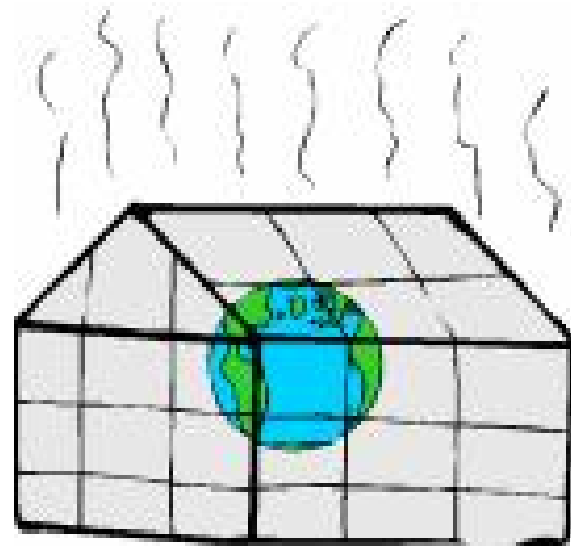


Climate Change Commission



August 2007

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COMMISSION FOREWORD

Climate change is the biggest threat facing the planet today. Lambeth Council cannot solve the problem alone of course, but it has a responsibility to ensure that locally we are doing what we can. The Commission has been set up with that in mind.

This report begins the task of reviewing the Council's services and actions; examining how the Council is responding to the challenge of tackling climate change and makes some recommendations. At its first meeting in October, the Commission recognised that the Council has an opportunity to lead the response at local level, encouraging and helping local residents, local businesses and other organisations - to reduce their energy costs, to reduce congestion, to adapt to the impacts of climate change, to improve the local environment and to deal with fuel poverty in our communities and increase energy efficiency.

The Commission also believes that the Council has an important role in reducing its impact on climate change through the careful management of the properties it manages, the services it provides, and the purchases it makes. Through its work, the Commission hopes to encourage the Council to make the best of these opportunities.

We are acutely aware that it is not a comprehensive report. Every single action of the Council and its residents arguably has an impact on climate change and to have covered them all with the time and resources available would have been impossible, but this report does mark an important start. In recognition of the need for this work the Environment & Community Safety Scrutiny committee has agreed that the Climate Change Commission will continue for another year and we are inviting all who read this report to make suggestions for areas that they think we should be examining in particular.

Thanks are due to all those who have contributed to this report and they are acknowledged on page 14. In addition to the other Commission members, Councillors Braithwaite, Heywood and Thackray, and the commission support staff, Byron Green and Jacqueline Davy, I would like to pay particular thanks to Jessica Currie and Jon Lissimore who have patiently sat through the Commission meetings and given us the benefit of their considerable expertise.

We are pleased that a number of our recommendations have already been implemented. We hope the remainder will also be accepted. Some of them will of course have a cost attached, but arguably many of them will, in the long term, save the Council money. We believe that action to mitigate the effects of climate change is urgent and this must be taken into account when prioritising Council spending. We hope that serious consideration is given to this report.

Councillor Clare Whelan
Chair
Climate Change Commission

Contact details:

To contact the commission with further suggestions or comments you may write to:

Scrutiny Team

London Borough of Lambeth

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Brixton Hill SW2 14R

Telephone us: 020 7926 2173

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Role of Local Authorities - Existing guidance, support and practice

Recommendation 1: *The Commission recommends that funding is found for a climate change officer and the post is appointed to as early as possible to expedite projects such as the Local Authority Carbon Management Programme (LACMP).*

Recommendation 2: *The Commission urges Lambeth to make an early start in preparing for future legislative requirements. The Commission recommends that Lambeth identify areas where it needs to be ahead of legislation as a matter of urgency in order that it does not have to catch up with other local authorities once climate change targets are set.*

Recommendation 3: *The Commission strongly suggests that Lambeth adopts a much more ambitious target than a 60% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050.*

Recommendation 4: *The Commission recommends that the Sustainable Energy Benchmark and Toolkit developed by Defra, the IDeA and the sustainable energy Beacon Councils is implemented here at Lambeth.*

Leading the Way

Recommendation 5: *The Commission asks for a strategic council-wide decision to be made setting out more central co-ordination on climate change and clearly identifiable leadership at a senior level.*

Recommendation 6: *The Commission recommends that all departments review how climate change will be incorporated into their work objectives arising from the Corporate Plan and make a clear public statement about key areas of climate change work.*

Recommendation 7: *Climate Change should be embedded in the new Sustainable Community Strategy. It should give a lead to the Council and our partners in driving efforts to tackle climate change by including it in the suite of key 'lines of policy' relating to the development of economic, social and environmental well-being in Lambeth that are needed to support the determination of robust aims and objectives for a new strategy.*

Recommendation 8: *The Commission recommends the invest-to-save approach to energy efficiency is developed and adopted widely and innovatively across the Council in order to reduce carbon emissions and generate savings over time.*

Recommendation 9: *The Council needs to examine and investigate immediate and obvious measures to reduce its impact on climate change (e.g. solving problems such as the temperature control issues in council buildings).*

Educating the Community

Recommendation 10: *The Council should actively support the work of the Groundwork Trust.*

Recommendation 11: *Lambeth schools should be actively encouraged to adopt and be supported in implementing Ecoschools and the DfES Sustainable Learning programme and that a strategy is developed to take this forward.*

Recommendation 12: *That officers and members in neighbouring boroughs such as Southwark are engaged to ensure that environmental projects are effectively delivered in areas which lie on borough boundaries.*

Recommendation 13: *The Commission recommends that action is taken to enable the collection of recycling from outside of businesses.*

Recommendation 14: *That the Council supports the development of the Environmental Business Award and helps to promote it and other similar projects.*

Building Schools for the Future (BSF)

Recommendation 15: *It was recommended that guidance should be developed and support and encouragement provided by CYPs around efficiency improvements and incorporating renewable generation for all refurbishment projects taking place in schools within Lambeth.*

Recommendation 16: *It was recommended important that resources are set aside for the development of systems and training for new users of these buildings (whether they be pupils, staff or management companies) to establish and encourage the proper use and good habits for energy efficiency from the beginning.*

Planning Policy

Recommendation 17: *Work should be undertaken to look at and determine how the new Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change, the Mayor's proposed changes to the London Plan and the Community Strategy, will improve and promote sustainable building standards in the borough.*

Recommendation 18: *Members recommended that a monitoring mechanism is built to make sure sustainability assessment will be a condition to comply with BREEAM standards.*

Recommendation 19: *Members recommended that new developments should be checked in order to make sure that the appropriate energy efficiency standards have been reached before occupation is permitted.*

Housing

Recommendation 20: The Commission notes that it is likely the average Standard Assessment Procedure for energy (SAP) rating of 80 will need to be achieved for both private and public sector housing by 2050. Although increasing the average SAP of the Council's housing stock forms part of the Council's local area agreement, the commission recommends that a coherent approach and specific targets are set to achieve the necessary improvements in **all** dwellings.

Recommendation 21: The Commission commended the work of the Affordable Warmth Strategy Steering Committee and asks that its action plan is implemented in full.

Recommendation 22: As domestic energy efficiency is significantly affected by the level of thermal insulation in lofts, it is recommended that an insulation target of 300mm thickness is adopted and:

- that a borough-wide insulation installation programme is developed for council and other social housing stock and
- that support and incentives are provided for private sector householders and landlords to achieve this standard

Recommendation 23: The Commission is to be kept informed of the intelligent metering pilot and that the Council makes use of its outcomes.

Recommendation 24: The four sustainable construction PIs are to be reported annually by Housing Property Services to the sustainability charter group.

Recommendation 25: Specifications for improvements made under Decent Homes (such as kitchens and bathrooms) must ensure: Forest Stewardship Council certification, reductions of water usage, and the promotion of recycling - and that reportable performance indicators are established to monitor this.

Recommendation 26: Procedures and monitoring need to be developed to ensure that materials removed during the refurbishment of council properties are recycled or reused e.g. kitchens, bathrooms, chipboard, and timber wherever possible.

Recommendation 27: The ALMO if established may be able to make its own decisions and may not be tied to the Council's approach on climate change. The Commission recommends that climate change is specifically considered in preparation for the ALMO and support provided where required e.g. through training of the ALMO board.

Recommendation 28: The Commission believes that the South East London Energy Efficiency Advice Centre (SELEEAC) needs more publicity and asks that a communications strategy is put in place to achieve this.

Recommendation 29: More easily accessible information on energy efficiency needs to be produced for borough residents and businesses e.g. direct links from the web homepage.

Recommendation 30: All Lambeth service centres should be required to engage in the promotion of energy efficiency.

Recommendation 31: That the Householder Guide to Renewables should be available as soon as possible and actively promoted.

Recommendation 32: Councillors need to be encouraged to promote energy efficiency measures in surgeries.

Transport and Travel

Recommendation 33: Departments need to investigate ways to ensure that sufficient staff resources with the right skills are available so that funds can be accessed by schools and schemes implemented effectively. This includes considering the provision of additional support for schools.

Recommendation 34: A high-level meeting needs to be arranged between CYPS and Environment, Culture and Community Safety, to promote joined up working concerning school travel and transport planning, to link with BSF, energy efficiency and budgets in existing schools.

Recommendation 35: There should be a review of policies relating to the council fleet and that of its partners and contractors where possible with a view to promoting fuel economies and fuels such as bio-diesel and LPG in order to reduce the impact on climate change.

Recommendation 36: Work needs to be undertaken around developing more responsible climate change HR policies in areas such as interest-free loans and travel cards. This should include:

- Pool travel cards to be made available.
- Subsidised bicycle loans to be interest free as with travel card loans
- Establish a salary sacrifice scheme to allow staff to purchase bikes at up to 50% off the retail price.

Recommendation 37: Practical measures such as providing sufficient facilities (e.g. showers) for those who take up cycling or walking need to be implemented.

Recommendation 38: An expansion of the pool bicycle scheme and an increase in cycle storage areas needs to be undertaken.

Recommendation 39: That in reviewing schemes under the Traffic Management Act officers should be given full information and training on the road-user highway hierarchy (walking and cycling etc).

Energy Management

Recommendation 40: *The Energy Management Unit to produce an options paper on how to better resource the management unit.*

Recommendation 41: *Carry out analysis using the spend-to-save criteria in evaluating the London Centre of Excellence (LCE) recommendations on the level of staffing which suggests Lambeth's EMU should have 5-6 staff members.*

Recommendation 42: *The Energy Management Unit must prioritise and deliver carbon reduction - not just procurement issues.*

Recommendation 43: *The suitability of relevant energy usage software to be re-assessed.*

Recommendation 44: *The Commission is disappointed that the Council is no longer procuring green energy and recommends that climate change considerations guide the future procurement of energy contracts.*

Recommendation 45: *The Commission welcomes the Corporate Buildings Group but would like to see its terms of reference. The Corporate Buildings Group need to ensure duplication of work is avoided with its work to be complementary to the role of the Sustainability Development Officer.*

Section 1: INTRODUCTION

Context

- 1.1 There is an overwhelming body of scientific evidence highlighting the serious and urgent nature of climate change¹. This has been generally accepted now by the scientific community and the need for action has pushed the issue to the top the political agenda locally, nationally, and globally.
- 1.2 Indeed, there is cross-party commitment here in Lambeth as evidenced by the signing of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change in December 2005 by the Council's three major party leaders.
- 1.3 The Environment and Community Safety Scrutiny Subcommittee resolved to establish a Climate Change Commission as part of its work programme in July 2006. It commenced its work in October 2006.

Membership

- 1.4 The Membership of the commission consisted of:

(insert photos)

- Councillor Clare Whelan (Conservative)
- Councillor Diana Braithwaite (Liberal Democrat)
- Councillor Rebecca Thackray (Green)
- Councillor Rachel Heywood (Labour)

¹ This report does not seek to reproduce this evidence in detail however full explanations can be found via the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (www.ipcc.ch) or DEFRA websites.

Terms of reference

- 1.5 The Commission decided to keep a broad scope and decided on the following terms of reference:
- To consider how climate change is being addressed by the Council through its policies, strategies and practices.
 - To oversee and monitor the work of the Carbon Trust and assist in developing the Council's climate change action plan.
 - To promote and, where necessary, challenge the Council's efforts in tackling climate change through its roles as: a community leader, a service provider, and an estate manager.

Statement of intent

- 1.6 In carrying out its investigation, the commission commits itself not to duplicate work already being undertaken within departments or in conjunction with organisations such as the Carbon Trust.

Methodology

- 1.7 The Commission called on a range of officers from departments across the Council to give evidence on how well Lambeth policies and service delivery is already making efforts to address the challenge.
- 1.8 Commission members and support officers also attended the Lambeth Climate Change Conference, the Ipsos MORI conference on climate change and its impact in the United Kingdom, the LGA climate change conference, and the Local Authority Carbon Management Programme (LACMP) vision and strategy workshop.
- 1.9 The Commission was publicised via a press release, on the Council's website and via a leaflet distributed at the Climate Change conference.

Climate Change Commission Timeline

| Date | Description |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 September 2006 | Officer planning briefing |
| 13 September | Ipsos MORI Conference: Climate Change And Its Impact In The UK |
| 28 September | Local Authority Carbon Management Programme (LACMP): vision and strategy workshop |
| 13 October | Scoping the review |
| 13 November | Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Planning Corporate Procurement |
| 28 November | LGA Climate Change Conference |
| 14 December | Borough Travel Plans Introducing an invest-to-save policy at Lambeth The Carbon Trust LACMP |
| 24 January 2007 | Decent Homes Housing procurement New Unitary Development Plan (UDP) guidance |
| 27 February | Lambeth Climate Change Conference |
| 29 March | Children and Young People – the situation with schools Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) The Energy Management Unit |
| 16 May | Groundwork Trust Southwark and Lambeth Lambeth's draft Affordable Warmth Strategy |
| 24 July | Agreeing the Commission report and recommendations |

Acknowledgements

Other Councillors

Kirsty McHugh Deputy Cabinet Member, Decent Homes

Councillor Andrew Sawdon

Lambeth Council Officers who provided evidence

Jessica Currie Sustainable Development Officer, Environment Culture and Community Safety

Jon Lissimore Environment Development Manager, Regeneration and Housing

Lucinda Hayes Energy Strategy Officer, Regeneration and Housing

Claire Lipop Environmental Project Officer, Regeneration and Housing

Sally Leigh Head of Procurement, Finance and Resources

Keith Hardy Major Works Manager, Regeneration & Housing

Jim Bell Interim Projects Officer, Regeneration & Housing

Zbig Blonski Head of Strategic Planning, Regeneration and Housing

Mike Pocock Director of Programmes, Building Schools for the Future, Children & Young Peoples Service

Phyllis Dunipace Executive Director, Children & Young Peoples Service

Dawn Haines Transport Policy Manager, Environment, Culture and Community Safety

Kathryn McLauchlan Transport Planner, Environment, Culture and Community Safety

Other assistance to the Commission

Rebecca Towers Programme Development Manager, Groundwork Trust, Southwark & Lambeth

The Commission would also like to thank members of the public for their contributions.

Commission Support Officers

Byron Green Lead Scrutiny Officer, Strategic and Corporate Services

Jacqueline Davy Democratic Services Officer, Strategic and Corporate Services

Section 2: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An overwhelming body of scientific evidence indicates that the Earth's climate is rapidly changing, predominantly as a result of increases in greenhouse gases caused by human activities.

Stern Review 2006

Evidence for the threat

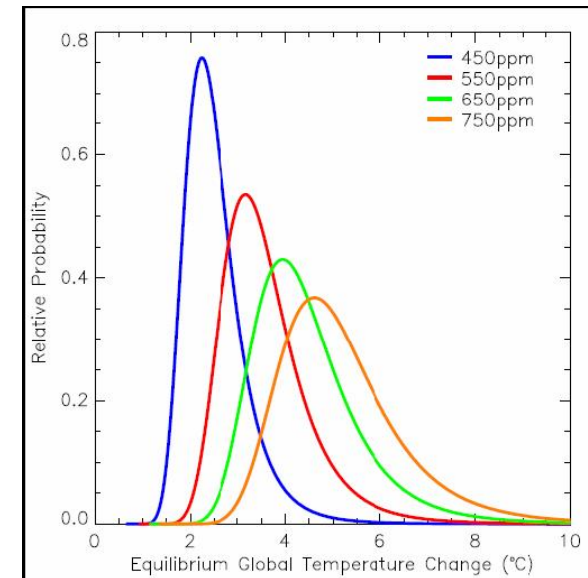
- 2.1 There is now a strong consensus among the scientific community that the world is warming and that this is at least partly the result of human activities. The evidence that the climate is changing is accepted by the UK government and the main opposition parties.
- 2.2 Global temperature rose by 0.7°C over the 20th century. 2004 was the fourth warmest year on record globally and all but one of the warmest 10 years on record have occurred since 1990. This rise in mean temperature has been accompanied by an increase in extreme weather events in some parts of the world, including periods of storms, droughts, floods and unusually hot and cold temperatures².
- 2.3 2007 is likely to be the warmest year on record globally, beating the current record set in 1998. This forecast follows hard on the heels of news that 2006 was the warmest year on record across the UK.³
- 2.4 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded in 2001 that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is linked to increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases due to human activities. The majority of man-made emissions arise from the combustion of fossil fuels in energy production.

² Source: Nottingham Declaration Action Pack

³ 2007 forecast to be the warmest year yet, <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/corporate/pressoffice/2007/pr20070104.html>

How is climate likely to change this century?

- 2.5 Sir David King, Chief Scientist to the British Government notes that future temperature rise will depend on the amount of greenhouse gases mankind will emit. So, scientists use a number of different projections of future emissions to give a range of possible outcomes. These include variations in a range of factors, such as the rate of population growth. Based on such projections, and using a range of climate models, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 2007 projected temperature increases in the range of 1.1 to 6.4°C above 1990 levels by 2100. Some recent findings suggest an even higher figure may be possible.⁴
- 2.6 The graph on this page demonstrates the relative probability of a global temperature change as predicted by the Hadley Climate Change model for carbon dioxide levels of 550 parts per million (ppm), which is roughly double pre-industrial levels (red line) and for levels of 450, 650, 750 ppm (see key). Other climate models give roughly similar results.
- 2.7 Both the scale and the speed of this change are extremely significant and will have profound impacts on human societies. The following diagram produced by the Office for Climate Change drawing on the findings of the Stern Review summarises the types and severity of impacts on people relative to the range of temperatures resulting from climate change.

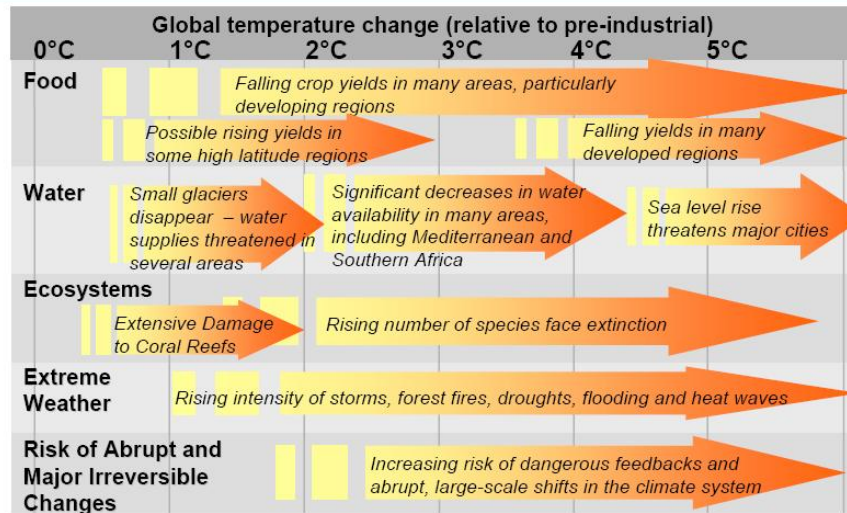


*Relative probabilities of global temperature change
(Crown Copyright 2007, data supplied by the Met Office)*

⁴Sir David King, The Science of Climate Change (RSA, Crown Copyright 2007)

Climate change will have serious potential impacts on people through changes in access to water, food production, health, land use, and the environment

Office of
Climate
Change



The figure shows the potential impacts affecting food production, water availability, ecosystems, extreme weather events and large-scale abrupt changes at different levels of warming.

The risk of serious irreversible impacts increases strongly with temperature increase – so costs do not rise on a linear path

Stern Review (2006)

25

⁵ Office of Climate Change Presentation, based on the Stern Review (2006)

Impacts of climate change – a UK overview⁶

2.8 The Environment Agency has summarised some of the main impacts below, with a UK focus.

2.9 **Water security**

- lower summer rainfall and geographical shifts in precipitation increasing drought risk combined with rising household demand and housing growth put supply at risk
- more infrastructure needed to store water between summer and winter
- low summer rainfall may stress protected sites
- saline intrusion to coastal aquifers
- water quality problems associated with low summer flows in receiving rivers for water treatment plants

2.10 **Built environment**

- flooding as higher winter rainfall is combined with more intense and prolonged downpours aggravated by general hardening of surfaces
- loss of coastal settlements to sea level rise and storm surges combined with conflict over 'realignment'
- sewerage system overflow following intense rainfall leading to major pollution episodes and fish-kills
- structural damage and subsidence as soils compact or expand
- rodents and infestations
- heat and air quality problems in urban areas
- bad responses to higher temperatures, such as widespread air conditioning use

⁶ Climate Change – the context for local authority action (LGA, March 2007)

2.11 **Natural environment**

- stress on species and habitats as ecological niches move northwards and up hillsides
- loss of land and important habitats to the sea
- low river flows reduce effluent dilution, which increases the likelihood of algal blooms and damage to wetlands and aquatic habitats
- aquatic biodiversity losses due to higher water temperatures, poor water quality and eutrophication
- major ecological change in upland areas, wetlands and aquatic habitats
- survival advantages to invasive and opportunistic species
- wind damage to trees during extreme events
- forest fires during dry summers

2.12 **Health**

- increase in heat-related summer deaths and heat-related illness
- more cases of food poisoning and vector- and waterborne diseases
- significantly fewer cold-related deaths (mainly the elderly)
- mental stress to victims of more frequent and more extreme storm

2.13 **Agriculture**

- opportunities to grow new crops combined with market impacts arising from loss of Southern European production
- changing crops and systems of production to respond to optimise production – possible stranding of capital investment
- water shortages could lead to reduced crop production
- increased costs for irrigation and livestock feed
- intense rainfall and periods of drought would lead to soil damage and erosion
- reduced frost damage, longer growing season
- advantages to pests that would otherwise be controlled by cold winters

2.14 **Business and industry**

- increased flood risk
- power cuts due to storm and flood damage
- restrictions on industrial water supply (e.g. for cooling)
- insurance industry – higher payouts for storm damage, flooding and subsidence
- expansion of wave and wind power potential
- changing markets and international impacts

2.15 **Transport**

- high temperatures can cause damage to road and rail infrastructure and restrictions to navigation on waterways
- gales and flooding during winter will affect all modes of transport and ports, especially in coastal areas
- passenger discomfort in hot weather
- heat build-up in London Underground

2.16 **Tourism/leisure**

- low flow and poor water quality may restrict recreational activities on rivers/lakes
- extreme weather may create problems for conservation of heritage sites (both built and archaeological), especially at coastal sites
- more outdoor living and pavement café culture for more of the year
- warmer, drier and sunnier summers could benefit domestic summer tourism
- some traditional tourist destinations may become less attractive through heat and drought

2.17 **International (in brief)**

- impacts to hit developing countries hardest and earliest – major barrier to development
- risks from loss of glaciers, forests and fertile land
- storm surges in deltas
- potential instability and conflict over land and water and other resources
- more frequent and severe disasters
- destabilising effect of environmental refugees

Climate Change around London and the South-East

2.18 Whilst all areas of the UK will experience significant climate change, the greatest changes in temperature and rainfall will be in the south and east of the country. The specific changes we are likely to see can be summarised as:

- **Higher average temperatures**, leading to a greater need for cooling in offices/homes and a higher probability of extreme high temperatures which could threaten the health of many people
- **Drier summers**, placing greater strain on water resources and wildlife and putting pressure on farmers to diversify crops
- **Wetter winters**, leading to increased flood risk
- **Rising sea levels**, leading to more coastal erosion and a greater risk of flooding



The Thames Barrier: at risk of climate change?

2.19 As noted by the Environment Agency and perhaps evidenced by recent flooding events throughout the UK, extreme weather conditions posing a greater threat to our built environment may become more likely.

2.20 Also, as the oceans warm, they expand, causing the sea level to rise. The transfer of heat to the oceans takes place very slowly and so, just from the global warming that has already occurred, sea level will continue to rise for many centuries to come. Further contributions to sea level rise come from the water from the melting of glaciers and ice sheets. Climate models predict that sea level will rise somewhere between 18 and 59 cm by 2100. Measurements show a higher rate of sea level rise of around three millimetres per year since 1993⁷. The combined effects of thermal expansion and Greenland ice sheet melt are predicted to lead to up to 11.4m sea level rise by year 3000, such that low-lying areas of the UK including much of London would be threatened with inundation.⁸

2.21 The probability of London's flood defences being breached even in the short-term will be significantly increased by predicted climate change.

⁷ Sir David King, The Science of Climate Change, Published by the RSA, © Crown Copyright 2007

⁸ Report to the Environment Agency of Tyndall Centre Research Project T3.18: Climate change impacts in the UK on a millennial timescale – Phase 1: coarse scale climate prediction (February 2006)

- 2.22 A severe flood in London could paralyse the central part of the London Underground, cause damage to fresh water and sewer systems and disrupt power, gas, telephone and vital data services. Thousands of homes, shops, factories, businesses and buildings would be affected. It could take months to get London functioning again.
- 2.23 The financial cost of a major flood could be enormous, possibly topping £30,000m without counting the cost in human suffering and potential loss of life.⁹

⁹ The penalties of ignoring the risks, <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/thames/> (Environment Agency, 2007)

Case Study: The flood risk to Lambeth due to extreme weather and rising sea levels^{10,11}

The Thames Barrier closed for the third time in four days on Monday, 29 January 2007 after the highest tidal surge since the facility opened in 1983.

The Environment Agency, which manages the barrier, put the almost daily closures down to high winds fuelling massive storm surges and heavy rains. But while London's principal flood gate was shut just under three times a year on average in the first ten years of operation, the frequency of closures has now risen to around double that number.

The Thames Barrier rises six metres above sea level and was originally designed to withstand a storm surge from the North Sea of an intensity likely to occur only once in a thousand years.

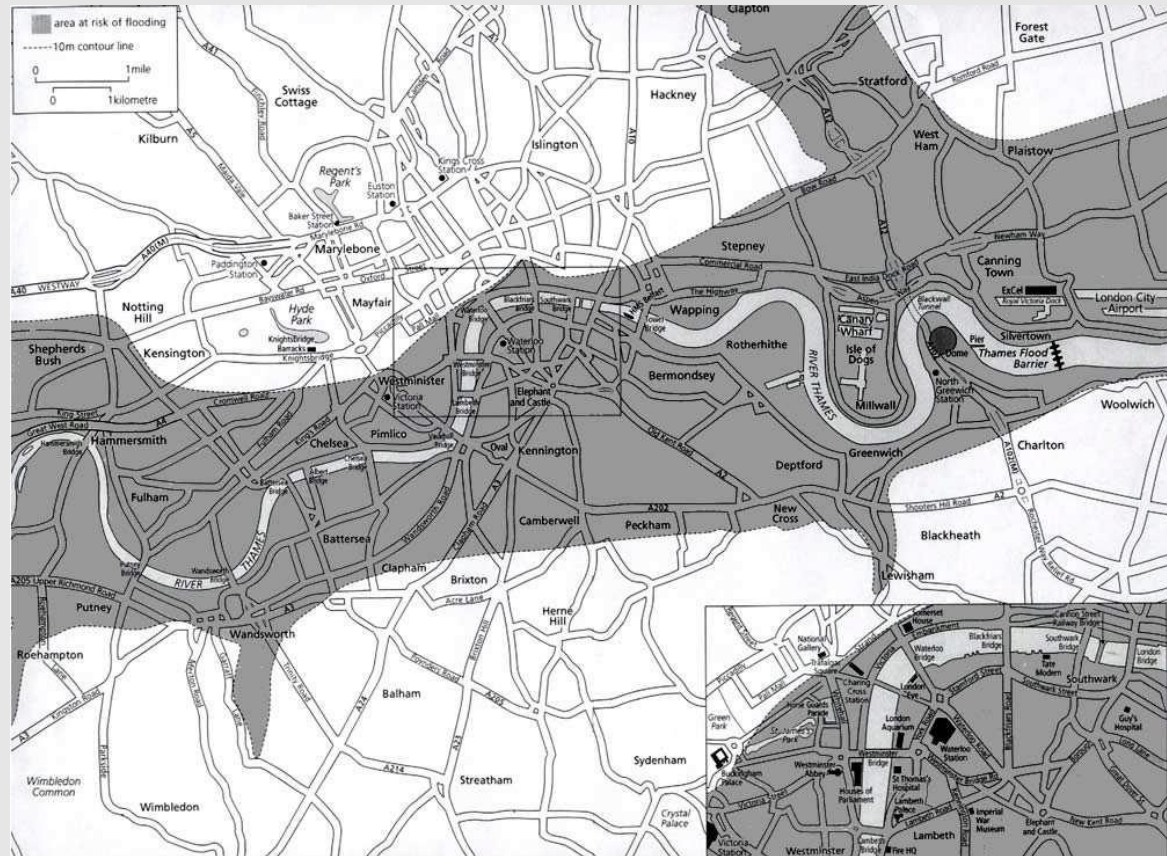
River Bank heights in Central London are well below the 7 metre level (5.41 m between London Bridge and Putney where Lambeth's northern boundary is formed by the river) so a storm surge large enough to overwhelm the Thames Barrier also exceeds embankment walls.

The depth of water in the streets and the length of time it remains will be determined by the height of the land, or contour level. Behind the embankment walls a frighteningly large area of London falls below the 10 metre contour line (see map), including a significant part of the north of the Borough.

Historically, global mean-sea level has risen by around 0.22 metres per century and this was incorporated into the Barrier design. Now climate change threatens to accelerate this rise. Recent forecasts suggest a 0.31 metre increase. Many environmentalists fear more.

Taking the 'most likely' projection, a 0.31 metre rise in global level, the Barrier design allowance will be exceeded round about the year 2030. This is the time when the designers themselves thought improvements might have to be made. With less optimistic forecasts the allowance could be surpassed as early as 2010.

In addition, the number and intensity of winter storms is also set to increase due to climate change, increasing the probability of that once in a thousand year event. In the worst case scenario, the one in a thousand year event may become one in a hundred by 2040.



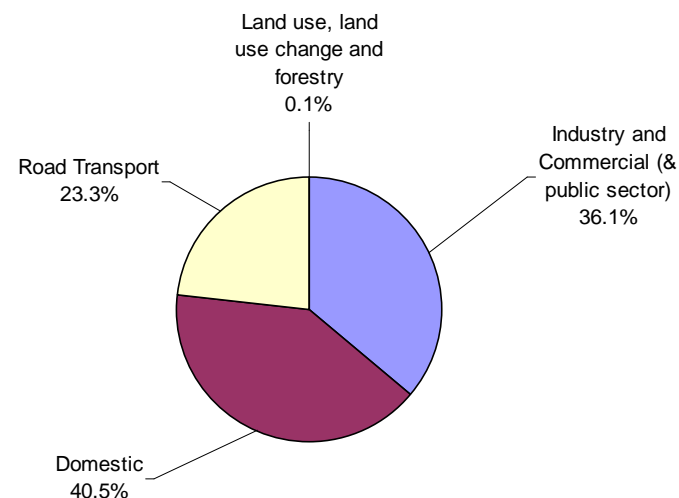
¹⁰ Thames Barrier closures highlight growing flood risk, <http://www.edie.net/news/> (edienet, 31 January 2007)

¹¹ Flood London, <http://www.floodlondon.com/floodtb.htm> (Richard Doyle, 2002)

Lambeth's CO₂ Emissions (2004 levels)¹²

- 2.24 The following data is the most recent information collected using comparable CO₂ emission categories by Defra. This classification incorporates the boroughs public sector emissions (largely the local authorities) with total industrial and commercial output.
- 2.25 A measure for Lambeth borough CO₂ emissions which is properly comparable with other local authorities is yet to be concluded. However an internal estimate¹³ based on available data and some figures drawn from other local authorities puts it at more than 25,170 t CO₂ representing 5% of the pie chart within the industrial and commercial segment.
- 2.26 This is roughly comparable to a neighbouring London Borough of Southwark estimation in a recent report¹⁴ that its direct CO₂ output has an impact in the order of around 8% of the boroughs total.
- 2.27 Other sources such as the Tyndall^oCentre for Climate Change Research also support these estimates (see following page). It is important to note that work is currently being undertaken to improve the comparability and certainty of emissions data, particularly at local levels.

| Source | Lambeth annual CO ₂ output (000s tonnes) |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Industry and Commercial (& public sector) | 554 |
| Domestic | 621 |
| Road Transport | 357 |
| Land use, land use change and forestry | 1 |
| Total | 1533 |
| Population Thousands | 266 |
| Domestic per capita CO ₂ (tonnes) | 2.3 |

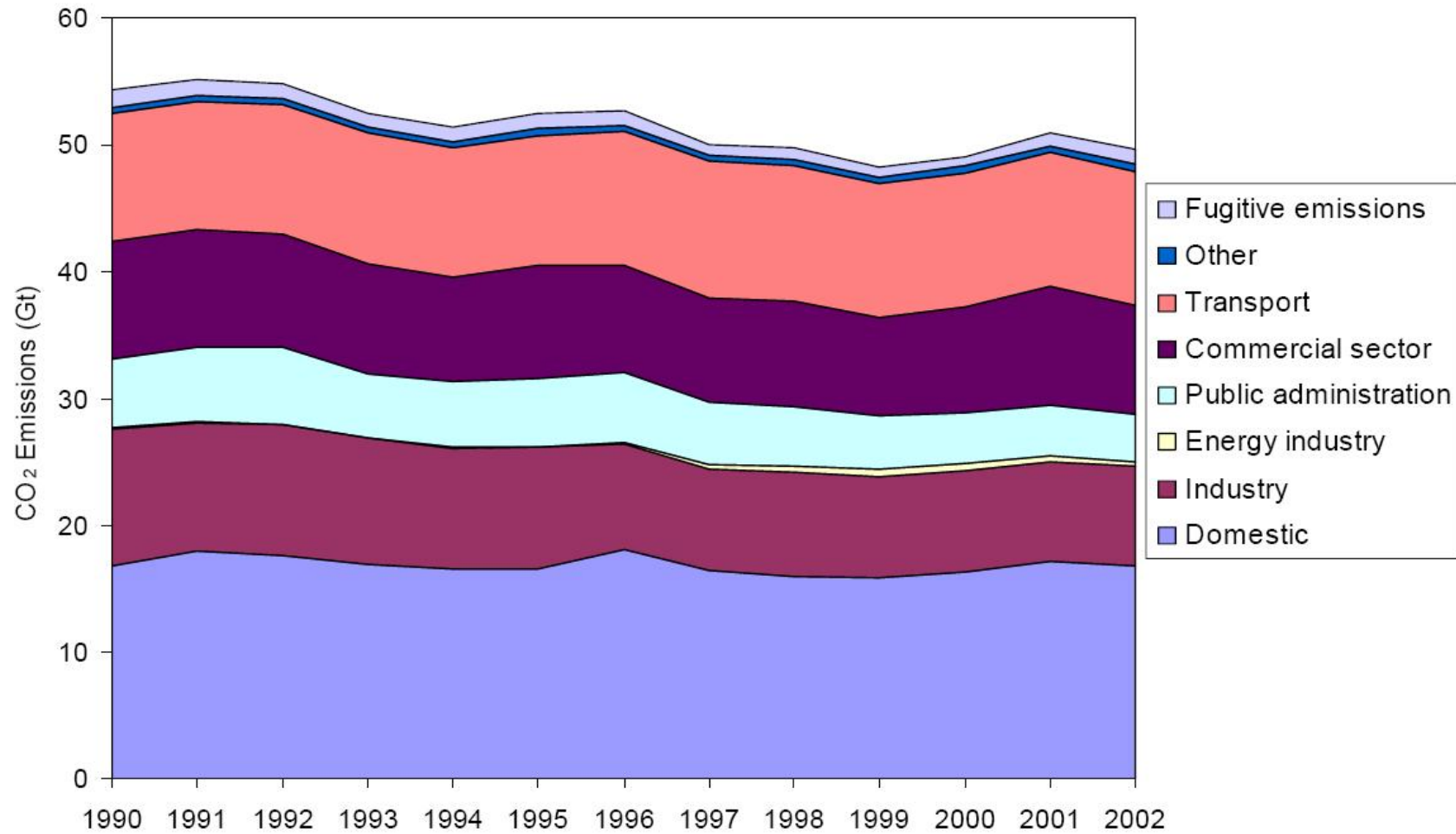


¹² Statistical information release 503/06: Experimental carbon dioxide emission statistics at local authority and Government Office Region level(Defra 2004)

¹³ Member Enquiry ME 087262: Carbon Emissions Benchmark (LB Lambeth, 26 July 2007)

¹⁴ Executive Report, Climate Change Strategy (LB Southwark, December 2006)

Summary of emissions for London for selected sectors from 1990-2002
 (Estimations are based on medium levels of uncertainty)¹⁵



¹⁵ Tyndall Briefing Note No. 19, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research (April 2007)

What needs to be done?

- 2.28 In short, the inescapable conclusion is that global emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular carbon dioxide, must be reduced significantly over the next few decades.
- 2.29 Last year's Stern Review of the economics of climate change stated that, in order to achieve a stabilisation of atmospheric greenhouse gases at a level which would avoid the more damaging effects of climate change, the world needs to reduce overall emissions by about 50% (stabilising within the range of 450-550ppm CO₂ equivalent), compared to current levels. This means industrialised countries such as the UK reducing their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions by **at least 60%**.¹⁶ (emphasis added)
- 2.30 For the high end of this range, 550ppm CO₂ equivalent, Stern gives a 63-99% probability of exceeding a warming of 2°C; in fact, he describes this as "a dangerous place to be, with substantial risks of very unpleasant outcomes". This underlines the evidence which points towards 70-90% being the required range of emissions cuts for the UK and other developed nations.¹⁷
- 2.31 The Tyndall Institute of Climate Change Research has been even more specific. Using evidence acknowledged by Stern and other government reports, they indicate even a 30% chance of not exceeding the 2°C degree threshold required the UK to cut its total carbon emissions by 70 per cent by 2030 and in the region of 90 per cent. by 2050.¹⁸

¹⁶ Draft Climate Change Bill (Crown Copyright 2007)

¹⁷ House of Lords and House of Commons, Joint Committee on the Draft Climate Change Bill report, Volume (The Stationery Office, August 2007)

¹⁸ A response to the Draft Climate Change Bill's carbon reduction targets, Tyndall Briefing Note 17 (Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, March 2007)

Section 3: THE ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES - EXISTING GUIDANCE, SUPPORT AND PRACTICE

Action by local authorities is likely to be critical to the achievement of Government's climate change objectives. Local authorities are uniquely placed to provide vision and leadership to local communities, raise awareness and help change behaviours. In addition, through their powers and responsibilities (housing, planning, local transport, powers to promote well-being and through activities such as their own local procurement and operations) they can have significant influence over emissions in their local areas.¹⁹

Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006

Background

- 3.1 There are quite a number of resources available to local authorities to assist in the coordination of activities required to address the challenge of climate change.
- 3.2 The government originally published its UK Climate Change Programme in November 2000. It noted that local authorities - and their Chief Executives - have a vital role to play in supporting the programme designed to put the nation on track to meeting its commitment to achieving the Kyoto protocol on reduction of greenhouse gases.
- 3.3 In response to this, Community leadership and climate change: Guidance for Local Authorities (2001) was produced jointly by Defra, the IDeA, SOLACE and the LGA. This guidance includes a list of questions which was intended to inform elected members and officials on how to respond to the challenge of climate change and to help local authority chief executives lead the response to the challenge of climate change.
- 3.4 A further document, Leading the way - how local authorities can meet the challenge of climate change (2005) was commissioned by the LGA, the Energy Savings Trust and Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes. It was based on new expertise, fresh thinking and recent achievements from local government and others. It drew on evidence from a huge number of local authority initiatives. It suggested a vision of a future where climate change has been addressed. It also offers a list of immediate actions local authorities should consider adopting.
- 3.5 The Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change (see appendix) is a voluntary pledge to address the issues of climate change. It represents a high-level, broad statement of commitment that any council can make to its own community.

¹⁹ Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006 (Crown Copyright 2006)

Launched in October 2000, it now has around 200 signatories, including Lambeth. Although signing the declaration is an important starting point, local authorities are also encouraged to develop an action plan to ensure that their good intentions turn into reality.

- 3.6 The Nottingham Declaration Action Pack, published online by the Energy Savings Trust in 2006, is an extensive resource designed to support local authorities throughout the stages from starting to address the challenges of climate change through to reviewing implemented plans. The online action pack outlines the milestone activities that should be undertaken, together with a range of options on how to do this.
- 3.7 The LGA Climate Change Commission has recently noted that the Nottingham Declaration, though a voluntary declaration, can serve as an important building block to prepare councils for April 2009, when climate change forms part of the mandatory indicator set, against which all local councils are assessed. The Comprehensive Area Assessment (CPA successor), for example, will include indicators on council estate, community emissions and adaptation²⁰.
- 3.8 Through the Local Authority Carbon Management Programme (LACMP), the Carbon Trust provides councils with technical and change management support and guidance to help them realise carbon emissions savings. The primary focus of the work is to reduce emissions under the control of the local authority such as buildings, vehicle fleets, street lighting and landfill sites.
- 3.9 Participating councils benefit from consultant support in the form of workshops and limited dedicated support tailored around the 5 Step process. This process guides authorities through a systematic analysis of their carbon footprint, the value at stake and the opportunities available to help them manage carbon emissions in a strategic manner.
- 3.10 The LACM programme was launched in 2003 and has to date facilitated more



The 5 Step LACMP Process

²⁰ Climate change and local government corporate strategy, LGA Climate Change Commission (LGA, 2007)

than 98 partnering local authorities through the 5 Step process.

- 3.11 The Commission was told that Lambeth began the LACMP process as a phase IV authority in 2006 although insufficient staff resources have meant that it has progressed slowly.
- 3.12 The Commission noted that the need for the post of a climate change officer was agreed in principle within the Environment, Culture and Community Safety Department in 2006 to assist in projects such as this but that the financial resources needed for this have yet to be allocated.

Recommendation 1: *The Commission recommends that funding is found for a climate change officer and the post is appointed to as early as possible to expedite projects such as the Local Authority Carbon Management Programme (LACMP).*

Climate Change Bill

- 3.13 The draft Climate Change Bill was published in March 2007. It aims to provide a clearer and credible framework for the UK's programme to move to a low carbon economy. It was launched as a consultation, ending in June 2007 and providing an opportunity for stakeholders to challenge the proposals. The main elements proposed by the draft Bill are:
- **Setting targets and carbon budgeting;** there is a long-term target to reduce carbon emissions by 60% by 2050, with short-term targets based on a five year carbon budget.
 - **Committee on Climate Change;** this is an independent advisory Committee.
 - **Enabling powers;** this **is specifically to allow government to introduce new emissions trading schemes.**
 - **Reporting requirements;** the committee will report annually on progress towards targets and on the progress on adapting to the risks of climate change.
- 3.14 The draft Bill provides a framework for climate change reduction with a clear target and accountability. It does not provide direction on the range of policies and actions that will ensure these targets are met but local authorities will have a responsibility to tackle carbon emissions and will also face the local challenges of adapting to climate change.
- 3.15 The Commission urges Lambeth to make an early start in preparing for future legislative requirements.

Recommendation 2: *The Commission urges Lambeth to make an early start in preparing for future legislative requirements. The Commission recommends that Lambeth identify areas where it needs to be ahead of legislation as a matter of urgency in order that it does not have to catch up with other local authorities once climate change targets are set.*

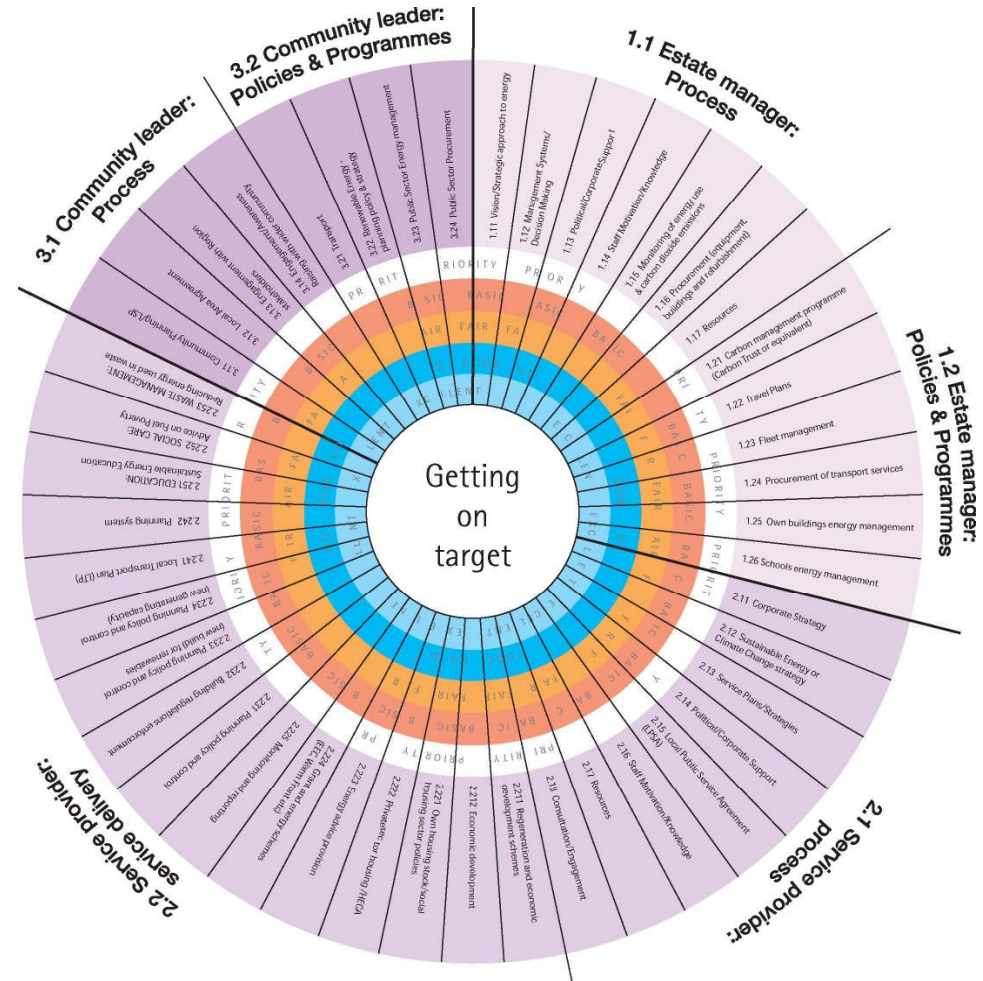
- 3.16 The Government proposes that this Bill should put into statute the UK's targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through domestic and international action by 60% by 2050 and 26-32% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. However, as previously mentioned the bill does acknowledge that the Stern report suggests emission cuts of **at least** 60%.
- 3.17 As this report was being finalised, the House of Lords and House of Commons Joint Committee on the Draft Climate Change Bill included the following statement:
- “... research in the Stern Review which places the UK in the context of a division of global emissions targets by different blocs of nations; it suggests that the UK and other developed countries need to cut their emissions by at least 60%-90%. Indeed, much of the evidence we received from experts consequently indicated that the target of 60% was insufficient, and that a target of up to 80% would now be more appropriate. Amongst witnesses [with a solitary exception] there was a remarkable degree of consensus on this point across environmental NGOs, scientific institutions, and even the Government itself.”²¹
- 3.18 The Commission felt that a more ambitious target than a 60% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050 should be adopted by Lambeth.

Recommendation 3: *The Commission strongly suggests that Lambeth adopts a much more ambitious target than a 60% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050.*

²¹ House of Lords and House of Commons, Joint Committee on the Draft Climate Change Bill report, Volume 1, London: The Stationery Office Limited (August 2007)

The Sustainable Energy Beacon Council Theme and the Benchmark & Toolkit Project²²

- 3.19 The Improvement and Development Agency had Sustainable Energy as a Beacon Council theme in 2005/06. The seven 'sustainable energy' beacon authorities have created two self-assessment tools – a draft benchmark and an interactive toolkit.
- 3.20 This resource was published in July 2007. It is intended to enable local authorities to develop a comprehensive overview and evaluation of their own performance using a benchmark that describes how an ideal authority would deliver.
- 3.21 The interactive toolkit is designed to provide support, advice and examples of actions to enable organisations to move forward in addressing the challenges of delivering sustainable energy.
- 3.22 Additionally, it takes account of cross-cutting service issues to enable joint dialogue and action.
- 3.23 The resource has been designed by beacon councils in conjunction with Defra and the IDeA. As such it sets sustainable energy in the context of the national agenda for climate change.



Recommendation 4: The Commission recommends that the Sustainable Energy Benchmark and Toolkit developed by Defra, the IDeA and the sustainable energy Beacon Councils is implemented here at Lambeth.

²² Getting On Target – A Sustainable Energy Toolkit and Benchmark for Local Authorities (IDEA 2007)

Section 4: Leading the Way

If we are to achieve our ambitions for the borough, we need to work ever more closely with our partners in Lambeth First. This commitment is creating new innovations, such as the partnership's new Investment Board to drive the physical regeneration of the borough, and our Sustainable Community Strategy. This will give a refreshed vision for the borough; it will show how we will deal with issues such as climate change and globalisation; it will promote partnership action on poverty and community cohesion and it will commit the partners to working ever more closely with citizens and businesses to support the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the borough

London Borough of Lambeth, Corporate Plan 2007-2010: Delivering quality, tackling inequality

Taking the lead?

- 4.1 It was stated that Sustainable Development has been a key corporate policy in Lambeth for sometime, however recent documents such as the Corporate Plan have failed to mention or address it or the concept of Climate Change.
- 4.2 It was also observed that Sustainable Development must be a central part of the Council's Leadership internally and across the borough. Climate change however is not even explicitly identified in Cabinet responsibilities.
- 4.3 It was suggested that due consideration is given to the integration of sustainable development in key corporate policies and plans such as the Corporate Plan, the revised Community Strategy and in any other corporate submissions to Government.
- 4.4 The Commission welcomed the following developments
 - That the revised Corporate Plan launch in early 2007 explicitly mentions climate change for the first time.
 - That the Community Strategy is being rewritten to ensure it is based on a solid understanding of the longer term needs of the borough, identifies priorities that reflect that understanding and sets out how the Partnership will deliver against those priorities, including delivery of the Local Area Agreement (LAA), and that a formal draft is due for consultation around September 2007
 - The first Climate Change Conference held by the borough on the 27th February 2007
 - The launch of the new Sustainability Charter and accompanying action plan at the conference (see appendices 4 and 5).

- That although there is currently no specific reference to climate change in the Local Area Agreement (LAA), some targets will have a direct impact on efforts to address the issue.

4.5 The LAA targets which can be linked to efforts to address climate change are:

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7 | [MO] Reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling | [MI] Reduction in percentage of municipal waste landfilled |
| | | [MI] Increase in the percentage of municipal waste recycled |
| | | [LI] Tonnage of waste collected per head of population |
| | | [LI] Provision of kerbside recycling (100% of households served) |
| 2 | [LO] Improve the housing management Service provided by the council | [LI] Increase in the average SAP rating of council housing |
| 10 | [MO] As part of an overall housing strategy for the district ensure that all social housing is made decent by 2010, unless a later deadline is agreed by DCLG as part of the Decent Homes programme. | [MI] % Non-decent Local authority Homes Non-decency targets to deliver Decent Homes by 2010 (or later deadline as approved by DCLG) which are agreed with GOs and monitored at district level against trajectories reported in LA BPSAs and RSL RSRs |

4.6 Officers told the commission there had been in principle support for appointing a specific climate change officer from within the Environment Department for some time. The Commission noted that backing had been given by Cabinet in February and expressed support for resolving this problem as early as possible²³. Unfortunately although the job description had been agreed for the post, funding remains an issue and the resources required for recruiting to the post remain to be allocated.

Recommendation 5: *The Commission asks for a strategic council-wide decision to be made setting out more central co-ordination on climate change and clearly identifiable leadership at a senior level.*

Recommendation 6: *The Commission recommends that all departments review how climate change will be incorporated into their work objectives arising from the Corporate Plan and make a clear public statement about key areas of climate change work.*

Recommendation 7: *Climate Change should be embedded in the new Sustainable Community Strategy. It should give a lead to the Council and our partners in driving efforts to tackle climate change by including it in the suite of key 'lines of policy' relating to the development of economic, social and environmental well-being in Lambeth that are needed to support the determination of robust aims and objectives for a new strategy.*

²³ Lambeth Cabinet Report, Climate change: action by Lambeth Council (LB Lambeth, 8th February 2007)

Invest-to-save proposal

- 4.7 The Climate Change Commission discussed the principle of an invest-to-save fund a number of times and wrote in support of the development of such a policy to the Council's Strategic Leadership Board. The Commission notes that this model has been adopted successfully at many other local authorities and that it is in line with Gershon and Value for Money principles and a Stern report motion passed by Council on 22nd November 2006. It stated its support for such an instrument which would aim to:
- reduce carbon emissions
 - generate ongoing financial savings
 - provide funding for further climate change mitigation and energy efficiency work and release money for service delivery at no net cost to the Council, and
 - attract additional external grant funding (e.g. Salix²⁴ funding)
- 4.8 The Commission was advised that the Cabinet had also agreed to support for the Carbon Trust programme and that 50% of any savings made through the programme can be pooled in an energy efficiency 'invest to save' fund for all departments.²⁵

Recommendation 8: *The Commission recommends the invest-to-save approach to energy efficiency is developed widely and innovatively across the Council in order to reduce carbon emissions and generate savings over time.*

Sometimes it is the small things ...

- 4.9 The Commission was please to note that there have been a number of successes on simple visible initiatives through the Council such as the use of low energy light bulbs and increases in recycling in its buildings.
- 4.10 Also the establishment and support given by the Council of an officer led environmental champions scheme was applauded.
- 4.11 However, the Commission were troubled by obvious problems that needed addressing.

²⁴ Salix is an independent company funded by the Carbon Trust to work with the public sector to reduce carbon emissions through investment in energy efficiency

²⁵ Lambeth Cabinet Report, Climate change: action by Lambeth Council (LB Lambeth, 8th February 2007)

4.12 A clear example is the overheating of Council buildings such as the Town Hall. Officers up to executive director level and members gave evidence that this had been an issue for many years. Members of the public even sent comments into the commission stating their concern that the Council was setting a poor example. One criticism was raised because town hall rooms used on the day at the climate change conference were clearly being overheated by radiators which don't have effective temperature controls, whilst cooling fans operated and windows had to remain open.

Recommendation 9: *The Council needs to examine and investigate immediate and obvious measures could take to reduce its impact on climate change (e.g. solving problems such as the temperature control issues in council buildings).*

Section 5: EDUCATING THE COMMUNITY

Groundwork Trust, Southwark & Lambeth

- 5.1 The Commission welcomed Rebecca Towers from the Groundwork Trust to explain its role in Lambeth.
- 5.2 Groundwork Southwark and Lambeth is a member of the Groundwork Federation, a national network of 50 charities all working with local communities to improve their environment and one of seven Groundwork Trusts in London.
- 5.3 The Trust is a charity funded by grants and donations with an annual turnover of around £2 million a year. Its major funders include Southwark Council, Lambeth Council, Aylesbury New Deal for Communities, Barclays Spaces for Sport and the Big Lottery Fund. It also receives some Government funding.
- 5.4 Its mission is to help people of all ages improve their natural and built environment. Through active participation, it aims to build stronger communities and lasting improvements in an environmentally sustainable way.
- 5.5 It works closely with voluntary community groups, businesses, the Council and regeneration bodies in order to:
 - raise environmental awareness
 - improve open spaces
 - promote economic and social prosperity
- 5.6 It empowers people – children, young people and adults – to improve their own environment and become stakeholders in a wide range of programmes on housing estates, in schools, parks, gardens and playgrounds and new buildings.
- 5.7 By creating this sense of ownership it aims to make sure that all improvements are sustainable and will be enjoyed for years to come.
- 5.8 The Groundwork Trust Southwark and Lambeth:
 - have a portfolio of projects to tackle climate change in the community
 - have held community workshops
 - recruited a volunteer to develop a car-free living project

Recommendation 10: *The Council should actively support the work of the Groundwork Trust.*

Ecoschools²⁶

- 5.9 Ecoschools is a programme that provides a simple framework and award scheme to enable schools to analyse its operations and become more sustainable.
- 5.10 By following the programme, schools will become a more stimulating place in which to learn, whilst reducing the environmental impact of the whole school on the community.
- 5.11 The scheme is rooted in a genuine desire to help children become more effective citizens by encouraging them to take responsibility for the future of their own environment. It is not about environmental excellence, it is about your school starting to look at how it impacts upon the environment and how this is decided upon and can be managed.
- 5.12 Pupil involvement is a key part of the Ecoschools programme. Having pupils engaged in the whole process, including monitoring, action planning and decision-making, leads to genuine ownership of the programme and an increase in their sense of responsibility for the school environment and local area. With children leading the process to a degree, it is hoped they will take what they have learnt into their homes.
- 5.13 This programme has been delivered in Southwark for 3 years where it was adopted as the educational framework for the borough.
- 5.14 There is also an Environmental Education Officer in Lambeth supporting the adoption of the programme. A pilot has been funded through the Edward Brooke Trust and there are now 20 schools, mostly primaries, expressing an interest in the programme (out of around schools 80 in Lambeth).
- 5.15 Members expressed a concern around secondary take-up and observed that such schools may need extra encouragement to adopt the programme.
- 5.16 It was noted that there are some other good projects underway in Lambeth schools – e.g. work done in CYPS around recycling, and looking at food waste from school kitchens. The Commission welcomed the environmental awareness work undertaken with the under 5s and suggests that a similar projects should be undertaken with older children.

Sustainable Learning

- 5.17 The former DfES also launched a framework that encourages Ecoschools.

²⁶ What is Eco-schools, <http://www.eco-schools.org.uk/whatis/index.htm>

- 5.18 Sustainable Learning is a programme providing a structured, task based approach to the way energy and water is used in schools and which leads to a three level national accreditation. Schools working through this programme have realised energy reductions of 10% on average and have a better understanding of how energy and water is used in their schools.
- 5.19 Sustainable Learning is also designed to help schools prepare for the new European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. All state schools will soon be required to display a certificate which rates their energy use on a scale of A – G.
- 5.20 Any energy or water related work under Ecoschools can be included as part of a school's submission for Sustainable Learning. In addition, participation under Sustainable Learning can help towards an Ecoschools award (it is particularly well suited to help with the project work required by Ecoschools). The two schemes are generally complimentary in their approach and requirements although Sustainable Learning only considers energy and water, and any other activities under Ecoschools activities will not count within the scheme.

Recommendation 11: *Lambeth schools should be actively encouraged to adopt and be supported in implementing Ecoschools and the DfES Sustainable Learning programme and that a strategy is developed to take this forward.*

Working with Business

- 5.21 An Environmental Business Award (EBA) is being developed by the Groundwork Trust. It will be working in town centres, asking businesses to sign up to the scheme which will include bronze, silver and gold award levels. They will be required to agree standards such as the reduction in carrier bag use. It was suggested that the Trust could engage an entire town centre for about £20,000.
- 5.22 The Commission also noted that there could be problems on the periphery with business centres overlapping boroughs such as Coldharbour Lane and Camberwell. They were told that this could be addressed by a cross-borough organisation such as the Groundwork Trust which could facilitate projects but this would still require buy-in from both boroughs.

Recommendation 12: *That officers and members in neighbouring boroughs such as Southwark are engaged to ensure that environmental projects are effectively delivered in areas which lie on borough boundaries.*

- 5.23 The Commission expressed disappointment that the Council will currently not collect recycling from outside of businesses, particularly as there is a real keenness from business to be involved in environmental projects, for example the 95% participation rate in Clapham Park.

Recommendation 13: *The Commission recommends that action is taken to enable the collection of recycling from outside of businesses.*

Other community projects

- 5.24 The Commission asked about the development of community gardens on underused sites around the borough. This is a fairly new area of work for the Groundwork trust.
- 5.25 These sorts of projects require local community buy-in in terms of commitment rather than money.
- 5.26 There has been some work already in Angell Town and Ethelred estates and there are further proposals for three Lambeth and three Southwark gardens. At the moment however, the trust has insufficient resources to commence these.
- 5.27 The Groundwork trust, SEA and Lambeth housing estates are to do energy waste audits to look at small behavioural changes in residents to help reduce their climate change impacts.
- 5.28 London Councils also have energy and waste funding streams and it was noted that £15,000 funding similar to ECHO Action (energy conscious households in action) was recently received.

Recommendation 14: *That the Council supports the development of the Environmental Business Award and helps to promote it and other similar projects.*

Section 6: BUILDING SCHOOLS FOR THE FUTURE (BSF)

- 6.1 The BSF Director of Programmes reported on the sustainability requirements for the BSF programme and highlighted a number of issues.
- 6.2 Phase 1 of the programme provides for the rebuilding of three schools such as Elm Green and Stockwell Park High. In phase 2, £100 million will be provided to either rebuild or refurbish schools in Lambeth until 2013.
- 6.3 The Partnership for Schools on behalf of DfES, are obliged to provide sustainable buildings. In return, a BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) rating of 'very good' is required and is usually achieved. The Executive Director of the CYPS told the commission that the Council was aiming for a BREEAM ratings of 'excellent'.
- 6.4 In order to achieve the target BREEAM rating and to ensure that sustainability measures have been incorporated, a contractor will be procured to design and build the schools. The contractors would be responsible for developing the design and meeting objectives. BSF is seeking innovation in a number of design areas and, while asking contractors how to be innovative, recognises the need to consider and contain contractors' costs.
- 6.5 The Commission heard that the new build for Michael Tippet School involved children and young people who were involved in the design of the school. The Commission welcomed this approach.
- 6.6 The Commission noted with concern that the target of 10% renewable energy requirement was not funded in the first phase of the BSF. The Commission was told however that there was a plan for doubling the requirement to 20% renewables in the second phase to compensate for this.
- 6.7 The financial arrangements set by the DfES around funding worked against finding an adequate solution for this, for example, if local authorities put in any additional money into BSF, the DfES would extract it. However, there was a small possibility that governors could obtain additional funding through applying for grants or matched funding through private organisations.
- 6.8 The Executive Director also stated that there was a desire to make sure that developments for Phase 2 are more energy efficient, especially where new build is attached to old. The Commission was told that although funding is difficult to assess at the moment the Government had assured the Council that funding will be sufficient.
- 6.9 In its discussions, the Commission also expressed a desire that all refurbishment projects in existing schools, including those outside of BSF, should take into account the need to mitigate against climate change.

Recommendation 15: *It was recommended that guidance should be developed and support and encouragement provided by CYPS around efficiency improvements and incorporating renewable generation for all refurbishment projects taking place in schools within Lambeth.*

6.10 Members noted that new and refurbished schools can and have been developed with wonderful specifications to tackle their impact on climate change. Officers pointed out however that building users can often work against this, for example through the improper use of facilities. Members felt that efforts needed to be undertaken to encourage users to make the best use of new energy efficient builds.

Recommendation 16: *It was recommended important that resources are set aside for the development of systems and training for new users of these buildings (whether they be pupils, staff or management companies) to establish and encourage the proper use and good habits for energy efficiency from the beginning.*

Section 7: PLANNING POLICY

- 7.1 Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change - through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development.²⁷
- 7.2 The Council's policies and approach are in accordance with national and regional policy and an interim guidance note sets out development requirements in Lambeth.

Recommendation 17: *Work should be undertaken to look at and determine how the new Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change, the Mayor's proposed changes to the London Plan, and the Community Strategy, will improve and promote sustainable building standards in the borough.*

- 7.3 The Commission was informed that Lambeth's Replacement Unitary Development Plan (UDP) contains two policies dealing with sustainable development - Renewable Energy in Major Development (Policy 32a) and Sustainable Design and Construction (Policy 32b).
- 7.4 Relevant planning applications should be submitted with a sustainability assessment. The sustainability assessment should be submitted in two parts dealing separately with policies 32a and 32b which are detailed below:
- Policy 32a – Renewable energy in major developments requires that 10% of energy demand for developments over 1000 square metres or 10 dwellings be off-set through the incorporation of renewable energy. This will be assessed in terms of CO₂ emissions and the sustainability assessment should include an energy scheme for the whole development.
- Policy 32b – Sustainable design and construction EcoHomes/BREEAM Standards is the Council's preferred methodology. The Council must be contacted prior to the submission of any application if any other methodology is to be used.
- 7.5 The UDP inspector supported both these policies but recommended that Policy 32a should not be implemented until guidance is provided on the methodology the Council will use in calculations and monitoring energy savings. It is the Council's intention

²⁷ Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (Crown Copyright 2005)

to prepare a supplementary planning document (SPD) on sustainable development following adoption of the UDP dealing with the full range of considerations associated with renewable technologies and sustainable design and construction. However, as this will not be for a while, interim guidance has been prepared so that the policy can be implemented in the way recommended by the UDP inspector.

Recommendation 18: *Members recommended that a monitoring mechanism is built to make sure sustainability assessment will be a condition to comply with BREEAM standards.*

- 7.6 The interim guidance also provides information on micro-renewable energy generation systems, which are used in smaller scale developments. The criteria for whether planning permission is required to install micro-renewables, is listed and the specific consideration that conservation areas and listed buildings require is clarified.
- 7.7 It was suggested that most residential new builds should not be handed over to third parties, as they do not meet the required regulations on energy efficiency. It was also emphasised that 50-60% of new homes were not yet energy efficient and felt that something should be done to combat this.
- 7.8 Commission members expressed concern that new developments should be checked in order to make sure that the appropriate work had been undertaken before occupation. It was suggested that this could be worked into a condition to make sure that no developments should be occupied until the building had been discharged.

Recommendation 19: *Members recommended that new developments should be checked in order to make sure that the appropriate energy efficiency standards have been reached before occupation is permitted.*

Section 8: HOUSING

“Around 25% of all carbon dioxide emissions come from the household sector making improvements in domestic energy efficiency key to delivering the Government's carbon emission reduction targets²⁸.”

- Mark Clare, Managing Director, British Gas

The impact of domestic dwellings on Climate Change²⁹

- 8.1 Much has been made on the planning and construction guidelines for the construction of new or redevelopment of existing dwellings. However, it can be demonstrated that existing dwellings present the biggest challenge and opportunity for increasing domestic energy efficiency and tackling climate change issues.
- 8.2 With Government's commitment to increase housing supply, around two thirds of homes standing in 2050 are likely to have been built before 2005. New build represents only approximately 1% of the total stock each year. Building Regulations have raised energy efficiency standards of new homes significantly in recent years – current (April 2006) standards are 40% higher than for properties built in 2002; 70% more than in 1990.
- 8.3 Most of the existing stock and a significant proportion of those that will still exist in 2050 were constructed to lower, often much lower, standards than new build today. The existing stock, therefore, accounts for the great majority of carbon emissions from dwellings, both in terms of their lower energy efficiency and their numbers.
- 8.4 Addressing these improvements to domestic energy efficiency problem will not only have a positive impact on carbon emission levels, it is also the aim of fuel poverty policies.

²⁸ Defra news release, Ref: 105/06, www.defra.gov.uk (Defra, 13 March 2006)

²⁹ Review Of The Sustainability Of Existing Buildings: The Energy Efficiency Of Dwellings – Initial Analysis (DCLG, November 2006)

What is fuel poverty³⁰?

- 8.5 The Government defines fuel poverty as the need to spend more than 10% of household income to achieve adequate levels of warmth in the home. Adequate warmth is generally defined as 21°C in main living areas and 18°C in other areas for healthy adult households – older persons, those living with chronic illness and young children may require a higher standard for health and well-being.
- 8.6 Fuel poverty is different from general poverty. Within fairly narrow parameters, household need for food, clothing and other goods and services is uniform. In the case of fuel, household need varies as a consequence of geographical location; economy and efficiency of any heating system and fuel used; thermal insulation standards of the property; and age or infirmity of household members. This variable degree of need means that household income is not always a reliable indicator of the likelihood of a household being fuel poor and that other factors have to be taken into consideration.
- 8.7 Fuel poverty is closely associated with:
- Low income and debt
 - Poor household insulation and ventilation standards
 - Inefficient or expensive heating systems
 - Limited access to affordable fuel and/or tariff options
 - Under-occupancy of homes
 - Rising energy prices
- 8.8 The general lack of resources within fuel-poor households means that they lack access to capital that could be used to improve their situation through energy efficiency improvements to the fabric of the home, to the heating system and to household appliances.

The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy³¹

- 8.9 The aim of the Government's UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (as published in November 2001) is the eradication of fuel poverty. This commitment was reaffirmed in 2003's Energy White Paper.

³⁰NEA Guidance Note: Fuel Poverty Policies And Progress (National Energy Action, 2006)

³¹ UK Fuel Poverty Strategy: 4th annual progress report (Defra, May 2006)

- 8.10 The aim in England was as far as reasonably practicable, to eradicate fuel poverty in vulnerable households by 2010, with a vulnerable household deemed to be one containing children, or those who are elderly, sick or disabled.
- 8.11 Fuel poverty in other households will also be tackled as progress is made on these groups, with a target that by 22 November 2016, as far as reasonably practicable, no person in England should have to live in fuel poverty.
- 8.12 Much of the discussion on the role of energy efficiency in meeting the objective centred on private sector housing, since the Government claimed that its undertaking that all social housing should comply with the Decent Homes Standard would eliminate fuel poverty in this tenure group.
- 8.13 Decent Homes is one of a number of existing and announced policies impacting on the building fabric and affecting domestic energy efficiency improving the condition of an existing home to one that is warm, weatherproof and with reasonably modern facilities. The Government's aim is to make all council and housing association housing decent by 2010. It is not intended specifically to improve energy efficiency but, by including a thermal comfort criterion, it is expected to have a significant effect on the energy performance of those homes.

What improvements are taking place in Lambeth?

- 8.14 Lambeth Housing is working to bring council properties up to 21st Century standards by to meet the government's Decent Homes Standard. Since April 2003 Lambeth Housing has brought over 5800 homes up to this standard with an additional 886 to be made decent by April 2007.
- 8.15 A 'Decent Homes Investment Plan' (formerly known as the 'Road Map') has been developed which sets out what planned maintenance and major works are programmed over the coming years. This involves improving building structures, including roofs and windows, as well as kitchens and/or bathrooms so that all homes will be warm, weather proof and in a decent condition (originally by 2010/11 and now extended).

Decent Homes in private housing

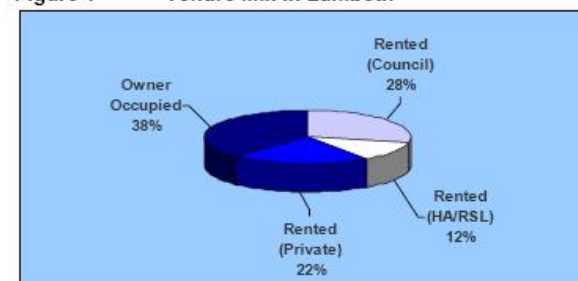
- 8.16 The Government expects all social housing to reach this standard.
- 8.17 The Government is also now committed to a series of Decent Homes' targets in private sector housing as set out below.
- 8.18 The targets require:
- There is a year on year increase in the proportion of vulnerable private sector households in decent homes
 - The 2006-2007 English House Condition Survey shows the proportion of vulnerable households in decent private sector homes to be more than 65%

- The 2010-2011 English House Condition Survey shows the proportion of vulnerable households in decent private sector homes to be more than 70%
- The 2020-2021 English House Condition Survey shows the proportion of vulnerable households in decent private sector homes to be more than 75%

What is the proportion of private vs. public dwellings in Lambeth³²?

- 8.19 The Lambeth Private Sector Housing Strategy 2006 provides a comprehensive analysis of domestic dwellings in the borough. The strategy aims to help us meet our Decent Homes obligations in the private sector.
- 8.20 Private sector non-decency is a major issue throughout Lambeth and not one particularly confined to any one area.
- 8.21 Nationally, private sector housing represents about 80% of the total stock. However, social stock is on average more energy efficient. This can be explained in part by improvements made to the social stock, which is demonstrated in the English House Condition Survey (EHCS); when comparing similar dwelling types, the social sector properties perform better on average than private.
- 8.22 A larger part of the average performance is explained by the type of dwellings in the social stock relative to private. The social sector has relatively more modern and smaller properties e.g. purpose built flats, which are on average more energy efficient.
- 8.23 Nearly 60% of Lambeth’s homes are in the private sector, either owner occupied or privately rented. Also the proportion of owner occupied homes in Lambeth is far below the national average at 38%, compared to 68% in England as a whole.

Figure 1 Tenure Mix in Lambeth



| | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Owner-occupied | 38 |
| Rented | 22 |
| Total private dwellings | 60 |
| Rent (Hou Assoc/RSL) | 12 |
| Rented (Council) | 28 |
| Total public dwellings | 40 |

³² Lambeth Private Sector Housing Strategy, (LB Lambeth, 2006)

8.24 The quality and availability of this sector is therefore critical to meeting the needs of our current and future residents, and realising the objectives of our Community Strategy to create 'Warm, watertight and safe homes', more affordable homes and sustainable communities.

The challenge of improving domestic energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty in Lambeth

8.25 The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) for the energy rating of dwellings is an indicator of a building's energy efficiency. SAP ratings are scored on a scale from 1 to 120 where 1 is the worst and 120 the best.

8.26 Lambeth met its annual target³³ for its own housing in 2006/07, which now have an average SAP rating of 65. This is an improvement of 1 on 2005/06. This target will be of increased importance next year as it forms part of our Local Area Agreement (LAA).

8.27 The draft Affordable Warmth Strategy identified 9,262 households who live in council dwellings with a SAP of 65 or less and receive Housing Benefit or Council Tax Benefit. These are the households which Lambeth can have most immediate effect through direct responsibility for the stock and existing information about the residents.

8.28 However, in Lambeth about 32% of all dwellings (about 38000 households) have a SAP less than 65 (i.e. are considered energy inefficient).

8.29 The implication of these statistics is that nearly a quarter of the borough housing is in fuel poverty and by far the majority of these are in the private sector over which and the Council has influence rather than control. Clearly, the Council is in a much better position to effect changes in its own stock.

8.30 Over two-thirds of households in fuel poverty in England are in the private sector.³⁴ Private sector dwellings in Lambeth have an average SAP of about 54.

8.31 The relationship between SAP and carbon emissions means that at the lower end of the SAP scale (where energy performance is worst), improvements bring about a relatively larger carbon saving than at higher SAP levels. The greater carbon savings are therefore, on average, achieved by raising the energy performance of the lowest performing dwellings³⁵.

³³ Housing performance digest (LB Lambeth, May 2007)

³⁴ 'Fuel poverty and health', p 14

³⁵ Review of the sustainability of existing buildings. The energy efficiency of dwellings – initial analysis (DCLG, November 2006)

8.32 It is the private sector therefore that presents the greatest proportion of dwellings which are in fuel poverty and potentially producing the greatest impact on climate change. Consequently, it is also these dwellings where investment would have the greatest impact on improving SAP levels.

Recommendation 20: *The Commission notes that it is likely the average Standard Assessment Procedure for energy (SAP) rating of 80 will need to be achieved for both private and public sector housing by 2050. Although increasing the average SAP of the Council's housing stock forms part of the Council's local area agreement, the commission recommends that a coherent approach and specific targets are set to achieve the necessary improvements in **all** dwellings.*

The Lambeth Affordable Warmth Strategy

8.33 Affordable warmth strategies in general can provide a focus for local action to eradicate fuel poverty³⁶. The benefits of a well-planned, organised and implemented strategy can be far-reaching, helping local authorities to:

- Raise general awareness of fuel poverty and affordable warmth issues.
- Encourage cross-departmental and inter-agency partnership working to maximise resources
- Promote cross-community participation, co-operation and wider ownership of the strategy.
- Maximise and target resources and initiatives where they are most needed.
- Facilitate policy and service integration.
- Set out measurable targets and timescales for action.
- Develop training and employment opportunities.
- Provide feedback for target monitoring and reporting purposes.

8.34 Until recently, Lambeth had no Affordable Warmth Strategy. The need for an Affordable Warmth Strategy stems from both an assumed high level of fuel poverty within Lambeth, and the lack of resources and planning dedicated to addressing fuel poverty within the Council. Lambeth currently has a number of existing initiatives which aim to promote energy efficiency and affordable warmth, including the Decent Homes programme, Warm Front, Coldbusters and HelpCo. However, the Affordable Warmth Strategy will provide a focus for local action to eradicate fuel poverty. It will raise awareness of fuel poverty, encourage partnership working, and maximise and target resources and initiatives where they are most needed.

³⁶ Tackling fuel poverty - a beacon council toolkit for local authorities: www.nea.org.uk

8.35 The Commission recognised how the strategy would have a direct and positive impact on reducing the impact on climate of borough residents, in both private and public sectors.

8.36 The Commission expressed disappointment that although the strategy had been completed some time ago, as of May 2007 the draft strategy was still awaiting consideration and adoption by Cabinet. It was suggested that the affordable warmth strategy could be included as part of the Climate Change Commission report to ensure that it was considered by Cabinet.

8.37 The strategy was considered and adopted by Cabinet in July 2007.

Recommendation 21: *The Commission commended the work of the Affordable Warmth Strategy Steering Committee and asks that its action plan is implemented in full.*

Suggested measures needed to achieve a 60% cut in domestic CO₂ emissions³⁷

Various studies³⁸ have been carried out to project the range of technical measures that need to be applied to homes to reduce the carbon emissions of the whole housing stock in 2050 by 60% (against 1990 levels).

These studies have included consideration of projected increases in housing numbers and an allowance for all homes to have more warmth, hot water and access to appliances.

Main conclusions that are relevant to this study include:

- Over 2/3 of 2050's dwellings already exist today, even allowing for much increased demolition rates of the least efficient stock – their standards must be improved.
- The following measures must be installed in existing homes: 100% cavity wall fill; major programme of solid wall insulation; 100% loft insulation at 300mm;
- 100% high performance windows; air tightness; mechanical ventilation.
- Building Regulations improvements every 5 years.
- The average SAP rating brought up to SAP 80, compared to average of SAP 51 today.
- Majority of homes will have micro-generation installed.

³⁷ Stock Take: Delivering improvements in existing housing, (Sustainable Development Commission, July 2006)

³⁸ Studies include the Environmental Change Institute 2005, Johnston 2004, and ESD 2004

- Standards for zero heating in homes should be established in Building Regulations by 2020.

Recommendation 22: *As domestic energy efficiency is significantly affected by the level of thermal insulation in lofts, it is recommended that an insulation target of 300mm thickness is adopted and:*

- *that a borough-wide insulation installation programme is developed for council and other social housing stock and*
- *that support and incentives are provided for private sector householders and landlords to achieve this standard*

Recommendation 23: *The Commission is to be kept informed of the intelligent metering pilot and that the Council makes use of its outcomes.*

Recommendation 24: *The four sustainable construction PIs are to be reported annually by Housing Property Services to the sustainability charter group.*

Recommendation 25: *Specifications for improvements made under Decent Homes (such as kitchens and bathrooms) must ensure: Forest Stewardship Council certification, reductions of water usage, and the promotion of recycling - and that reportable performance indicators are established to monitor this.*

Recommendation 26: *Procedures and monitoring need to be developed to ensure that materials removed during the refurbishment of council properties are recycled or reused e.g. kitchens, bathrooms, chipboard, and timber wherever possible.*

Recommendation 27: *The ALMO if established may be able to make its own decisions and may not be tied to the Council's approach on climate change. The Commission recommends that climate change is specifically considered in preparation for the ALMO and support provided where required e.g. through training of the ALMO board.*

Recommendation 28: *The Commission believes that the South East London Energy Efficiency Advice Centre (SELEEAC) needs more publicity and asks that a communications strategy is put in place to achieve this.*

Recommendation 29: *More easily accessible information on energy efficiency needs to be produced for borough residents and businesses e.g. direct links from the web homepage.*

Recommendation 30: *All Lambeth service centres should be required to engage in the promotion of energy efficiency.*

Recommendation 31: *That the Householder Guide to Renewables should be available as soon as possible and actively promoted.*

Recommendation 32: *Councillors need to be encouraged to promote energy efficiency measures in surgeries.*

Section 9: TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL

- 9.1 Evidence was given by officers from within the Environment department.
- 9.2 The Commission noted a number of encouraging successes in transport and travel development within the borough that have been driven in part by existing policies and targets.
- 9.3 The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) was approved in January 2005. This sets out Lambeth's transport policies over the next five years. As part of this document the Council was required to produce a strategic environmental setting out the 'significant' environmental impacts of the LIP programme as required under the EU directive and national law. One of the indicators is related to the impact of the LIP's delivery on climate change. As one of the main outcomes of the LIP is to reduce road traffic (a main contributor to climate change) it was predicted that there would be no significant negative impact on climate change. However, as the LIP proposes a number of major projects over the next five years, these individual projects will be subjected to individual Environmental Impact Assessments (when required) to address any negative impacts that these might have on worsening climate change.
- 9.4 The Mayor's Transport Strategy sets out a number of targets that the Council must meet which have a direct impact on climate change. These are:
- Lambeth is to reduce traffic volumes by 2% between 2001 and 2011 on 1994 levels
 - Lambeth is to maintain or increase the proportion of personal travel made by means other than a car between 2001 and 2011
 - Lambeth is to achieve an increase of at least 10% in journeys made on foot per person in London between 2001 and 2015
 - Lambeth is to achieve an increase of at least 80% in cycling in London between 2001 and 2011

Workplace Travel Plans

- 9.5 Lambeth's Workplace Travel Plan and associated Staff Travel Guide was approved in April 2005 and launched in September 2005. Transport for London (TfL) recently approved £20K for Lambeth's Workplace Travel Plan.
- 9.6 Lambeth was named as London's Sustainable Transport Borough of the Year at the annual Sustainable Transport Awards in July 2006. Lambeth was also commended in the categories of Best Council Travel Plan and the Good Going Campaign of the Year.

- 9.7 The award for Borough of the Year recognised the way the Council has worked to promote sustainable travel, which can improve the environment and cut congestion by giving residents realistic alternatives to using a car. This includes the Council's own travel plan, school and workplace travel plans, and car clubs, which judges said are coming "further, faster than any other borough".
- 9.8 A staff travel survey was undertaken in September 2006 which indicated that single occupancy car use has dropped by 9% over the last 2 years for journeys to and from work and by 8% for journeys during work time.
- 9.9 Leading by example, the Council is now trying to get businesses and other organisations signed up to the Lambeth Business Travel Network.
- 9.10 The Lambeth Business Travel Network was launched in January 2007. Approximately twenty businesses and organisations have already signed up. The network will provide a means by which businesses can share their views with other businesses and the Council on local transport issues, can develop strategies and initiatives to reduce their transport impact, and access resources to help them do so.
- 9.11 King's College Hospital and Lambeth's Primary Care Trust also have travel plans in place.

School travel plans

- 9.12 The Commission was told that the Mayor's Transport Strategy requires that every school in Lambeth should have a School Travel Plan by 2009. Schools with approved travel plans can seek funding to implement physical measures to improve safety outside their schools.
- 9.13 Schools are entitled to a grant of £3,000 - £5,000 to spend, if their travel plan gets approved by Transport for London.
- 9.14 Currently 33 schools in Lambeth have TfL approved travel plans and a further 30 or so schools were developing travel plans with a view to submitting them for approval in March 2007. This means Lambeth is on track to meet their targets. The final schools will be difficult to engage with as they have up to now resisted promoting sustainable travel due to time constraints.
- 9.15 The Commission was told that there are resources issues in engaging some schools which have significant and complicating demands on staff.
- 9.16 The School Travel Adviser is taking steps to deal with significant EAL schools, for example. They are also looking to other boroughs like Haringey and trying to work out where the problems lie. This issue will be examined more fully from April 2007, upon the appointment of a new officer, who will be going into schools and presenting at assemblies.
- 9.17 Throughout the year a number of campaigns such as WOW (Walk on Wednesday) and Walk to School are promoted to all schools in the borough. Encouragingly these campaigns are well received and generally have a high take up.

- 9.18 The DfES also provides £1,000 to schools for the 'walking buses' scheme which tends to be done at primary schools
- 9.19 Even though the DfES provides money to the schools to take ownership, there are problems as the scheme has to rely on parents.
- 9.20 A major problem is to persuade parents that it is safe for children to walk or cycle to school.
- 9.21 The walking buses scheme is also dependent on sufficient parents to participate to ensure the correct adult-child ratio. Additionally these parents must be checked by the Criminal Records Bureau.
- 9.22 Cycle stands are another initiative. TfL has provided funding for this scheme and all schools with a travel plan are entitled to have bicycle storage. Fifteen schools have expressed an interest to have bicycle stands but the schools have not filled in the forms necessary to access the funding either through lack of time or expertise.

Recommendation 33: *Departments need to investigate ways to ensure that sufficient staff resources with the right skills are available so that funds can be accessed by schools and schemes implemented effectively. This includes considering the provision of additional support for schools.*

- 9.23 The Commission heard that there is a lack of communication between departments and that joined up working is limited and that the School Travel Team in Environment need more contact with the CYPS regarding school travel plans.
- 9.24 The Commission suggested that there doesn't appear to be central commitment or co-ordination on this and other issues around addressing climate change within CYPS.

Recommendation 34: *A high-level meeting needs to be arranged between CYPS and Environment, Culture and Community Safety, to promote joined up working concerning school travel and transport planning, to link with BSF, energy efficiency and budgets in existing schools.*

Other transport initiatives which will assist to reduce climate change

- 9.25 It was noted that currently about 70% of council vehicles run on LPG. It was suggested that more work needs to be done to extend the Council's fuel efficient and clean fuel fleet. Members asked that partners and contractors are also required to commit to this wherever possible.

- 9.26 It was noted that some good work in transport has already begun here at Lambeth³⁹, particularly around a new contract recently which puts environmental issues and reducing the borough's carbon footprint at the heart of a new contract it has signed for all its highway services.
- 9.27 The five year contract with FM Conway worth around £7.4m a year is to undertake all highway work, from repairing of potholes and pavements, to implementing large traffic and road safety schemes⁴⁰.
- 9.28 The contract pledges to work together to use methods and techniques that are environmentally sustainable, specifically:
- Minimise the total number and distance of road journeys made by construction vehicles.
 - Maximise the use of recycled materials used in construction projects, and recycle as much waste as possible.
 - Minimise the use of paper used in offices.

Recommendation 35: *There should be a review of policies relating to the council fleet and that of its partners and contractors where possible with a view to promoting fuel economies and fuels such as bio-diesel and LPG in order to reduce the impact on climate change.*

- 9.29 Efforts are also being made to encourage staff to reduce damaging car use through the promotion of public transport and other alternatives such as car clubs which are being promoted and planned for more locations around the borough.
- 9.30 There is an interest free annual travel card loan available for staff. However agency staff (approximately 8% of Lambeth staff) do not have access to such loans.
- 9.31 There are some payments made to staff to compensate them for vehicle use, some which are required by historic national and local agreements.
- 9.32 Some payments are limited such as reimbursement of the congestion charge and limited dispensations to park free in controlled parking zones.

Some payments are problematic such as the essential car user payment which requires staff to drive their own cars. It is believed that other eligible staff are currently paid £60.50 per month but not actually required to go out on site regularly enough, so this seems an inefficient use of the allowance. Ideally a review of essential car users should be undertaken

³⁹Member enquiry - 083786: Transport

⁴⁰'Green' issues at heart of new council contract with FM Conway Lambeth press release(April 2007)

- 9.33 Also, a number of staff use their own oyster cards to attend meetings. A suggestion was made that departments could have some 'pool' travel cards in place, to save on claiming, as currently undertaken in Islington and Camden.
- 9.34 Cycling has also been promoted as a key policy to reduce vehicle usage. Free cycle confidence training is available for everyone who lives, works or studies in the borough. There has been an increase in the provision of cycle parking for schools, developments and other infrastructure generally around the borough.
- 9.35 There are also a number of staff benefits in place to promote cycling such as pool bikes, cycle loans, cycle store discounts, a cycle user allowance. Lambeth has recently allocated £20 000 to put in lockers, improve cycle planning and run bicycle maintenance sessions for staff.

Recommendation 36: *Work needs to be undertaken around developing more responsible climate change HR policies in areas such as interest-free loans and travel cards. This should include:*

- *Pool travel cards to be made available.*
- *Subsidised bicycle loans to be interest free as with travel card loans*
- *Establish a salary sacrifice scheme to allow staff to purchase bikes at up to 50% off the retail price.*

Recommendation 37: *Practical measures such as providing sufficient facilities (e.g. showers) for those who take up cycling or walking need to be implemented.*

Recommendation 38: *An expansion of the pool bicycle scheme and an increase in cycle storage areas needs to be undertaken.*

Limiting factors on improving travel

9.36 Officers made the following observations around travel planning:

- Lack of resources in the form of staff – TfL gives us money for projects but we are not allowed to use this funding to pay for staff costs. However, we can take project management fees.
- Strategic direction and focus - the Council is heavily dependent on external funding (principally from TfL) to progress work on sustainable transport initiatives. While the Council has an exemplary record in this area, this reliance effectively constrains staffing capacity and the Council's ability to effectively co-ordinate strategic work, innovate and build on good practice.
- Funding – the present financial climate means that it is difficult to budget for on-going (revenue) maintenance of initiatives and schemes that are funded by capital or grant funding.

- Lack of communication – joined-up working between departments is limited.
- Weaknesses with interpreting the Traffic Management Act – those who are involved in using this Act are slow to recognise it applies to all modes of transport and therefore do not properly interpret its purpose requiring improved information and training around the road user hierarchy (for example).

Recommendation 39: *That in reviewing schemes under the Traffic Management Act officers should be given full information and training on the road-user highway hierarchy (walking and cycling etc).*

Section 10: ENERGY MANAGEMENT

- 10.1 The Commission were provided with updates on the objectives, staffing and resources of the Energy Management Unit (EMU).
- 10.2 It was highlighted that the Unit had a budget for three members of staff although a post had been vacant for over 6 months.
- 10.3 The role of the Unit involves procuring and contracting energy and to drive the agenda forward for energy. There is much more focus on procurement rather than energy reduction. Discussions are being held with other boroughs to look at new approaches. Haringey is the lead Council on how people can improve procurement and energy reduction.
- 10.4 The Unit spends approximately £7 million a year on energy, £3½ million on gas and £550,000 on oil across the whole Council.
- 10.5 The Commission were advised that the London Centre of Excellence benchmarking⁴¹ of local authorities suggests that for every £1.2 million of spend, a full-time officer is needed to enable effective and efficient energy procurement. Therefore, to follow this model, the EMU need approximately 5 full-time members of staff. If this could be achieved, meeting targets and SLA work would make a difference. However, the unit could go through the Council's budget process to ask for more resources.
- 10.6 The unit looked at a vacant post holder's role to examine how these roles could be improved. There is a lot of data to manage and the team is currently under-resourced in this area. A person with extensive data and financial skills is required but this posed a problem of who to bring in.
- 10.7 Recruitment was also planned for the post of an energy efficiency officer.

Recommendation 40: *The Energy Management Unit to produce an options paper on how to better resource the management unit.*

Recommendation 41: *Carry out analysis using the spend-to-save criteria in evaluating the London Centre of Excellence (LCE) recommendations on the level of staffing which suggests Lambeth's EMU should have 5-6 staff members.*

Recommendation 42: *The Energy Management Unit must prioritise and deliver carbon reduction - not just procurement issues.*

Recommendation 43: *The suitability of relevant energy usage software to be re-assessed.*

⁴¹ See the London Centre of Procurement Excellence website for full details (<http://www.lcpe.gov.uk/Energy>)

- 10.8 It was confirmed that budgets are under pressure and do not reflect the work required of the unit however, it is a situation which needs to be reviewed and resolved.
- 10.9 There are various approaches which could be applied. Bristol City Council, for example, was one of the first UK Local Authorities to set up a self-funded Energy Management Unit, which saves money and energy. A standard charge of 2.5% is levied on all energy and water bills to fund the unit, which covers the cost of processing and payment of bills.⁴²
- 10.10 The Commission was also told that the London Borough of Lewisham has a well advanced department which manages to deploy more staff through a shared-savings programme.
- 10.11 Spend-to-save proposals are likely to arise from the Carbon Trust work being undertaken at Lambeth.
- 10.12 The Commission expressed disappointment that the Council is no longer procuring “green” energy, even though sustainability targets call for public bodies to be sourcing at least 10% of their electricity from renewable sources by March 2008.
- 10.13 It was noted that a recent deal to provide green electricity has been negotiated by the Office of Government Commerce with EDF Energy will help central and local government to achieve their sustainability targets and also cut fuel bills Under the deal buying green energy will be no more expensive than buying "brown", non-renewable, energy and paying the associated climate change levy.⁴³

Recommendation 44: *The Commission is disappointed that the Council is no longer procuring green energy and recommends that climate change considerations guide the future procurement of energy contracts.*

- 10.14 The Corporate Buildings Group project team consisting of people from different departments was welcomed. It was also noted that across the Council, the corporate building strategy is in the process of being finalised.

Recommendation 45: *The Commission welcomes the Corporate Buildings Group but would like to see its terms of reference. The Corporate Buildings Group need to ensure duplication of work is avoided with its work to be complementary to the role of the Sustainability Development Officer.*

⁴²Bristol Climate Protection and Sustainable Energy Strategy Action Plan 2004/6 (Bristol City Council, 2004)

⁴³Green Electricity Deal For Public Sector (www.publicnet.co.uk , 19 June 2007)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Immediate positive actions

Action now⁴⁴

These are some immediate positive actions that local authorities can take to begin making progress. The following have been endorsed by SOLACE, the Energy Saving Trust (EST) and the Carbon Saving Trust.

1. Develop a clear vision, backed by a real commitment for your council to reduce its own climate change impact, and that of the whole area. For example, sign up to the Nottingham Declaration. Make sure that the Local Strategic Partnership is similarly committed to action.
2. Appoint a high level champion for sustainable energy, someone who can enthuse, influence and have impact within your authority and community. And give them your continued backing and support.
3. Produce a plan of action which will reduce carbon emissions in your area in a measurable way, in respect of transportation, housing, commercial and voluntary sectors.
4. Proactively encourage renewable energy production in your area. Encourage the use of renewables in all new development proposals and refurbishments. Make this part of a plan for sustainable construction methods. Contact the Local Government Construction Task Force.
5. Use planning and building control measures and informal networks to encourage developments that build to at least EST Energy Efficiency Best Practice standards (and integrate renewable energy sources).
6. Encourage energy efficiency measures in social housing and install them in any council owned homes. Promote energy efficiency in privately owned housing in your area. There is funding available for much of this – contact EST Practical Help.
7. Reduce energy use in your own buildings and facilities through good practice management and energy saving measures. The money you save from your fuel bills can be reinvested. Contact Carbon Trust for more information.
8. Clean up your own vehicles and implement a green travel plan for the whole community. Low carbon and clean fuel vehicles reduce local air pollution and are cheaper to run. There is information and funding available to help – contact EST Practical Help.
9. Have a strong partnership with your local energy agencies, such as the Energy Efficiency Advice Centre (EEAC) to help deliver practical sustainable energy solutions to all residents.
10. Promote your green credentials in the wider community, use your website and direct marketing materials to let your community know you are committed to a sustainable future. Encourage partnership arrangements with local businesses, schools and organisations to engage the whole community.
11. Take on a best practice approach to sustainable energy management in your council: audit, strategy, action plans and review.

⁴⁴ Source: Leading the way - how local authorities can meet the challenge of climate change – fact sheet 4 (LGA, 2005)

Appendix 2: Benchmarking other Local Government Activities⁴⁵

| Council | Actions |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Planning | |
| London Borough (LB) of Merton | Is responsible for the Merton Rule, a planning policy that requires all new developments above a certain size to meet at least 10% of the energy needs from renewable sources. |
| Croydon Council | Is one of the first local authorities in the country to require renewable energy sources to be installed in all new, large developments. At least 10% of energy requirements are expected to come from renewable energy in housing developments above ten units. |
| Calderdale Borough Council (BC), LB of Barking and Dagenham | Have also set targets of 10% renewable energy in all new developments. |
| Transport: Council | |
| Poole BC, Dorset | Has introduced the first bin lorry powered entirely on vegetable oil. The waste oil from cooking chips and crisps, which would normally be incinerated, is now used to power the vehicle. It starts using conventional diesel and then changes to the bio-fuel once the engine has warmed up. |
| Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk | Is paying its staff 20p per mile to use their bikes for work-related travel. |
| Somerset County Council (CC) | The council and police have launched a fleet of 40 cars that run on a new alcohol based fuel. 'E85' fuel is made up of 85% bio ethanol and 15% petrol and cuts CO ₂ vehicle emissions by 70%. Somerset has now opened 5 eco pumps. |
| Southwark Council | Is currently testing pure plant oil as an alternative clean fuel by running one vehicle on 100% rapeseed oil. |
| Transport: Wider community | |
| Shropshire CC | Supported by the council, Britain's first petrol pump selling pure 'bio-diesel', derived from plant sources rather than petrochemicals, has opened. The fuel is made from used cooking oil. Selling at 95p per litre, scheme organisers have asked for priority to be given to local people after unexpectedly high demand. |
| Richmond BC | Has unveiled plans to triple the cost of a parking permit for the most environmentally-damaging vehicles such as 4x4s. The cost of an annual permit for so-called Chelsea Tractors would rise to £300 while electric cars would be allowed to park for free. |
| Islington Council | Give a £20 reduction on resident parking permits (costs £95 a year) for cars with an engine less than 1400cc or that run on LPG, electricity or other 'greener' fuels. |
| Westminster City Council | Allows owners of electric cars to park free for four hours at meter and pay-and-display bays. It has also installed over 50 electric vehicle charging points |

⁴⁵ LGA Climate Change Commission

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| | into council car parks. Westminster also offers significant reductions for electric commuters in its car parks and free charging points which are proving extremely popular. |
| London Congestion Charge | In the first year of its operation the Central London Congestion Charge delivered a 30% reduction in congestion within the charging zone alongside a 19% reduction in traffic-related CO ₂ emissions. |
| District heating | |
| Woking, Surrey | The town has reduced carbon dioxide emissions from its council buildings and shopping centre by 77% in the last 15 years by constructing a series of mini 'power stations' to provide heat and light. Across the borough CO ₂ has fallen by 17%. |
| Southampton, Manchester, Nottingham & Sheffield | All operate district heating schemes which generate high levels of efficient energy. |
| General energy efficiency/ carbon reductions: Council | |
| LB of Lewisham | Has purchased all of its electricity from green sources since 2000. |
| Chester City Council | Buys 100 per cent electricity from renewable sources for all council office facilities. |
| Shropshire CC | Has reduced CO ₂ emissions from corporate buildings by 57% - from 29,650 tonnes CO ₂ per annum in 1990 to 12,694 tonnes CO ₂ per annum in 2005. |
| Staffordshire CC | Has reduced its CO ₂ emissions from most properties by around 44% - a reduction of 60,000 tonnes of CO ₂ per annum by 2005 over 1990 levels. |
| Carlisle City Council | Has taken 10 pledges to improve its green credentials. In the civic centre it has fitted energy efficient heating and intelligent lighting (which dims when there is enough daylight and switches off when the room is not in use). In the improvement works at Talkin Tarn Country Park a rainwater systems is being installed in the public toilets and hot water will be generated using air source heat recovery and sun tubes will provide areas of natural light. Solar panels will provide electricity to the new warden's facility and workshop. |
| Woking Borough Council | Adopted its Climate Change Strategy in 2002 - one of the most comprehensive to be developed by a local authority in the UK that addresses both climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. Strategy made up of a number of targets and actions, and covers the whole spectrum of the Borough's energy use: power, heat, water, waste disposal and transport for local authority, home and business users. The three overarching themes considered are the reduction of CO ₂ equivalent emissions, adaptation to the inevitable changes in climate, and the promotion of sustainable development. Within the Climate Change Strategy, Woking created climate change scenarios projecting the local impacts of climate change. The scenario projections are based on the Hadley Centre Model and provide Woking Borough Council with reliable references on which to base the development of adaptation policy actions. Cross-party political support for this strategy has helped the implementation of effective actions. |
| Brighton & Hove City Council | Since October 2003, the main council buildings are serviced by electricity from 100% renewable sources - in this case, wind power. |

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| Nottingham City Council | <p>Some of the key ingredients in planning and transport policy that have enabled the City Council to limit carbon emissions over a five-year period include:</p> <p>Planning policies: (i) to protect and enhance the historic city centre and avoid out of town retail parks; (ii) to encourage the development of brown-field sites; (iii) to encourage large new developments in the city centre, where they are at the heart of the public transport network, particularly those that generate lots of journeys.</p> <p>Transport policies that: (i) improve the quality, reliability and convenience of public transport; (ii) help to restrain demand for car access.</p> <p>'Soft measures' like marketing, improved information and partnership-working that supports the improvements in vehicles and infrastructure.</p> |
| South Tyneside Council | <p>Has made accumulative CO₂ savings of 545 tonnes through working towards embedding managing its carbon in all decision-making processes. Senior management has achieved a sea change in thinking across council from the councillors themselves, staff and contractors.</p> |
| Caerphilly County Borough Council | <p>Has saved 876 tonnes of CO₂ annually thus far. It had particular success in the leisure sector through upgrading four sports halls with new lights and sensors. This has enabled it to reduce running costs by a half and its electrical load by 40%. It has found that the upgrades have also provided a better environment, and reports that the sports hall looks far more appealing to customers and enhances their use and enjoyment of the facilities.</p> |
| Uttlesford District Council (UDC) | <p>Introduced via its planning system, UDC requires cost-effective energy efficiency improvements to be carried out on dwellings when they are extended. In this way, the extra energy that is used and carbon dioxide that is produced by the extension is compensated for by improvements elsewhere. As well as benefiting the environment, this requirement reduces energy bills and improves comfort. Undertaking these measures at the time an extension is carried out can also save money on their installation. UDC is the first local authority in the United Kingdom to introduce a requirement of this kind.</p> <p>UDC is also offering residents £75 off their next council tax bill if they have loft or cavity wall insulation installed through a new scheme with British Gas. The scheme is open to all Uttlesford residents in private households, including those in privately rented accommodation if they have their landlord's permission. Those in receipt of a qualifying benefit can have the work done totally free, instead of having a council tax rebate. UDC says that indicative prices for measures (before rebate) for a semi-detached house are £250 for cavity wall insulation and £275 for loft insulation. It says that there are an estimated 9,000 dwellings with empty cavity walls in Uttlesford and if all these walls were filled (for an investment of approximately £2,250,000), it would save residents a combined total of approximately £1,000,000 and prevent 10,000 tonnes of CO₂ from being emitted every year.</p> |
| Leicester City Council | <p>Demonstrated that intelligent metering utilising half-hourly data for energy, including solar and heat as well as water, provides a real solution to making significant carbon savings. The data is collected automatically and fed back to the City Council Energy Management Team. Buildings can be profiled and monitored, and changes in equipment use and behaviour detected.</p> |
| Oxfordshire | <p>The Oxfordshire-based Schools Energy Project has been running in Oxfordshire for the past three years helping over 30 schools save energy and teaches pupils about tackling climate change. There are currently 25 new schools taking part. Schools taking part in the project have saved energy through forming pupil energy teams, undertaking energy audits, doing regular meter reading, running energy efficiency campaigns and holding community energy days. Schools involved have reduced energy consumption by up to 44 percent.</p> |

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| Kirklees Metropolitan Council | In Kirklees, where its 192 schools were responsible for 57 percent of the CO ₂ emissions from council buildings, an Energy and Water Conservation Fund was established to enable council services to make capital investments in energy efficiency in buildings. Since 1998, grants totalling £606, 987 have been made and work to the value of £680,645 carried out mainly in schools and sports centres. It is predicted that cumulative emissions reductions of 4719 tonnes of CO ₂ will be achieved by 2006/07. |
| General energy efficiency/ carbon reductions: Wider community | |
| Cheshire | The 1000 strong population of Cheshire village Ashton Hayes is bidding to become the first carbon neutral village in England with funding from its local authority. The village aims to reduce its emissions from 4,766 tonnes of CO ₂ to zero by using renewable energy sources and carbon off-setting. |
| Middlesborough | The city is one of the first in the Britain to make a five-year commitment to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, aiming to achieve 12.5% reduction by 2010. The council is providing loft insulation and free low energy light bulbs to households with low incomes as part of its scheme to cut 90,000 tonnes from its annual CO ₂ emissions. |
| Kirklees Metropolitan Council | The area around Huddersfield now generates 5% of Britain's solar energy after the local authority installed photovoltaic panels in six care homes, two schools and 500 homes to provide 20% of the electricity and 50% of the heat needed by residents. |
| Oxfordshire CC | Provides energy education in around 55 LEA schools, seeking to reduce the use of energy in schools. As well as monitoring consumption and setting targets to reduce usage, the pupil led programme engages all members of the school and others in the surrounding community. |
| Rochdale Met BC Greater Manchester | Powers its seven council-owned blocks of flats using solar panels |
| Totnes, Devon (and beyond) | Transition Town Totnes , the UK's first town exploring how to prepare for a carbon constrained, energy lean world. TTT is a community-led initiative which is working towards the creation of an Energy Descent Action Plan for the town that sets out a positive timetabled way down from the oil peak. The thinking behind TTT is simply that a town using much less energy and resources than we presently consume could, if properly planned for and designed, be more resilient, more abundant and more pleasurable than the present even after "Peak Oil". Since its launch in September 2006, the movement has screened films and given talks to raise awareness, worked with the town council to develop long-term projects, introduced its own "Totnes pounds" that can only be spent in local shops, and conducted "oil vulnerability auditing workshops" with local businesses to see how they can reduce their reliance on oil. Meanwhile, they have also been working on re-skilling the local community, running workshops on growing fruit and vegetables, bread-baking and sock-darning. |
| Recycling | |
| Barking & Dagenham, London | Britain's first plastic bottle recycling plant has been given planning permission in east London, reducing the 200,000 tons of plastic that is sent from the UK to China each year. Funded by the Greater London Authority, the plant will have the capacity to recycle 35,000 tons of plastic bottles every year. |

Appendix 3: The Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change

The Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change

We acknowledge that

- Evidence shows that climate change is occurring.
- Climate change will continue to have far reaching effects on the UK's people and places, economy, society and environment.

We welcome the

- Social, economic and environmental benefits which come from combating climate change.
- Emissions targets agreed by central government and the programme for delivering change, as set out in the UK Climate Change Programme.
- Opportunity for local government to lead the response at a local level, encouraging and helping local residents, local businesses and other organisations - to reduce their energy costs, to reduce congestion, to adapt to the impacts of climate change, to improve the local environment and to deal with fuel poverty in our communities.
- Endorsement of this declaration by central government.

We commit our Council from this date , 23 February 2006

- Work with central government to contribute, at a local level, to the delivery of the UK Climate Change Programme, the Kyoto Protocol and the target for carbon dioxide reduction by 2010.
- Participate in local and regional networks for support.
- Within the next two years develop plans with our partners and local communities to progressively address the causes and the impacts of climate change, according to our local priorities, securing maximum benefit for our communities.
- Publicly declare, within appropriate plans and strategies, the commitment to achieve a significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from our own authority's operations, especially energy sourcing and use, travel and transport, waste production and disposal and the purchasing of goods and services.
- Assess the risk associated with climate change and the implications for our services and our communities of climate change impacts and adapt accordingly.
- Encourage all sectors in our local community to take the opportunity to adapt to the impacts of climate change, to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions and to make public their commitment to action.

Lambeth Sustainability Charter

The overall aim of the council's Sustainability Charter is to improve the sustainability performance of the council steadily over time, to minimise resource use, minimise waste and reduce carbon emissions. Lambeth Council aims to cut its own carbon emissions by 20% over 5 years to 2012.

Throughout the borough Lambeth Council will:

- Act and address, in partnership with our partners and communities the causes and impacts of climate change
- Discourage waste and encourage recycling to meet and exceed central government recycling targets
- Encourage the use of environmentally friendly (including recycled) materials wherever practical
- Act and campaign against pollution of air, land and water
- Act and campaign against anti-social levels of noise
- Support the use of and improvements to public transport infrastructure and continue to improve facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled people
- Protect and enhance open spaces, nature reserves and allotments under council control and enhance their biodiversity value
- Promote the development and implementation of renewable energy sources especially on new developments in Lambeth
- Promote sustainable construction practices in all new developments in the borough
- Continue to improve street cleanliness and develop the 'Cleaner, Greener' borough ethos
- Ensure diversity is valued and ensure due regard to social exclusion, financial exclusion, community safety, equality of opportunity and employment generation
- Encourage residents and businesses to improve energy and water conservation
- Raise awareness and encourage participation in protecting the local and global environment, by residents, schools and colleges, businesses and organisations
- Maintain Lambeth's Fairtrade Borough status by encouraging residents and businesses to buy/sell Fairtrade products

Appendix 5: Sustainability Charter Action Plan 2006/7

The overall aim of the Council's Sustainability Charter is to improve the sustainability performance of the Council steadily over time, to minimise resource use, minimise waste and reduce carbon emissions. Lambeth Council aims to cut its own carbon emissions by 20% over 5 years to 2012.

The percentage figures will be measured against 2005 figures.

Initial targets will be subject to revision and updating on completion of the Carbon Trust work to establish current baseline measures and develop ambitious targets.

Energy

- Improve energy efficiency of Council buildings by 2% each year
- Procure Green Energy for larger Council buildings where available

Renewable Energy

- 1 new solar and 1 new wind power installation per year

Water

- Improve water efficiency by 1% each year

Waste Minimisation

- Reduce the quantity of office paper used by 1% [2005 - XX reams]
- Decrease waste produced/collected by 5% [based on regular audits]

Recycling

- Increase Council office recycling by 2% [2004 - 35 tonnes. 2005 - 56 tonnes recycled]
- [Housing only] Number of refurbishment schemes where old windows are removed and component parts are recycled
- Quantity of Highways material recycled or reused

Sustainable Construction

- No of planning applications meeting Lambeth sustainable construction and 10% renewable energy requirements [New requirement in 2006]

Green Procurement

- Increase amount of recycled content products purchased by 1% year
- Number of Housing projects using environmentally friendly insulation

Sustainable Timber

- Increase quantity of FSC certified timber & wood products purchased by 2% year on year

Transport

- Increase number of staff using walking or public transport to/from/during work by 5% every 2 years
- Increase the number of vehicles in the Council fleet fuelled by environmentally friendly fuels

Local Economy

- Increase staff membership of the Lambeth Credit Union by 5% per annum.
- Increase the amount of business the Council does with local businesses by 5%

Fairtrade

- Introduce a new Fairtrade product to staff catering each year
- Increase the number of businesses/organisations using/selling Fairtrade products by 5% per year

Biodiversity

- 4 Nature conservation sites to be designated Local Nature Reserves by 2008
- Number of green roofs installed

Air Quality

- Lambeth will work towards improving air quality in the borough in line with the Air Quality Action Plan