

REPORT FOR: **CABINET**

Date of Meeting:	22 November 2012
Subject:	Climate Change Strategy – Review of Progress 2011/12 and Revised Draft Action Plan
Key Decision:	Yes
Responsible Officer:	Caroline Bruce, Corporate Director of Environment and Enterprise
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Phillip O'Dell, Portfolio Holder for Environment and Community Safety
Exempt:	No
Decision subject to Call-in:	Yes
Enclosures:	Appendix A – Progress Review - September 2012 Appendix B – Warm Homes, Healthy People – summary report Appendix C – Climate Local declaration Appendix D – Draft Climate Change Action Plan 2013 Appendix E – CRC and GHG emissions Appendix F – Summary of RE:FIT programme 2012/13 Appendix G – Summary of home insulation programmes Appendix H - Insulation Standards in Harrow's Homes Appendix I – Draft Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report reviews the progress of the existing strategy and sets out the proposals for a revision.

Recommendations:

Cabinet is requested to:

1. Note the progress review on the current Climate Change Action Plan;
2. Note the progress made in reducing emission in 2011/12 (as reported under CRC and GHG);
3. Note the progress of the RE:FIT programme;
4. Agree to sign the Climate Local Declaration;
5. Note the proposed draft of the revised Climate Change Action Plan;
6. Note the proposed draft of the revised Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report;
7. Agree that the revised proposals be subject to public consultation, with the results

being reported back in March 2013.

Reason: (For recommendation)

To ensure continued progress in delivery the council's climate change strategy and the associated reduction in emissions.

Section 2 – Report

2.1 Introduction

The original climate change strategy was adopted in September 2009. The Strategy was reviewed in October 2010 and, following public consultation a revised Action Plan was published in May 2011.

A number of reports have also been published over the interim dealing with

- The Carbon Reduction Commitment – Energy Efficiency Scheme
- The RE:FIT programme for energy reducing retrofits of public sector buildings in London.
- The Delivering Warmer Homes Strategy - dealing with Affordable Warmth and Fuel Poverty
- Revised Street Lighting policy
- Etc.

Addressing Climate Change issues is a long term policy issue. To a large extent economic issues and the austerity agenda have dominated national and local politics during this period but the underlying issues have not gone away and, if anything, the outlook for the longer term has become worse as global emissions of carbon dioxide have continued to rise and the climate continues to warm.

This report looks at the progress that has been made and identifies the issues that still remain. The council also has to respond to changing national policies of which the most important is the imminent introduction of the Green Deal scheme, which is intended to retrofit a significant proportion of homes in England by 2020.

2.2 Review of the existing Strategy and Action Plan

The climate change strategy addresses nine policy areas. In each area the headline position is set out below.

2.2.1 Planning and Development

The Harrow Core Strategy was adopted in February 2012 and includes an overarching policy objective to contribute to a 60% reduction (on 1990 levels) in London's carbon dioxide emissions by 2025. This is to be achieved, through Planning and Development, by locating development where it can take advantage of the existing public transport network and by ensuring new development is designed to reduce energy needs (through building efficiencies and provision of renewable energy systems), water consumption, and site run-off, and in addition, within the Heart of Harrow, can incorporate or connect to an area wide energy network.

The remaining suite of planning documents, that make up Harrow's Local Plan, have now been subject to at least two rounds of public consultation and have been submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination before they are adopted early next year. Together these documents provide more detailed planning policies against which to consider individual development

proposals, including the assessment of building efficiency and design, tree protection and flood / surface water mitigation. The Heart of Harrow Area Action Plan also includes a commitment to produce a Green Travel Plan for the area, the delivery of which will be secured through site specific travel plans. The AAP also includes the allocation of the Council's existing Civic Amenity site and part of the Depot site for a new waste treatment facility. This is to give effect to the emerging joint West London Waste Plan, which seeks to identify sufficient sites across west London to provide new waste facilities to manage all of west London's waste within west London by 2031.

In August the Council consulted on its Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule. CIL effectively replaces section 106 contributions for the strategic infrastructure requirements that arise as a result of new development. Once the Harrow CIL is in place, this will provide a pool of funds (circa £1m p.a.) to help deliver physical and social infrastructure, including green infrastructure and strategic flood mitigation works.

2.2.2 Domestic Energy

We adopted the "Delivering Warmer Homes" strategy in October 2011, which set out a range of measures to improve the thermal efficiency of homes and to help vulnerable people to heat their homes.

Delivering improvements to homes is currently carried out using external funding i.e.

- Warm Front (National scheme)
- Warm Zones (GLA scheme)
- RE:NEW (GLA scheme); and,
- CERT (Carbon Emissions Reduction Target), which is an obligation placed on energy companies

Appendix G shows the outputs from these schemes.

The DoH funded a Warm Homes. Healthy People programme for winter 2011/12. The council received funding of £68,500 and launched the Harrow Housewarmers project. A summary of the outcomes of the project are shown in **Appendix B**. Unfortunately because of limited length of the programme – funding was provided in mid-December and had to be spent by the end of the following March - participation was limited. However it did prove the worth of working with CAB and Age UK who provided help and advice to residents. It is not possible to say whether the scheme resulted in fewer people presenting to the NHS with health issues, but it would be useful to repeat the process – if funding can be found. The DoH announced on September 13th that there would be a round of bidding this year with a deadline submission of 5 October. A bid for £101k of funding has been submitted in partnership with CAB, Age UK and the NHS. If successful, we will be able to run this programme again this year.

The council's Affordable Warmth programme has proved difficult to implement over the past year. It has traditionally been seen as a capital programme to provide insulation etc to homes in the borough. Prior to, and including 2011/12 the budget was £150k. In 2012/13 it was reduced to £105k.. In the past, part of the budget has been used to pay salaries within the climate change section. These posts are currently being transferred to revenue as part of a wider de-capitalisation budget.

The financial position, in relation to Affordable Warmth is set out in Section 2.4

2.2.3 Transport

Because Harrow Council approved the Harrow Transport Local Implementation Plan2 (LIP2), the Council continues to receive funds to implement transport improvements borough wide. This includes funding for cycle training, cycle paths, improving the walking environment, bus priority, developing green routes, sustainable travel promotion as well as improvements to traffic flow. All of these help reduce the environmental impact of transport. In addition, the extension of Controlled Parking Zones across the borough encourages the uptake of more environmentally friendly vehicles as all these vehicles are eligible for a free parking permit in these zones.

A key policy requirement of the Heart of Harrow AAP is the production of a green travel plan covering the whole area. Initial work has commenced, with the intention to publish it for consultation next year. All new major development within the area will be required to contribute to the funding of this initiative and to comply with its relevant provisions through individual site travel plans.

2.2.4 Water and Flooding

Investment in flood defence works and highways drainage remains a priority. Weather patterns appear to have changed recently and many places in the UK have experienced very heavy and prolonged rainfall over the last two summers. Much of the existing infrastructure was designed and built in the 1930s and need renewal/replacing. There are 14 Critical Drainage Areas in Harrow. A significant proportion of homes in the borough (7,700 homes) are classified as having an increased risk of flooding.

The council has a statutory duty under the Highways Act 1980 to maintain infrastructure and the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to address flooding issues.

The 2012/13 budget for flood defence works and highway drainage works was reduced to £349k.

Following the publication of a further addendum to the level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, which justified removal of the flood zone 3b (e.g. the functional flood plain designation) applying to the urban environment in Harrow, the Council is now working with Brent Council, the Environment Agency and Drain London to assess further strategic flood mitigation works within Harrow to alleviate flooding further down the catchment. The adoption of the Local Plan should also help to ensure flooding risk on redevelopment sites is significantly reduced through stronger requirements for on-site mitigation.

2.2.5 Waste

Achieved a recycling rate of 50% in 2009/10 and 2010/11. In 2011/12, this reduced slightly to 48.2% due in part to an unexpected growth in the total amount of waste collected and a lower recovery of material from "dirty MRF" operations – following a new contract by the West London Waste Authority. Despite this setback the council increased the total amount of waste being recycled and composted.

In 2011/12, we finally were able to install recycling facilities in to most of the flats in the borough following provision of funding from the London Waste and Recycling Board. This is expected to result in an additional 1% being recycled in 2012/13.

Working in partnership with WLWA and the other boroughs, we have developed a joint waste minimisation strategy for the West Waste area.

Work continues to progress on the preparation of the joint West London Waste Plan. The key consultation took place in 2011 on proposed future waste sites and policies. Further work is being undertaken to better understand west London's waste flows that may result in further sites

needing to be set aside or for particular facilities to be promoted. Publication of the final draft plan is now programmed for early 2013.

2.2.6 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

Replacement of trees is now falling behind the rate needed to replace the existing stock. Identification of potentially dangerous (i.e. old and diseased) trees has improved but this means that there has been an increase in the number being removed. This is particularly the case for street trees where the constraints imposed by a built up environment stress the trees adversely. New street trees are being planted which are smaller; have smaller, less invasive root systems; and, reduced water requirement. Smaller trees also mean fewer problems with daylight blockage, entanglement of overhead lines, and the obstruction of street-lighting.

In parks, tree cover is improving as older trees are able to mature in the more natural environment.

The Harrow Green Grid project is now into its second year programme and continues to enhance Harrow's existing network of green corridors and engage local volunteers in the management of Harrow's green infrastructure. The approval of the Kodak planning application will see a new green corridor provided that will connect Wealdstone with Headstone Manor and the provide a continuous green link through to the Green Belt.

Our annual returns to DEFRA continue to highlight the fact that only 10 out of 30 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation have up-to-date management plans. A further programme of work is therefore required to improve Harrow's performance and to implement the actions outlined in the Biodiversity Action Plan for these sites.

2.2.7 Food, Fair Trade and Sustainable Shopping

Harrow's application to be recognised as a Fair Trade Borough was not approved in 2011. A revised application is expected to be submitted this autumn.

2.2.8 Businesses and the Public Sector,

There has been limited progress in this area as the council lacks the resources to provide encouragement, education and/or incentives

2.2.9 The Council's Footprint

a) Carbon Reduction Commitment – Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC) and Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

The council has a significant advantage, compared to some other local authorities, as it has centralised procurement of energy. This has meant that it has been easier to collate information for statutory reporting such as the CRC scheme or GHG reporting. It has also been easier to take strategic decisions (such as the installation of AMR), which have improved the reliability of data and eliminated estimated billing for much of our stock. This advantage is increasingly recognised across London.

The CRC scheme is a statutory carbon trading scheme designed to reduce carbon emissions from organisations that emit significant amounts of carbon as part of their operations. Large emitters such as electricity producers, industrial processors are covered by other trading schemes. The council's energy use means that the scheme applies to the council. From April 2011, the CRC scheme requires participating organisations to purchase allowances for the amount of carbon they emit. In summary, under CRC, our carbon footprint reduced by 12.5% in

2011/12 compared to the base year of 2010/11. This reduction is encouraging but should be treated with some caution as the winter in 2011/12 was mild compared to the winter of 2010/11.

The council also has to report its GHG emissions to DEFRA. This is a wider measure of carbon emissions than CRC and includes emissions from transport operation and other third party emissions such as those from council leisure centres, which do not count towards CRC (as they are operated by contractors who report the emissions directly). In summary, under GHG, our carbon footprint reduced by 1.6% in 2011/12 compared to the base year of 2009/10. As above, this reduction may be due to the relatively mild winter in 2011/12. Of particular concern is the upward trend in electricity consumption which has increased by 5.6% over the last two years

Details of our performance for CRC and GHG are shown in **Appendix E**.

b) RE:FIT

The council has signed a contract with MITIE plc under the RE:FIT programme to retrofit energy efficiency measures in the council's corporate and school building stock. The programme is partially financed by the Carbon Reduction budget, the Capital Maintenance budget and additional borrowing from schools.

The programme to refurbish the Civic Centre has provided the opportunity to install improved lighting and lighting controls. Where possible this work has been coordinated with the RE:FIT programme.

The current details of the scheme for 2012/13 are shown in **Appendix F**

c) Asset optimisation

The council's asset optimisation programme is also contributing towards our carbon reduction targets. Flexible and mobile working means that the requirement for office space is being reduced allowing consolidation of accommodation and closure of redundant buildings.

d) Street lighting

A review of the council's street lighting policy was carried out during 2011/12 and a revised policy adopted in April 2012. All new street lighting schemes will utilise LED technology and lighting will be dimmed during the early hours of the morning. In addition, illuminated street furniture will be replaced with non-illuminated furniture where permissible.

2.2.10 Appendix A set out the detail of the progress made on the Action Plan since May 2011.

2.3 Options for the Future

At present climate change policy and the responsibility for delivering the necessary changes is largely seen as an "Environment" issue. This is a barrier to the successful implementation of the council's policy. Climate change issues need to be integrated within the wider, basic working of the council

This review seeks to address a number of significant changes that have occurred in the last eighteen months, or which are imminent: -

1. Publication of Climate Local by LGA
2. Internal reorganisation of council. I.e. new departmental structure: -
 - Environment and Enterprise
 - Community Health and Well-Being

- Children and Families
 - Resources
3. End of CESP (Community energy saving programme) in December 2012.
 4. End of CERT (Carbon emissions reduction target) in March 2013
 5. The Energy Act 2011
 - Revised guidance under HECA (Homes Energy Conservation Act), asks LAs to set out the energy conservation measures that the council considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area. LAs will be required to submit the first report, to the Secretary for State for Energy and Climate Change, by 31 March 2013 and update the report at two-year intervals.
 - The report must also be published on the council's website
 6. The Green Deal
 - Official launch in September 2012.
 - Includes new energy company obligation (ECO) of £1.3bn a year, to reduce carbon, support affordable warmth initiatives and carbon saving communities
 - Proposed GLA framework for Green Deal in London
 - Potential gap in 2012/13 between end of CESP/CERT and start of GLA Green Deal framework agreement
 7. Transfer of well-being powers to LAs (Healthy Lives, Healthy People)
 8. Introduction of Cold Weather Plan by NHS
 - On average 27,000 excess deaths occur during December to March each year.
 - The estimated cost to the NHS of ill health and hospital admissions during this period is £850m each year
 9. Warm Homes, Healthy People project undertaken in winter 2011/12 to support vulnerable people. This project was funded by the DoH in response to the publication of the Cold Weather Plan
 10. Internal changes to housing maintenance
 11. Internal changes to schools capital maintenance programme
 12. Introduction of RE:FIT programme
 - The RE:FIT programme is a GLA framework agreement to enable significant reductions in carbon emissions from public buildings in London.
 13. Transformation Projects
 - Asset optimisation
 - Civic Centre refurbishment
 - Flexible/mobile working
 - IT server room
 14. Introduction of Academies/ Free schools
 15. CRC simplification
 - Consultation by government

- Responsibility for school emissions
- Responsibility for emissions from Academies/Free schools

2.3.1 Climate Local

Harrow signed the Nottingham Declaration in July 2009, accepting that climate change was being driven by increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which are the result of human activity, and committing the council to take action to mitigate further change and to adapt to changes that are unavoidable (due to previous emissions).

Climate Local is a new LGA initiative to drive, inspire and support council action on a changing climate. The initiative supports councils' efforts both to reduce carbon emissions and also to improve their resilience to the effects of our changing climate and extreme weather. It consists of: -

- A Climate Local Commitment – for councils to sign to demonstrate their commitment to addressing climate change and to challenge themselves to build on their existing achievements. See **Appendix C**
- A set of topic-based guides and templates to help guide councils in setting local commitments and milestones and reaching their ambitions
- Additional resources and support – new web-based resources, a new on-line community and opportunities for peer learning
- A climate Local Steering Group – bringing together nominated members of the LGA's Environment and housing Board, council representatives and national partners

It is recommended that the council sign up to the Climate Local Commitment, using it as an opportunity to reiterate/reinvigorate our existing commitments and the changes proposed in this report.

The revised Action Plan has been drawn up using the Climate Local templates. It is recommended that future actions are set out using the same template.

2.3.2 Enterprise and Environment

The merger of Place Shaping and Community and Environment brings together the following broad headings from the previous Climate Change strategy. This provides an opportunity to improve the coordination of policy and actions under the leadership of the new Corporate Director.

- Planning
- Water and flooding
- Biodiversity
- Transport
- Waste
- Street lighting

The new department incorporates the climate change section, estates, property and maintenance services for corporate buildings. Working closer together will enable better

coordination and further embedding of carbon reduction measures into the core of the department's operations. Areas where greater coordination is desirable are:-

- Asset management and asset planning
- Proactive maintenance with clear maintenance plans
- Capital maintenance. i.e. planned replacement of infrastructure

Existing initiatives to reduce the council's carbon footprint, would also benefit from greater coordination: -

- Asset optimisation
- Civic centre refurbishment and intensification
- Carbon reduction programme
- RE:FIT programme

2.3.3 Children and Families

Schools currently account for 50% of the council's carbon emissions. Control of the schools capital maintenance and capital programmes has been transferred to Children and Families as part of the council's reorganisation. It remains the case that schools need to play a major role in delivering the targets set by the climate change strategy. The RE:FIT programme has seen an initial start in reducing emissions. In some individual cases reductions of 40% have been possible.

It is proposed that the RE:FIT and Carbon Reduction programmes be rolled out to all schools.

The government is also funding a Priority Schools Building Programme that will see 8 schools rebuilt or refurbished over the next 5 to 10 years. This should lead to further reductions in carbon emissions from the fabric of the buildings but this will be off-set to some extent by the installation of more electronic equipment

There are two complications/unknowns in relations to emissions from schools: -

- The creation of Academies and Free schools means that it is not clear which schools will remain under local authority control in the future. The current RE:FIT programme requires schools to complete an Agreement to meet the repayment schedule, equivalent to the projected savings in energy costs, before the project proceeds. This ensures that the council is not exposed to any potential debt if the school subsequently becomes an Academy.
- The government is not clear how to apply the CRC regulations to Academies. At present LAs remain liable for carbon emissions from all schools – including Academies. DECC has consulted on simplifying the CRC scheme but it is not clear what will be in the final proposals.

At present there are no plans to include existing Academies in the RE:FIT programme. However, if LAs do retain responsibility for emissions from Academies, under CRC, the council will need to consider how it will work with them to reduce their emissions.

2.3.4 Community Health and Well-being

With the transfer of well-being powers to local authorities it is clear that in the area of housing, reducing carbon emissions needs to be considered as part of a wider programme of action to address well-being, social justice and fuel poverty. There are clear links between improving the

energy efficiency of homes and improving people's physical health; helping to address mental health problems; improving educational attainment; and reducing costs to the NHS and the council's social services.

The new guidance under the Housing Energy Conservation Act (HECA), and implementation of the Green Deal requires local authorities to establish a programme that will improve the thermal efficiency of all housing types and all residents. Under the timetable, in the HECA guidance, the council needs to develop and publish a report to the SoS by 31 March 2013 setting out the energy conservation measures that the council considers practicable, cost-effective and likely to result in significant improvement in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in its area. Progress reports will be required at two-yearly intervals.

The Delivering Warmer Homes strategy has been reviewed to take into account: -

- How to integrate the delivery and implementation of the Green Deal, the GLA's proposals for a London-wide Green Deal delivery programme, and the council's existing Affordable Warmth programme.
- HECA
- Coordination with the NHS to deliver a joint response to the NHS Cold Weather Plan
- The joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy Harrow 2012-2015
- The Private Sector Housing Strategy, which is currently out to consultation. It contains a separate section on improving energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty. The PRS strategy is principally aimed at the Private Rented Sector which accounts for 20% of housing in the borough.
- Inspection and enforcement issues relating to private sector housing and the HHSRS (Household Health and Safety Rating System).

The new HECA guidance will require the council to progress this agenda in a more coordinated way than to date. Proposals to enable the effective control and delivery of this project will be developed and reported back in March.

The draft of the council's Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report (see **Appendix I**) sets out how the council intends to deliver an improved integrated energy efficiency programme across all homes in the borough.

2.3.5 Consultation

The draft revised Climate Change Action Plan is shown in **Appendix D**.

It is proposed to carry out a public consultation on the draft Climate Change Action Plan and the draft Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report during December and January.

As part of the consultation on the Delivering Warmer Homes (HECA) report the council will also engage with the energy companies to determine the potential for working in partnership on the delivery of the Green Deal

As part of the above consultation Scrutiny will be asked to carry out a review of the proposed strategies.

The results of the consultations and any revisions to the two strategies will be reported back to Cabinet in March 2013.

2.4 Financial Implications

Affordable Warmth

The table below summarises the spend allocated to the capital programme.

Capital Budget (£000's)	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Budget
TOTAL Allocation	150	110
Staff	40	45
Grants	110	75

It is increasingly evident that this programme should really be a revenue based programme which can provide assistance and grants to people, who live in cold homes. As part of this review it has been decided to discontinue bidding for a £75k capital budget from April 2013. Staff costs associated with delivering the grants was around £80k (including a current vacant post). The posts are funded from revenue going forward.

The Green Deal represents a significant change in the nature of providing energy efficiency retrofits to homes in England. The Energy Company Obligation (ECO) is a mechanism that has great potential to attract inward investment into the borough, providing employment opportunities, and helping to improve the health and well-being of the population (as well as reducing the borough's carbon footprint). Therefore the support to residents can continue and the revenue funding of the two posts above will help to deliver the ECO. Over the consultation period we will explore how best to ensure that the Delivering Warmer Homes strategy and outcomes are delivered in the best way.

CRC Scheme

CRC payments are expected to continue to rise as a result of an increase in the cost of purchasing allowances. The table below reflects the current CRC regime for 2012/13 and possible changes that are expected following a review of the scheme by the government. It is expected that Academies' emissions will be removed from the council's responsibility but that allowances will need to be bought for all other emissions, including street lighting.

Revenue Budget (£000's)	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
CRC - cost per tonne	£14	£16	£18
Corporate CRC payments	77.3	109.4	123.1
Public lighting CRC payments	0	62.0	69.7
School CRC payments	113.1	129.3	145.4
Academies CRC payments	63.5	74.8	84.1
Total (including academies)	253.9	375.5	422.3
Total (Excluding academies)		300.7	338.2

Note: In 2012/13, the CRC regulations means that the council will be responsible for emissions from Academies. The Total (Excluding Academies) has therefore been left blank

2.4 Legal Implications

The Council has a range of legal obligations aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change, including participation in the Carbon Reduction Commitment, introduced pursuant to the Climate Change Act 2008, and through its role as the lead local flood authority co-ordinating flood risk management for the area, in accordance with the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

2.6 Performance Issues

The draft Climate Change Strategy (Appendix D) contains the Climate Local Commitment draft actions. The outcomes for these will be refined during the consultation process and a set of measures for future monitoring will be proposed in the report in March 2013.

2.7 Environmental Impact

The Climate Change strategy addresses the following policy areas

- Planning and Development
 - Transport
 - Water and Flooding
 - Waste
 - Biodiversity and the Natural Environment
 - The Council's Footprint
- and
- Warmer Homes

The strategy aims to protect and enhance the environmental impact of each of these areas.

2.8 Risk Management Implications

Risk included on Directorate risk register? See Strategic Risk 3: Fail to actively contribute to sustaining the environment in the Strategic Risk Register.

A new risk for energy efficiency in homes in the borough will be developed and reported back in March 2013.

2.9 Equalities implications

The draft strategies include a wide ranging set of activities and specific Equality Impact Assessments would need to be carried out in relation to items identified in the proposed Action Plans prior to implementation.

2.10 Corporate Priorities

This proposal incorporates the following corporate priorities

- **Keeping neighbourhoods clean, green and safe.**

Climate change is the world's number 1 environmental issue. Failure to act and reduce our dependence on fossil fuels will lead to increasingly severe impacts on our lives and those of our children.

- **Supporting and protecting people who are most in need**

Rising fuel costs mean that our residents face increasingly difficult choices about heating their homes, and more peoples' lives are affected by fuel poverty. Living in cold homes

affects the health and well-being of people and adversely affects educational attainment of children. We aim to help all residents to reduce their energy use and will particularly target help to vulnerable people.

- **United and involved communities: a Council that listens and leads**

We aim to lead by example in reducing our carbon emissions – with the main focus of our climate change strategy is to reduce the carbon emissions from our own estate by 4% a year.

We promote awareness of the issues to residents and schools.

- **Supporting our Town Centre, our local shopping centres and our businesses**

Ensuring existing buildings continue to be utilised and maintained, and that the significant public and private investment in our town centres continues to be appropriately managed, and where necessary, adapted to cope with the impacts of climate change. With respect to businesses, helping them address the impacts of climate change through changing transport habits and ensuring outdated buildings can be renewed.

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name: Kanta Hirani	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Chief Financial Officer
Date: 8 November 2012		
Name: Matthew Adams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Monitoring Officer
Date: 30 October 2012		

Section 4 – Performance Officer Clearance

Name: Martin Randall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Divisional Director Strategic Commissioning
Date: 9 November 2012		

Section 5 – Environmental Impact Officer Clearance

Name: John Edwards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Divisional Director (Environmental Services)
Date: 9 November 2012		

Section 6 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Andrew Baker, Head of Climate Change
020 8424 1779
andrew.baker@harrow.gov.uk

Background Papers:

Delivering Warmer Homes (15 December 2010)

<http://www.harrow.gov.uk/www2/documents/g60259/Public%20reports%20pack,%20Wednesday%2015-Dec-2010%2019.30,%20Cabinet.pdf?T=10>

Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (19 May 2011)

<http://www.harrow.gov.uk/www2/documents/g60264/Public%20reports%20pack,%20Thursday%2019-May-2011%2019.30,%20Cabinet.pdf?T=10>

Guidance to English Energy Conservation Authorities issued pursuant to the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA)

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/green_deal/gd_industry/gd_la/gd_la.aspx#HECA

**Call-In Waived by
the Chairman of
Overview and Scrutiny
Committee**

NOT APPLICABLE

[Call-in applies]