

South Wales Police



Climate Emergency Response

Strategy 2023–2030





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Foreword

Everything is connected to everything else.

As South Wales Police, we have a mission to 'Keep South Wales Safe', to be the best at understanding and responding to our community's needs.

Our commitment as an organisation to innovation, early intervention and prompt positive action is relevant across all areas of our activities, from tackling crime to acting, responding and ensuring resilience to the impacts of climate change.

We need to be bold and we need to consider all of our operational activity through a climate change lens so we can ensure resilience and proactive adaptation to the emergency.

We recognise that Climate change is one of the defining global challenges of our generation that will directly affect our communities and operations.

Often, the most vulnerable people in society will be affected by the impacts of climate change, such as health impacts, extreme weather events and food security, scenarios that will require the intervention of the emergency services.

In the last few years, as a community we have faced COVID-19, which exposed inequality and lack of preparedness, but also demonstrated just how quickly we can respond to an emergency as a global community when required.

We are now facing economic turmoil, with geopolitical instability and the rising cost of living impacting everyone around the globe, this adds to the stress and mental wellbeing of citizens. In this context, it can be difficult to comprehend the climate change emergency, but they are not mutually exclusive challenges, acting on climate change will also realise enormous co-benefits for society that go far beyond the climate.

As a public sector organisation we recognise the opportunity we have to influence and lead by example in the fight against climate change. We can help realise many co-benefits including direct operational efficiencies and enhanced working environments alongside operational resilience to a changing climate, to using our procurement power to influence supply chains and the

local economy. By leading by example, and working collaboratively, we can support a transformation of public services to support communities embrace positive initiatives such as active travel, funded home improvements and local food networks that can alleviate poverty and social inequality ultimately improving the wellbeing of citizens and the most vulnerable in our society.

We recognise action in the coming decade is crucial; it will define the shape and wellbeing of our society and our planet for generations to come.

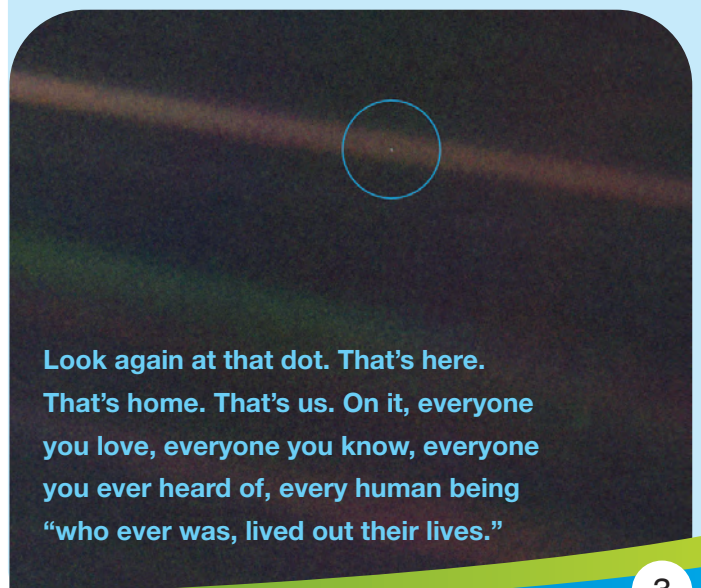
We will work in cooperation with all community stakeholders to make a material contribution to reducing carbon emissions, and support communities to adapt to a changing climate.

Pale Blue Dot

Perspective on the fragility of our planet Earth

An iconic photograph of planet Earth from distant space – the “pale blue dot” – was taken over 30 years ago – Feb. 14, 1990, at a distance of 3.7 billion miles, by the NASA spacecraft Voyager 1 as it zipped toward the far edge of the solar system. The late Cornell astronomy professor Carl Sagan came up with the idea for the snapshot, and coined the phrase.

The Pale Blue Dot image shows our world as both breathtakingly beautiful and fragile, urging us to take care of our home.



Look again at that dot. That's here. That's home. That's us. On it, everyone you love, everyone you know, everyone you ever heard of, every human being "who ever was, lived out their lives."

Who are South Wales Police?

South Wales Police provides a policing service to 1.3 million people covering 42% of the country's population (812 Square Miles) with around 49% of the total crime in Wales. South Wales Police is the sixth busiest force in England and Wales in terms of crimes per 1000 population. Policing in 2022/23 was delivered by 2271 staff, 442 PCSOs and 3005 police officers totalling 6018 employees with the addition of 133 Special Constables and around 150 Police Youth Volunteers with an total expenditure budget of over £300 Million.

The Police area and its three Basic Command Units, span seven unitary authority boundaries; Bridgend, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Neath Port Talbot, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Swansea and the Vale of Glamorgan, with the Headquarters situated in Bridgend.

The area is a diverse region, boasting urban, rural and coastal areas and includes 64 of the 100 most deprived communities in Wales, as well as the two largest cities in Wales; Swansea and the capital city, Cardiff.

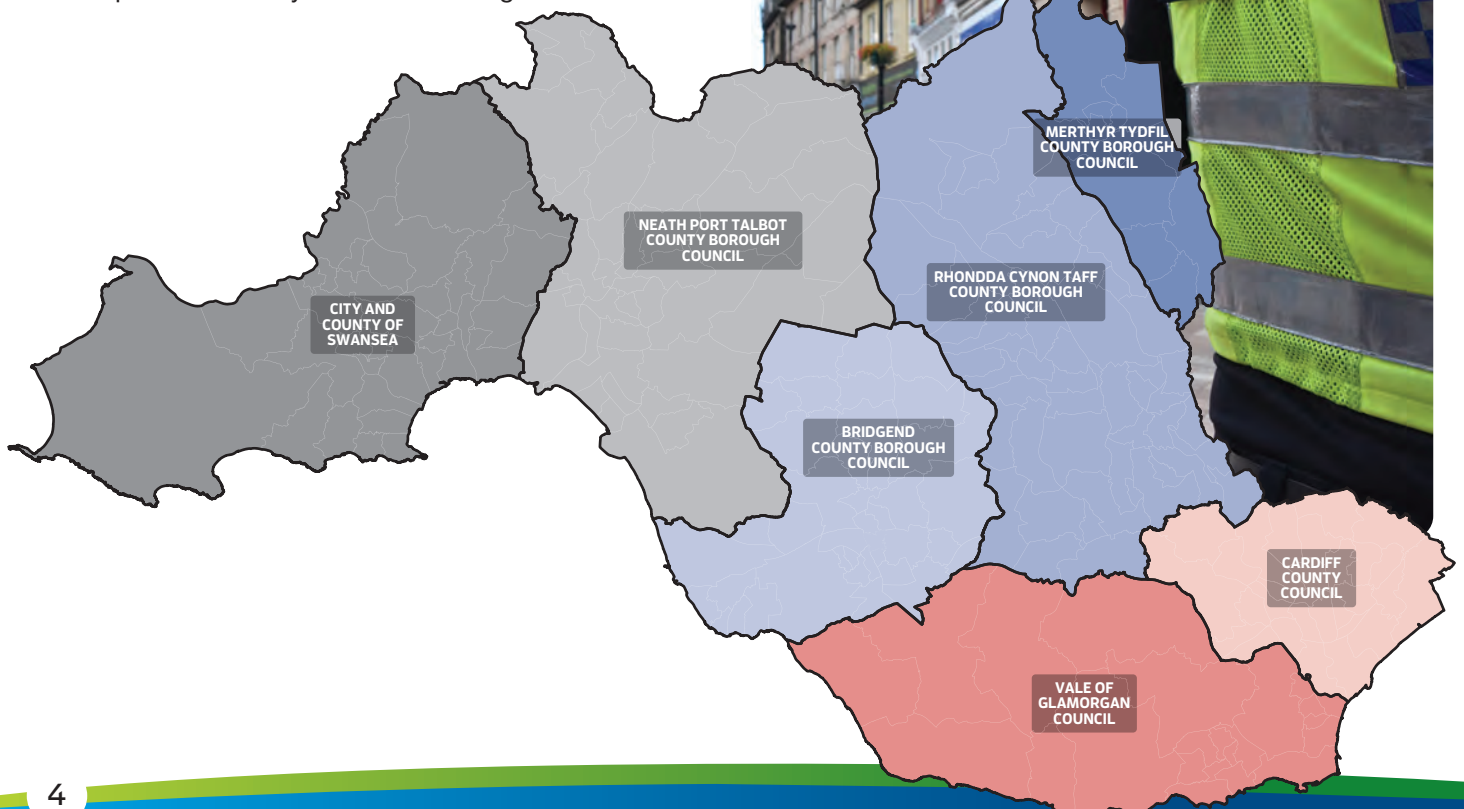
Policing is complex and demanding by nature; its requirements are influenced by a vast number of factors from the state of the economy through to the latest technological trends, yet forces are expected to adapt and respond effectively to these challenges.

Our mission is keeping South Wales safe in line with our vision; To be the best at understanding and responding to our communities' needs and our values; Proud Professional Positive

In 2025, South Wales Police employed 6382 employees with 1447 based at Bridgend Headquarters.

SWP has 140 buildings with 102 sites across the seven local authority areas and provide a wide range of services to support the public and irradicate crime. To support this, we have technical expertise, call centres, response services, community policing and engagement, an array of other support services and a fleet of 920 vehicles.

The Police Commissioner has overall responsibility for all operations and sites.



The Emergency

Our climate is changing.

In October 2018 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a report detailing the short amount of time we have left to tackle widespread climate breakdown: **we have until 2030 to cut our carbon emissions to a level that limits global warming to a maximum of 1.5°C from pre-industrial levels.**

We are already seeing the consequences of 1°C of global warming in Wales through rising sea levels, more extreme weather and flooding, the warmest winter on record in Wales in 2019 and loss of biodiversity.

The 2020 UK State of the Climate Report prepared by the Met office set out that **in the space of 30 years, the UK has become 0.9°C warmer and 6% wetter** with 2020 being the third warmest, fifth wettest and eighth sunniest on record—no other year is in the top 10 on all three criteria.

Warming of 1.5°C or higher increases the risk associated with long-lasting or irreversible changes, with devastating impacts around the world and closer to home.

What can we do as an organisation?

Fundamentally, we need to rapidly reduce the amount of greenhouse gases released to atmosphere.

- We need to be bold and review all our operations through a climate change lens, planning, adapting and increasing resilience.
- We need to engage our communities and partners to effect action and realise co-benefits.
- We need to stop using fossil fuels to generate energy and move to more sustainable low carbon options such as renewable energy and hydrogen.
- We need to reduce the amount of energy we use to facilitate the shift to alternative fuels.
- We need to be thoughtful in our decisions around travel and procurement to minimise carbon impact.
- We need to work directly and with partners to leverage our areas of influence to protect and

manage our green spaces and biodiversity to help sequester emissions and preserve and enhance our ecological systems.

- We must adapt to the changing climate ensuring resilience in our operations and communities.

Climate change is the long-term shift in average weather patterns across the world. Since the mid-1800s, humans have accelerated release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air by burning fossil fuels including oil, gas and coal. This causes global temperatures to rise, resulting in long-term changes to the climate.



We are in the fight of our lives and we are losing... And our planet is fast approaching tipping points that will make climate chaos irreversible.

António Guterres

UN Secretary General COP27 (2023)



Climate Change Explained

Thermal energy passes through the Earth's atmosphere

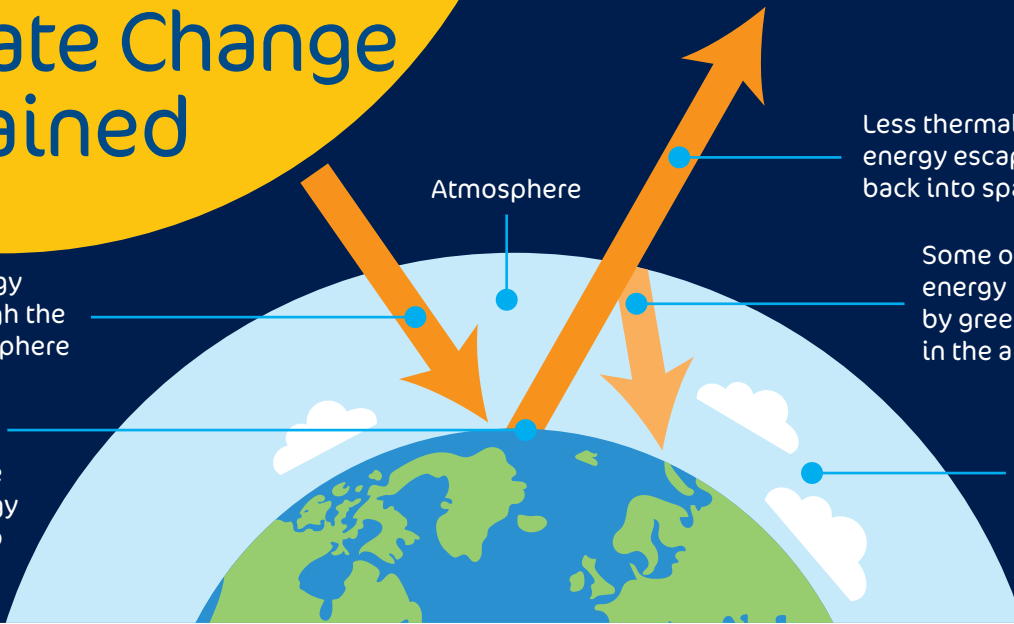
The Earth's atmosphere absorbs some thermal energy and warms up

Atmosphere

Less thermal energy escapes back into space

Some of the thermal energy is absorbed by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere

The lower atmosphere warms up



Human activities such as burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas are increasing the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming. Carbon-absorbing forests are also being cut down.

The concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere is now higher than at any time in the last 800,000 years and reached a record high in May 2015. But 2016 marked five consecutive years of CO₂ increases of at least two parts per million.

Some gases in the atmosphere, called greenhouse gases, trap escaping thermal energy. This causes some of the thermal energy to return to the surface and warm it up. This is called the greenhouse effect.

However, as more greenhouse gases are produced and released into the atmosphere, more thermal energy is being trapped and the Earth is getting warmer.

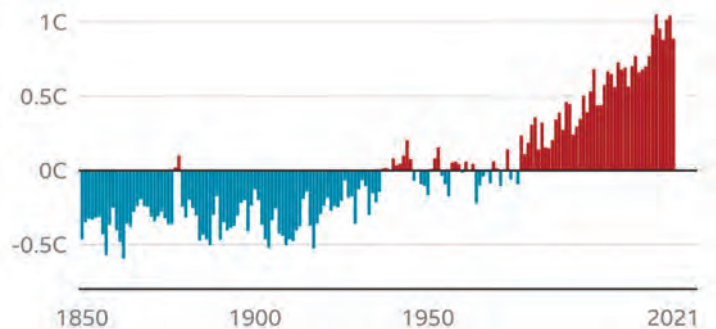
Monthly average CO₂ concentration (parts per million)



Scripps CO₂ Program, data from the Mauna Loa Observatory

The world has been getting warmer

Annual mean land and ocean temperature above or below average, 1850 to 2021



Note: Average calculated from January 1951 to December 1980. Source: University of California Nerkeley

What are the impacts of climate change?

- Higher temperatures and more extreme weather events, flooding, heating, droughts and fires.
- The Ice Caps are melting which will impact ocean currents and global weather systems
- Rising sea levels and higher surface temperatures rendering swathes of land uninhabitable
- Changes to the places where animals and plants live, making their survival harder.
- More tropical diseases spreading to new places as insects fly to new homes.

South Wales Police Climate Change Response Strategy

Purpose

The Vision of South Wales Police is to respond to the needs of its communities—there is no bigger threat to our communities than the realisation of climate change.

This strategy sets out South Wales Police priorities, actions and ambition to tackle and respond to Climate Change through ambitious targets.

It incorporates targets set out within the All Wales Decarbonisation and Sustainability Strategy signed off by all Welsh Police bodies and sets out how we intend to materially embrace and deliver the climate change agenda across all of our operations and services.

This strategy sits alongside the South Wales Police and Crime Plan to embed climate change across all

organisational policies and strategies and be the driver for the material change needed to make a difference.

Our Priorities as an organisation are organised into the following key sections:



Transport



Buildings & Estates Planning



Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity



Energy Supply & Resilience



Procurement & Value Chain



Technology



Organisation and People



Why is this important to us?

Climate Justice

Anticipating, mitigating and responding to risk is at the core of our organisation.

Our vision: To be the best at understanding and responding to our communities' needs and our values; Proud Professional Positive relies on us being proactive and planning.

With this in mind, we must apply climate change scenario planning to all of our operations to ensure we can embed resilience and realise the opportunity of addressing this agenda in the face of a changing climate.

Recognising the emergency as a social and political problem, as well as an environmental one. It acknowledges that different communities **feel the effects of the emergency differently**, and that the responsibility for the crisis rests with some countries and companies more than others.

We know that climate change will adversely affect the most disadvantaged in society and we need to be prepared to act to mitigate those impacts.

It's estimated that currently, around 45% of households in Wales are in fuel poverty, and the impacts of climate related events like flooding can adversely affect mental health.

We are already part of **South Wales Local Resilience Forum** which is made up of local authorities, emergency services and other responders which cooperate and help to coordinate. We have an active community risk register to identify and prioritise non-malicious risks including coastal and fluvial flooding, infectious diseases and disruption to national infrastructure.

Climate justice is a moral argument in two parts. Firstly it compels us to understand the challenges faced by those people and communities most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Often the people on the front lines of climate change have contributed least to the causes of the emergency. This is an injustice which can only be rectified by swift and ambitious climate action, including reducing emissions to zero as rapidly as possible.

Climate justice also informs how we should act to combat climate change. We must ensure that the transition to a zero carbon economy is just and that it enables all people to realise their right to development. This requires that the global community acts in solidarity and ensures that the necessary resources are available to allow all countries and people to make the transition to clean, renewable energy on the same timescale.





Risk

If we do nothing, the threat from Climate Change becomes critical...

We'll witness:

- **Rising sea levels**—with Cardiff already known to be at risk.
- **Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events** including droughts, heat waves, placing increased pressure on our services.
- **The failure of buildings, roads, parks and facilities** to cope with the emerging climate.
- **A loss of biodiversity** as with 17% of species in Wales at risk of extinction (165 endangered species in Cardiff alone).
- **Reductions in food availability and higher local food costs**, as climate change will affect agricultural productivity in regions that are important for food production.

- **An adverse effect on human health**, with increases in heat and ozone-related disease and mortality, and associated care costs.
- **Energy cost increase**, unmanaged consumption and lower reliability.
- **Mass immigration** where resources become unviable elsewhere.

The police service will become more expensive and more difficult to deliver.

We're facing programme delivery risks including increased costs of materials and labour, reliability of supply chain and availability of materials.



Opportunity and Co-Benefits

... but there's potential to achieve climate change goals with a host of cobenefits..

Sustainable, efficient and resilient operations

- Embedding and proactively planning for a changing climate across all of our operations will give us the resilience to provide services that require our response.
- Reducing our energy consumption and securing our own renewable energy supply will provide resilience against fluctuating cost and availability of energy supplies in the future.

We can help address inequality

- By working with communities and cross service partnerships we can support access to services to improve housing and green spaces, we have the opportunity for interventions to and help improve living conditions, mental wellbeing and help people out of fuel poverty.

We could make our working environment greener and healthier

- Through adopting more sustainable travel, reducing air pollution and encouraging active travel.
- Ensuring resilience in our natural environment by protecting and enhancing crucial biodiversity across our estate and in partnership with stakeholders.

Reducing Air Pollution

- By transitioning our fleet to ultra low emission vehicles we can contribute to the improvement of air quality in our operational areas.



Building on the opportunities of addressing climate change, we can realise multiple co-benefits for our organisation and the communities we serve through putting climate change at the heart of our decision making including;

- **Proactive Risk management, Adaptation and Resilience** of services in the face of a changing climate.
- **Improved wellbeing for staff and communities** where we can build on our trusted relationships to share opportunities that can make people's lives better.
- **Providing leadership for communities** by signposting to organisations that can intervene to reduce fuel poverty, provide access to transport and green spaces to improve wellbeing.
- **Collaborative working with communities and partners to build resilience for the most vulnerable**, particularly to flooding and heating risk.

- **Reputational benefits** for accessing funding and partnerships to deliver low carbon projects.
- **Reduced direct operational cost**; from more efficient low carbon buildings and a low maintenance fleet.
- **Adopting new ways of working and decision making** including agile and technology based service delivery.
- **A modern fleet** with reduced air quality impact.
- **Meeting legislative targets** such as the Environment Act goal to reach Net Zero by 2050.
- **Collaboration** with key partners to support delivery of high impact projects such as heat networks in Bridgend and Cardiff.
- **Improved green spaces** enhancing biodiversity but also providing heat and water sinks to mitigate the impact of climate change.
- **Making a difference** through our joint procurement services and spend decisions benefiting local suppliers and communities.



Cross Cutting Themes

Collaboration

- Collaboration is at the heart of our organisation, we work with all communities and stakeholders across our service delivery.
- We have to work in partnership to achieve our climate goals.
- We've established a Blue Dot climate emergency response group that is already facilitating cross departmentally.

Engagement and Climate Justice

- Build on existing relationships to support vulnerable communities to access services that can help improve their quality of life and enhance their resilience and wellbeing.
- Recognise climate change impacts different groups in different ways.
- Above all, Listen, to the concerns and ideas of all stakeholders that we engage with.

Governance

- Prioritise and embed climate impact thinking across all of our operations and services.
- Policy integration to maximise co-benefits.

Behaviour Change

- We have to fundamentally redesign our business to respond and prepare for climate change.
- We need to upskill teams to understand how they can act.

IT and Digital

- Tech is key to ensuring resilience operations and underpins our ability to deliver in the most effective and efficient way.
- It allows us to measure and manage the impact of our activities from a carbon perspective.

Regulation and Policy

- Ensure climate change is embedded across all organisational strategies and policies.
- Ensure we respond to key policy decisions at a national and local level.

Finance

- Sourcing capital finance to implement our measures and objectives is key.
- Invest to save and whole life cost analysis is a crucial element for delivery.
- Working in partnership with stakeholders to procure efficiently.

Economic Development

- Through low carbon focused procurement decisions we have the opportunity to support growth in the local economy.



Collaboration & Partnership Working

South Wales Police aim to be the best at understanding and responding to the needs of all our communities. Working with partners is fundamental to giving people the response they need, when they need it balanced with the positive impact of early intervention and prevention.

The same principle can be applied to addressing the climate change crisis and working with a range of stakeholders we are both responding and intervening to minimise our impact and ensuring our operations are resilient and robust to respond to a changing climate.

Working collaboratively is what we do as an organisation.

South Wales Police span 7 local authority areas and are active in collaborative public service boards across the region including Cardiff's Climate Emergency Board.

We have reviewed all climate change plans across the region and are linking in with our partners to take action.

We are actively engaged both in delivery of capital projects with Bridgend Council through our joint fleet maintenance hub, where we're rolling out charging infrastructure and solar PV canopies and will also be an active stakeholder in the roll out of Bridgend's Local Area Energy Plan to develop a low carbon heat network with a plan to connect in SWP Head Quarters as an key anchor load.

We work in partnership with all Blue-light emergency services via the Joint Emergency Services group (JESG) and as part of the All Wales 'Police Collaboration Wales' group through a dedicated Sustainability and Decarbonisation Committee.

We also chair the **South Wales Local Resilience Forum** which is made up of local authorities, emergency services and other responders which help coordination and cooperation proactively identifying local risk.

Case Study:

Collaboration of Estates for Blue light services – Llantwit Major

In recent years collaboration has been high on public sector agendas across Wales with many opportunities and the desire to work together historically.

South Wales Police has aligned our goals with our partner organisations and made them shared goals, with sustainable buildings being a high priority.

In many instances across South Wales there are four blue light services, located in separate buildings within minutes of each other. We have worked closely with our colleagues with a commitment to creating a sustainable Estate. SWP has successfully created the first quad service, located in Llantwit Major, which has allowed all four services to dispose of an aging estate no longer fit for purpose, and to and work more closely by moving into a state-of-the-art energy efficient building.

These are just a small selection of initiatives we have been and will continue to take forward for SWP and our partners to allow us to help realise the Chief Constable's delivery plan and to create a better Wales for future generations.



Introduction to South Wales Police Climate Change Response Strategy

This strategy sets out South Wales Police priorities, actions and ambition to tackle and respond to Climate Change through ambitious targets.

It will sit alongside the South Wales Police and Crime Plan to embed climate change across all organisational policies and strategies and be the driver for the material change needed to make an impact.

Across Wales, police forces have committed to an all Wales Sustainability and Decarbonisation strategy which sets out a series of commitments to decarbonisation operations and act in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. This strategy shares our plans and goals to embed, deliver and build upon that shared ambition to deliver material change.

Decarbonisation: Reducing CO₂ emissions across our estate and activities

Working in partnership with regional and local stakeholders, we will implement measures to reduce carbon emissions from our direct and indirect activities. We can directly influence how we as an organisation act, and we can indirectly influence our supply chains, wider partners and communities, policy makers and business and industrial partners.

Generating clean, renewable energy to power our buildings and fleet

We are aiming to fuel switch away from fossil fuels for our own operations and have the ambition to become a net exporter of renewable energy in the future.

Adaptation: Increasing our resilience to a changing climate to support our emergency response

Global temperatures are rising. The world has committed through the Paris agreement to limiting global temperature increases to 1.5°C and leading business and industry around the world have committed to Science Based Targets that aim to limit emissions to a level that doesn't exceed that limit.

We will consider how we can embrace opportunity to adapt and enhance organisational and community resilience as well as protect and enhance our natural capital to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Realising Co-Benefits to addressing climate change

Embracing sustainability or sustainable working practices can be interpreted in different ways, but to us it means sharing the ambition of the seven well-being goals set out in the Well Being of Future Generations Act delivered through public service collaboration.

We will use principles we've adopted across the WFGA five ways of working to apply to the climate change crisis to deliver equity and social benefits through decisive intervention measures that put collaboration at the heart of our activities.

Our Targets

We are aligning with the Welsh Government Ambition for the public sector to be Net Zero Carbon by 2030 (for our Scope 1 and 2 emissions) and will report emissions using their guidance and templates.

South Wales Police are not a devolved organisation, but we want to align with our local partners to work towards a common goal.

- Scope 1 and 2: **Net Zero Carbon by 2030**
- Scope 3: **Net Zero Carbon before 2050**

Supportive Policy

In 2019 the UK and Welsh Governments declared a legally binding **Environment and Climate Change Emergency** which set out The UK Government's 2019 policy for Net-Zero Greenhouse Gases in the UK by 2050. With this strategy we aim to respond to the UK's commitment to tackle climate change (Climate Change Act 2008) and its target to reach Net Zero emissions across all sectors of the economy by 2050.

There is a range of well publicised and live international and national policy surrounding climate change, including:

- The International **Paris Accord 2015** which seeks to keep global temperature increases well below 2°C.
- The UK Government's 2019 policy for **Net-Zero Greenhouse Gases** in the UK by 2050.
- The UK Government's 2020 policy to **ban sales of new petrol and diesel vehicles** by 2035.
- The Welsh Government's **Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015** which an understanding of the long term impacts of key decisions.
- The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires Welsh Government to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in Wales by at least 80% for the year 2050.
- Welsh Government's ambitions for a **Carbon Neutral Public Sector** in Wales by 2030.
- **Net zero carbon status by 2030** A route map for decarbonisation across the Welsh public sector sets out four priority areas; buildings, transport, procurement and land use.

In March 2019, the Welsh Government published *Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales*, a plan that sets the foundations for Wales to transition to a low carbon nation. Achieving this aim will require, amongst other things:

- Achieving net zero carbon emissions through actions to reduce emissions and increase the removal of carbon from the atmosphere;
- Understanding the priorities, costs, stakeholders and wider impacts of actions;



- Improving understanding of opportunities to implement climate change mitigation;
- Improving understanding of the role of the public sector in influencing change in the wider society and economic system.

Funding and Finance

The public sector across the UK is facing severe constraints on budgets and available finance, in most cases there are significant budget deficits that need to be addressed. However, we recognise the opportunity to ensure long term resilience and to improve operational efficiency by setting aside a £1.5m decarbonisation fund for investment in energy efficient measures.

In addition, we are seeking funding from national grant and loan programmes and are thinking innovatively about how we can accelerate initiatives by sourcing resource and finance.

We've successfully secured grants to install solar PV and decarbonise heat in some of our flagship buildings, which will be rolled out force wide in the future.

Crucially, we're investing in our people and resource to upskill all departments to deliver material climate change action across all South Wales Police activities.

Governance & Resource

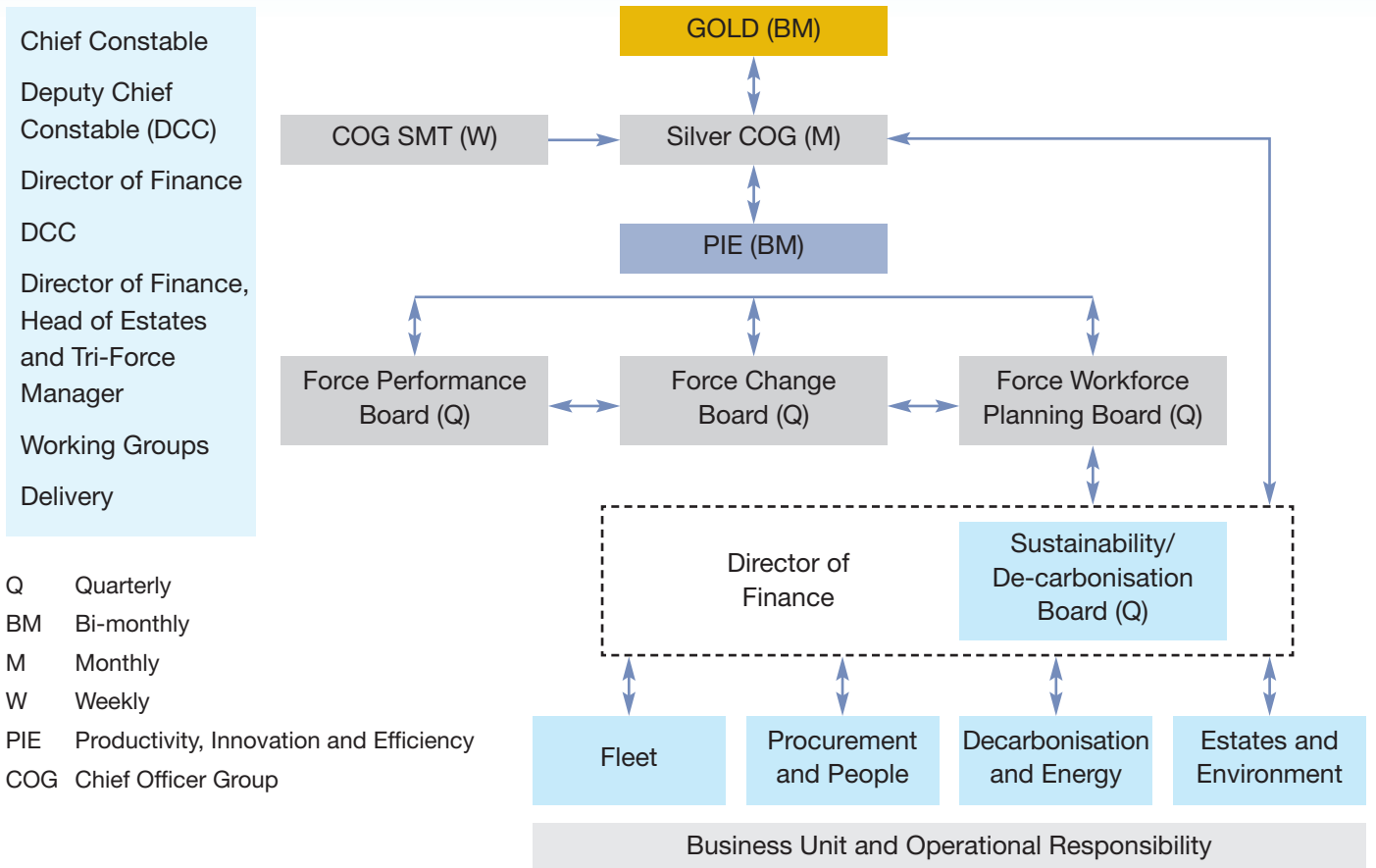
We've established robust internal governance arrangements to ensure appropriate accountability and assist effective leadership internally and with wider stakeholders to deliver our climate strategy.

Our organisational mission and objectives are set out in the South Wales Police and Crime Plan 2022 - 2025 and the Chief Constable's Delivery Plan.

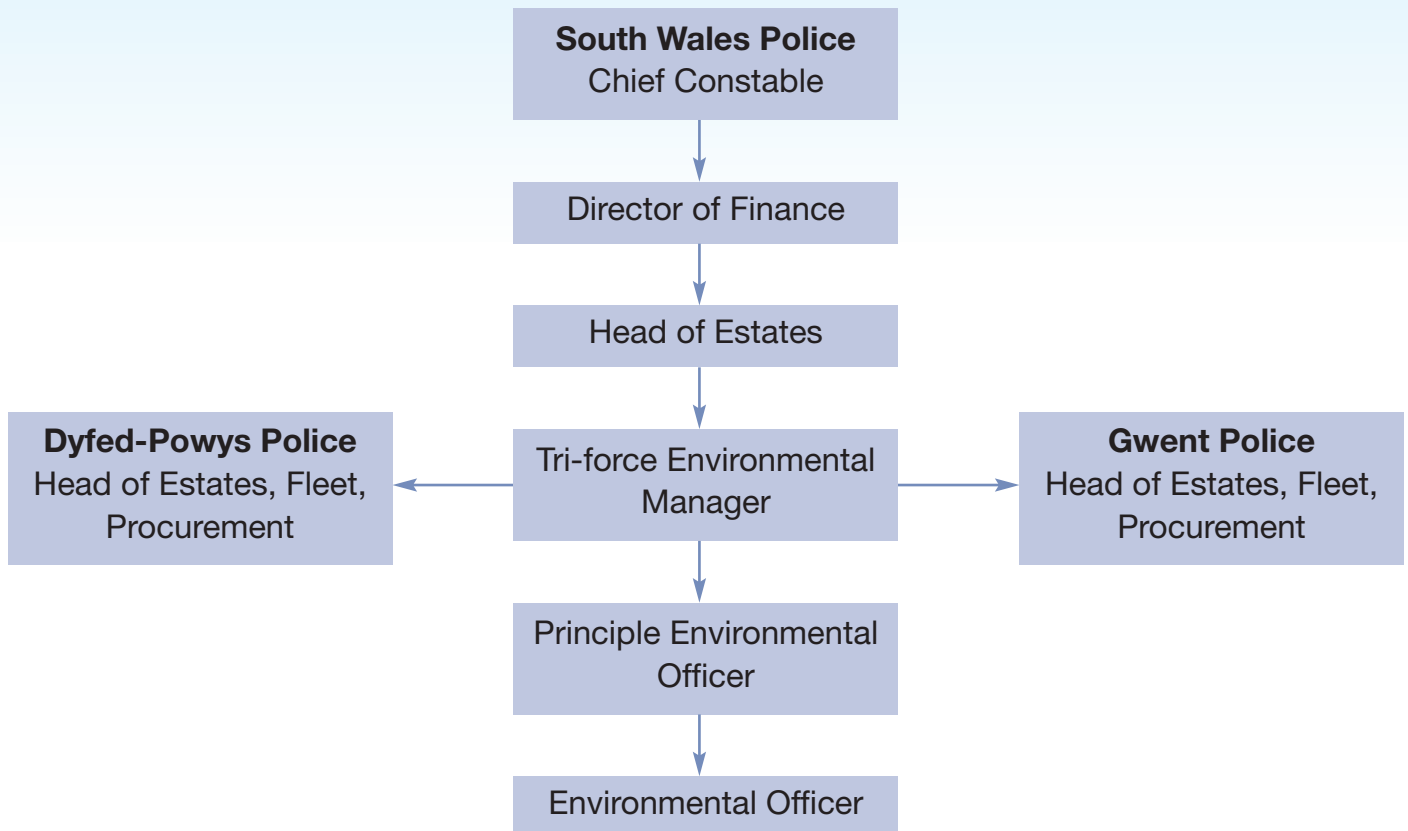
The Climate Change Response Strategy will support these headline documents and cascade into the plethora of other strategies and policies that cover police operations.

Internal Governance

To deliver our Climate Change Response Strategy we have established the following internal governance structure, along with terms of reference for our overall project board.



South Wales Police have a team leading on climate change actions and supporting colleagues across the organisation to implement actions.



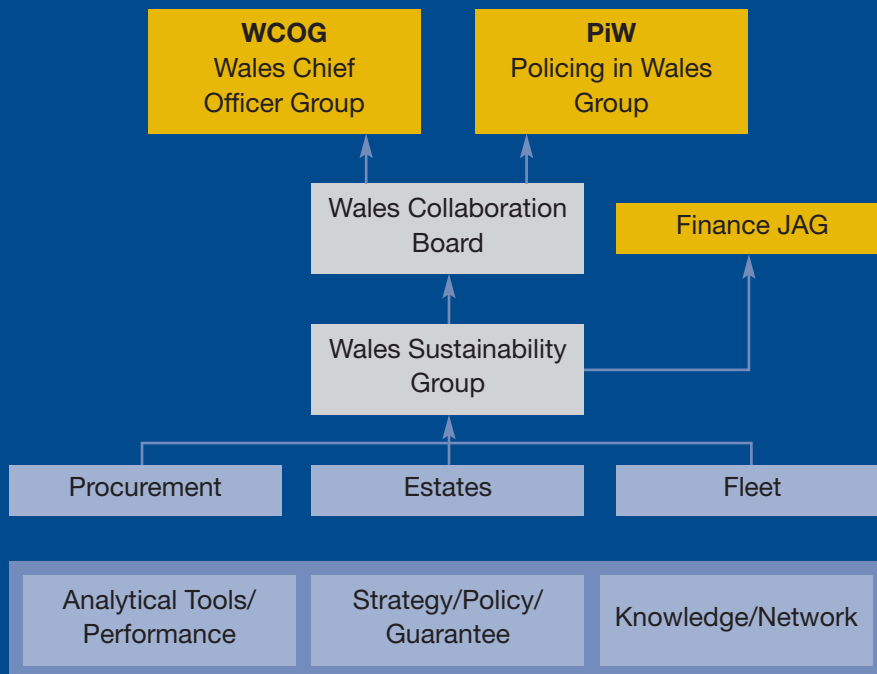
External Governance and Collaboration

Collaboration is key for us to deliver effective policing and interventions and we work with a range of strategic partners and stakeholders including direct engagement with communities across South Wales.

We are working with partners across Public Service Boards, All Wales Police Networks and Community Engagement.

We work with colleagues at an All Wales level who have jointly prepared a decarbonisation and sustainability strategy that sets out high level actions and ambition for us as a group and provides a support network for offices sharing learnings and initiatives.

We report and work with peers and colleagues across Wales in line with the following Governance Structure.



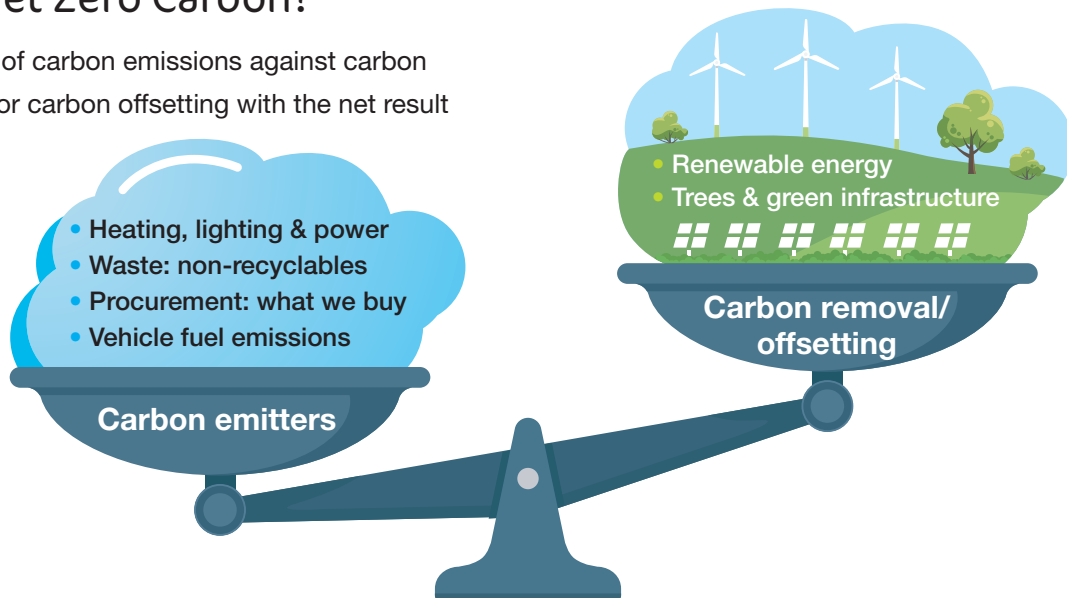
The Scale of the Challenge: Net Zero Carbon

To understand how we're progressing on our journey to Net Zero, we are measuring and monitoring the climate change impact of our operations.

We have a good understanding of the energy used and associated emissions from our direct activities, including electricity use and we are working to prepare a full Scope 3 footprint in line with Welsh Government's Net Zero reporting guidance for the public sector.

What's Net Zero Carbon?

The balancing of carbon emissions against carbon removals and/or carbon offsetting with the net result being zero.



Next Steps

This year we will be preparing a full quantified route map for all emission categories to establish material annual emission reduction targets.

We are working towards a target of around 8% annual Scope 1 and 2 Emissions reduction up to 2030 and to decarbonise our remaining energy supply.

We are already 100% renewable electricity supply and need to focus on reducing overall consumption as well as transitioning away from gas and other Scope 2 fossil fuels in the coming years.

What is the Difference between Emissions?

Scope 1—All Direct Emissions from the activities of an organisation or under their control, including fuel combustion on site such as gas boilers and fleet vehicles.

Scope 2—Indirect Emissions from electricity purchased and used by an organisation.

Scope 3—All Other Indirect Emissions from activities of the organisation, occurring from sources that the organisation does not own or control.

This covers emissions associated with procurement, business travel, staff commute and direct waste. It also takes into consideration sequestration—the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Our Targets

Scope 1 and 2: Net Zero Carbon by 2030

Scope 3: Net Zero before 2050

What does this mean?

We need to reduce CO₂e emissions from our direct and indirect activities to the lowest level possible.

We do this through:

- Reducing our overall energy use
- Shifting all residual energy supply to low carbon or zero carbon options
- Working with our value chain to reduce their impact and emissions
- Assessing how much CO₂e we can absorb (sequester) across our estate and with partners

What do we already know?

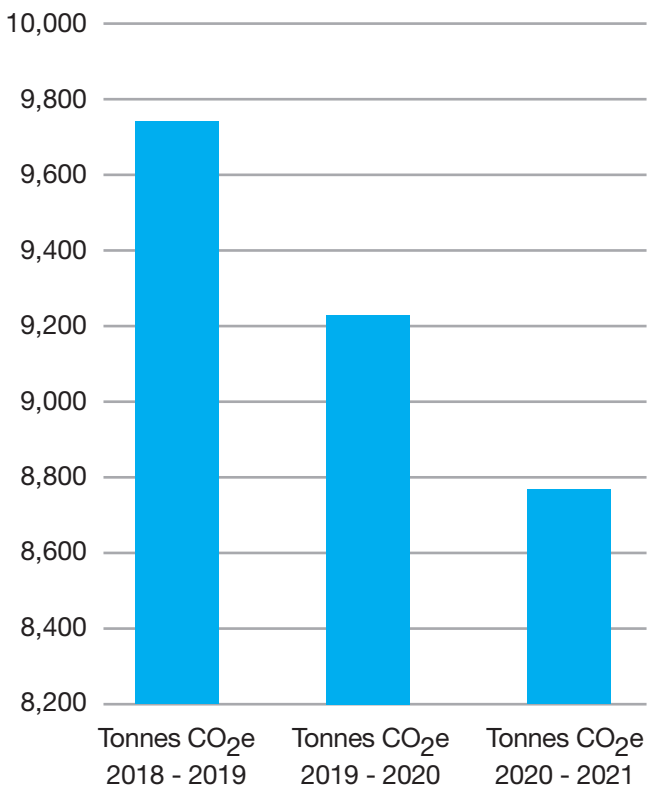
We’ve been measuring Scope 1 and 2 emissions from our target base year of FY 2019 and have a good understanding of the impact of our activities in this period.

Between FY2019 and FY2021, we were able to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 11%

South Wales Police Scope 1 and 2 Emissions

We’ve set a base year of FY2019 (April 1st 2018—31st March 2019)

Scope	Fuel Type	Tonnes CO ₂ e 2018 - 2019	Tonnes CO ₂ e 2019 - 2020	Tonnes CO ₂ e 2020 - 2021
Scope 2	Electricity	3,641.88	3,187.42	2,800.73
Scope 1	Gas	2,316.07	2,363.61	2,289.49
Scope 1	LPG	127.49	118.49	106.71
Scope 1	Oil	197.76	186.43	229.04
Scope 1	Fugitive emissions	0.00	0.07	0.24
Scope 1	Vehicles	3,500.00	3,367.12	3,331.63
TOTAL	TOTAL	9,783	9,223	8,758
	from previous year tCO ₂ reduction		560	465
	from previous year % reduction		6	5



Measuring Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions

SWP calculate Scope 1 and 2 Emissions in line with the global Greenhouse Gas Protocol and Welsh Government Guidance for the public sector, however, there are two ways to calculate Scope 2 (Electricity) Emissions accepted by the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) which aims to limit Global Warming to 1.5°C.

Location Based: A BEIS Government Conversion Factor is applied to the kWh of Electricity consumed based on the average CO₂ emissions released from energy generation in the UK in each year, including a mix of renewable and fossil fuel generation within the boundary of the UK.

Market Based: Allows a calculation based on the type of electricity supply procured by an organisation. SWP procure a ‘green’ renewable energy tariff and are issued with ‘Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin’ Certificates to prove provenance. In this case, SWP could claim they are already Scope 2 Net Zero Carbon.

What do we already know? Scope 3 Emissions

We've prepared our first Scope 3 footprint using the Welsh Government Public Sector Guidance Tool and are working on delivering our plans of action to mitigate the impact of Scope 3 emissions.

We will be measuring:

- Purchased Goods and Services
- Business Travel
- Staff Commuting
- Waste

Land Assets and Off-Setting

We will need to off-set our residual emissions where we can't reduce any more and will be working to understand how we can do that across our estate, and with partners over the coming year.

Financial Year 2022 (April 2021—March 2022)

We've prepared our first Scope 3 Footprint for the 2022 Financial Year.

Our footprint will evolve as the methodology improves and we gain experience in data gathering but our first good estimate includes;

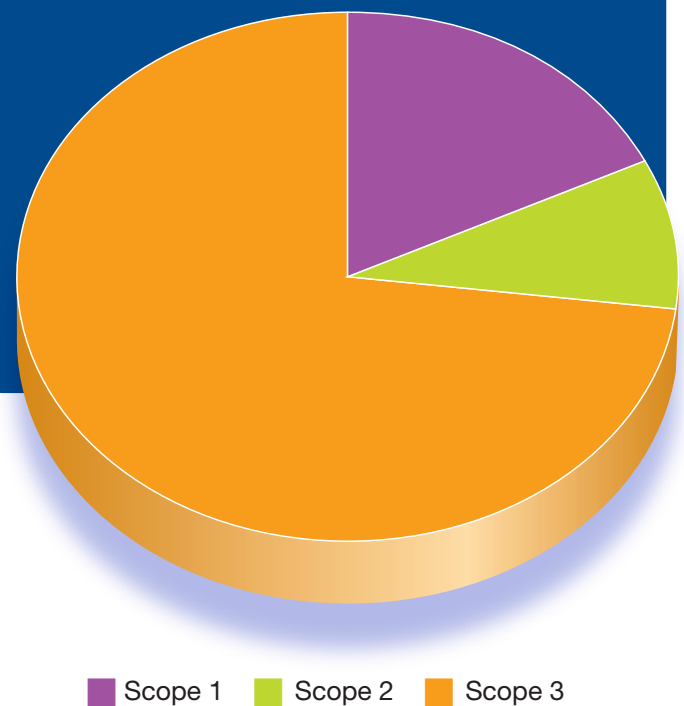
	Scope 3 Category	tCO ₂ e
Scope 3	Purchased Goods and Services	26,239.00
Scope 3	Buildings, Fleet and other assets	2,189.00
Scope 3	Business Travel, Homeworking and Commuting	397.00
Scope 3	Waste	301.00
TOTAL		29,126

We've measured our Scope 3 emissions in line with Welsh Government, Welsh Public Sector Net Zero Carbon Reporting Guide (Version 3) which identifies the categories opposite as material for the public sector in Wales.

This methodology has been agreed with all Police Organisations across Wales so we can benchmark and work with peers to deliver initiatives.

	*Tonnes CO ₂ e 2021 - 2022	%
Scope 1	7,078.15	18
Scope 2	3,565.35	9
Scope 3	29,126.00	73
TOTAL	39,769.49	100

*Tonnes CO₂e 2021 - 2022



Progression

We have been working to reduce South Wales Police carbon dioxide emissions and increase its climate change resilience for many years, with projects like solar installation, replacement lighting schemes, building energy efficiency measures and ensuring IT resilience to support the functionality of our operations.

However, we know that we must do more, and crucially, we must do it faster. We recognise that the cost of doing nothing will be higher than the cost of acting decisively now, catalysing a decade of delivery to respond to the crisis.

Some of our ongoing climate change projects include:

- **Solar PV Carpark Canopies** and battery storage were installed with secured grant funding at our collaborative BCBC/SWP Ty Richard Thomas Fleet Workshop site – this supports improving the efficiency of the building, reducing our carbon emissions, and increasing capacity to roll out future EV charging infrastructure.
- **Environmental Management Systems** we've been accredited to Green Dragon EMS for our operations at Head Quarters for many years, providing a robust framework for us to continually improve our environmental performance.
- **Building Refurbishments** we have a thorough heat decarbonisation plan in place to completely refurbish our top 12 buildings to decarbonise heating and install a raft of energy efficiency measures.
- **Fleet Transition** we've already started to trial and transition our fleet to ultra low emission vehicles (ULEV) and are collaborating on an All Wales basis with other emergency services and police colleagues to roll out infrastructure and vehicles before 2030.
- **Procurement of Goods and Services** We've implemented sustainable procurement policies and introduced scoring in tenders for 'social accountability' including climate change and low carbon initiatives. We're working with peers across Wales and Nationally through blue light to implement carbon management initiatives.

- **Collaboration** We're working with colleagues across Public Service Boards and on an All Wales Police basis via the all Wales 'Police Collaboration Wales' group through a dedicated Sustainability and Decarbonisation Committee.
- **Resilience** We've implemented many energy efficiency initiatives across our data centres to ensure operational resilience and capacity to support crucial infrastructure.

What are we gearing up for: future plans & ambition

South Wales Police Priorities

In the following sections, we set out our plans to act across our key areas of impact including:



Transport



Buildings & Estates Planning



Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity



Energy Supply & Resilience



Procurement & Value Chain



Technology



Organisation and People



Blue Dot: Transport

South Wales Police cover a large and varied geographical area of 812 Square Miles, serving 1.3 million people representing 42% of the Wales population and around 49% of the total crime recorded in Wales.

We also employ 6382 employees with 1447 based at Bridgend Headquarters.

We not only need to transition our own fleet to low carbon alternatives, but provide the infrastructure for staff to travel actively and to transition their own vehicles to low carbon alternatives over the next 10 years.

We currently operate a fleet of approximately 920 vehicles, for a wide range of requirements from basic transport to front line policing and an array of specialist roles. Annual revenue costs of fleet services is around £6 million with an annual capital replacement programme of around £2 million. The annual mileage of all vehicles within the fleet is approximately 10 million miles per year.

In 2015, the fleet department was centralised and amalgamated with the fleet department for Bridgend County Borough Council, forming a collaborative facility at Ty Richard Thomas, Brackla Industrial Estate, Bridgend and saving £2.6m.

Making a Start

Fleet: In 2022, we've prepared a full fleet transition strategy for the transition to ULEV. We're already trialling ULEV including three Tesla and four Peugeot pool cars and have installed 9 charge points across our estate.

We're planning to procure another 20 ULEV in 2023/24 and continue charging infrastructure roll-out.

Staff Vehicles and Commuting: SWP have flexible working arrangements for staff who can work from home and promote active travel opportunities to staff such as cycle to work, with shower facilities available but we recognise more work is required to implement staff charging facilities.

Supportive Policy

South Wales Police Fleet Strategy was finalised in 2022 setting out a route map for transitioning the force Fleet to Ultra Low Emission Vehicle's by 2030 accompanied by a charging infrastructure review.

This includes an consideration of agility and digital transformation that will impact the functionality of fleet.

We will be calculating the impact of commuting and staff travel as part of our Net Zero commitments in 2023 and preparing targeted inventions and actions to address.

Collaboration

We share Ty Thomas with Bridgend CBC who are pioneering the production of 'green' hydrogen in the region which potentially could be used to fuel SWP vehicles in the next few years too.

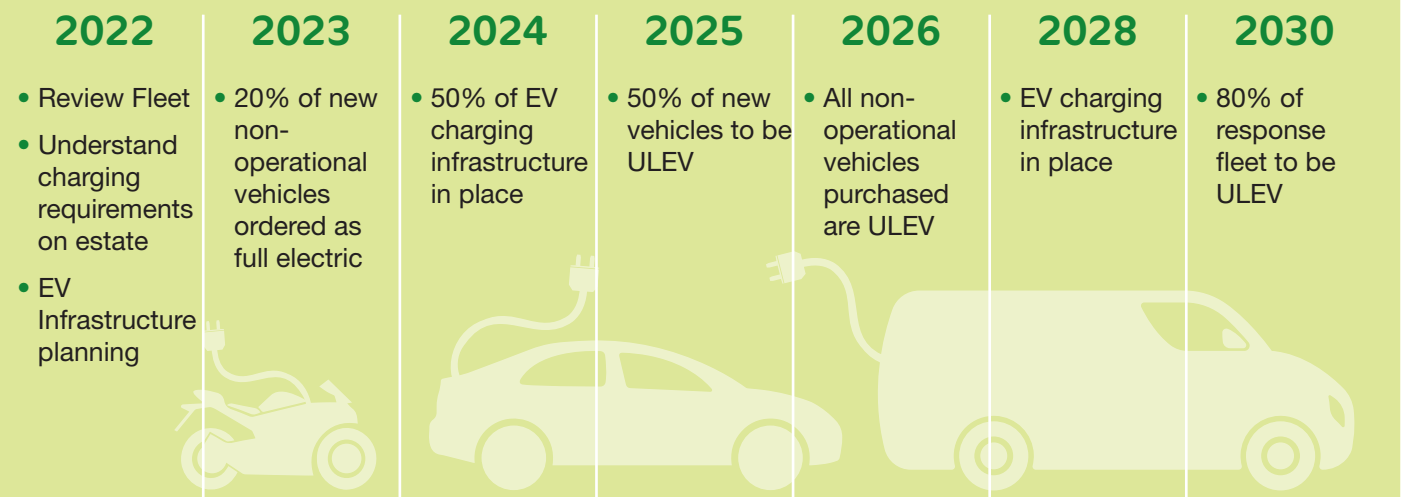
Ambition: The Scale and Pace of the Challenge

Within our fleet strategy transition strategy and our over all commitment to Net Zero 2030 we have identified a suite of ambitious targets and actions.

The following are our key areas.

Areas of focus	Key Actions
1. Fleet Transition to Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV)	ULEV Transition (Fleet). Fleet and wider Emergency Services and public sector groups to prepare a Fleet strategy, ideally homogenised with other public sector organisations across the region.
2. Provision of charging infrastructure and low carbon fuel	Review electrical capacity at all sites to support roll out of charging infrastructure.
	Prepare a charging infrastructure strategy and supporting charging policy to determine type, capacity and software for ULEV charging aligned with wider public sector stakeholders with supporting policy to determine procedure of staff charging at SWP sites utilising electric fuel cards.
	Roll-out Electrical charging infrastructure Force-wide. Request upgrades via Western Power where required. EVCPs currently to be prioritised in HQ, Bridewells, Ty Thomas, Kingsway, Lakeside and Gwaelod y Garth.
	Investigate potential for Hydrogen fuel production, storage, distribution and use.
3. Facilitating staff ULEV	Investigate an electric vehicle (EV) salary sacrifice scheme for staff.
4. Staff Active Travel Survey	Review staff commuting and travel habits and prepare a green travel plan.
	Promote active travel options with staff and understand barriers and potential incentives to encourage active travel.
	Promote ' Agile working ' to support flexible working from home and facilitate the need to reduce permanent desk space required.
	Promote cycle to work scheme to encourage Active travel. Assess and provide secure cycle storage and showers at all main sites.

Our Fleet Transition Roadmap





Blue Dot: Buildings & Estates Planning

Using less energy and decarbonising residual energy use is fundamental to supporting the transition to net zero carbon. To ensure operational resilience and mitigate the impacts of climate change by reducing emissions from our activities we must use energy as efficiently as possible.

To do this, we need to facilitate a shift in the quality of our existing and planned building stock, reducing the heat and electricity energy demand of buildings by up to 60%; insulating, controlling and managing energy consumption will significantly reduce energy demand whilst also improving the quality of our internal environments and enhance our organisational resilience.

Making a start

Since FY2019 (April 2018—March 2019) base year, we've reduced Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 11% across our operations.

We have a comprehensive Estates Strategy that details estate optimisation and rationalisation between 2018—2028.

We've prepared a comprehensive **Buildings Decarbonisation Strategy** that sets out a programme of work to work towards Net Zero Carbon buildings by 2030 overseen by a **decarbonisation programme delivery board** with a focus on decarbonising Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

To decarbonise heat, 12 of the most impactful SWP buildings have had full heat decarbonisation plans

prepared, with a focus on measures for improving energy efficiency for heat and electricity use, transitioning from a reliance on Gas to ASHP, and installing renewable energy.

We've applied for Welsh Government and Salix grant funding to deliver our decarbonisation strategy and have recently successfully secured £250,000 funding from Welsh Government to install solar PV car park canopies at our Fleet garages during 2023.

We're recruiting a team to support delivery of our Net Zero ambition and have a tri-force environmental manager and project officer in post already.

Understanding our estate

We've started mapping out the opportunity across our estate to utilise assets to enhance biodiversity and sequester carbon as well as generate renewable energy to power our residual energy demand.

We've also started flood risk assessments to consider projected climate change impact on our existing and planned estate, to be built into our estates strategy.

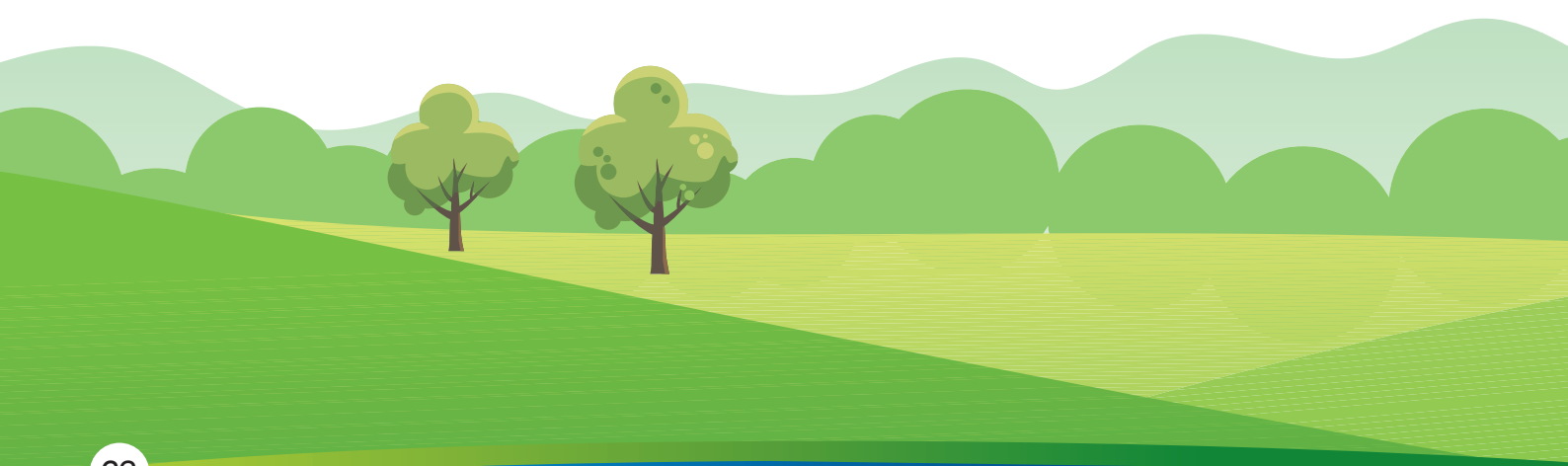
Adapting our estate to the impacts of climate change will be fundamental to ensuring our operational resilience over the coming years.



Ambition: The Scale and Pace of the Challenge

Within our building transition strategy and our over all commitment to Net Zero 2030 Scope 1 and 2, we have identified a suite of ambitious targets and actions that will be our key areas of focus;

Areas of focus	Key Actions
1. Deliver buildings decarbonisation strategy	Monitoring and Measuring: Utility Software Improvements - Gap analysis on utility management systems and how they're used actively for management across the estate and roll out of gas and electricity metering across the estate.
	Prepare and deliver a Heat & Electricity Decarbonisation Strategy to deliver a transition to zero carbon across all operations including buildings, fleet and energy generation and use.
	Control the energy we're using: Building management - carry out BMS optimisation at Bridewell sites.
2. Funding and Governance	Apply for Salix low carbon skills fund & heat decarbonisation fund; undertake grant regular grant reviews to seize all funding opportunities individually and with partners.
	Continue robust Governance and collaboration through the decarbonisation programme board as well as establishment of an overall senior climate change response board.
3. Estate Policy and Management	Strategic estates planning and land use - Strategic estates planning will have carbon efficiency as a core principle - Quantified carbon will be a key decision metric for planning new developments, rationalisation of the estate and championing smarter ways or working.
	Undertake a climate change risk assessment on the existing estate to assess the impacts of climate change such as high temperatures and flood risk.
	Map out the whole SWP estate including buildings, open and green spaces to determine the opportunity for sequestration, enhancement of biodiversity and installation of renewable energy.
4. Staff Active Travel Survey	Deeper engagement with colleagues from all departments to support Net Zero goals.
	Roll out Carbon Literacy Training for all colleagues.
5. Collaboration	Participate in stakeholder forums and work with external partners to deliver a low carbon transition - collaborations with Welsh PSBs, JESG, All Wales group, Climate Emergency Board.





Blue Dot: Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

The evidence is unequivocal – nature is being changed and destroyed by us at a rate unprecedented in history. The 2020 global Living Planet Index shows an average 68% fall in populations of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fish between 1970 and 2016.

The WWF 2020 Living Planet Report clearly outlines how humanity's increasing destruction of nature is having catastrophic impacts not only on wildlife populations but also on human health and all aspects of our lives.

Since the industrial revolution, human activities have increasingly destroyed and degraded forests, grasslands, wetlands and other important ecosystems, threatening human well-being. Seventy-five percent of the Earth's ice-free land surface has already been significantly altered, most of the oceans are polluted, and more than eighty-five percent of the area of wetlands has been lost.

The United Nations biodiversity summit COP15 (December 2022) aims to achieve an historic agreement to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030, on par with the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.



The way we manage our green infrastructure by mitigating against, and adapting to climate change cannot be underestimated. We recognise the significant value of enhancing Green Infrastructure across our estate and understanding our opportunity to influence the value chain.

Making a start:

We're currently preparing a tender specification for a habitat management contract to include tree planting and biodiversity management, protection and enhancement and creation.

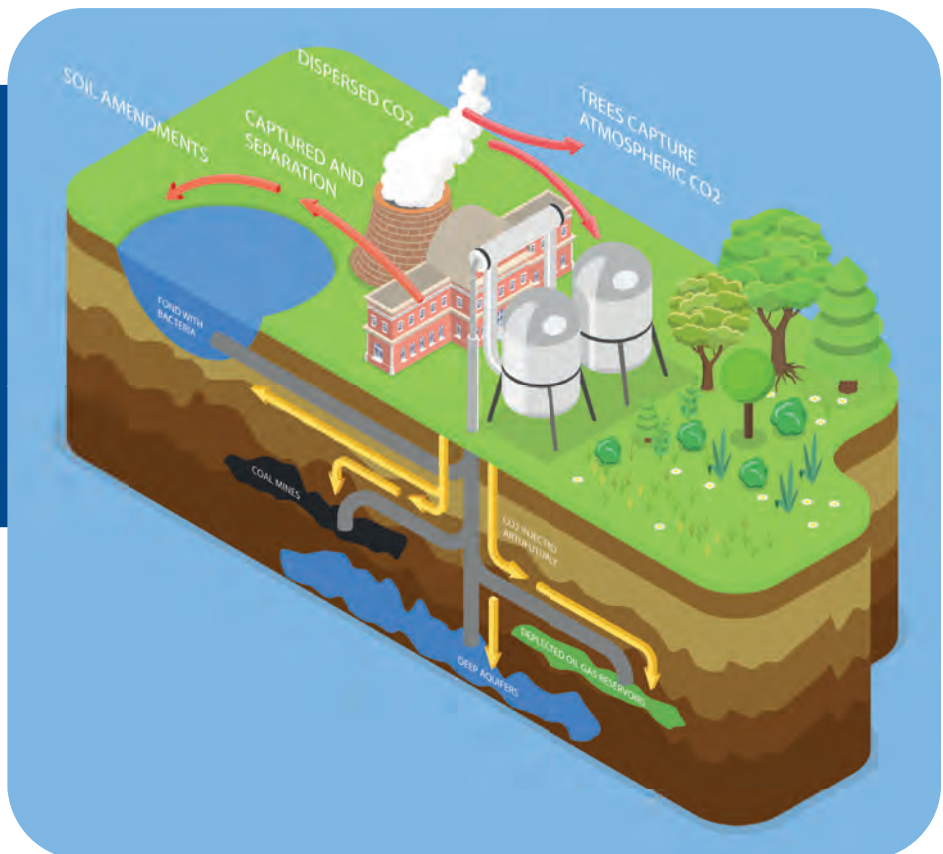
We're supporting the enhancement of local biodiversity with partners including the installation of swift nesting boxes.



Ambition: The Scale and Pace of the Challenge

Areas of focus	Key Actions
1. Align with COP15 ambition to reverse nature loss by 2030	Develop a habitat and biodiversity management plan for South Wales Police to include guidance for existing and planned estate management. Obtain Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) status for the new PLC training centre at Bridgend Headquarters.
2. Valuing Nature: SWP natural capital	Investigate the ‘natural capital’ of SWP estate and how this can be enhanced and managed to provide maximum value for nature and influence estate management. Engage with SWP staff to understand the value to them of a greener, more biodiverse environment and the associated well-being benefits.
3. Take immediate action to enhance biodiversity	We’re working with partners to install Swift nesting boxes as SWP sites as these birds are now on the UK and Welsh Birds of Conservation Concern Red List. Work with partners to appraise the opportunity for tree planting across SWP and partner estates to both enhance biodiversity and mitigate climate change, providing opportunity for carbon sequestration.
4. Collaboration	Work with key partners such as Natural Resource Wales and Brecon Beacons National Park to understand the opportunities for collaborative habitat management and biodiversity enhancement.

Sequestration: a natural or artificial process by which carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere and held in solid or liquid form. The uptake of atmospheric carbon by plants and the growth of wood or increase of peat volume are examples of biological sequestration.



At a glance

An SOS for nature

- Serious declines in species population trends are a measure of overall ecosystem health, and our planet is flashing red warning signs.
- The 2020 global Living Planet Index shows an average 68% fall in monitored vertebrate species populations between 1970 and 2016.
- The 94% decline in the LPI for the tropical subregions of the Americas is the largest fall observed in any region.
- In addition to mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish, this chapter also uncovers trends from the tiniest creatures to the canopy, looking at soil biodiversity, insects and – for the first time – plants.

Our world in 2020

- Global economic growth since WWII has driven exponential human improvements, yet this has come at a huge cost to the stability of Earth's operating systems that sustain us.
- Humans are now overusing the Earth's biocapacity by at least 56%.
- Land-use change due to where and how we produce food, is one of the biggest threats humans pose to biodiversity.
- Our ocean is also in hot water, with overfishing, pollution, coastal development and climate change causing a growing spectrum of adverse effects across marine ecosystems.

People and nature are intertwined

- The alteration of the world's natural systems threatens to undo the extraordinary gains in human health and well-being of the past century.
- Urgent action is needed to address the loss of the biodiversity that feeds the world.
- There is a fundamental mismatch between artificial 'economic grammar' and nature's syntax' which determines how the real world operates.
- It is now becoming ever clearer that biodiversity is a non-negotiable and strategic investment to preserve our health, wealth and security.

Imagining a roadmap for people and nature

- Pioneering biodiversity modelling helps us to imagine the future, asking 'What if humanity takes different pathways?'
- The Bending the Curve Initiative has provided 'proof of concept' that we can halt, and reverse, the loss of nature while feeding a growing population.
- Bending the curve of biodiversity loss is technologically and economically possible, but it will require truly transformational change in the way we produce and consume food and in how we sustainably manage and conserve nature.

- **Freshwater deep dive:** Freshwater ecosystems are some of the world's most vulnerable. This deep dive explores freshwater status and trends, drivers of change and an outlook for recovery.
- **Climate deep dive:** Climate change is already affecting biodiversity, and this deep dive explores its current and future impacts.
- **Voices for a Living Planet:** A special supplement complementing the LPR story brings together a collection of short opinion essays – written by thinkers and practitioners from different countries and cultures around the globe – on how to build a resilient and healthy planet for people and nature.

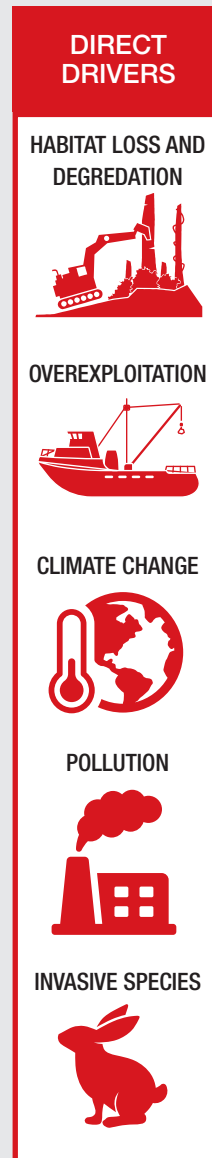
Source: WWF The Living Planet Report 2020

Threats to nature and the drivers and pressures behind them

VALUES / BEHAVIOURS



Values underpin changes in societies, which lead to the way human activities are undertaken defining the direct drivers on nature. Habitat loss and degradation is the major direct driver on land and overexploitation the major one in the oceans.



What is Natural Capital?

The term natural capital refers to the elements of the natural environment that provide valuable goods and services to society. It applies an economic lens to the

world's stocks of natural assets — like forests, rivers, and soil — and how society and businesses rely on them to function. Think clean air and water, medicine and food, temperature and weather regulation.



Blue Dot: Energy Supply & Resilience

How we use and generate energy are some of the key elements to tackling climate change. By using energy more efficiently we can significantly reduce demand, whilst at the same time powering up renewable energy generation to replace fossil fuels including coal, oil and gas. We need to address how we heat buildings, how we use electricity and how we generate energy, and we need to do it quickly.

The technology is already there and we need to continue to participate and lead on innovative solutions for local clean energy generation and look to have a range of sources in place including energy from waste, wind, water, and land.

Making a Start

South Wales Police has been working to decarbonise energy supply for a number of years.

We've put in place a decarbonisation plan to transition away from fossil fuels to air source heat pumps for key assets and utilise renewable energy, and have installed solar PV capacity across our estate.

We've improved our monitoring and housekeeping to minimise the energy we're using across the estate and procure 'green electricity' via the All Wales public sector procurement group.

Our electricity is 100% renewable (REGO certified) energy.

We're implementing an ambitious fleet strategy to transition from fossil fuel vehicles to Ultra Low Emission Vehicles.

We know we have to go faster and harder to decarbonise the energy we use and we are working via our decarbonisation group and with regional partners accelerate our activities.

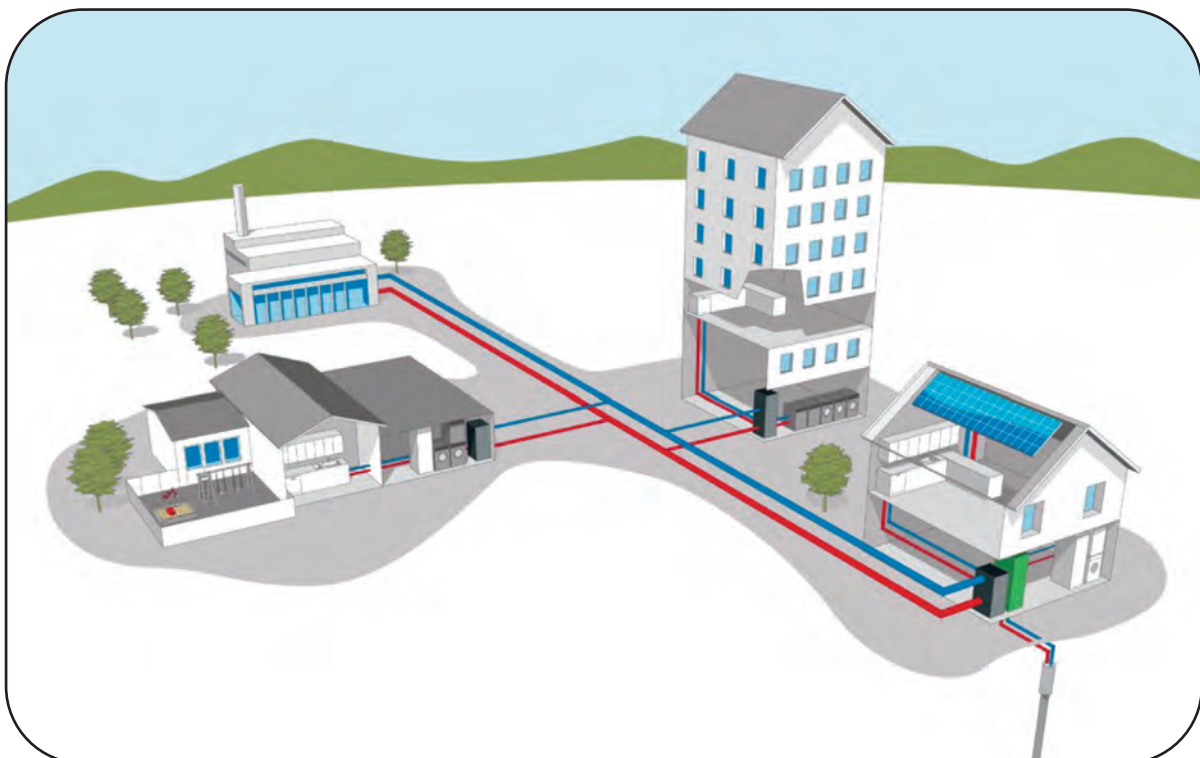
In 2022, we secured Welsh government grant funding to install Solar PV Canopies and battery charging at our Ty Thomas SWP / BCBC Fleet Workshop collaborative site in Bridgend. Work was completed in 2023 and the PV generates 100 kW of energy per year which is enough to generate ~£30,000 of electricity that can be used to charge vehicles.



Ambition: The Scale and Pace of the Challenge

Alongside our fleet transition to ULEV, our building transition strategy and our commitment to Net Zero 2030 Scope 1 and 2, we have identified a suite of ambitious targets and actions to decarbonise our energy supply. The following actions will be our key areas of focus:

Areas of focus	Key Actions
1. Full renewable estates review	Map out the whole SWP estate including buildings, open and green spaces to determine the opportunity for installation of renewable energy. Link into building condition reports to understand any barriers to the implementation of roof-top solar.
2. Funding and Governance	Apply for Salix low carbon skills fund & heat decarbonisation fund; undertake grant regular grant reviews to seize all funding opportunities individually and with partners. Continue robust Governance and collaboration through the decarbonisation programme board as well as establishing of an overall senior climate change response board.
3. Estate Policy and Management	Strategic estates planning and land use - Strategic estates planning will have carbon efficiency as a core principle - Quantified carbon will be a key decision metric for planning new developments, rationalisation of the estate and championing smarter ways or working.
4. Collaboration	Engage in innovative regional projects to the application of low carbon fuels such as Hydrogen and other renewables. Work with key partners who are rolling out local areas energy plans to capitalise on opportunities to directly connect to renewable installations including Cardiff and Bridgend heat networks.





Blue Dot: Procurement and Value Chain

The Value Chain covers indirect 'upstream and downstream' activities that create emissions associated with South Wales Police operations.

Identified by the GHG Protocol as 'Scope 3' emissions, 'indirect' emissions are harder to manage and mitigate, but are of huge significance in the overall action we take for maximum impact on the journey to Net Zero.

Included in the scope of what we are aiming to measure and manage are;

- **Business Miles** outside of our core, direct fleet activities such as private car journeys and use of public transport.
- **Staff Commuting and Homeworking**
- **Waste generated** from SWP operations and how it's managed.
- **Water** use in operations.
- **Procurement**, the biggest contributor to emissions across all of our activities. As an organisation, we spend around £105m per year, much of which goes into the Welsh economy and we have an opportunity to influence the carbon impact of our supply chain.
- **Emissions sequestered** from SWP estate.

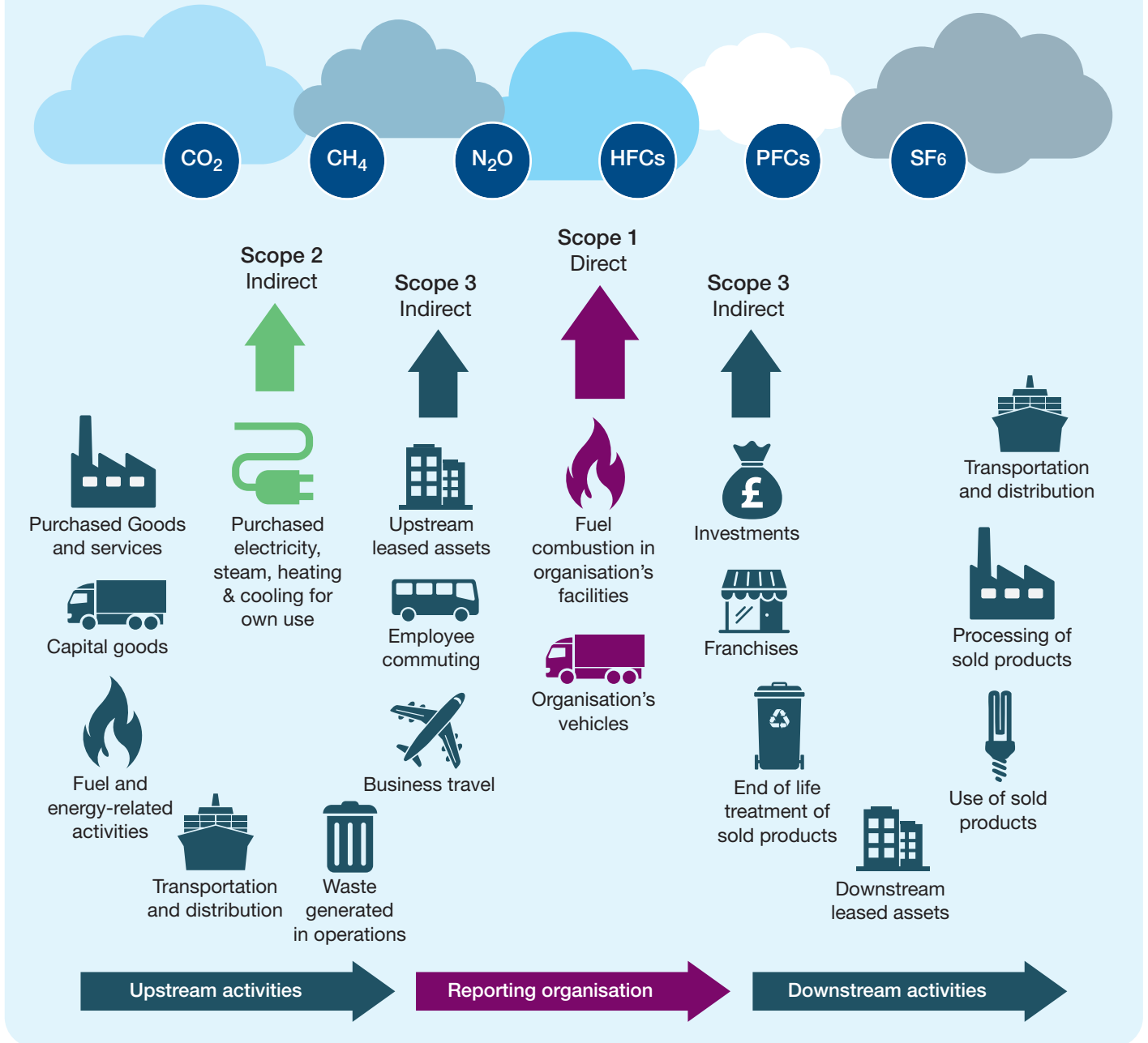
The public sector in Wales procures £6 billion of goods and services annually, much of which creates revenues for Welsh businesses.

The public sector can use procurement rules positively to help drive emissions reductions in a number of areas including ultra-low-emission vehicles and low carbon products.

Success in changing our procurement approach cannot only drive down emissions in Wales by sending appropriate signals, it also has the ability to prepare the Welsh supply chain for the wider low carbon markets of the future.



Emissions scopes



Making a start

We've already made great progress around waste, targeting actions in line with the avoid/reduce/reuse/recycle in simple terms to avoid, reduce and recycle. We've cut down incoming packaging and moved to smarter working for staff whose role's accommodate this option.

We offer a Cycle to Work Scheme and are working with Finance and HR to explore options for a Vehicle Salary Sacrifice Scheme for low emission cars.

Ambition: The Scale and Pace of the Challenge

There is a huge amount of work to do to tackle our 'Scope 3' emissions, starting with accurately measuring the impact of our upstream and down-stream activity. However, we recognise we have the opportunity to make big gains in terms of how we can influence suppliers and internal stakeholders to reduce the emissions from our activities.

The following actions are our key areas of focus:

Areas of focus	Key Actions
1. Supply chain carbon accounting and engagement	Establish the carbon footprint of our 'Scope 3' activities and establish a replicable methodology to facilitate regular data collection and analysis.
	Work with partners to develop a robust supply chain emissions accounting methodology.
2. Procurement	Begin to establish supplier guidance to support CO ₂ e data collection and build into contracts, focusing on areas of highest impact such as buildings and transport. Work with partners such as WLGA to access supplier guidance.
	Work collaboratively across the All Wales Group to develop a Sustainable Procurement Code of Practice to include a framework for assessing the sustainability credentials of suppliers. Value in the supply chain will be maximised whilst maintaining a high standard for goods and services.
	Analyse areas of highest emission impact across the value chain and develop an action plan to target and reduce emissions in a staged approach.
3. Waste	Work with stakeholders to reduce waste to landfill by 10% Kg/M ² Floor area.
	Implement a full programme of waste reduction initiatives across the organisation, including analysis of waste streams to determine opportunities for reduction, take back and sale of used police equipment.
4. Water	Establish automatic water metering across the estate to facilitate water management initiatives.
5. Strategic estates planning and land use	Strategic estates planning will have carbon efficiency as a core principle - Quantified carbon will be a key decision metric for planning new developments, rationalisation of the estate and championing smarter ways of working.
	Undertake a climate change risk assessment on the existing estate to assess the impacts of climate change such as high temperatures and flood risk.





Blue Dot: Technology

Technology is fundamental to all aspects of our operations. In relation to climate change response, we rely directly on monitoring of energy consumption to measure our performance and support the business case for decarbonisation, we utilise automatic controls to optimise our buildings and we recognise we can reduce the impact of our direct services through the adoption of smarter ways of work facilitated by technology.

Practically, we utilise technology to delivery our service and manage our own server rooms. We also host other service providers and ensuring the security and resilience of our systems to the impact of climate change and for operational continuity is paramount.

Ambition: The Scale and Pace of the Challenge

We recognise the opportunity to adopt technology to accelerate our low carbon transition and ensure resilience against the impacts of climate change including;

Areas of focus	Key Actions
1. Data Storage	Continued growth in data storage, which requires power, can result in further emissions. We will investigate a solutions to embrace the hyperscale movement to cloud storage provided by public cloud providers who are themselves moving towards net zero.
	Continual efficiency improvement of SWP managed data storage facilities.
2. Smarter Working	Smarter working - Welsh forces support the Welsh Government’s target for 30% of the Welsh workforce to work remotely by continuing to facilitate flexible and smart working, further developing the existing approach to working technology and rationalising existing office space - Further develop our approach to technology to support smarter working.
3. End of Life Equipment	Technology recycling and redistribution - Proactive approach to the recycling and redistribution of technology.
4. Collaboration	Work with partners and stakeholders from our own and other organisations—response eg flooding.

Making a start

Within our new ICT strategy we are considering the potential impact of climate change on both technological aspects of service delivery and direct physical impact of a changing climate on our operations.

Our mission aim is ‘**Professionalism & a vision to use as little energy as possible while maintain a resilient 24/365 emergency services data centre**’.

We’ve already implemented many direct initiatives in our server rooms to optimise energy consumption including improved optimisation controls, implementing hot and cold aisles, increased operating temperatures, balanced electrical phases, monitoring rack power distribution and temperatures and using industry PUE (Power Usage Efficiency) metrics as our benchmark.

We also keep abreast of the latest technological developments and ensure staff are well trained to implement efficiency measures across the estate and can remotely monitor the performance of our data centres.

Across the organisation, we’ve transitioned to laptops which are less energy intensive than desktop computers and are embracing remote working where feasible.



Blue Dot: Organisation and People

Engaging all stakeholders in a climate change transition is fundamental to achieving Net Zero goals. This includes direct employees, partner organisations and crucially, the communities we work in.

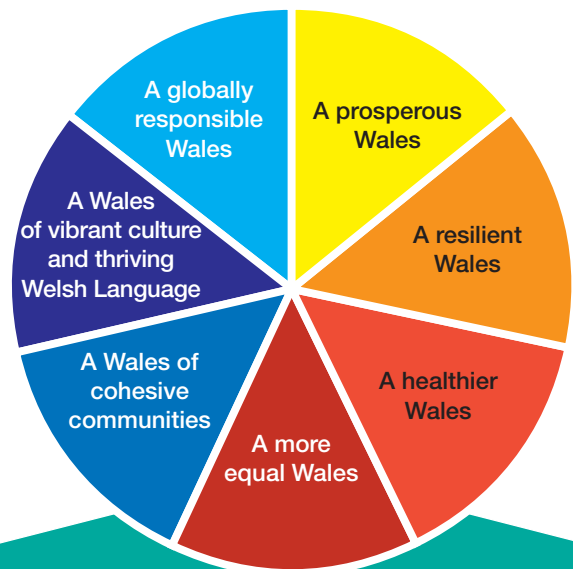
We must put climate change at the heart of our corporate decision making, considering risks and opportunities that will shape our future operations and align with Wales well-being goals to support delivery of a prosperous economy that works for all.

We've articulated throughout this strategy how engagement is central to our role as a community service organisation, working with partners and communities to keep South Wales safe. At the heart of what we do is understanding and responding to our community's needs, demonstrating innovation, early intervention and prompt positive action.

We recognise we can use the climate change agenda to improve our own operational practices which can deliver co-benefits to our staff, but also there's opportunity to work with partner organisations to build on our community relationships that could help improve and alleviate the impacts of climate change for our wider stakeholders.



Wellbeing Goals What we are aiming for



Sustainable Development Principle

How we will deliver



Long Term



Prevention



Integration



Collaboration



Involvement

Making a Start

- We participate in public service boards across the region to work collaboratively on many issues, including climate change.
- We’ve implemented staff training on environmental issues via our Green Dragon management system including recycling, energy and resource efficiency.
- Establishment of a decarbonisation group to deliver an energy efficiency strategy for all estate.
- Preparation and implementation of a full fleet transition strategy to move from fossil fuel vehicles to ULEV.
- Partnerships at an all-Wales level to drive forward decarbonisation objectives.

Ambition: The Scale and Pace of the Challenge

Delivering action on climate change has to be collaborative and have commitment from all areas, levels and services within the organisation. Engaging people to take action, training and changing behaviours are the key activities that will make a material long-term shift to ensure a more sustainable future.

We work in line with the principles of Wales Future Generations Act and have identified the following actions as our key areas of focus:

Areas of focus	Key Actions
1. Resource	Increase the environmental team resource to deliver a low carbon transition. Recruit dedicated team members to deliver Energy and Environmental performance improvements including an Environment Assistant, Officer, Principle Officer, Tri force manager.
2. Engagement	Training for all internal staff and support to transition to a low carbon economy, seizing the opportunity for co-benefits but also highlighting how climate change impacts need to be considered in all organisational activities from procurement to building management.
	Develop an environmental intranet page and regular newsletter to share progress.
	Review opportunity to set up a 'champions' group to assist the NZC strategy roll out. Raise staff awareness and engagement with environmental management issues.
3. Planning	Arrange Climate change scenario planning training for senior management teams to embed climate change thinking in all decision making facilitating proactive risk and opportunity business planning.
	Community Engagement – service mapping, building on existing relationships to sign-post—alleviate fuel poverty, flood and heat response and enhance engagement with vulnerable communities for proactive responses.
4. Action	Develop our approach to the way services are managed through policy and process reviews and re-engineering of processes ensuring efficiency.
	Roll out Green Dragon Environmental Management Systems to all SWP sites to facilitate environmental efficiency, monitoring and staff engagement.

Tracking Progress

How are we going to measure the impact of our activities?

- We directly measure our energy consumption; electricity, gas, oil, fugitive emissions and fuel used by direct fleet to prepare an annual Scope 1 and 2 CO₂ footprint.
- We'll be calculating our Scope 3 emissions annually, including, procurement activities, business travel, staff commuting and sequestration opportunities from green spaces.
- We'll be reporting to our peer group, the All Wales Group of Police Authorities, annually in line with Welsh Government Net Zero guidance including our Scope 3 activities.
- We are working to improve our energy and data monitoring systems across our estate to more accurately measure the impact of our activities.
- We'll prepare a quantified project action tracker to help prioritise and track the impact of capital programmes.
- Implementing robust Governance and regular emissions reporting structures and engage with staff at all levels of the organisation to effect action.

- We will supply engagement programme to work on data collection and mitigation measures.
- Introduce circular models to our procurement process based on an analysis of opportunity in the value chain and targeted at high impact services/products.
- Ongoing staff engagement to empower staff to review all operations and business processes in the context of climate change risk and how it can be addressed.

Accountability

Internal governance—we will be reporting quarterly to the Chief Financial Officer via the Blue Dot Climate Emergency Action group.

We will also be reporting regularly and preparing an annual report to the All Wales Sustainability Group of Police Authorities in line with the Welsh Government Net Zero guidance for the public sector.

The All Wales Group ultimately reports to the Wales Chief Officer Group and Policing in Wales Group via the Wales Collaboration Board.



Climate Change: The Jargon

Climate change: the large-scale, long-term shift in the planet’s weather patterns or average temperatures.

Greenhouse Gases: Climate change is caused by an increased concentration of ‘green house gases’ that include carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane in the atmosphere. These gases trap heat that would usually radiate off the earth and back into the atmosphere causing the overall global temperature to increase. This in turn affects the climate and causes climate change.

Carbon emissions: used as a shorthand to refer to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are included in the Kyoto Treaty. Carbon dioxide is the most common GHG and other gases can be measured in relation to it (see CO₂e)

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e): carbon dioxide equivalent is a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential. For example, the global warming potential for methane over 100 years is 25. Therefore 1 tonne of methane released is equivalent to 25 tonnes of CO₂ (measured on a 100-year time horizon). Therefore, CO₂e works as a single ‘currency’ for greenhouse gases.

Net Zero Carbon: Net zero means achieving a balance between the greenhouse gases put into the atmosphere and those taken out.

In Wales, this means reducing emissions in line with targets that limit global warming to 1.5°C (a Science Based Target) and once we have reduced emissions to the lowest levels possible, off-setting the remaining emissions through land management practices that facilitate the absorption of residual carbon.

Carbon Foot printing: Scope 1, 2 and 3

Categories of emissions are defined in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This is a globally accepted standard for gathering data and reporting on organisations activities. Emissions are categorised into three ‘scopes’

Scope 1 – Direct Emissions are those that occur at source from the burning of fuel, for example by heating buildings or from the exhaust pipes of vehicles.



Scope 2 – Indirect Emissions from the generation of electricity used in our operations.

Scope 3 – All Other Indirect “Caused” Emissions

This covers emissions associated with procurement, business travel, staff commute and direct waste. It also takes into consideration sequestration—the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

‘Adaptation’

Adaptation refers to the actions and measures we need to undertake to prepare for the climate changing. For example, we need to consider the impact on our operations and services of climate scenarios where temperature increases are causing acute impacts such as heat waves, severe flooding, drought, and sea rises.





Challenges

Delivering this strategy is not without its challenges but we are working hard to address barriers including;

- **Resource;** we're expanding our climate team to enable delivery.
- **Skills;** we're upskilling staff across the organisation and working with partners and experts to deliver our climate ambitions.
- **Finance;** we're ringfencing funding and applying for grants and loans to accelerate delivery and savings.
- **Engagement to change culture and behaviours;** we're engaging and training staff and will work with all stakeholders to move this forward and use the climate change agenda to deliver other co-benefits to communities.
- **Other pressures;** there are other global challenges we will have to manage such as the cost of materials and labour, alongside a rapidly changing climate and our emergency responses.

We will seek out new initiatives and challenge the use of traditional processes and thinking.

Above all, we will be we will be agile to move this agenda forward and demonstrate leadership to push forward our climate ambition, and the opportunity presented by tackling this agenda.

Next Steps

- Formalise the Blue Dot Climate Emergency Action group project board.
- Establish the reporting structure for all sub-groups and their individual targets.
- Implement clear monitoring and tracking processes to measure progress.
- Adopt and communicate the strategy across the organisation and with peers, colleagues.
- Continue to collaborate.
- Annual review of the strategy and action plan to continuously improve and respond to opportunities.
- Continue to engage stakeholders and staff across the organisation and roll out carbon literacy training.

“

**Don't sit this one out.
Do something. By chance
of fate, you are alive at an
absolutely critical moment
in the history of our planet.**

Carl Sagan



Climate Emergency Response

Strategy 2023-2030