affordability, and timing to public transport in RCT if they are to switch from using a combustion engine vehicle (petrol/diesel).

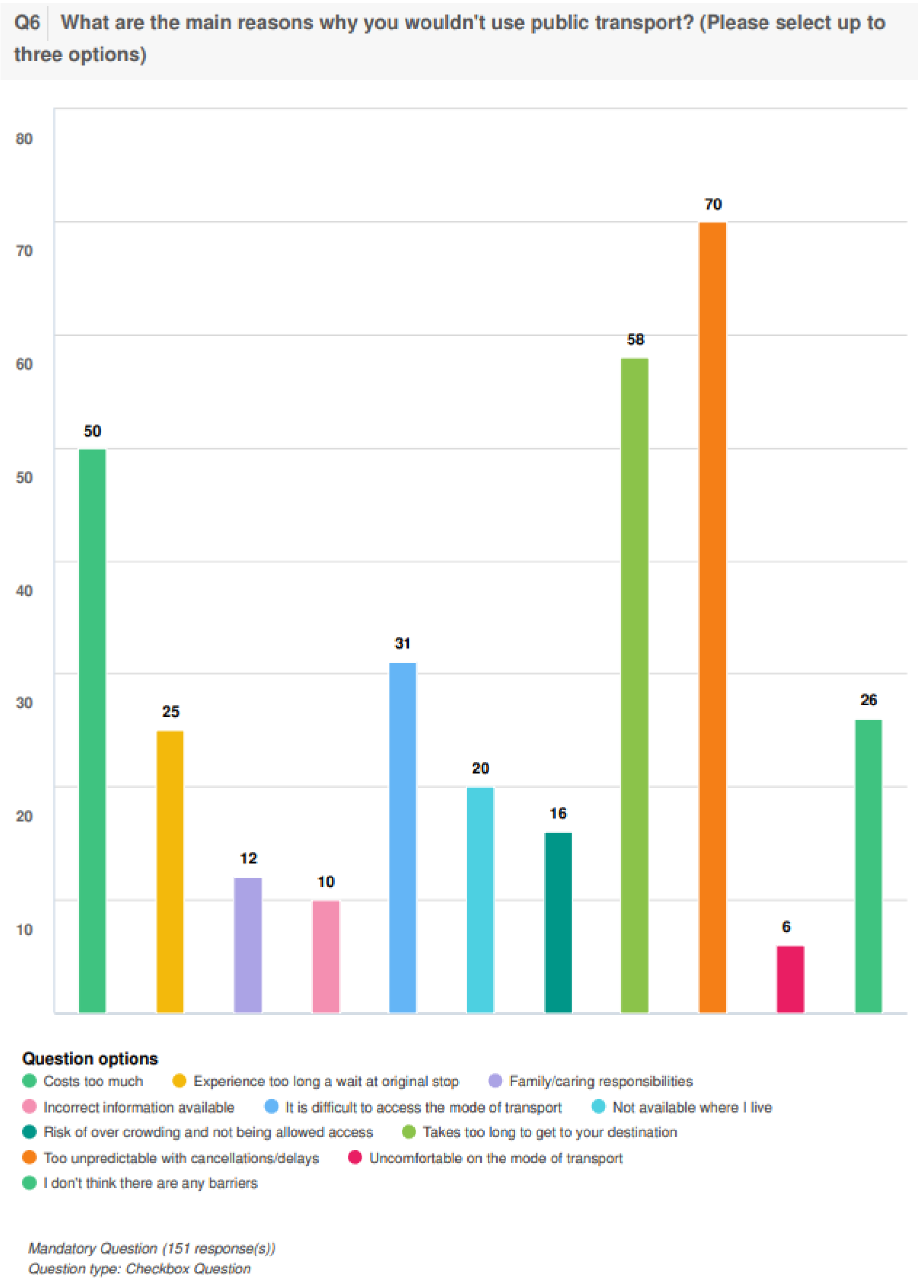

Figure 6: *Barriers to using public transport in RCT*

5.3 Active travel:

- 64 (42.4%) of respondents said that they wouldn't travel actively as it would take too long to get to their destination.
- 38 (25.2%) of respondents said that they are unsure of safe routes.
- 38 (25.2%) of respondents said that the weather is too unpredictable.
- 36 (23.4%) of respondents also said that they feel unsafe while travelling.
- 23 (15.2%) of respondents don't think there are any barriers to travelling actively in RCT.

The responses to this question suggest that better information and communication about where active travel routes are and how to get to them need to be promoted if residents are to travel more actively.

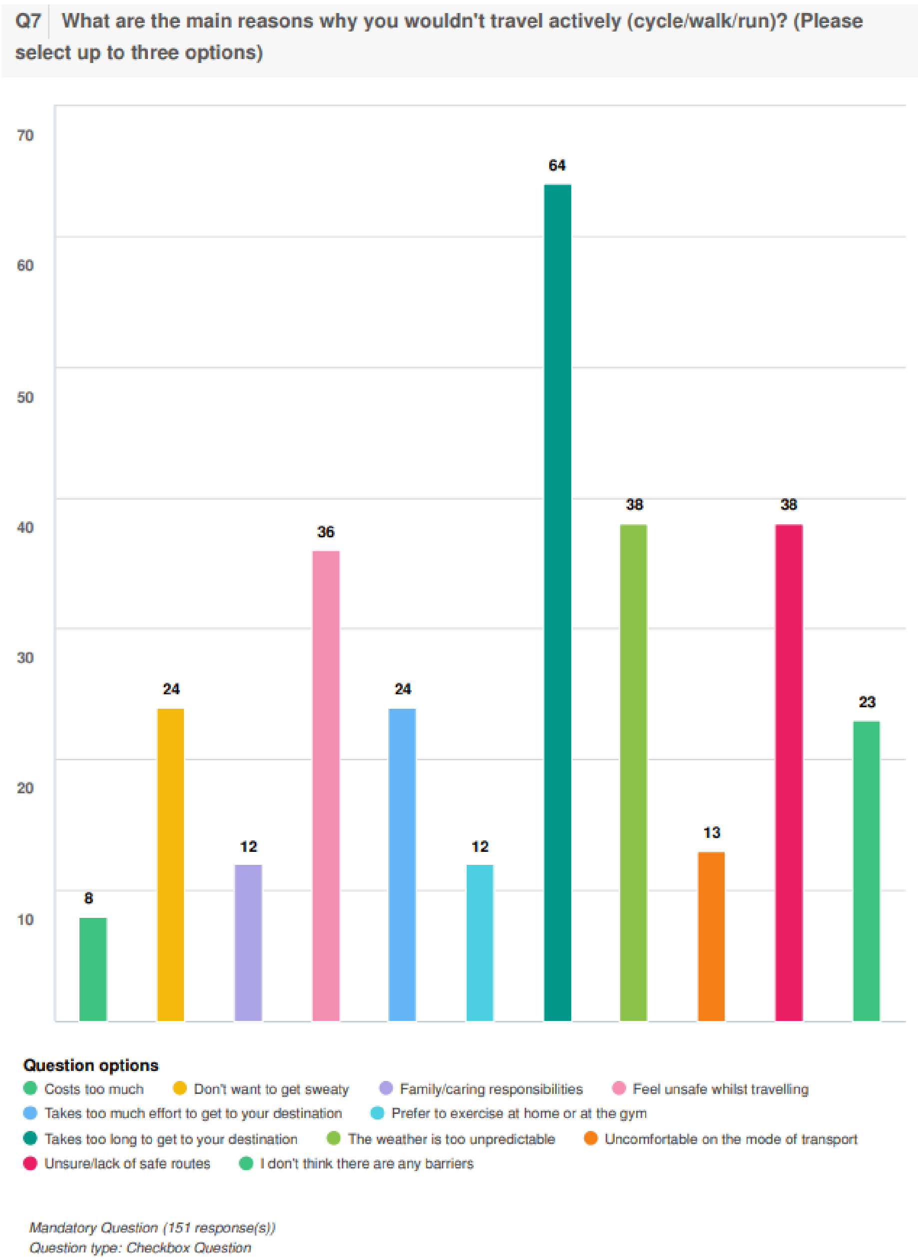

Figure 7: *Barriers to travelling actively in RCT*

5.4 Electric Vehicles, Hybrid or ULEV:

- 98 (64.9%) of respondents wouldn't switch due to cost
- 67 (44.4%) of respondents don't think there are enough charging points in RCT.
- 40 (26.5%) of respondents wouldn't switch as they fear that the battery would run out of charge before they reached their destination.
- 18 (11.9%) of respondents don't think there are any barriers to switching to EV, hybrid or ULEV in RCT.

It is clear from the results that the core barrier for residents is the cost of switching to an EV, hybrid or ULEV and where they'd be able to charge their vehicle. There are also still trust issues with the new technology highlighted by fears around battery life.

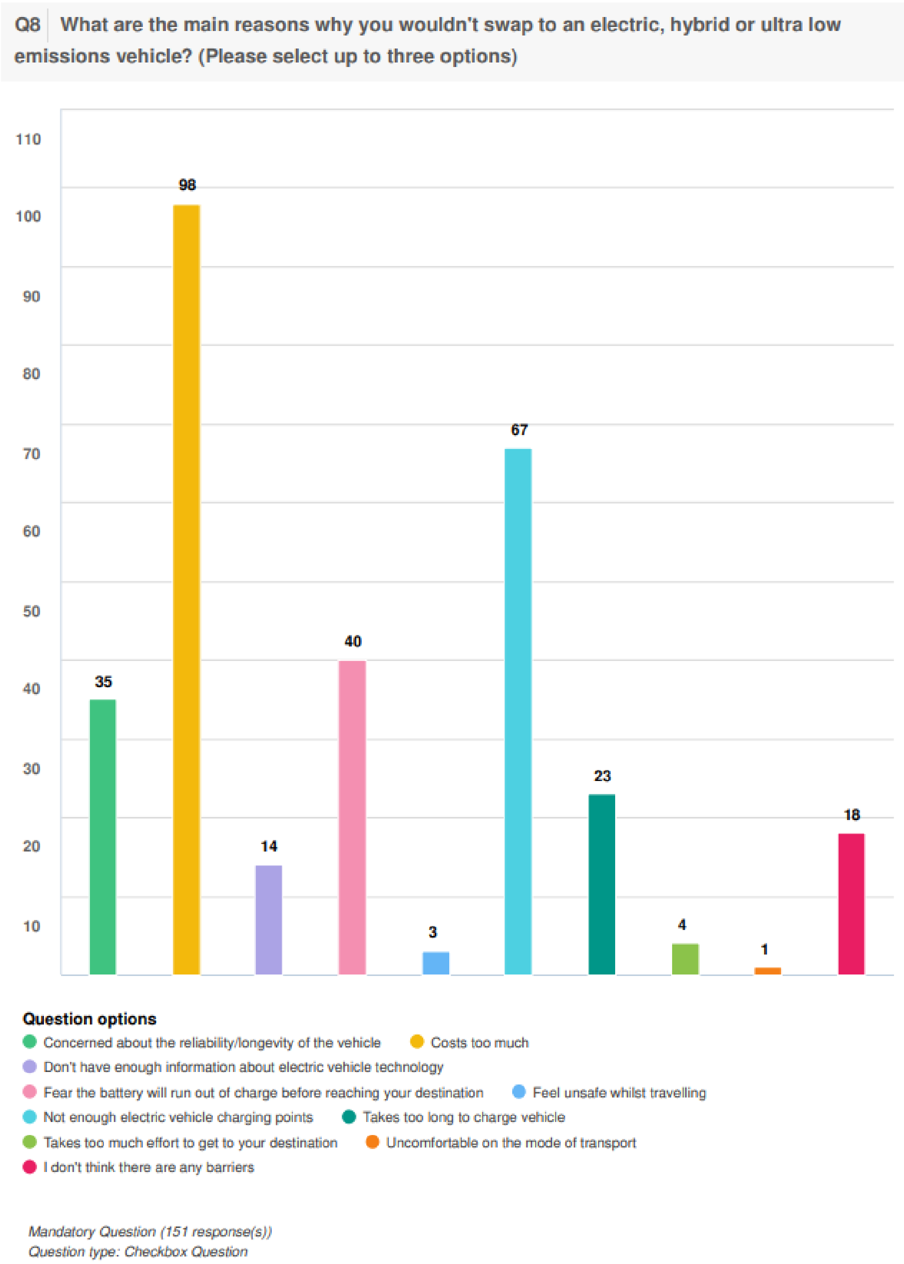

Figure 8: *Barriers to switching to EV, hybrid or ULEV in RCT*

Food & Diet

5.5 Respondents were asked about their dietary arrangements to understand how balanced their diet was with regard to eating meat and plant-based options/alternatives. From the results we can see that:

- 52 (34.4%) eat meat 1-3 days a week.
- 52 (34.4%) eat meat 4-6 days a week.
- 30 (19.9%) eat meat every day.
- 17 (11.3%) are either vegetarian, vegan or pescatarian.

From the results we can see that 121 (80.1%) of respondents do not eat meat every day, but also choose to eat plant-based options as well.

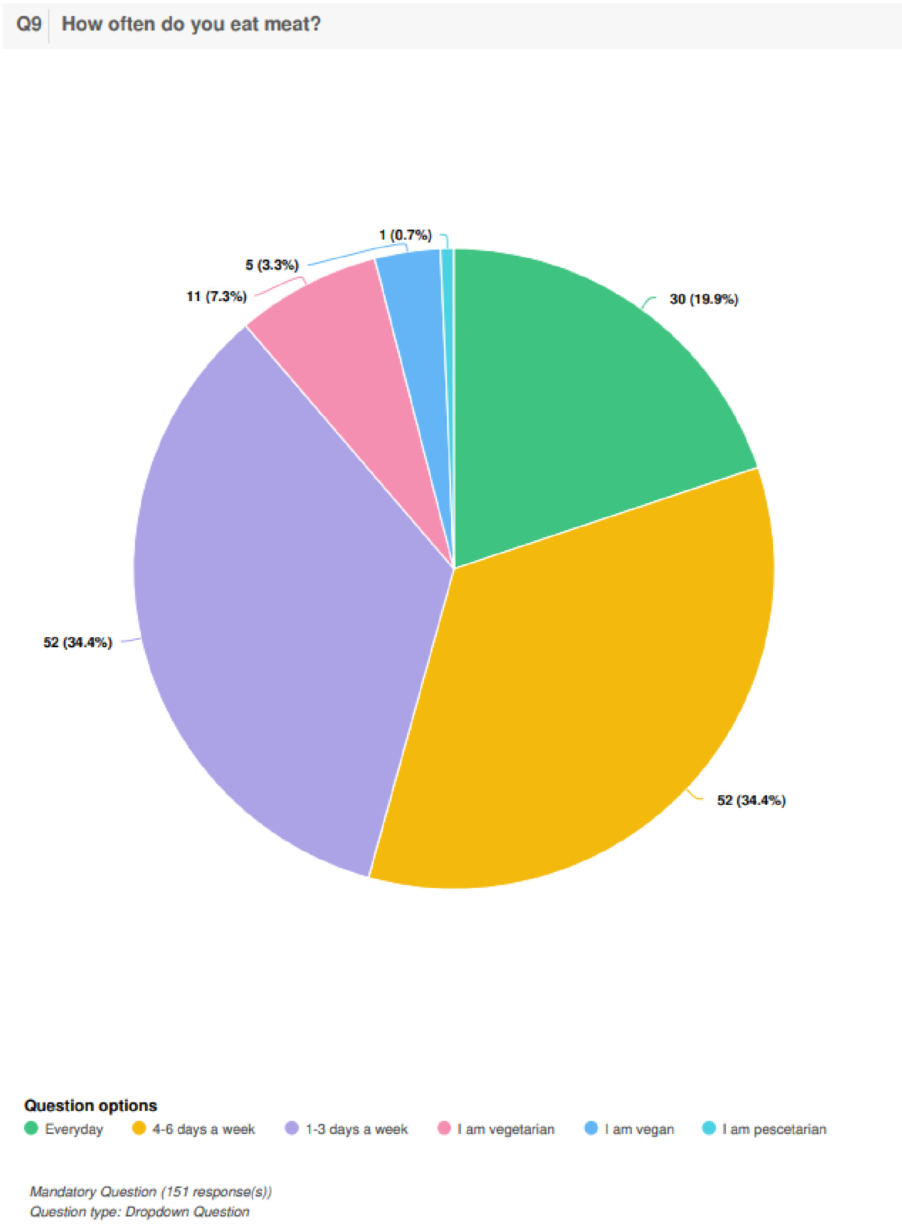

Figure 9: *Food & Diet (meat consumption)*

5.6 The following barriers were highlighted by respondents when asked why they wouldn't eat more plant-based meals:

- 67 (44.4%) said that they enjoy the taste of meat too much to eat less meat.
- 41 (27.1%) said that people in the same household eat meat regularly so they do too.
- 33 (21.9%) said they're unsure of what meals they could cook without meat.
- 39 (25.8%) said they don't think there are any barriers to eating less meat or that the question isn't applicable to them as they only eat plant-based diets.

5.7 In the previous question, 121 (80.1%) of respondents said they do not eat meat every day. Hence, suggesting why some respondents may feel that they don't need to eat more plant-based meals as they may already have a balanced diet, explaining why 'enjoying the taste of meat' is the most popular answer. Supporting this 39 (25.8%) of respondents said they don't think there are any barriers to eating more plant-based or that the question isn't applicable to them as they only eat plant-based diets.

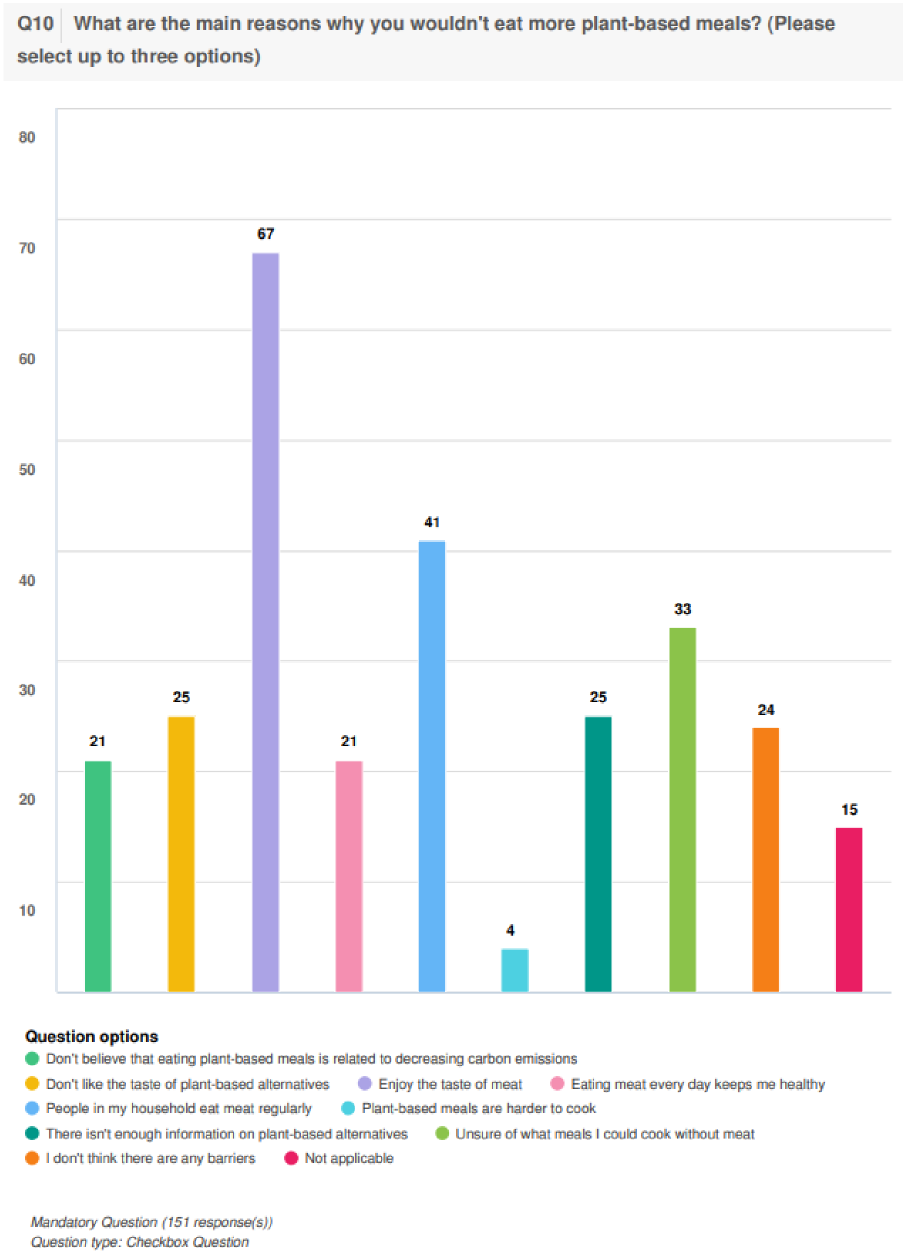

Figure 10: *Barriers to eating more plant-based meals*

Shopping & Consumption

5.8 Respondents were asked about their shopping preferences with regard to using supermarkets or local businesses, buying second hand and whether they donate or sell unwanted belongings. When asked why they'd shop at a supermarket rather than a local business:

- 75 (49.7%) of respondents said they prefer to do all their shopping in one place
- 58 (38.4%) of respondents said that they think shopping at supermarkets is cheaper.
- 49 (32.5%) of respondents said that they choose to shop at supermarkets because of longer opening hours
- 47 (31.1%) said that it saves more time.
- 16 (10.6%) of respondents do most their shopping at local businesses rather than all at a supermarket.

The main barrier here for respondents is clearly related to the convenience and time saved that shopping at a supermarket allows.

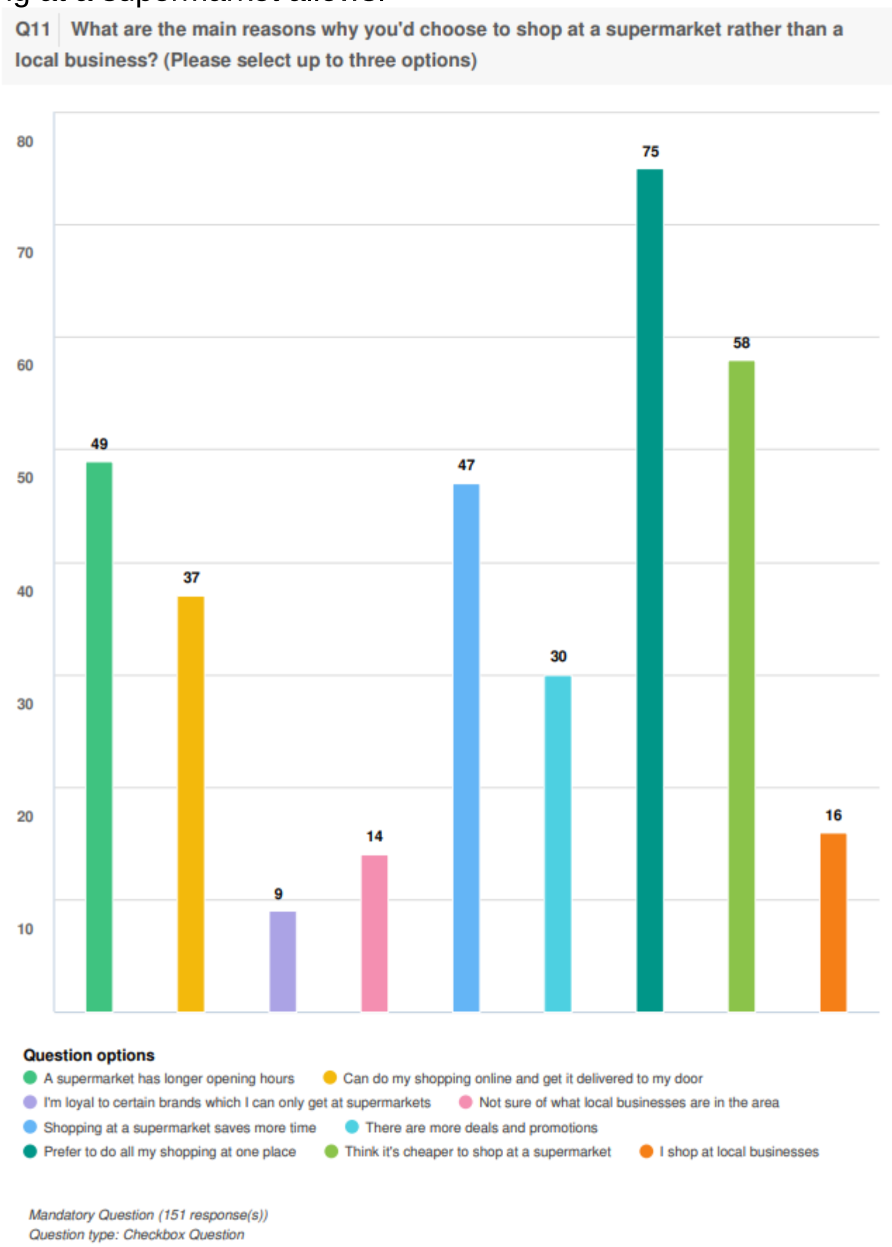

Figure 11: *Barriers to shopping at a local business rather than a supermarket*

5.9 Secondhand Shopping

- 78 (51.7%) said that there are no barriers when buying secondhand.
- 27 (17.9%) said that they prefer to have new things than secondhand.
- 23 (15.2%) said that trust issues with the seller is a barrier.

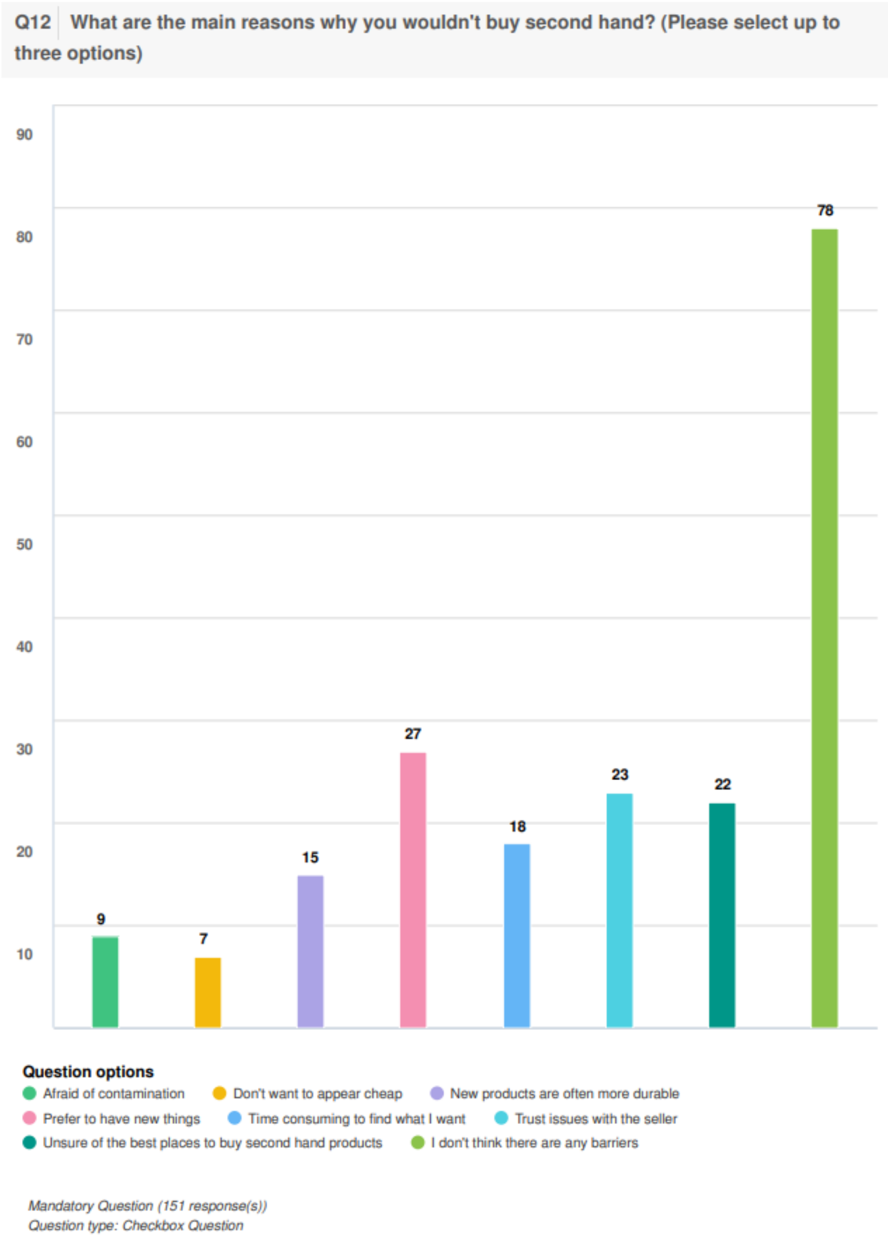

***Figure 12**: Barriers to buying secondhand*

5.10 Selling or Donating Unwanted Belongings

- 105 (69.5%) said that there are no barriers when selling or donating unwanted belongings.
- 22 (14.6%) said that it takes too much effort.
- 22 (14.6%) said that it takes too much time.

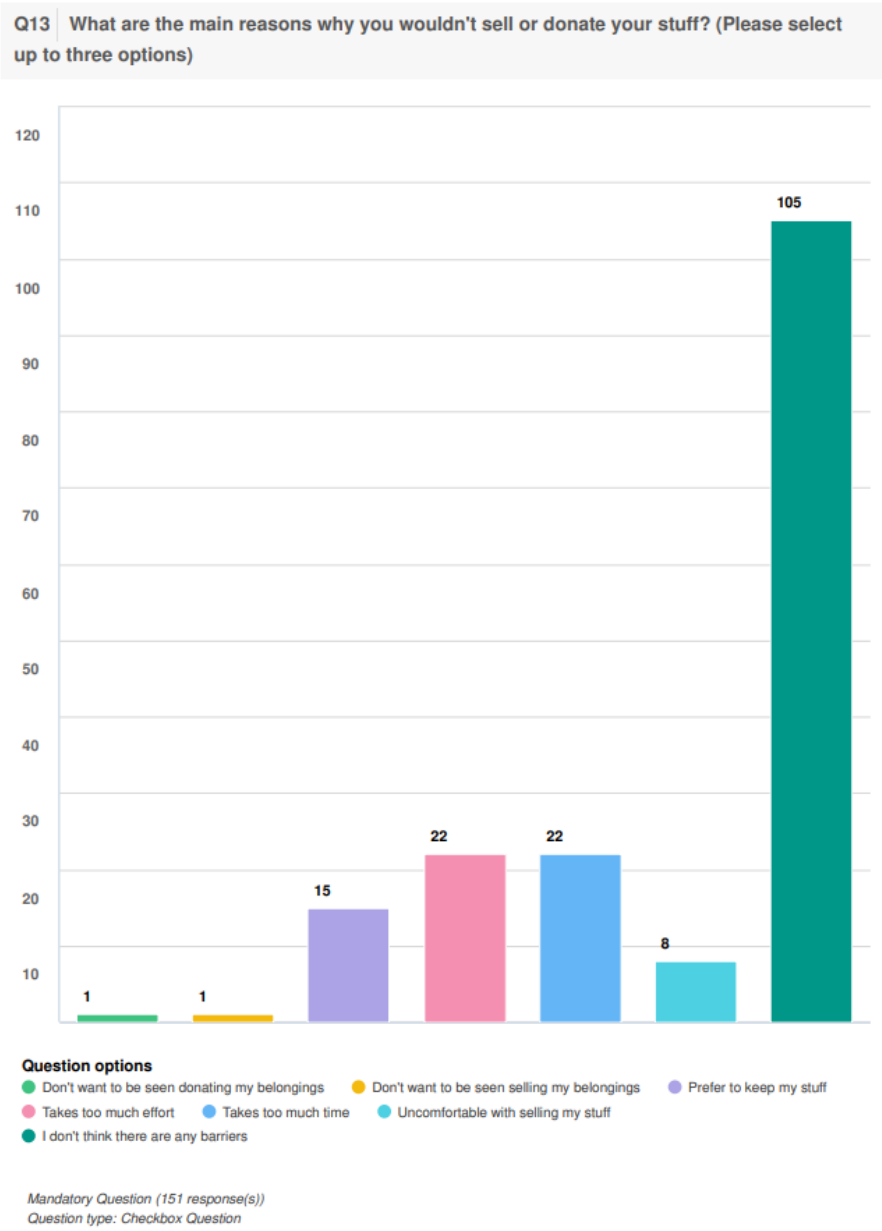

Figure 13: *Barriers to donating or selling unwanted belongings*

Gardening & Growing

5.11 Respondents were asked about whether they grow their own plants, wildflowers or food in their garden. The majority of respondents 97 (64.2%) either try to or do grow their own plants, wildflowers or food.

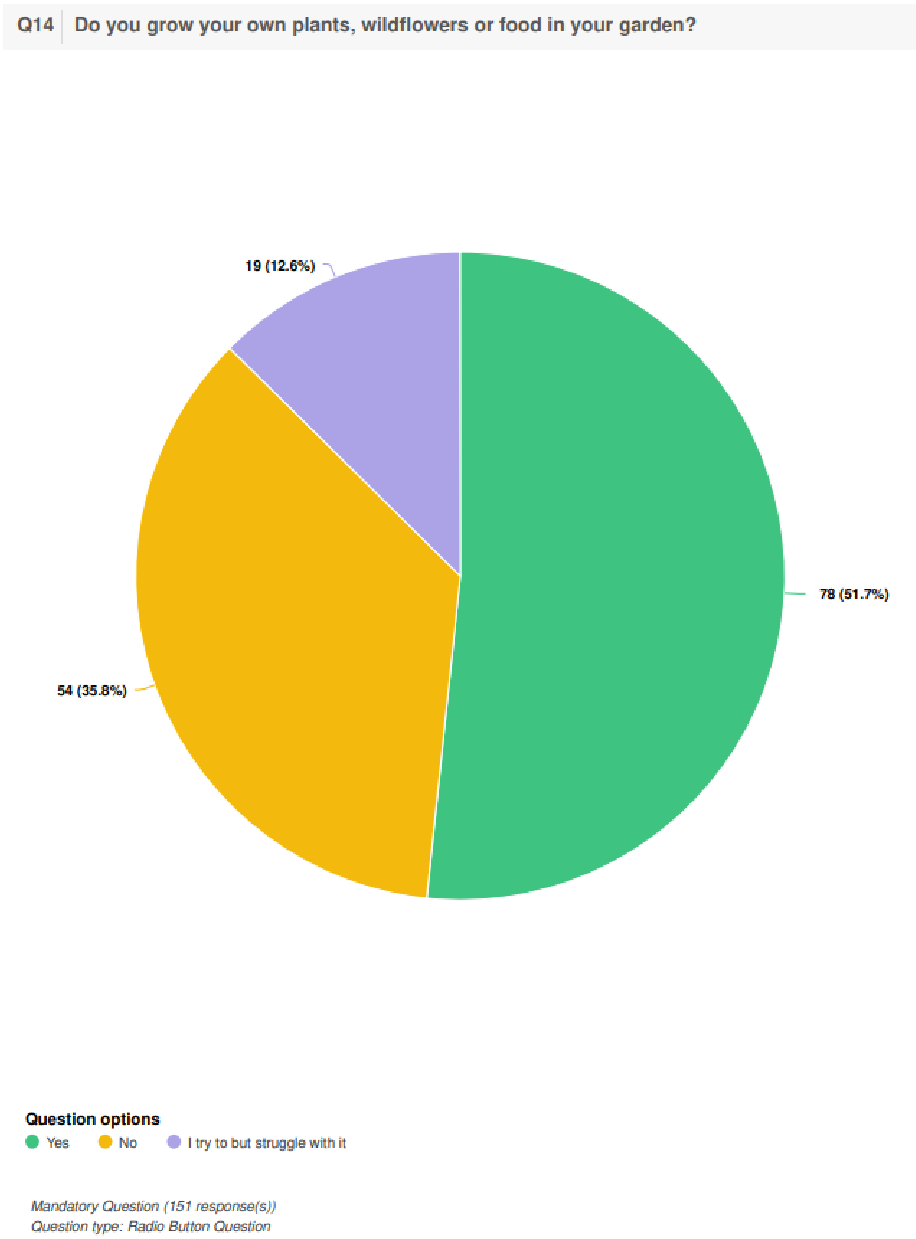

Figure 14: *Growing & Gardening*

5.12 When asked whether there are any barriers to growing plants, wildflowers or food:

- 97 (64.2%) either try to or do grow their own plants, wildflowers or food.
- 45 (29.8%) said that it's too much effort for the amount of food you get.
- 42 (27.8%) said that they don't have enough space in their garden.
- 37 (24.5%) of respondents are unsure on how do it properly.
- 40 (26.5%) said that they don't see there being any barriers to growing their own food, plants or wildflowers in their garden.

5.13 From the results we can see that there are barriers relating to information/skills when gardening and a lack of places for residents to do so.

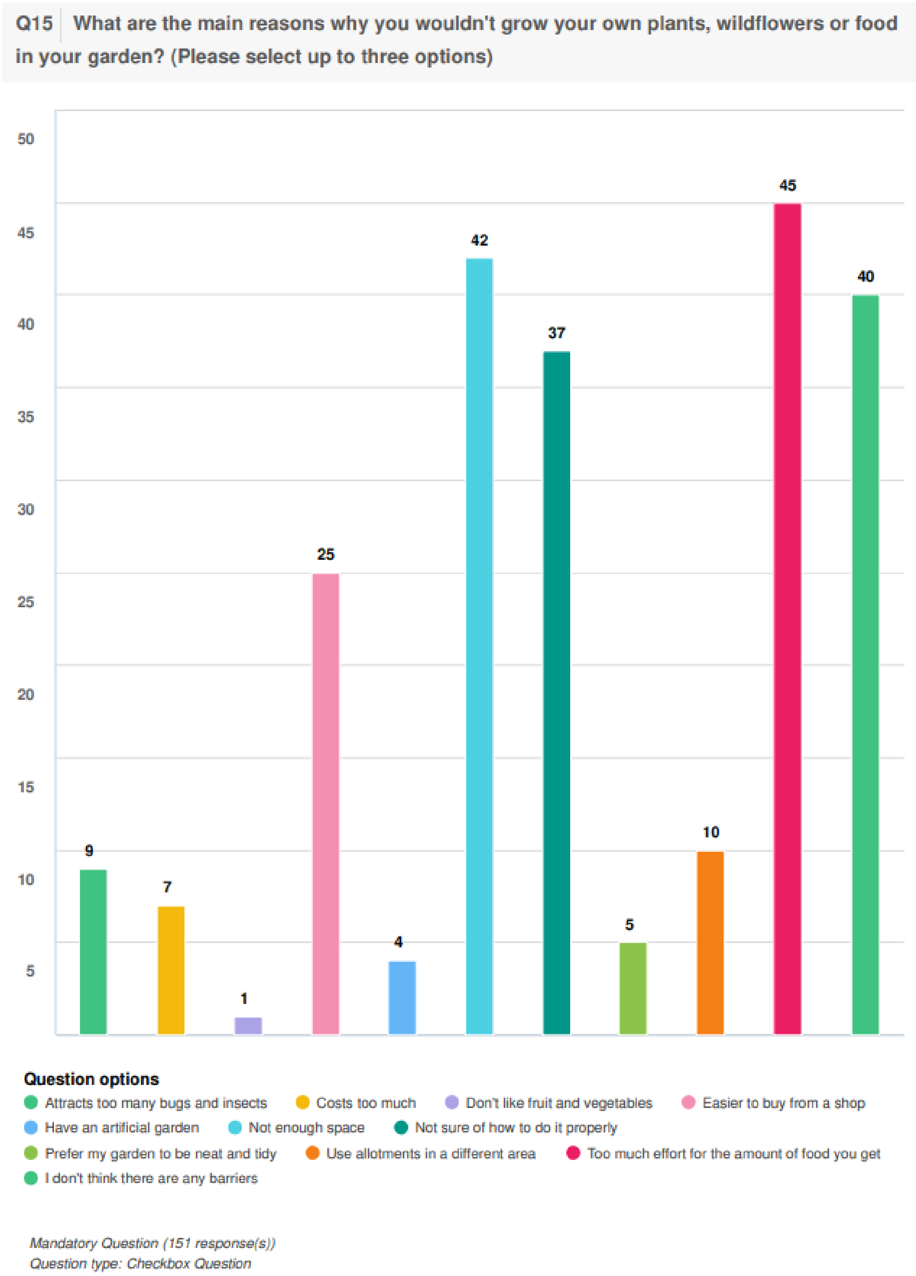

Figure 15: *Barriers to growing your own plants, wildflowers and food*

Waste & Recycling

5.14 Respondents were asked whether they recycle all waste that can be recycled:
- 138 (91.4%) said that they recycle everything that can be recycled.
- 13 (8.6%) said they recycle sometimes.
- 0 respondents said they do not recycle at all.

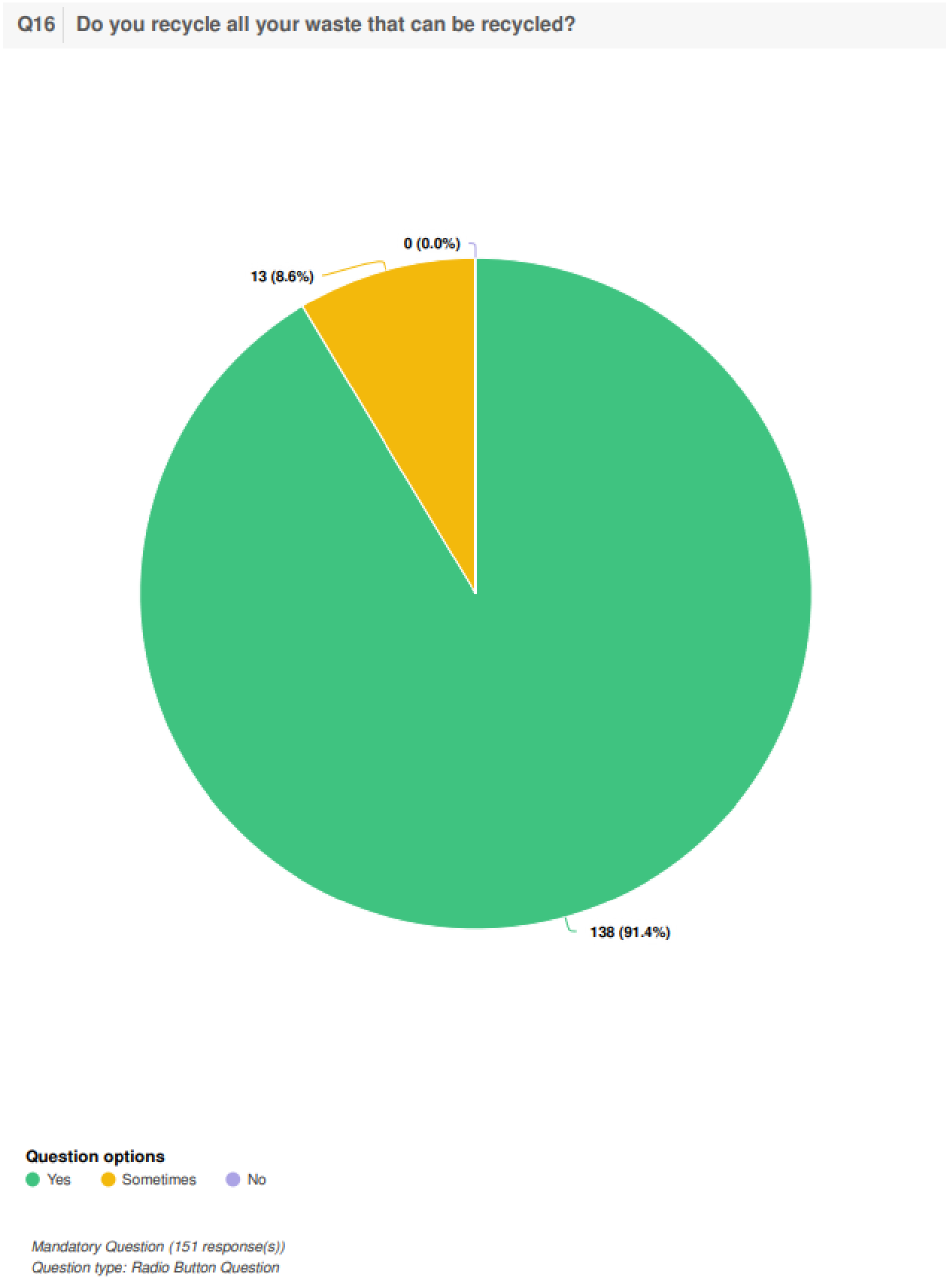

Figure 16: *Waste & Recycling*

5.15 When asked whether there are any barriers or difficulties to recycling waste:

- 89 (58.9%) of respondents said that there are no barriers.
- 37 (24.5%) of respondents said that they are unsure of what can and can't be recycled.

5.16 From the results we can see that there are still some issues around information and knowledge about waste management for residents but the majority are capable of recycling all waste that can be recycled.

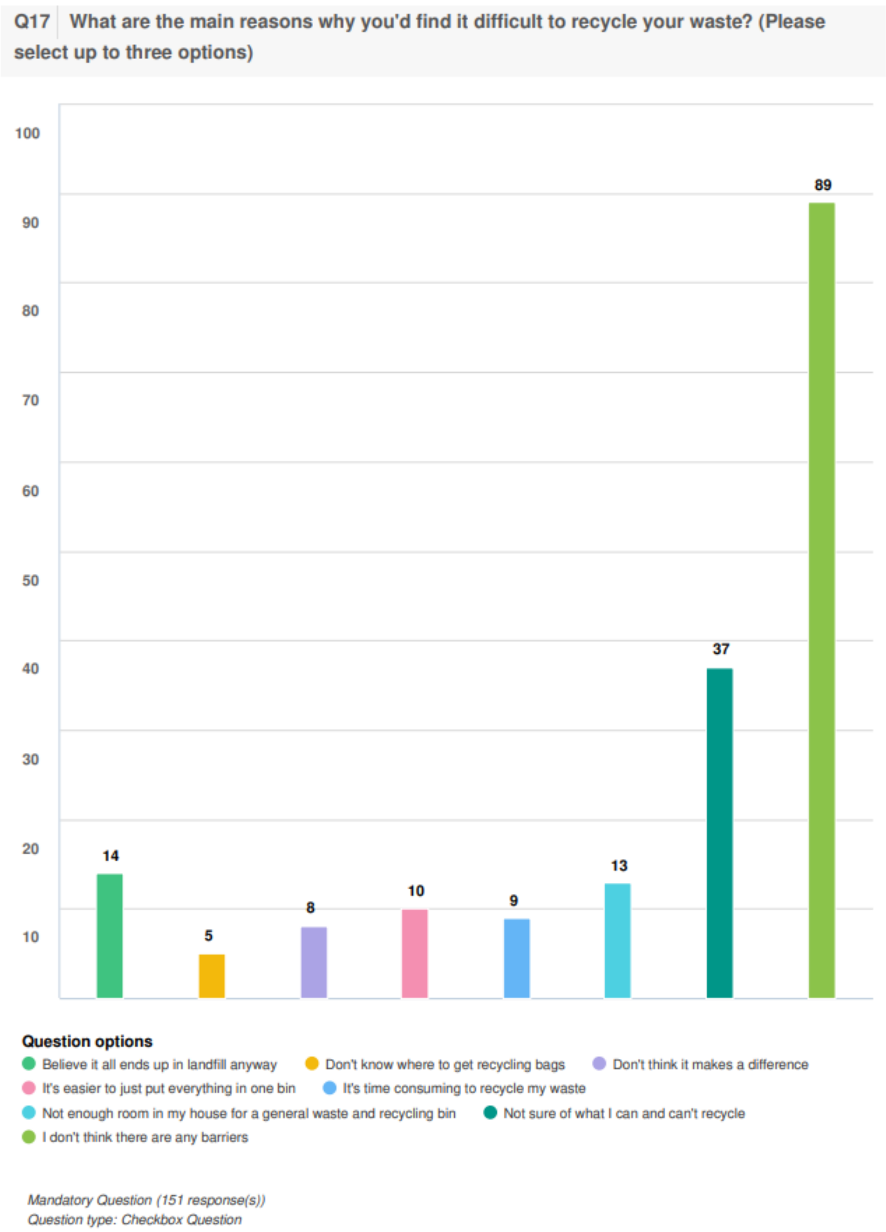

Figure 17: *Barriers to recycling waste*

Demographics

5.17 Respondents were asked to provide information about themselves, but this was kept optional in case participants didn't want to give us any personal details about themselves.

5.18 There was a relatively even split between men 62 (42.8%) and women 78 (53.8%) with there being only 5 respondents who didn't want to say or were other and 6 respondents who skipped the question.

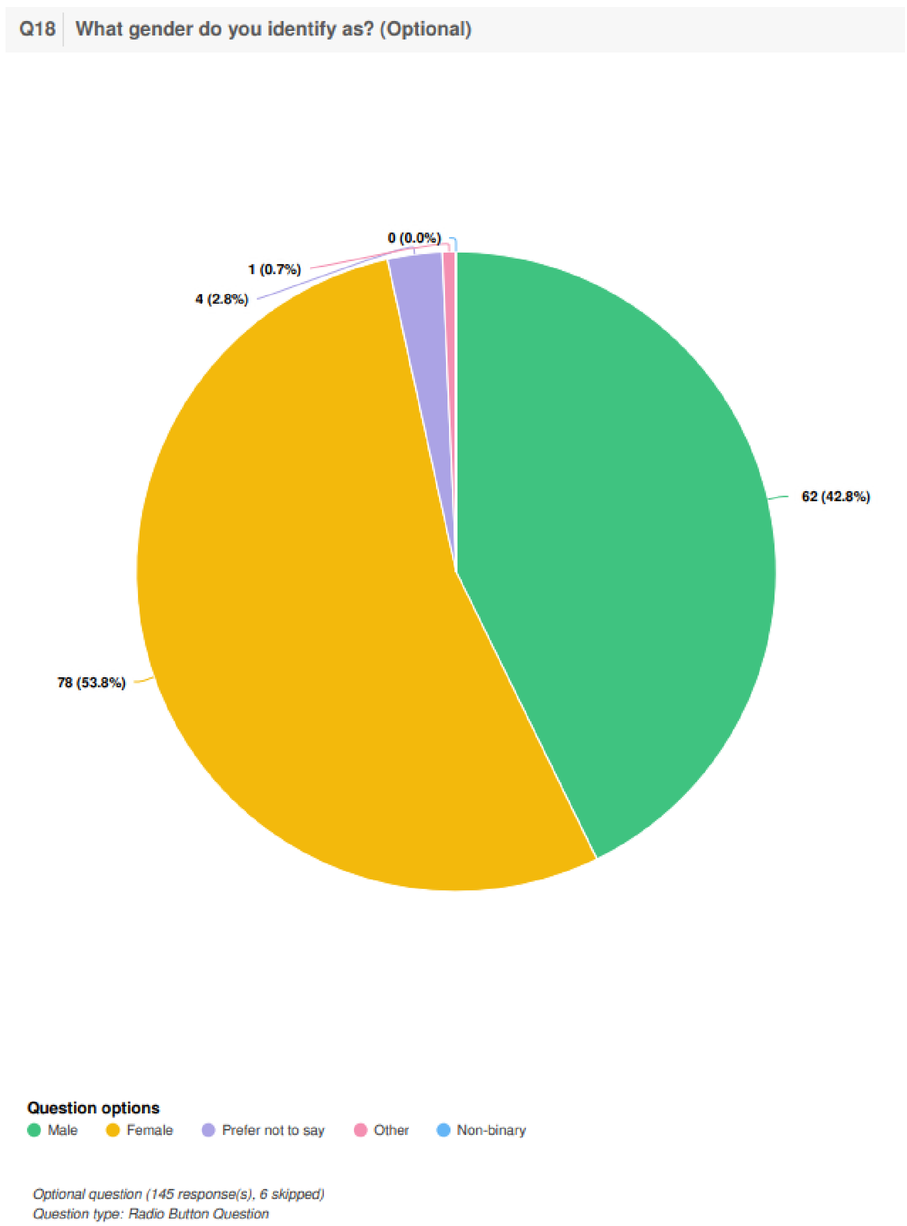

Figure 18: *Demographics – Gender*

5.19 There were a wide range of respondents from different age groups asked over the course of this study. However, there were only a total of 8 (5.6%) of respondents who were either 17 or under or 18-24 which suggests that young people may have been underrepresented in this research. 6 respondents skipped this question.

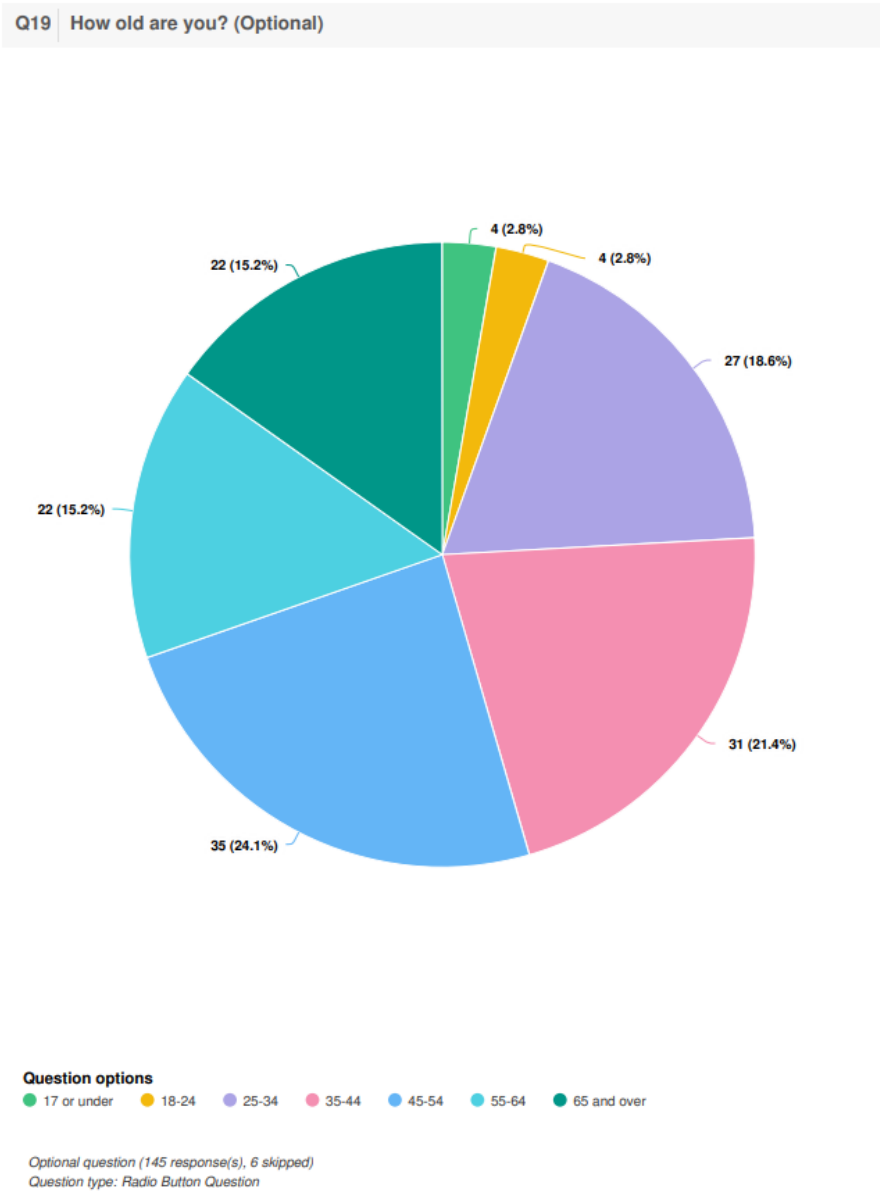

Figure 19: *Demographics – Age*

5.20 The most common annual personal income was £10,000 to £24,999 being 47 (37.0%) of respondents, followed by £25,000 to £39,999 being 36 (28.3%) of respondents. 24 respondents skipped this question.

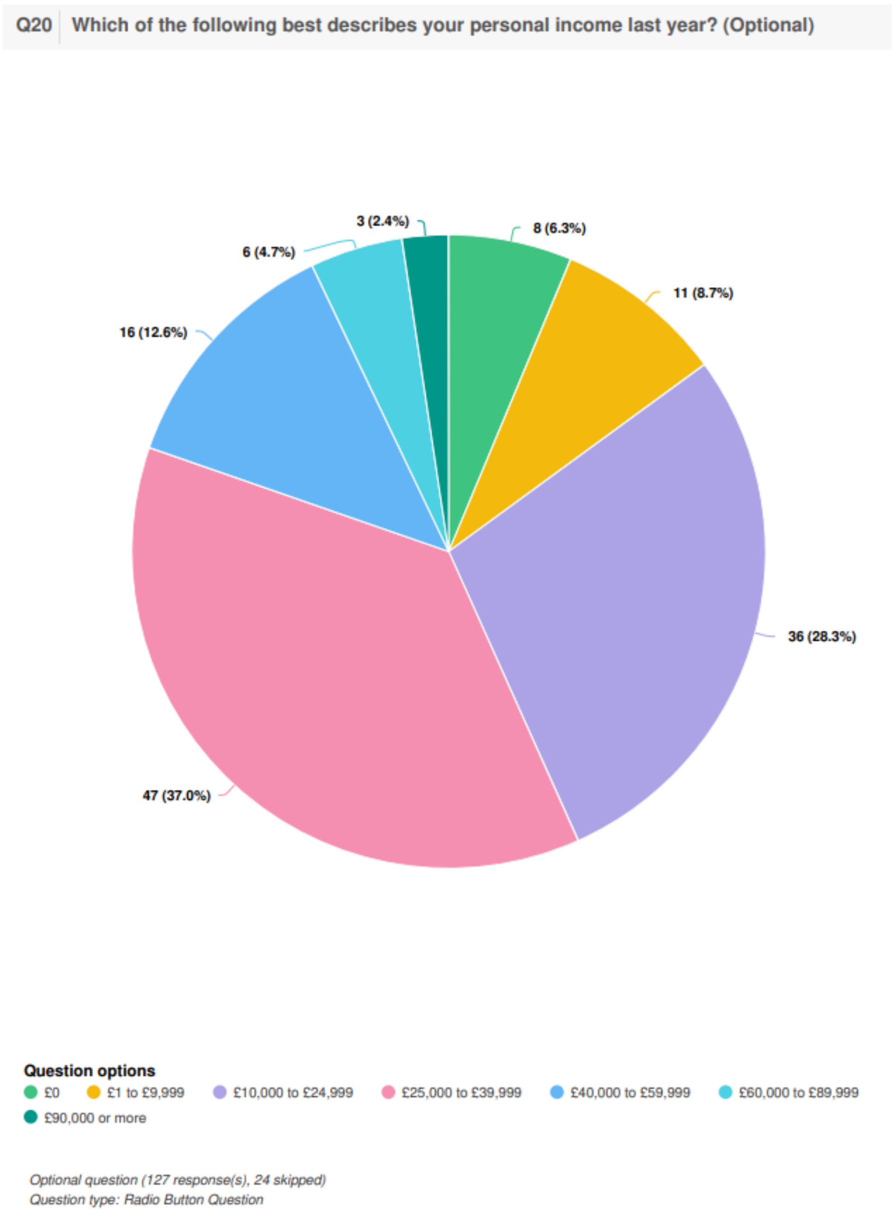

Figure 20: *Demographics – Salary*

5.21 In addition to the survey, the Let's Talk Climate Change project asked site visitors to leave an "idea" on how they thought the Council could tackle climate change. In the first engagement project we received 23 ideas and in this current engagement project we received 5 ideas. Respondents were mainly trafficked towards the survey so uptake in this section was expected to be low.

LiamCadwallader
10 months ago

Much more efficient/direct cycle routes that are separate to traffic to incentivise active travel

Share

0 Comment

Cathy
a month ago

Provide buses where people need/want to go - eg Rhydyfelin to hospital re-structure subsidies to enable this.

Proper Integrated Transport

Share

0 Comment

matthewgsmith
8 months ago

Dog waste

Many of the people against three weekly general waste collections right ly brought up dog waste. I think we should have a separate process for this which could include:

- More local dog waste bins
- Encouraging use of dog waste composters in the garden
- A separate dog waste collection (like with nappies)

Am not sure what the best way forward is, but something to look into.

Share

0 Comment

Amy_K
9 months ago

Council buildings (libraries, leisure centres etc) to have terracycle bins for hard to recycle items like toothpaste tubes and toothbrushes

Recycling

Share

0 Comment

3

RachelG
8 months ago

Rewild grass verges

Take up grass and lay wildflower turf on biodiversity areas and grass verges.

Share 0 Comment

Figure 21: *Ideas received on Let's Talk Climate Change*