London Borough of Hillingdon

Strategic Climate Action Plan

Progress Report

2024 – 2025

September 2025

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Hillingdon's Climate Action: 2025 Update

1.1.1 In response to the climate emergency declared in 2020, the London Borough of Hillingdon committed to achieving carbon neutrality from its own operations by 2030. This aligns with a growing national movement—over 300 local authorities across the UK have now declared climate emergencies, each setting locally determined targets for carbon neutrality.

1.1.2 Following extensive consultation with residents, businesses, and climate action groups, the Council adopted its Strategic Climate Action Plan in July 2021. The Plan outlines the Council's corporate commitments and objectives, all underpinned by an ambitious vision.

To become the greenest London borough, to protect and enhance the environment, and to provide a brighter prospect for future generations.

1.2 The Plan Structure

Corporate Climate Commitments

To lead and inspire our residents, businesses and schools to reduce their own carbon emissions.

To become 'Carbon-Neutral' by 2030.

To achieve 100% clean electricity across the Council's services by 2030.

To raise awareness and develop the potential of young people to respond to the challenge of the climate emergency.

To enhance opportunities for biodiversity across the borough and particularly in urban areas.

To remain open to the opportunity to go further, to be innovative and creative to exceed the stated goals wherever possible.

Climate Action Themes	
Objective	Theme
C1	Community Leadership
C2	The Council's Own Operations
C3	Building better places
C4	Using and Producing Clean and Green Energy
C5	Waste Management
C6	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
C7	Carbon Offsetting
C8	Sustainable Transportation
C9	Transparency, Communication and Reporting

1.3 2025 Reconciliation and Refocus

1.3.1 In 2025, the Council undertook a full review of the Strategic Climate Action Plan. This reconciliation process assessed progress to date and identified areas where attention and action are most needed. Priorities were refined with greater focus on a more targeted series of actions.

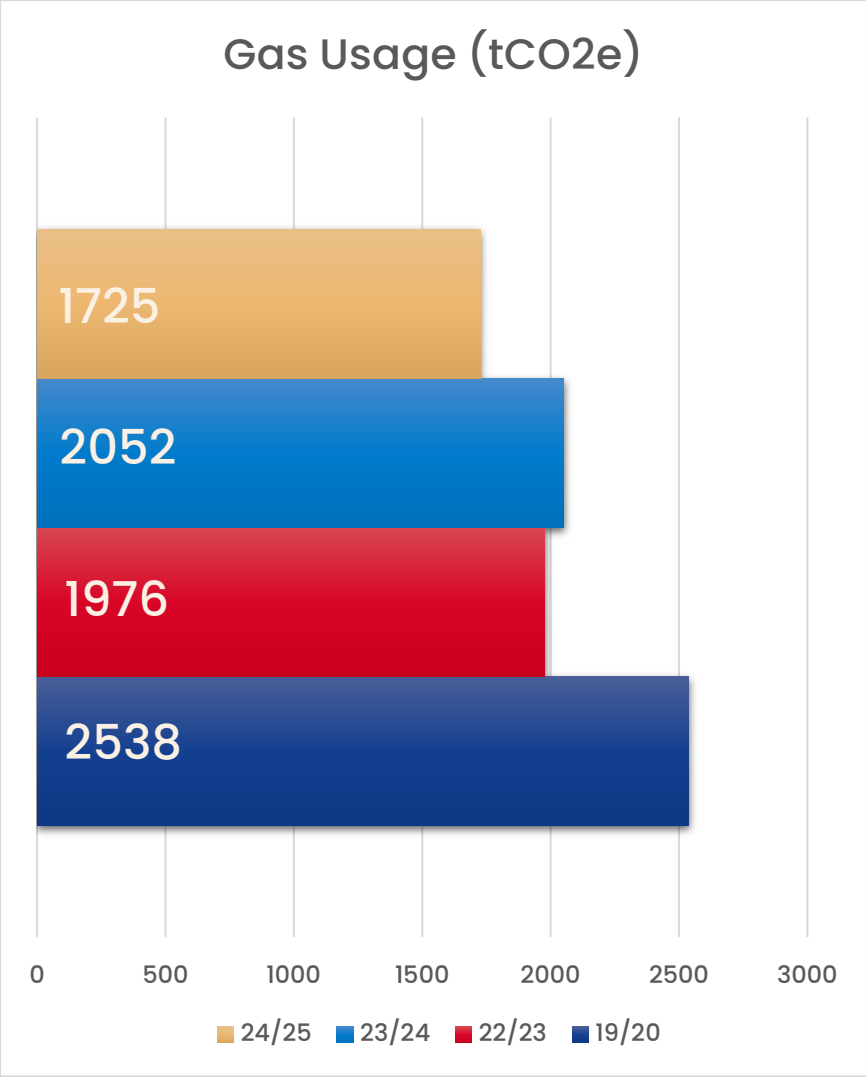
1.3.2 The review was adopted in Spring 2025 and work is underway to progress actions through the appropriate governance and procurement processes.

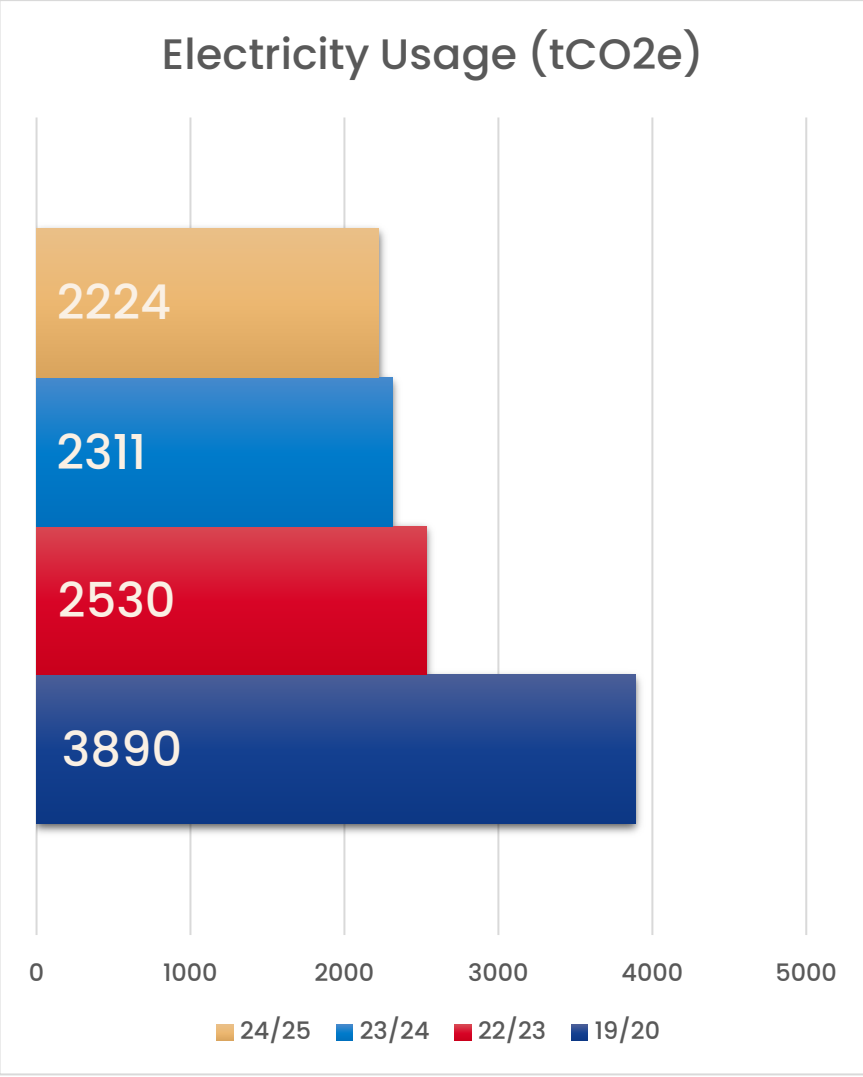
1.4 What is the Progress Report?

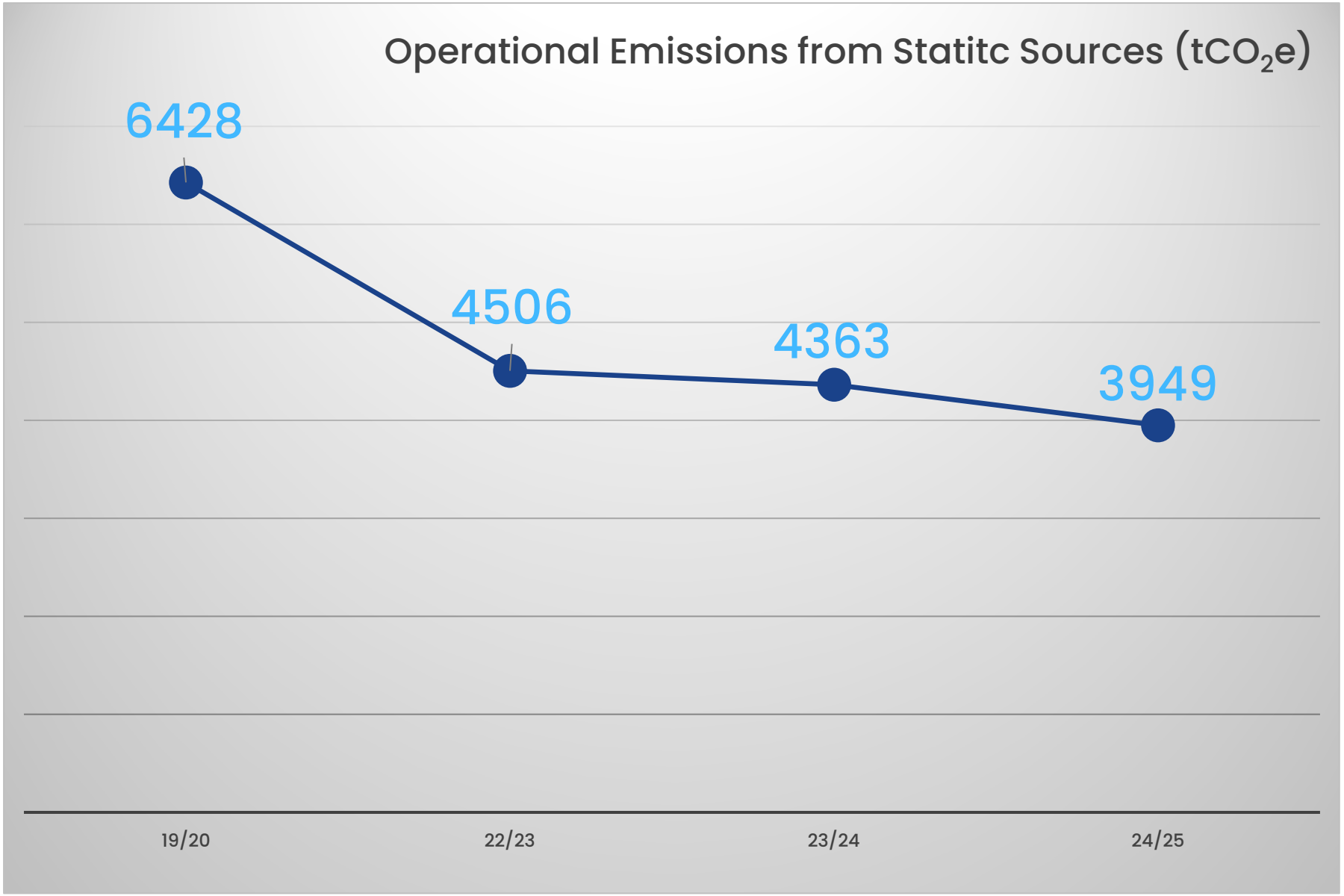
1.4.1 This Progress Report provides an outline of the work. Included within the report is updated carbon footprint data for the Council, which directly supports the commitment to becoming carbon neutral by 2030.

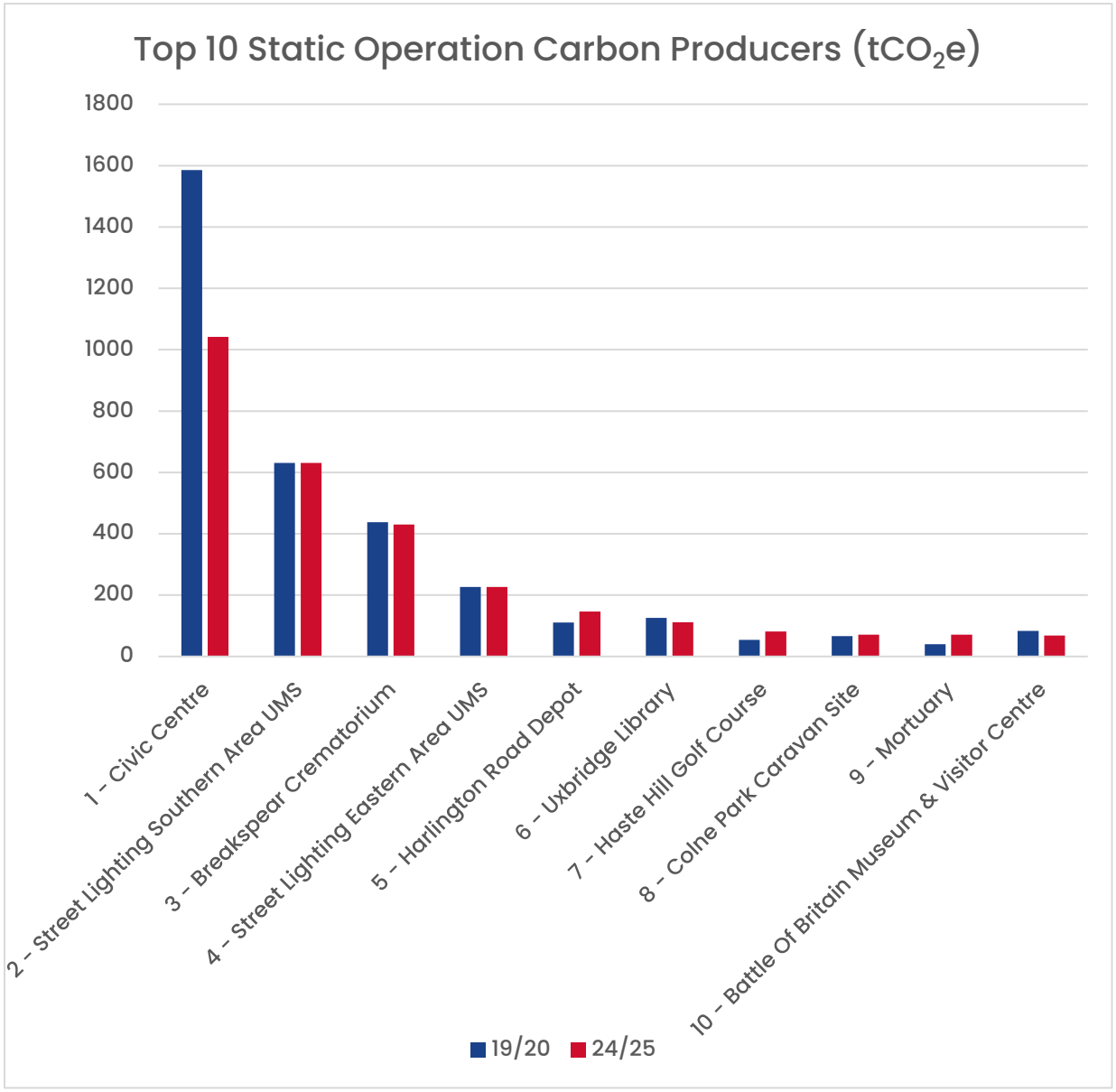
1.4.2 Importantly, the report reinforces the Council's commitment to transparency. By openly sharing performance data and priorities, it ensures accountability and helps maintain public trust in the delivery of climate objectives.

2 Carbon Footprint – Static Sources

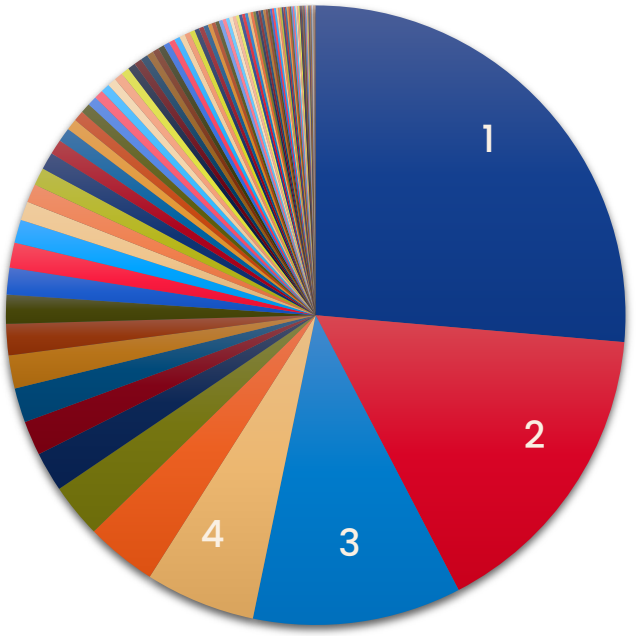





Operational Emissions from Statitc Sources (tCO_2e)
6428
4506
4363
3949
19/20
22/23
23/24
24/25



Each segment represents a contributor to the carbon footprint with the civic centre (no.1) the largest. (nos relate to sites in the graph to the left)



2.1.1 The top 10 emitters make up more than half of the entire carbon footprint from the static operations. (i.e. not including fleet). The Civic Centre remains the largest contributor at over approximately 25% of the total carbon footprint.

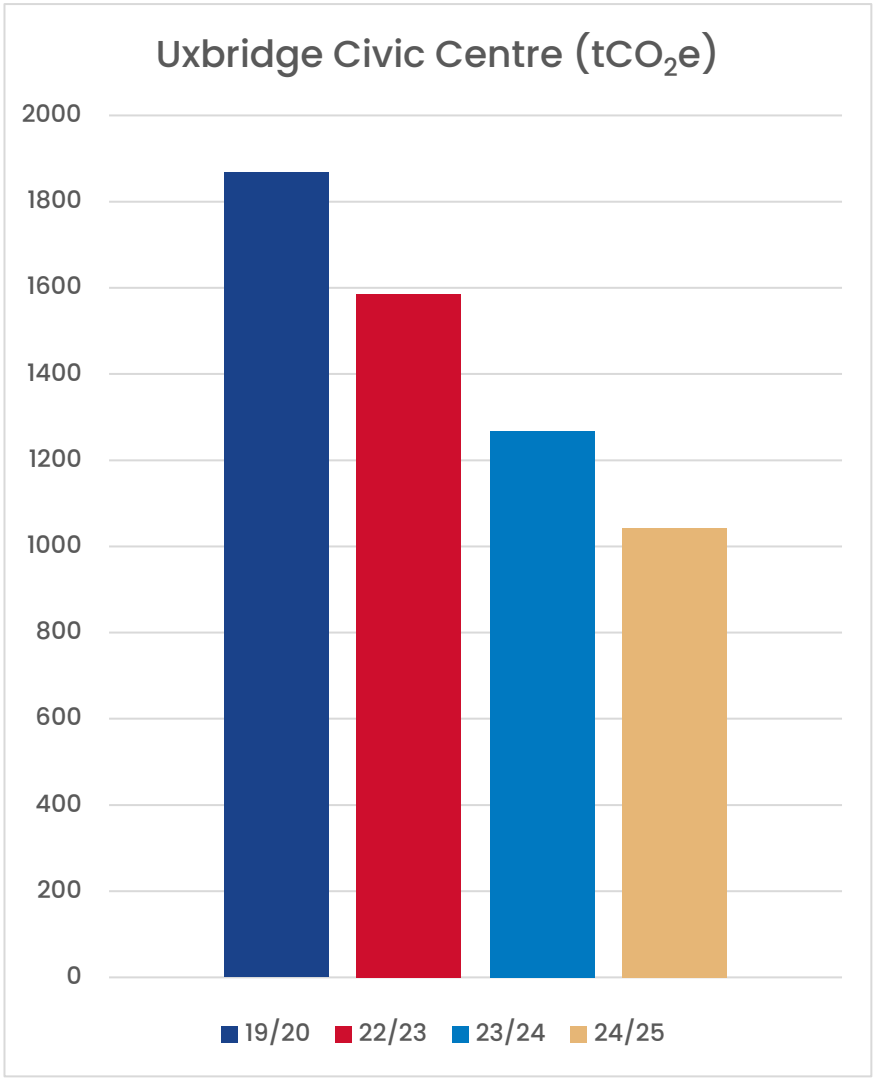
2.1.2 This data informs priority action for interventions for improvements.

2.2 Carbon Reduction at Uxbridge Civic Centre

2.2.1 Over the past five years, the Council has made significant strides in reducing the carbon footprint of Uxbridge Civic Centre. Emissions have decreased from 1,586 tCO_2 to 1,042 tCO_2, representing a 34% reduction. This achievement reflects the Council's ongoing commitment to improving energy efficiency, reducing demand on public funding and optimising building operations.

2.2.2 This reduction is the result of targeted interventions, including upgrades to heating systems, improved insulation, and behavioural changes in energy use across the site. These efforts have not only contributed to the Council's carbon neutrality target but also delivered operational benefits such as cost savings and improved comfort for building users.

2.2.3 Looking ahead, further reductions are anticipated through the ongoing Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) works. Planned works under this programme will introduce low-carbon technologies, such as heat pumps, improve thermal performance and enhance building controls. These upgrades will accelerate progress toward net zero, reinforce the Civic Centre's role as a flagship site for climate action, and demonstrate leadership in public sector operations.



3 Carbon Footprint – Fleet

3.1 Fleet Emissions Monitoring and Reporting

3.1.1 Monitoring carbon emissions from fleet operations is a vital aspect of understanding the Council's overall environmental impact. Fleet vehicles, used for services such as waste collection, grounds maintenance, and community support, represent a significant source of operational emissions.

3.1.2 Currently, the Council does not have a comprehensive or centralised system for monitoring and recording fleet emissions. This presents a challenge in accurately quantifying the carbon footprint associated with vehicle usage and limits the ability to track progress against the Council's carbon neutrality target.

3.1.3 Work is underway during the 2025/26 period to establish robust and reliable recording systems. These systems will enable the Council to capture detailed emissions data across its fleet, providing a clearer picture of its environmental performance. This will support more strategic decision-making and enhance transparency in reporting. The development of these systems marks an important step toward embedding sustainability into operational practices and ensuring accountability in the journey to net zero.

Description	Miles
Refuse Collection	376,000
Large Sweepers	60,000
Small Sweepers	400,000
Grab Lorries	36,000
Caged Tippers	363,000
Tippers	365,500
Highways Tippers	52,500
Large Vans	112,000
Medium Vans	416,000
Small Vans	400,000
Pool Cars	90,000
Mini Buses	301,780
Total Mileage	2,972,780

4 Carbon Offsetting

4.1 Background

4.1.1 Carbon offsetting refers to the process of compensating for emissions produced in one area by reducing or removing an equivalent amount of carbon elsewhere.

4.1.2 In the context of the Council's climate strategy, offsetting is particularly relevant for buildings that fall outside the Council's direct operational estate.

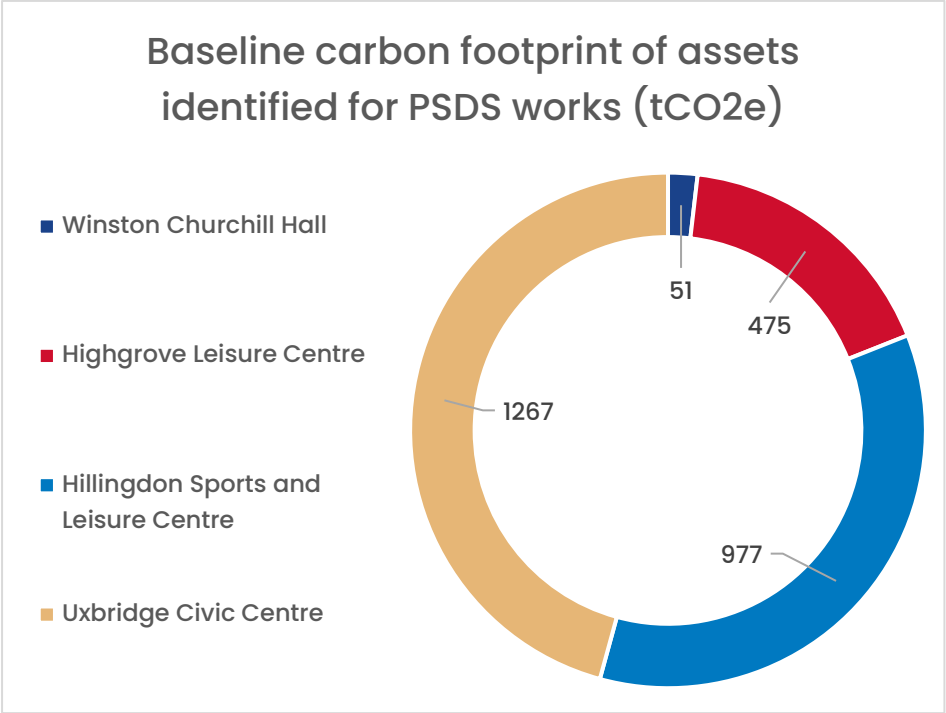
4.1.3 While these buildings may not be under the Council's operational control, they still contribute to the borough's overall carbon footprint. By investing in carbon reduction measures, such as energy efficiency upgrades, renewable energy installations, or low-carbon heating systems, in these sites, the Council can offset emissions that cannot be eliminated within its own estate.

4.1.4 This approach supports borough-wide climate goals and also ensures that energy efficiency can contribute to cost savings and reduce exposure to volatile energy markets.

4.1.5 The Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) is a UK government initiative designed to help public sector organisations reduce carbon emissions from their buildings. Managed by Salix Finance on behalf of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, the scheme provides grant funding to support heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency measures across public estates such as schools, hospitals, and council buildings.

4.1.6 Launched in 2020, the scheme aims to reduce emissions from public sector buildings by 75% by 2037, compared to a 2017 baseline. It encourages a whole-building approach, combining upgrades to heating systems (e.g., replacing gas boilers with heat pumps) with improvements like insulation, LED lighting, and solar PV installations

4.1.7 The Council successfully applied for funding for the assets set out below.

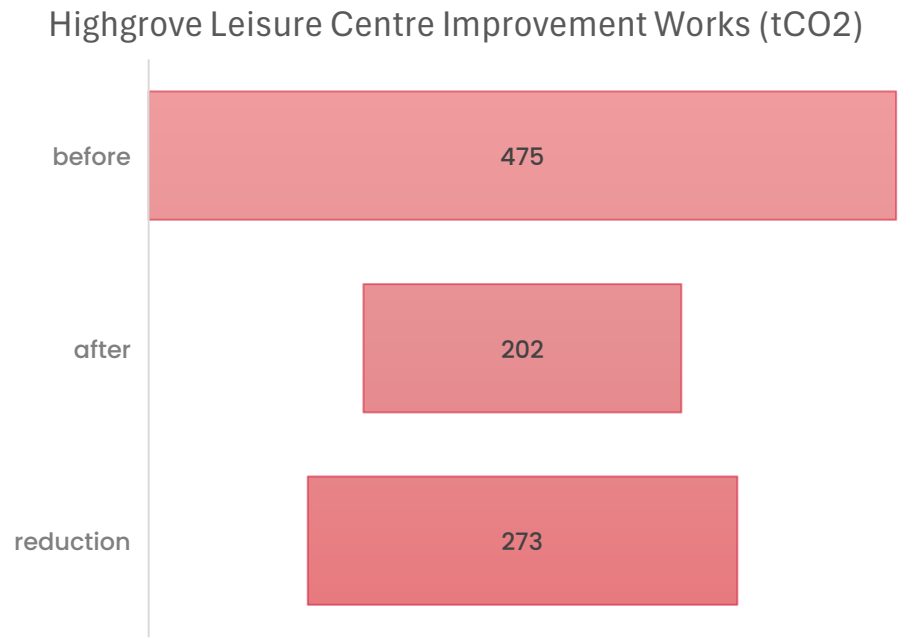


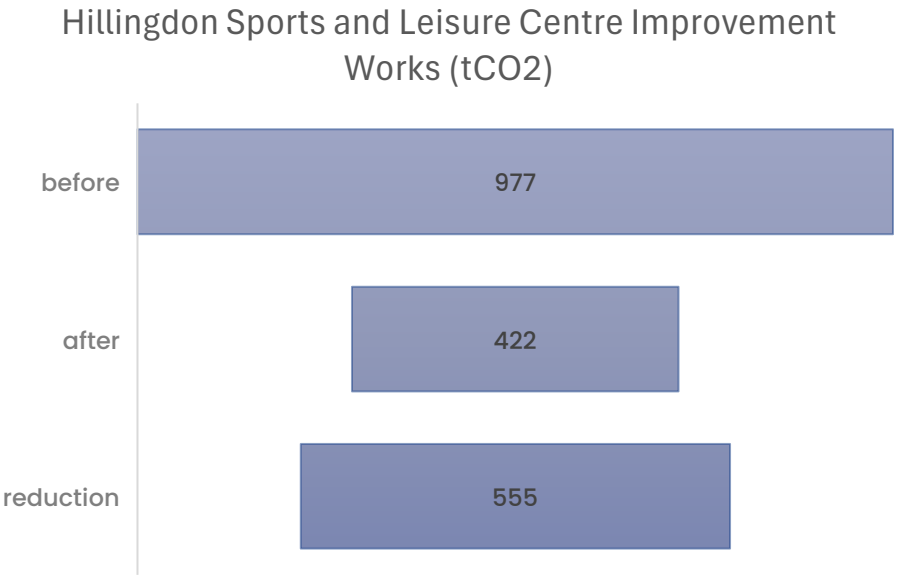
4.2 Works in Non-Operational Assets

4.2.1 The Council's leisure centres are classified as non-operational assets, meaning they are managed by external operators and not directly controlled by the Council on a day-to-day basis. For example, the Council does not have authority over key systems such as temperature regulation within swimming pools, which are among the most energy-intensive components of these facilities.

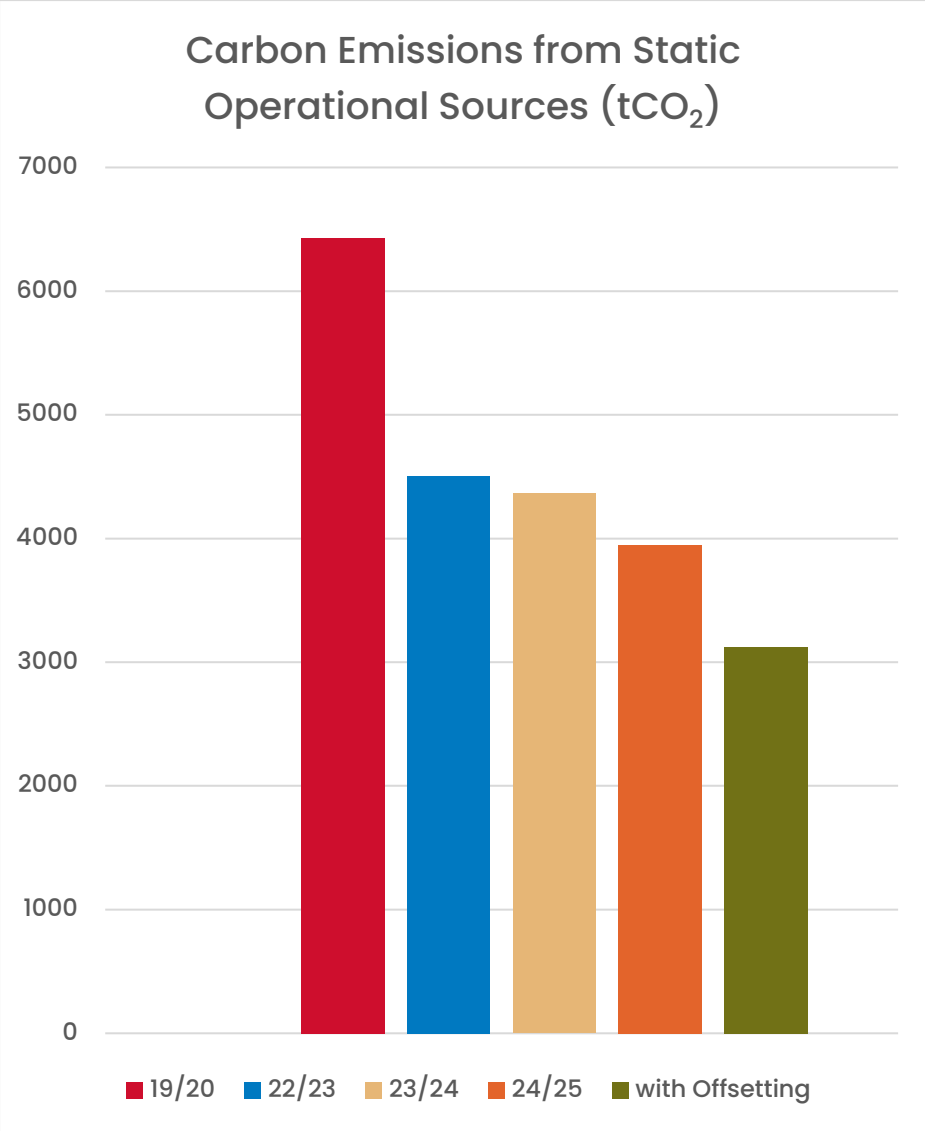
4.2.2 Nonetheless, these buildings remain part of the corporate asset portfolio and are publicly accessible, making them important contributors to the borough's overall carbon footprint. Recognising their potential for improvement, the Council has identified Highgrove and Hillingdon Leisure Centres as priority sites for energy and carbon reduction. Both facilities were included within the scope of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS), enabling investment in energy efficiency and cost saving measures.

4.2.3 Importantly, while the Council may not have full operational control, the carbon savings achieved within these buildings are still eligible for inclusion in the borough's overall carbon accounting. These savings can be used to offset emissions elsewhere within the Council's estate, supporting progress toward the 2030 carbon neutrality target.





5 Carbon Footprint



5.1 Limitations

5.1.1 The Carbon footprint data remains complex, influenced by multiple factors. Work is ongoing to streamline and standardise reporting across the board.

5.1.2 Fleet usage data is still uncertain, with improvements in tracking and reporting underway. Similarly, updates to the Council's building stock may lead to revisions in both current and historical data.

5.1.3 Efforts continue to capture the full scope of the Council's operational carbon footprint. However, in some areas, the absence of reliable recording tools limits accuracy.

5.1.4 As such, all data—past and present—is based on the best available information at the time of collection.

The total carbon footprint based on all sources with fleet emissions included as previously reported

6 Carbon Sequestration

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Carbon sequestration in the context of trees refers to the natural process by which trees absorb carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the atmosphere and store it in their biomass, i.e. trunks, branches, leaves, and roots, as well as in the surrounding soil.

6.1.2 Through photosynthesis, trees convert CO_2 into organic matter, effectively removing it from the atmosphere and helping to mitigate climate change. This makes forests and woodlands one of the most effective and scalable nature-based solutions for carbon removal.

6.2 Woodland Sequestration

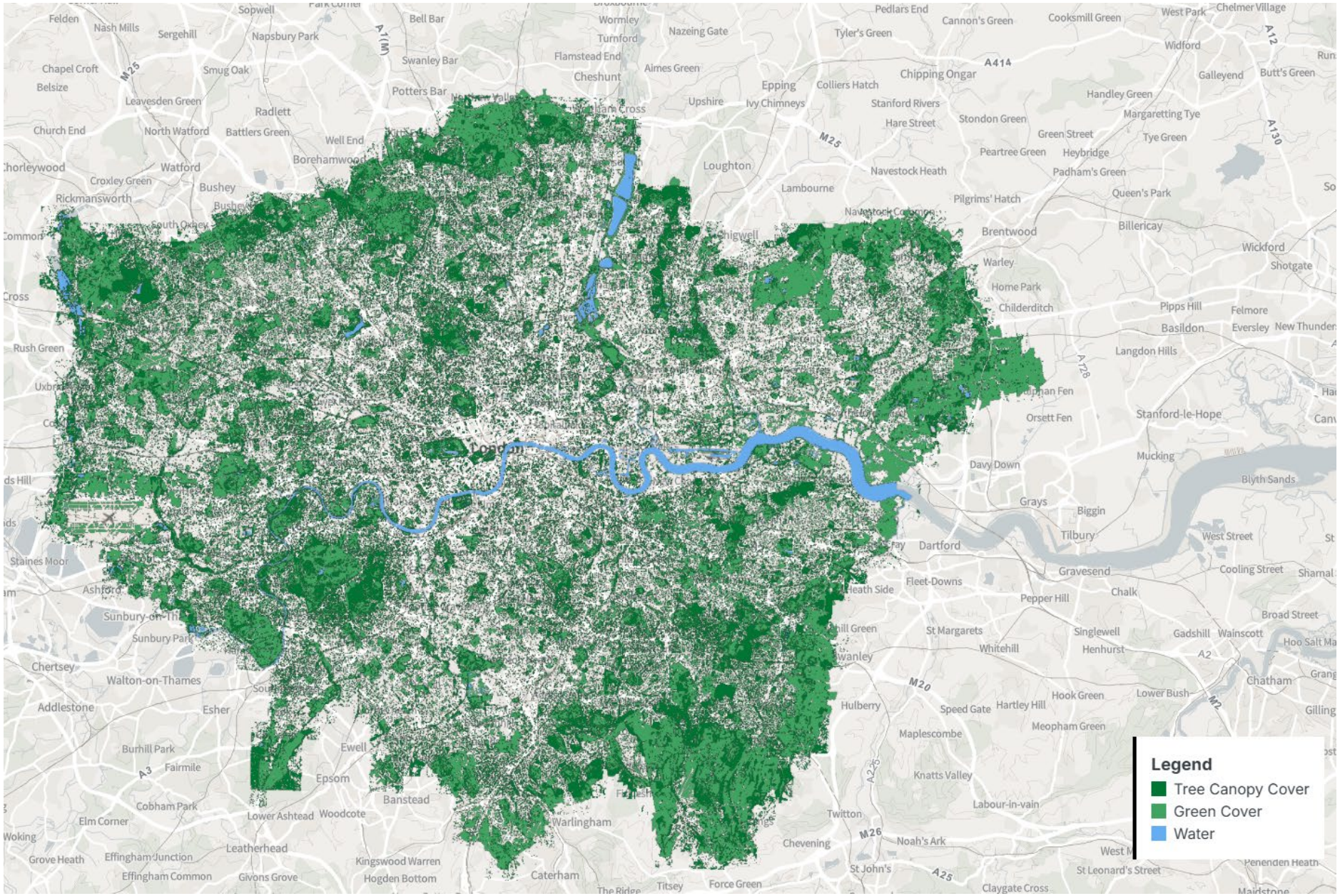
6.2.1 A well-established, mixed broadleaf woodland in the UK can sequester approximately 4 to 8 tonnes of CO_2 per hectare per year. Coniferous woodlands may sequester slightly more, up to 10 tonnes per hectare per year, due to faster growth rates.

6.2.2 Over a 50-year period, a hectare of woodland could sequester 200 to 400 tonnes of CO_2, assuming consistent growth and maintenance. Newly planted woodlands sequester less in early years but increase as trees mature. The amount of carbon sequestered by a tree depends on its species, age, size, and growing conditions. Mature trees typically store more carbon than younger ones, and fast-growing species can accumulate carbon more quickly. Forest ecosystems also play a long-term role in carbon storage, as dead plant material and leaf litter contribute to soil carbon over time. Well-managed woodlands can continue to sequester carbon for decades or even centuries, especially when combined with sustainable forestry practices.

6.3 Tree Canopy Coverage in Hillingdon

6.3.1 Hillingdon stands out as one of London's greenest boroughs, with a strong commitment to tree management and expansion. Compared to other London boroughs, Hillingdon performs impressively in terms of tree canopy coverage.

6.3.2 Hillingdon is consistently recognised for its expansive green spaces and woodland areas. Its canopy cover is bolstered by a mix of mature trees and ongoing planting efforts, placing it well above many boroughs in northeast London, which tend to have lower coverage. The borough has the second highest tree canopy coverage in London behind only Bromley.

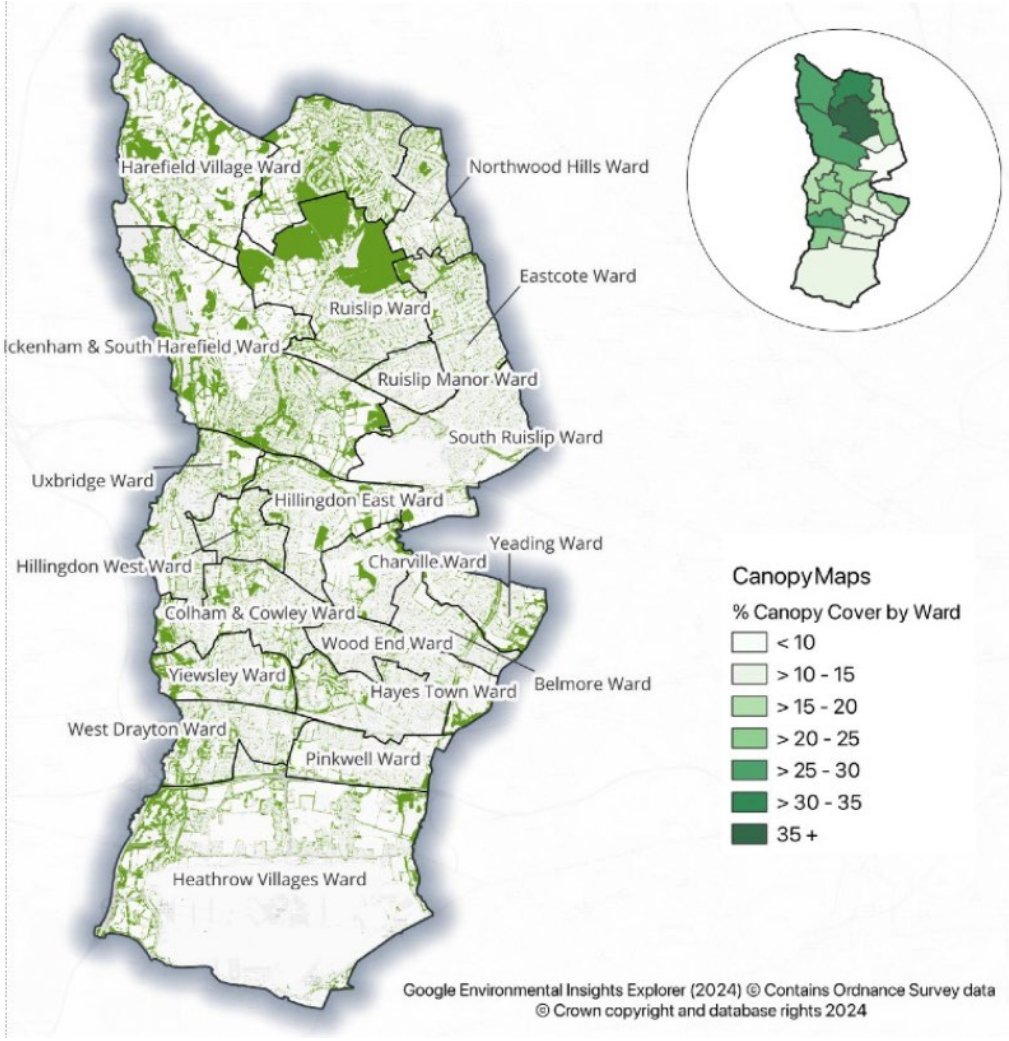

Legend
Tree Canopy Cover
Green Cover
Water
London
Felden
Nash Mills
Sergehill
Sopwell
Napsbury Park
Bell Bar
Wormley
Turnford
Nazeing Gate
Pedlars End
Cannon's Green
Cooksmill Green
West Park
Chelmer Village
Widford
Chapel Croft
Belsize
Smug Oak
Swanley Bar
Flamstead End
Cheshunt
Aimes Green
Chipping Ongar
A414
Galleyend
Butt's Green
Leavesden Green
Potters Bar
Upshire
Epping
Ivy Chimneys
Colliers Hatch
Stanford Rivers
Handley Green
Margaretting Tye
Radlett
Hare Street
Stondon Green
Church End
North Watford
Battlers Green
Well End
Green Street
Tye Green
Peartree Green
Heybridge
Borehamwood
Loughton
Navestock Heath
Padham's Green
Watford
Croxley Green
Bushey
Lambourne
Pilgrims' Hatch
Queen's Park
Rickmansworth
Brentwood
Billericay
Wickford
Shotgate
Warley
Home Park
Childerditch
Pipps Hill
Basildon
Felmore
Eversley
Rush Green
Langdon Hills
Orsett Fen
Stanford-le-Hope
Mucking
Davy Down
Blyth Sands
Grays
Biggin
Tilbury
West Street
Staines Moor
Dartford
Gravesend
Cooling Street
Fleet-Downs
Heath Side
Pepper Hill
Chalk
Broad Street
Ashford
Sunbury-on-Thames
Sunbury Park
St Margarets
Singlewell
Gadshill
Wainscott
Whitehill
Henhurst
Chertsey
Walton-on-Thames
Chatham
Addlestone
Esher
Hook Green
Lower Bush
Hulberry
Speed Gate
Hartley Hill
Meopham Green
Maplescombe
Burhill Park
Fairmile
Ewell
Epsom
Knatts Valley
Banstead
Cobham Park
Lower Ashtead
Woodcote
Elm Corner
Warlingham
Twitton
Labour-in-vain
Woking
Chevening
Noah's Ark
Grove Heath
Effingham Junction
Leatherhead
Effingham Common
Givons Grove
Kingswood Warren
Hogden Bottom
Caterham
Titsey
Force Green
St John's
St Leonard's Street
Claygate Cross
M25
A1(M)
A12
A130
A13
A128
A2
M20
M26
A25
A3

6.3.3 Woodlands are vital ecosystems that deliver a wide range of environmental, social, and economic benefits. They support biodiversity by providing habitat for countless species of plants, birds, mammals, and insects, many of which are rare or threatened. Woodlands also play a crucial role in improving air and water quality, regulating local climates, reducing flood risk through natural water absorption, and preventing soil erosion.

6.3.4 Beyond their ecological value, woodlands contribute to human wellbeing by offering spaces for recreation, education, and mental health support, making them essential assets in both rural and urban landscapes.

6.3.5 The Council commissioned a study by Treeconomics in 2025 to determine the extent of carbon sequestration across its own tree canopy coverage including that within in the Council owned land. This reveals that the tree canopy coverage across the borough provides an enormous role in climate change action.

6.3.6 The map to the left and chart overleaf outlines the role trees play within the borough in absorbing carbon.

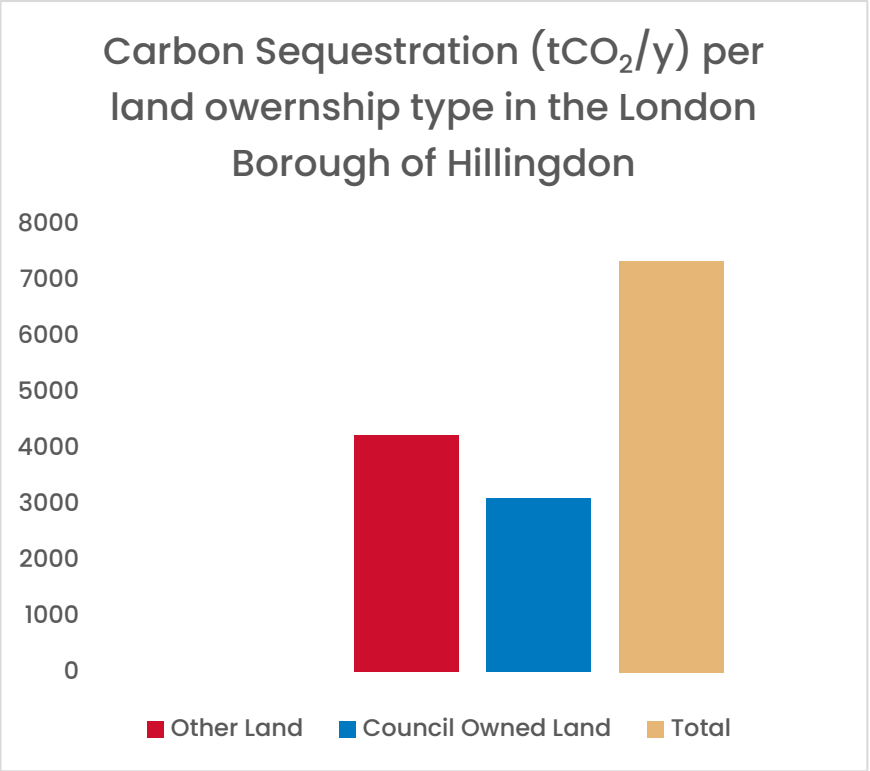


Ward	Total Size (Ha)	Canopy cover (%)	Carbon storage (t)	Carbon sequestration (t/yr)
Belmore	225	11.1%	1,921	76
Charville	266	17.7%	3,620	144
Colham & Cowley	460	21.1%	7,454	297
Eastcote	362	21.6%	6,001	239
Harefield Village	871	27.6%	18,490	736
Hayes Town	384	13.9%	4,106	164
Heathrow Villages	2,352	10.1%	18,187	724
Hillingdon East	459	21.8%	7,679	306
Hillingdon West	200	21.6%	3,315	132
Ickenham & South Harefield	1,322	27.2%	27,614	1,100
Northwood	644	31.3%	15,480	616
Northwood Hills	287	20.0%	4,423	176
Pinkwell	320	11.9%	2,925	116
Ruislip	865	46.5%	30,915	1,231
Ruislip Manor	176	10.5%	1,426	57
South Ruislip	674	8.5%	4,414	176
Uxbridge	425	19.6%	6,415	255
West Drayton	350	21.7%	5,820	232
Wood End	356	14.2%	3,898	155
Yeading	251	20.2%	3,894	155
Yiewsley	323	25.9%	6,415	255
Total	11,571	20.7%	184,412	7,342

6.3.7 The data clearly demonstrates that the borough's annual carbon sequestration from canopy cover (7,342 tCO_2) significantly exceeds the Council's own operational carbon footprint (4,618 tCO_2). This is a powerful indicator of the borough's natural capital and demonstrates a substantial environmental asset that positions Hillingdon as a net-positive contributor in the fight against climate change.

6.3.8 Furthermore, 42% of the borough's total tree canopy sits on Council-owned land. The data shows that 3108 tCO_2 is sequestered annually from Council owned land.

6.3.9 The Council's tree estate is therefore not just a passive landscape feature; it's an active climate tool. Maintaining and enhancing this canopy coverage is essential to reducing carbon emissions.



Land Category	Total Size (Ha)	Canopy Cover (Ha)	Canopy Cover (%)	Carbon Storage (t)	Carbon Sequestration (t/yr)
Green Spaces	1245	662	53.2	50874	2026
Corporate	791	90	11.4	8345	332
Housing	348	55	15.8	6918	275
Highways & Transport	281	50	17.7	4241	169
Culture	262	109	41.5	3822	152
Education	181	44	24.4	3386	135
Cemeteries	26	6	23.4	472	19
Total	3134	1016	32.4	78058	3108

6.4 New Planting

6.4.1 New tree planting plays a critical role in enhancing carbon sequestration, especially over the long term. In the early years, young trees absorb relatively small amounts of carbon, typically just a few kilograms of CO_2 annually.

6.4.2 However, as trees mature, their sequestration capacity increases significantly. By around 10–20 years of age, many species begin to sequester tens of kilograms of CO_2 per year, and large, mature trees can absorb over 20–30 kg annually, depending on species and growing conditions.

6.4.3 Over time, the cumulative impact becomes substantial. A well-managed woodland planted today could sequester 200 to 400 tonnes of CO_2 per hectare over a 50-year period. This long-term benefit is amplified when planting is done at scale, with mixed species and in areas where trees can thrive. Additionally, trees contribute to soil carbon storage through leaf litter and root systems, further increasing the total sequestration potential.

6.4.4 Beyond carbon, new tree planting also improves biodiversity, reduces urban heat, enhances flood resilience, and contributes to public health and wellbeing. When integrated into strategic land use planning, tree planting becomes a powerful, multi-benefit climate solution.

Year	Trees Planted
2020/21	14,288
2021/22	11,655
2022/23	17,295
2023/24	8,378
2024/25	5,247
2025/26	4,045 (proposed)

6.4.5 Work is now underway to quantify the direct impact of new tree planting on the Council's carbon footprint. Tree planting will be targeted and considered in the context of multiple benefits.

6.4.6 As the new trees grow, their carbon sequestration capacity will increase year-on-year, contributing to a steadily rising offset against Council emissions.

7 Theme 1 Community Leadership

Ref	Action	Progress	Expeceted Output
R1.1	To provide a dedicated online resource to provide information on how to record your carbon footprint alongside actions that can help reduce it. The resource will also outline options for external funding and how to improve an individual's environmental footprint.	Procurement processes underway for carbon and energy reduction campaign	2026
R1.2	To promote and support volunteer groups with dedicated climate and environmental objectives.	Ongoing support of Hillingdon Friends of the Earth. More groups to be identified through the '2026 Campaign'	Ongoing
R1.3	To bring together community and business groups, along with other interested parties as part of a 'people's assembly' to discuss and shape revisions to the review of the Climate Action Plan in 2 years time.	Procurement processes underway	2026
R1.4	To use our unique access to communities through, for example, residents' associations, to support and promote climate action.	Engagement with groups relating to waste, flood risk, planning, transport, green spaces are routinely engaged on actions required by the plan. These are addressed in the relevant sections.	Ongoing
R1.5	During 25/26, the Council will engage all schools within the borough and support them in the publication of a climate action plan reflecting the objectives of this Strategy, with annual progress reports to be provided thereafter.	Procurement processes underway for carbon and energy reduction campaign	2026
R1.6	We will prioritise actions for vulnerable residents when considering climate adaptation and resillience	Future action	26/27

R1.7	During 25/26, the Council will undertake a 'Cleaner Greener' public engagement campaign, which raises awareness and promotes climate action.	Hillingdon Friends of the Earth to be supported with a Cleaner Greener festival in September 2025. This will inform a wider body of work planned through the 2026 Campaign	25/26

7.1.1 This theme was identified as requiring development in the previous annual review. Consequently, work identified in the previous report is being actively progressed this year, with several key initiatives to be wrapped into a campaign for 2026.

7.1.2 Procurement activities are ongoing to support the campaign which aims to raise awareness and drive action to reduce carbon and energy as well as informing of wider climate action. Community engagement efforts will be strengthened, including preparations for a Climate Assembly to ensure inclusive participation and informed decision-making.

7.1.3 Schools will be at the heart of the campaign with workstreams to help identify existing carbon footprints and action to make year on year improvements. Importantly, the identified actions will also prioritise reduction on energy bill.

2026 Community Leadership Workstreams

1. Website Improvements
2. Improved information for communities
3. Increased community group engagement
4. 'Cleaner greener' festival
5. Increased support for climate action groups

8 Theme 2 The Council's Own Operations

Ref	Action	Commentary	Timeframe
R2.1	All our operational assets under our direct operational control and financial management will be accredited as carbon neutral by 2030. Other assets we own but not under our control will be decarbonised in line with prevailing legislation and, with the availability of additional funding, go even further.	Further progress made as set out in this report. Trend analysis to be undertaken following compilation of 24./25 data	Ongoing
R2.2	By 2030, our fleet will be powered by the cleanest available technology available within budget constraints and suitable for the operational requirement.	Work underway to better capture and report on fleet emissions with prioritiy action to then be identified	Ongoing
R2.3	Ensure all corporate plans and strategies, particularly regarding estate management and property disposal, evaluate and mitigate for climate impacts.	Ongoing	Ongoing
R2.4	Undertake feasibility studies and act to install small-scale low and zero carbon technologies in our own building stock.	Ongoing. Civic centre and other assets priortised through the public sector decarbonisation scheme. Further work underway to identify solar generation projects.	Ongoing
R2.5	To ensure procurement practices align with the objectives of this Plan	Ongoing. A climate action brief was provided as part of the large scale highways tendering contract.	Ongoing
R2.6	To ensure our streetlighting assets are targeted for further carbon reductions, using new low energy and renewable technologies.	Ongoing and to be considered further as part of the new highways contract commencing in April 2026.	Ongoing

9 Theme 3 Building better places

Ref	Action	Commentary	Timeframe
C3.1	To use the development plan system to ensure all new major developments will be zero carbon.	Ongoing	Ongoing
C3.2	Consider new planning policies to ensure all non-major new development is also zero carbon.	Policies are currently under development ahead of a review of the Local Plan in 2026. These are intended to better reflect the current aspirations within the Strategic Climate Action Plan	Ongoing
C3.3	To ensure no new development is built in high-and medium-risk flood risk areas unless absolutely necessary and only when flood risk management is properly understood and mitigated in accordance with council flood policy.	Ongoing	Ongoing
C3.4	To ensure all new development is environmentally responsible, including protecting existing designations and sites of interest.	Ongoing	Ongoing
C3.5	To ensure that all new major development contributes to and supports the goal of sustainable transportation, such as the promotion of public transport, cycling, or EV charging.	Ongoing	Ongoing
C3.6	To ensure that wherever possible during development, existing trees are retained. Where they cannot be retained, new trees should be planted to facilitate carbon gain.	Ongoing	Ongoing

10 Theme 4 Using and Producing Clean and Green Energy

Ref	Action	Commentary	Timeframe
R4.1	To ensure and certify that the Council secures energy supplies from low or clean forms of generation by 2030 where feasible.	Ongoing	Ongoing
R4.2	To investigate opportunities for large scale electricity generation from Council owned land (e.g. solar farms).	Ongoing	Ongoing

10.1.1 By 2030, the Council is expected to carry a residual carbon footprint that will require offsetting to meet net-zero targets. One of the most viable and scalable solutions is the deployment of renewable energy generation, particularly solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. Solar PV offers a clean, reliable source of electricity that directly displaces fossil fuel use.

10.1.2 The benefits of solar PV are substantial. Each megawatt (MW) of solar installed can power hundreds of homes and save approximately 400tCO_2 annually.

10.1.3 Solar farms can be integrated with biodiversity initiatives, such as wildflower meadows or grazing land, making them environmentally multifunctional.

10.1.4 Offsetting through solar PV works by generating clean electricity that replaces grid power derived from fossil fuels. This reduces the Council's Scope 2. Economically, solar farms offer long-term savings on energy bills, reduce exposure to volatile energy markets, and can generate revenue through feed-in tariffs or power purchase agreements.

New Solar Farm Somerset:

Once built and energised, the 25MW site will generate enough electricity to power 6,420 homes in the local area per year, whilst saving 5,300 tonnes of CO2 emissions annually.

11 Theme 5 Waste Management

Ref	Action	Commentary	Timeframe
R5.1	Lead by example with a clear waste collection and sorting strategy for the Council's own operations with year on year targets for improvements.	Awaiting data for 24/25	Ongoing
R5.2	Support the West London Waste Authority on waste reduction campaigns.	Ongoing	Ongoing
R5.3	Work with businesses to reduce waste productivity and to provide more opportunities to customers to reduce and recycle their waste.	**Commercial Food Waste Service Expansion** • Food waste collections introduced to 100+ commercial sites following legislative changes in April 2025. • There is a waiting list of businesses for food waste service, pending fleet expansion. • Survey indicates that by 2027, over 800 commercial sites serviced for refuse/DMR will also require food waste collections; about 100 eligible customers have not yet signed up. **Business Engagement & Service Improvements** • Targeted email campaign to businesses about new recycling requirements led to 70+ sign-ups in April 2025. • Switched commercial food waste bins from 240L to 140L for better handling and customer convenience.	Ongoing
R5.4	Encourage and support residents and communities to avoid, reduce, reuse, and	• The Council holds two annual reuse and repair events: one in March (Repair Week) and one in September/October	Ongoing

	recycle waste in that order.	(Recycle Week), with one event in the South and one in the North of the borough. • Events are hosted by the LBH recycling team in partnership with reuse and repair partners and Adult Learning, who promote sustainable living courses. • In 2025, an additional cross-departmental event was held at the Battle of Britain Bunker. • The Council holds two annual reuse and repair events: one in March (Repair Week) and one in September/October (Recycle Week), with one event in the South and one in the North of the borough.	
R5.5	To ensure all waste is managed sustainably and there is transparency and information on processes the Council utilises data on the destination of waste.	Ongoing. Data reported through the West London Waste Authority	Ongoing

12 Theme 6 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

Ref	Action	Commentary	Timeframe
R6.1	To develop a climate change adaptation and mitigation action plan.	2026/27 action	2026/27
R6.2	To review the Council's water consumption for its operations (such as green space watering, depot operations and corporate buildings) and put in place measures to reduce consumption	Analysis underway	Ongoing
R6.3	To ensure the Council's flood resilience and management work incorporates a changing climate and that the Council's own land and property decisions consider the need to make space for water.	See table below	Project dependent

12.1.1 Climate-resilient spaces are environments that are designed or adapted to withstand and recover from the impacts of climate change. These spaces aim to protect people, ecosystems, and infrastructure from climate-related hazards like extreme heat, flooding and drought.

12.1.2 The Council has completed a number of flood risk related project with several more underway and at various stages. These aim to use Council land to protect residents from flooding as well as contributing to more climate resilient spaces and improving opportunities for

No.	Name of Flood Risk Project	Stage
1	Park Wood SSSi NFM* Phase 1 and 2	Commencement due
2	Pinn Meadows NFM	Commencement due
3	Kings College Road Rain Gardens	Completed
4	Property Level Protection (50+ properties) (Environment Agency Project)	Completed
5	Eastcote Rain Gardens	Completed
6	Bessingby Park Flood Attenuation	Completed
7	A40 Infrastructure Flood Alleviation	Feasibility Stage underway
8	Elephant Park Flood Attenuation	Completed
9	Court Park Flood Attenuation	Completed
10	Kingshill Flood Alleviation	Feasibility Stage underway
11	Colham Green Flood Alleviation	Feasibility Stage underway
12	West Drayton	Feasibility Stage underway
13	Frogs Ditch Catchment	Commencement due
14	Croyde Avenue Estate	Completed

**NFM: Natural Flood Management*

13 Theme 7 Carbon Offsetting

R7	Action	Commentary	Timeframe
R7.1	To develop an offset strategy to develop local solutions to any remaining residual carbon emissions from council operations.	2026/27 Objective	26/27
R7.2	To develop a tree and green space management strategy that supports and accounts for the offsetting objectives and commitments.	Underway for 2025/26 with a particular focus on Ruislip Woods management and rewilding collaboration with the GLA	25/26
R7.3	Understand and increase current carbon sequestration through increased planting and changes to green space management.		25/26
R7.4	Increase the number of trees, particularly in urban areas to complement objectives to improve air quality and promote urban wildlife.	**Ongoing – see carbon offsetting chapter**	Ongoing
R7.5	To exploit opportunities to increase carbon sequestration to maximise opportunities for biodiversity and flood risk management	Ongoing and embedded within projects where feasible	Ongoing

14 Theme 8 Sustainable Transportation

Ref	Action	Commentary	Resources
R8.1	Produce a sustainable transportation strategy that reflects the objectives and commitments in this strategy.	2026/27 Objective	26/27
R8.2	Work with TFL to improve bus connectivity and services.	Ongoing	Ongoing
R8.3	Identify opportunities for improved cycleways, cycle paths and public rights of way.	Ongoing	Ongoing
R8.4	To promote cycling opportunities through campaigns and awareness events.	Ongoing	Ongoing
R8.5	To secure improved cycling facilities across the borough.	Ongoing	Ongoing
R8.6	Review the electric charging vehicle action plan in line with changing demand and data.	We have adopted an EV charging strategy that needs to be reviewed to ensure it aligns with demands.	26/27
R8.7	To ensure the Council's Air Quality Action Plan aligns with the objectives in this plan to ensure a safe transition to increased levels of cycling and walking in urban areas.	Air Quality action plan due for consultation in 2025/26 (Oct/Nov)	25/26

Council joins partnership to procure new on-street charging points

Friday 22 August 2025: Hillingdon Council has joined a partnership of London boroughs for the collaborative procurement of new electric vehicle (EV) charging points, as part of its drive to improve air quality and increase sustainable travel.

"The council has joined forces with Brent, Ealing, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, and Harrow to successfully secure £7.5 million from the government's Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) fund. The partnership is in the process of procuring a supplier to install and manage the new EV charge points across all five boroughs, with 1,673 new EV charging points set to be installed across Hillingdon. Most of the new charge points will be standard speed (3.7 to 8 kW), ideal for overnight charging. These will be installed on existing lampposts where possible, helping to reduce street clutter and make walking and cycling easier and safer for residents."

15 Theme 9 Transparency, Communication and Reporting

Ref	Action	Commentary	Timeframe
R9.1	To ensure transparency in the Council's measuring of carbon footprints with clear details on methodologies as well as the outputs. All details will be available online.	Work underway to improve website and reporting transparency	25/26
R9.2	To publish an annual progress report of the objectives of this plan	This report	Annual (Sept/Oct)
R9.3	To establish a People's Assembly to consider review of the Actions necessary to meet the Corporate Climate Commitments.	End of 2026 Objective. Procurement processes underway to secure support to deliver the People's Assembly	2026 (Oct/Nov)