

Meeting:	Cabinet
Date:	17 September 2009
Subject:	Climate Change Strategy - Adoption
Key Decision?	Yes
Responsible Officer:	John Edwards Divisional Director Environment
Portfolio Holder:	Cllr. Susan Hall Portfolio Holder for Environment Cllr. Marilyn Ashton Portfolio Holder for Planning
Exempt:	No
Enclosures:	Appendix A: Council energy consumption Appendix B: Proposed Climate Change Strategy Appendix C: Proposed Implementation Plans for 2009/10 to 2011/12 Appendix D: National and Regional Policy developments since Jan 2009.

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

The Council signed the Nottingham Declaration in 2007, recognising climate change and committing to addressing the impacts. The draft Climate Change Strategy was considered by Cabinet at its meeting on 15 January 2009. The draft strategy was open to public consultation from 2 February to May 15 2009.

Recommendations:

1. Cabinet is requested to adopt the Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan for 2009/10 to 2011/12.
2. Note the start of the Carbon Reduction Commitment in April 2010

Reason (For recommendation):

Public consultation on the draft Strategy has concluded, the issues raised by respondents have been considered, and the Strategy has been amended.

Highlights from the Strategy

Harrow Council has made strong progress on a range of measures to minimise the use of natural resources and to promote actions to mitigate and adapt against the impacts of climate change. This work is integrated in the Council's work and integrated into many existing plans. This strategy continues that work and describes the new things that the Council will endeavour to do, to reduce the carbon footprint of the Council and Harrow.

We will:

- Reduce the Council's carbon dioxide emissions by 4% each year
- Reduce the Council's water consumption by 2.5% each year
- Introduce carbon "budgets" for each service/building
- Aim to design all new Council buildings, to an Excellent BREEAM rating
- Install automatic meter reading
- Adopt the Carbon Trust Standard.
- Develop Climate Change capacity and knowledge in our teams
- Cost carbon at £40/tonne per year in internal business cases
- Consider one-off council tax offers for new homes built to higher sustainable levels
- Consider council tax rebates to more energy efficient homes
- Conduct a local climate impact assessment
- Increase the tree planting programme
- Improve the maintenance of trees
- Produce a joint Harrow Strategic Partnership climate change strategy with partners
- Reach 50% recycling for household waste
- Set a 50% recycling target for all Council office waste
- Ensure paper and envelopes used by the Council have a minimum of 50%, recycled paper content
- Set printers and photocopies to double-sided printing as the default
- Work to fair trade principles
- Achieve the GOLD standard for procurement under the Mayor's Green Procurement Code
- Plan for investment in energy saving and renewable technologies including use of external funding

- Introduce best practice standards for insulation and energy efficiency
- Review IT equipment operations and procurement r to reduce energy consumption
- Develop a domestic energy strategy to upgrade all homes in the borough
- Develop a fuel poverty strategy
- Use street lighting new technologies to reduce energy consumption

Section 2 – Report

Background

1. In July 2007 the Council signed the Nottingham Declaration. The declaration acknowledges 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 the environment.
2. One of the key commitments in the declaration is: “Within the next two years to develop plans with our partners and local communities to address the causes and the impacts of climate change, according to our local priorities, securing maximum benefit for our communities.” This proposed Strategy fulfils this commitment.
3. The draft was presented to the Cabinet at its meeting on 17 Jan 2009 and was approved for public consultation.

Consultation overview

4. The public consultation for the Climate Change Strategy commenced on the 2 February 2009 with an original closing date of 29 March. This was subsequently extended to 15 May 2009.
5. Copies of the document were available for inspection for the duration of the consultation period at libraries and on the council’s website.
6. Representations could be made via the council website address for the online consultation portal or by post.
7. Letters of notification were sent to statutory consultation bodies, organisations, planning consultants, developers, local groups and individuals in early March 2009, giving details of the consultation period, the arrangements for inspection of the document and an advisory note giving information on the Council’s online consultation portal.
8. The draft Strategy was presented to Greener Harrow (a sub group of the Sustainable Development and Enterprise Management Group, one of five management groups within the Harrow Strategic Partnership) on the 22 January 2009.

9. A focus group with representatives from the Residents Panel was held on 22 April 2009.
10. A presentation of the draft Strategy was made to the Partnership with Older People Panel on 29 April 2009.
11. The consultation attracted 17 responses including 6 individuals and Nugent Parks Residents Association, the Pinner Association, The Hatch End Association, The Labour Group, Thames Water, Natural England, The Theatres Trust, HA21 Waste Group, Transport for London, Harrow U3A Sustainability Group and Unison. The respondents made a range of detailed contributions on all of the themes set out in the draft strategy with more than 100 separate points made. The Council is grateful to the respondents for the interest and the time and knowledge contributed. A response has been prepared for each of the points made and this will be published on the Council's website and made available to interested parties on request.
12. The Overview and Scrutiny Committee considered the draft strategy and the consultation through a sub group conducting a Sustainability Review, reported to the committee at the meeting on 11 June 2009. The recommendations encouraged the Council to act as an exemplar and be proactive in educating and promoting on climate change and the practical measures that can be taken. The strategy should be clear, concise, and accessible, with as little technical language as possible.

Recent Developments of National and Regional Policy

13. Climate Change is stimulating a significant number of new policies and initiatives. A number have come about since the publication of the draft strategy, that have required incorporation into the version proposed for approval. The key ones include:
 - The 2009 National Budget set carbon budgets for the first time.
 - The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) published the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan, in July 2009.
 - Changes to the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT).
 - The Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP) launched.
 - Heat and Energy Saving Strategy (HESS) was published for consultation.
 - Adapting to Climate Change – UK Climate Projections was published in June 2009.
 - The Mayor published "A new plan for London – Proposals for the Mayor's London Plan" in April 2009. Chapter 5 is London's response to Climate Change
 - The Mayor launched the review of his Transport Strategy In May 2009.

14. More detailed comment on the developments and their impact on the development of the Strategy are provided as Appendix D.

The Carbon Reduction Commitment

15. The Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) is a Government measure that starts in April 2010 for large energy users that are currently not in a carbon emissions trading scheme. This will include local authorities. The intention is to reward organisations that perform well in reducing their energy use and punish those that do not. It has the potential to have significant positive or negative impacts on the Council's budget.
16. The scheme is very complex and it is not possible at present to predict the precise impacts on Harrow.
17. Briefly, organisations will be required to pay an annual figure into a pot. Money paid into the scheme will be returned at a level dependent on their position in a league table, which will measure the success of their carbon reduction programmes: -

	Recycling Payment Bonus/Penalty
Year 1	+/- 10%
Year 2	+/- 20%
Year 3	+/- 30%
Year 4	+/- 40%
Year 5	+/- 50%

18. As the league table will be published retrospectively, it will be difficult to determine how successful any investment in carbon reduction measures will be in improving the league table position. However by year 5, success will carry significant financial benefits and underperformance will carry significant costs in terms of the level of recycling payments received.
19. The league tables will rank organisation's performance as follows: -
- Absolute emissions - % reduction compared to previous years
 - Growth – % reduction in emissions per unit turnover
 - Early Action - early action to reduce emissions prior to April 2013, including automatic meter readings (AMR) and participation in the Carbon Trust Standard (or similar). The first league tables will be based solely on this measure
20. Councils will have to purchase their first allowances in April 2011 for the financial years 2010/11 and 2011/12. For the first three years the price will be £12/tonne. In Harrow we will need to buy approx. 28,600 tonnes of allowances in the first year. In this period there will be no limit on the number of allowances that can be purchased. Spare allowances can be

banked for use in following years (up until end of March 2013). After April 2013 allowances will be auctioned with the number of allowances gradually being reduced.

21. From April 2013 allowances will be auctioned using a sealed bid system to establish a market for the cost of the allowance. The government expects the long term price of carbon to be approx. £40/tonne. The financial information, in Section 3 of this report assumes that the price will be £40/tonne from April 2013.
22. The scheme provides a further business reason for reducing the energy consumption of the Council. The Strategy sets a number of actions that could benefit the Council with regard to this scheme. Clearly it will require a combined effort to reduce energy use from all departments across the Council.
23. We submitted NI 185 (carbon dioxide emissions from the council's property and operations) totalling 31,500 tonnes (for 2008/9) in July. This represents about 3% of total CO₂ emissions in the Borough
24. Similarly we have reported NI 194 (NO_x and particulate emissions) for 2008/9.
25. Details of consumption and emissions are shown in Appendix A.
26. Energy consumption in buildings and street lighting accounts for 91% of our emissions. Reducing these will be a major priority. Priority for investment needs to be directed to inefficient buildings and/or high energy users. Investment needs to follow the energy hierarchy:
 - Use less energy;
 - Supply energy efficiently; and
 - Use renewable energy
27. Gas and electricity for all council buildings and street lighting is purchased centrally via the LASER consortium. This ensures, through a major bundling of local authority contracts that the council obtains its energy at the lowest possible cost. Green electricity is purchased for street lighting. The introduction of the Carbon Reduction Commitment will mean that the level of technical support needs to be raised and extended to cover all Council buildings.
28. **The Strategy proposes a Council wide target to reduce energy consumption by 4% per year.**
29. However, energy usage in council buildings continues to increase as a result of increased use of computers and other IT equipment and general expansion of activity/occupancy and school footprint. Some schools have already exceeded their installed capacity and have had to install supplementary generators and/or upgrade their installed capacity.
30. Schools can be seen to be a significant users. Schools pay a service level agreement to the energy team to cover the costs of procurement, and centralised monitoring. It is proposed to extend the SLA to cover the assessment and production of DEC (Display Energy Certificates – a

statutory requirement), and technical advice on energy conservation and renewable energy schemes..

31. Reducing demand for energy will be a significant priority. Replacing lighting in buildings with modern low energy fittings and improving lighting controls will be one of the relatively simple ways of reducing energy demand.
32. Insulation - most schools with cavity walls have already received cavity wall insulation. There is a need to improve insulation generally – particularly on flat roof buildings. It is estimated that there are approx. 40 buildings with flat roofs. The average cost on upgrading each roof will be in the region of £250k. It is recommended that these roofs should be upgraded over a ten year period at an estimated cost of £1m a year.
33. Energy growth in one building/department will require greater reductions in other areas in order to meet the overall corporate target of an annual 4% reduction in CO2 emissions. Overall, the council needs to come to a corporate view as to how to manage its carbon budget. As above, investment needs to follow the energy hierarchy.
 - Use less energy;
 - Supply energy efficiently; and
 - Use renewable energy
34. **Space heating/cooling and hot water.** There are approx. 300 boilers in use in council buildings to provide heat and hot water. Seventy percent of these are older than 15 years and inherently inefficient (because of their design). Commercial boilers have a life expectancy of 20 years. Some of the existing boilers are older than this and have been repaired to extend their life. Boiler replacement offers significant opportunities to reduce carbon footprints, by using: -
 - Alternative fuels (e.g. wood chip);
 - Renewable energy (solar water heating, air or ground source heat pump etc.);
 - Combined Heat and Power;
 - Community Heating schemes; and
 - Condensing boilers.

Improved heating controls will also contribute towards reducing the use of energy.

The existing annual repairs and maintenance budget can only fund emergency replacements on a like-for-like basis. The capital provision for high priority planned maintenance has been significantly reduced in recent years.

Delivering the scale of change required (i.e. 4% annual reduction) cannot be met simply by replacing existing gas boilers with more efficient ones. If a replacement programme were limited to the provision of new gas boilers it would produce a reduction of approx. 20% over the twenty year programme (equivalent to a 1% annual reduction). Reducing energy use and moving to renewable and low carbon fuels must be an essential

element in any replacement programme to help deliver the 4% annual reduction target.

Bearing in mind the predicted rise in summer temperatures, an important area that will need to be explored is the installation of systems that can heat and cool buildings in the most carbon-efficient manner.

35. Existing investment plans in projects such as Building Schools for the Future. etc. will contribute towards the targets by reducing energy use and utilising low-carbon and renewable energy technologies.

It is proposed that, the Council will carry out a review to determine the level of investment that will be required to meet the council's energy reduction targets. This programme will include: - a twenty-year programme to replace all its existing boilers with low carbon alternatives – including renewable technologies; and, a ten-year programme to improve insulation.

A review will also be undertaken to establish an enhanced specification for maintenance and renewal to achieve best practice standards for insulation and energy efficiency.

External funding is available from the Carbon Trust and other similar government and GLA schemes. This takes various forms from 100% grants to interest free loans – with the loans being repaid from the reduction in energy bills. These funding opportunities will be fully explored and used.

36. **Street Lighting.** Electricity for street lighting accounts for 20% of the council's electricity consumption. Much of the existing stock is old and produces lighting levels that are below modern standards. There is a potential danger that as the stock is replaced, and new lighting standards introduced, energy consumption will rise. A priority is therefore to conduct a review of our street-lighting policy and available (lower-carbon) technologies.
37. **IT equipment.** Globally carbon emissions from IT equipment are growing faster than emissions from aviation due to increases in computing power etc. We will explore lower energy hardware when procuring IT equipment and explore the options for software fixes to reduce energy use (e.g. by automatic power down programmes). Reducing emissions from IT equipment will produce benefits in terms of reducing the need for cooling rooms during hot weather. We will also look at heating and ventilation schemes that will utilise heat loads from IT equipment to provide heating to other areas – rather than simply dumping the heat to atmosphere.
38. **Carbon price.** It is proposed that investment decisions, in future energy efficiency and energy upgrades, new buildings etc. should be based on a cost/benefit analysis that assumes a future price for carbon dioxide of £40/tonne.

Encouraging Residents to Reduce Energy Use

39. The Code for Sustainable Homes is the government's scheme to improve the carbon performance of new homes. The code describes six Code levels for new homes leading, by 2016, to the construction of zero carbon homes (Code level 6).
40. Cabinet approved the Sustainable Building Design SPD in June 2009. It encourages developers to bring forward the construction of new homes to a higher level under the Code for Sustainable Homes – compared with the statutory timetable:

	Statutory timetable Code for sustainable homes	Sustainable Design SPD timetable
Code level 3	From 2010	Before 2010
Code level 4	After 2013	After 2010
Code level 6	After 2016	After 2013

Building homes to the higher standards in the Sustainable Building Design SPD will result in increased construction costs and could mean that properties end up in a higher Council Tax band than would otherwise be the case. One way the council could assist residents would be to offer council tax rebates for new build properties to encourage developers to aim for the higher code levels envisaged under the sustainable design SPD and to provide financial support to residents. i.e...

	Statutory timetable	Sustainable Design SPD timetable	Rebate
Code level 3	From 2010	Before 2010	None
Code level 4	After 2013	After 2010	100% rebate for first 6 months of occupation for first occupant. Up to April 2013
Code level 6	After 2016	After 2013	100% rebate for first 12 months of occupation for first occupant. Up to April 2016

It is estimated that a total of 3,200 properties will be built in Harrow by 2016 – approx. 400 a year. If 5% of these were built to be built to code level 4 before the April 2013 deadline (20 houses) and 5% to code level

6 between April 2013 and the April 2016 deadline (20 houses a year). The costs would be £15k and £30k respectively each year – based on a Band D tax of £1500.

41. Similarly, it is proposed to offer council tax rebates to householders who have more energy efficient houses. Houses with an Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) rating of A or B would be given an annual rebate on their council tax:

EPC Rating	Annual rebate
A	£100
B	£50
C and below – or unrated	NIL

This would provide an economic incentive to homeowners and landlords to invest in higher energy efficiency standards in return for lower council tax bills.

The take up of any rebate is likely to be relatively small as it will depend on householders and landlords paying for both an EPC and the necessary work to raise a property up to the required standard. If 1% of houses per year qualified, (840 houses) half at the A rate and half at the B rate the cost would increase annually by approx. £32k.

The level of the rebate would be reviewed each year. These options are being considered by the Corporate Director of Finance and will be considered as part of the Council’s Medium Term Financial Plan.

Trees

42. Trees have an important role to play in adapting to climate change. Higher summer temperatures will mean more hot days and this will be boosted by the heat-island effect. Trees provide shade and cooling. Investment in trees now will mean that they will be large enough when needed. We currently have funding to replace approx. 1000 trees a year. It is proposed that this is increased to 2000 so that the backlog of tree loss that has accumulated over a significant period is addressed.
43. Cyclical maintenance of trees ensures:
- Increased tree-life expectancy.
 - Reduced storm damage and payments for injury and damage.
 - Improved appearance
 - Reduced fear of crime
 - Improved customer satisfaction
 - Tree size is managed and root damage to adjacent buildings is minimised.

It is proposed to phase in an improved cyclical maintenance programme. Once a cyclical maintenance regime has been established the council will be able to defend root damage insurance claims and payments should reduce substantially.

44. Cyclical maintenance will produce wood waste and this is a potential source of renewable energy.

The Strategy and Implementation Plan 2009/10 to 2011/12

45. The Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan 2009/10 to 2011/12 sets out the aspirations of the council and wide range of actions that the Council will take along nine themes. It will be revised as international, national and regional policy changes. The Strategy is provided as Appendix B, with the detailed actions in the Implementation Plan at Appendix C.

Section 3

46. Financial Implications

The financial issues are summarised below and set out in detail in the attached tables below:

1. The new carbon reduction commitment scheme will result in Harrow making contributions to the scheme and receiving rebates, depending on its position in the league table, as described in more detail above. Best estimates of the value and timing of payments and rebates will be built into the new medium term financial strategy.
2. There will be bids for revenue growth to increase staff resources in this area and carry out a number of initiatives such as development of the website. These bids will be considered alongside other priorities as part of the wider budget process. Given the scale of the funding gap next year, there is significant pressure on resources and no guarantees can be given at this stage.
3. This report contains proposals for invest to save schemes where capital investment, primarily in new heating systems, could reduce future energy consumption and costs. This will be factored into the development of the new capital programme for 2010-11 to 2012-13 and each scheme will be subject to a full business case setting out the costs and benefits.
4. There are minor issues relating to council tax collection where some residents could qualify for small discounts if they are energy efficient. This will be picked up within the collection fund and is not material.

Revenue –(Carbon Reduction Commitment / Energy Saving)						
Description	2010/11 £000s	2011/12 £000s	2012/13 £000s	2013/14 £000s	2014/15 £000s	Commentary
<u>Expenditure</u>						
Carbon Reduction Commitment	370	370	370	1233	1233	Purchase of allowances - statutory carbon trading scheme starts April 2010. Budgets changed from April 2010. Double payment in April 2011.
(Actual/Assumed carbon price/tonne)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(40)	(40)	Actual figures from April 2013 onwards will depend on price of carbon
CRC Fees	2	1	1	1	1	Initial registration fee plus annual fees.
Fees for Carbon Trust Standard	8	8	8	8	8	Initial registration plus renewal fees
<u>Savings/Income</u>						
CRC Recycling Payment – (Percentage reward/penalty)	(+/-10%)	(+/-20%)	(+/-30%)	(+/-40%)	(+/-50%)	Level of rebate depends on relative success in improving performance.
Min	-333	-296	-259	-740	-617	Reward/penalty increases by 10% a year until 2014/15 when the range will vary from 50% to 150% of the annual payment
Max	-407	-444	-481	-1726	-1850	Double rebate payable in October 2011. Note; Rebates shown in 2010/11 will not actually be received until October 2011. Actual figures from April 2013 onwards will depend on price of carbon
Reduction in CRC payment ^(Note 1)	0	-15	-30	-148	--197	Consistent with 4% annual reduction in CO2
Reduced energy costs ^(Note 1)	0	-220	-440	-660	-880	Resulting from 4% annual saving.
Reduced water costs ^(Note 1)	0	-25	-50	-75	-100	Resulting from 2.5% annual saving.
Loan repayments	0	245	490	735	735	Maximum figure for repayment of interest free loans to central government etc. for energy/water saving measures.
NET						Actual figures from April 2013 onwards will depend on price of carbon
Min	47	68	90	354	183	
Max	-27	-80	-132	-632	-1050	

Note 1: Delivery of savings is dependent on the council investing in energy savings measures at a level that will deliver its target of 4% annual reduction (energy) and 2.5% (water)

Revenue –(Other)						
Description	2010/11 £000s	2011/12 £000s	2012/13 £000s	2013/14 £000s	2014/15 £000s	Commentary
Local climate impact assessment	20	0	0	0	0	To help deliver stage 1 of NI 188 – Adapting to climate change
Reduction in corporate water consumption	10	10	10	10	10	Investment to meet 2.5% annual reduction target
Website development	50	10	10	10	10	Major improvement to website to provide information and advice to residents and developers etc.
Cyclical maintenance of trees	0	150	300	300	300	Provision of regular cyclical maintenance of trees. This will help to increase the longevity of the tree stock, improve the visual appearance, reduce storm damage and associated risks to life and property and reduce insurance claims for tree root damage. Woodchip produced by improved maintenance is also a potential renewable energy source.
Additional staff in corporate energy team	80	80	80	80	80	Additional staff to undertake DEC surveys and provide consultancy advice to reduce corporate energy consumption. Recharged through SLA to all energy budget holders.
NET	160	230	400	400	400	

Capital – Annual spend						
Description	2010/11 £000s	2011/12 £000s	2012/13 £000s	2013/14 £000s	2014/15 £000s	Commentary
Capital investment to reduce energy and water usage	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Funding of major projects to replace heating systems with low carbon alternatives, improve energy efficiency and insulation levels of our buildings and to install renewable technologies. Projects will need to be funded on a case by case basis. Central government support will be available for many of these projects and this will range from full grant to 50% match funded through to interest free loans. The total investment required is likely to be in the order of £2m a year. Urgent review of the proposed programme is suggested in the climate change strategy with report back to Cabinet in Jan 2010.
Tree planting	200	200	200	200	200	Provision of trees to provide shading and a reduction in the heat-island effect during the predicted hotter summers. This level of funding will allow approx. 2000 trees to be planted annually Coupled with improved cyclical maintenance will also help to provide renewable fuel source
Grants to community groups	50	50	50	50	50	To provide grants to community groups, churches etc match funding from government schemes. Approx 10 schemes per year Similar to previous scheme run by the council.
Green Business support	30	30	30	30	30	Continuation of current scheme to support the greening of SMEs in the borough
TOTAL LBH CAPITAL	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,280	

47. Legal Implications

An Equalities Impact Assessment would be required before the introduction of the proposed council tax rebate schemes

48. Environmental Impact

The Climate Change Strategy is a key element in driving the changes that are needed to meet international and national policy.

This report sets out the baseline for the council's carbon footprint and the adoption of the policies in the Strategy will lead to a reduction in the council's carbon footprint. A separate Environmental Impact Assessment is not required.

49. Performance Issues

Achievement of Corporate Priorities	
1. Deliver cleaner and safer streets	Priority 1: Improving air quality and reducing carbon dioxide emissions.
2. Improve support for vulnerable people	Priority 2: helping vulnerable people deal with fuel poverty and protecting them from extreme weather events
3. Building stronger communities	Priority 3: Improving the sustainability of homes and buildings, and improving people's quality of life
Performance Check Key Questions	
What is the current performance of this area of work against national indicators?	

Targets for the relevant National Indicators are set out in the Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan 2009/10 to 2011/12.

What impact will the document have on national indicators and key lines of enquiry?			
How much will the current performance be improved or mitigate effects?			
NI 185	CO2 emissions from the council's estate – including schools - and operations – including our service partners (Mouchel, Kier and Leisure Connections).		
	Targets		
	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011
	N/a data collection for baseline	No reduction	4% annual reduction
The baseline year is 2008/9. The reporting deadline was July 31 st 2009.			
Collecting data has been a considerable challenge for the initial year and it is expected that the quality of data management will improve as the scheme becomes more mature. Confidence levels for gas and electricity usage statistics are high as a result of the council's policy of			

	<p>centralised procurement of energy. Data for other emissions such as vehicle fuel is less robust particularly in relation to car allowances, school trips, and service partners' sub-contractors. Future improvements in data collection may mean that the base level of emissions increases as people become more aware.</p> <p>The Climate Change Strategy envisages an annual reduction of 4% in CO2 emissions from the councils' estate and operations.</p> <p>This reduction will help to deliver the new commitment, the Carbon Reduction Commitment, which starts in April 2010. Under this scheme the council will need to purchase carbon allowances to cover its major energy (gas and electricity) use. The total number of allowances available will gradually be reduced and will need to be purchased under an auction system.</p> <p>Delivering a 4% reduction will take a concerted effort to reduce energy consumption, use energy more efficiently and install renewable technologies where these are appropriate.</p>									
<p>NI 186</p>	<p>Per capita CO2 emissions in the local authority area.</p> <p>This is an LAA target.</p> <p>Targets</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="480 1003 1497 1167"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="480 1003 820 1055">2008/09</th> <th data-bbox="820 1003 1160 1055">2009/2010</th> <th data-bbox="1160 1003 1497 1055">2010/2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1055 820 1106">Target 3.5%</td> <td data-bbox="820 1055 1160 1106">Target 7.5%</td> <td data-bbox="1160 1055 1497 1106">Target 11.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1106 820 1167">Actual 4%</td> <td data-bbox="820 1106 1160 1167"></td> <td data-bbox="1160 1106 1497 1167"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A total reduction of 11.5% by 2010/11 (2006/7 baseline). Data is supplied by DECC annually.</p> <p>The local authority area consists of metering reading data of all domestic housing, businesses and public buildings that do not come under the councils remit e.g. Crown Court, hospitals etc. The indicator also includes the CO2 emissions produced by road traffic.</p> <p>Based on last years data the domestic housing sector consist of 53% of the total emissions from the area and is the biggest contributor of carbon emissions in the borough. As 89% of the boroughs housing stock is in the private sector this makes achieving this indicator more of a challenge.</p>	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	Target 3.5%	Target 7.5%	Target 11.5%	Actual 4%		
2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011								
Target 3.5%	Target 7.5%	Target 11.5%								
Actual 4%										
<p>NI 187</p>	<p>(i) Tackling Fuel Poverty - The percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating (SAP rating less than 35)</p> <p>(ii) Tackling Fuel Poverty – the percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a high energy efficiency rating (SAP rating greater than 65)</p> <p>Note: SAP rating is a standard assessment procedure for measuring the energy efficiency of housing. Scores range from 0 to 100. Higher scores are better.</p>									

	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011
SAP less than 35	20.14%	Target 18%	Target 15%
SAP greater than 65	14.48%	Target 16%	Target 20%
<p>The indicator is measured by postal survey using a Home Energy Check questionnaire that will provide a SAP rating for the property. The survey will need to achieve at least 400 responses, and the mail out goes to recipients of council tax and housing benefit.</p> <p>The council has made good progress in delivering the Decent Homes standards to council housing.</p> <p>The government's proposed Heat and Energy Saving Strategy (HESS) should mean that by 2015 the vast majority of homes will have received cavity wall insulation and loft insulation. Homes with solid walls would be insulated by 2020. People on low incomes would be provided with these upgrades free of charge. Thus we can expect this indicator to improve over time.</p> <p>However, the private rented sector (which accounts for 12% of the housing stock) will be more difficult to bring up to the required standard because of the difficulty landlords would have in recouping any investment via higher rents. This is particularly the case for houses in multiple occupation.</p> <p>A fuel poverty strategy needs to be developed.</p>			
NI 188	Adapting to climate change.		
	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011
	Level 0	Level 1	Level 2
<p>The overall aim of this indicator is to embed the management of climate risks and opportunities across the local authority and partners services, plans and estates and to take appropriate adaptive actions where required,</p> <p>Our self-assessment for 2008/9 was that Harrow was at Level 0 – getting started.</p> <p>Level 1 requires a public commitment and impacts assessment: - we made our public commitment when we signed the Nottingham Declaration in 2007; we have completed an initial measurement of our emissions; Climate Change has also been incorporated into the Sustainable Community Strategy and so is now part of the LSP's strategic planning; the LDF also incorporates policies on climate change and we have adopted the Sustainable Design SPD.</p> <p>This report envisages that revised guidance for committee reports will direct authors to the Nottingham Declaration website, which gives comprehensive guidance as to how climate change may affect service areas in the future and this will help the process of raising awareness</p>			

	<p>of the issues when policy is being formulated.</p> <p>However, we have not yet created a Local Climate Impacts Profile (LCLIP), which would help the council and the LSP to understand the physical vulnerabilities specific to the locality. Without this it would be difficult to demonstrate that we have achieved Level 1 and further progress to Level 2 – comprehensive risk assessment; Level 3 – comprehensive action plan; and, Level 4 – Implementation, monitoring and continuous review would be more difficult.</p>						
NI 189	<p>Flood and coastal erosion risk management.</p> <p>Targets</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2008/09</th> <th>2009/2010</th> <th>2010/2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>We have completed our Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and understand our current risks associated with rainfall. This has not yet taken on board the predicted changes in winter rainfall, identified in the DEFRA report “Adapting to climate change - UK Climate Projections”, which was published in June this year.</p>	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	100%	100%	100%
2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011					
100%	100%	100%					
NI 194	<p>NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions from the council’s estate – including schools - and operations – including our service partners (Mouchel, Kier and Leisure Connections).</p> <p>Targets</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2008/09</th> <th>2009/2010</th> <th>2010/2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>N/a data collection for baseline</td> <td>No reduction</td> <td>4% annual reduction</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The baseline year is 2008/9. The reporting deadline was July 31st 2009.</p> <p>This is very closely linked to NI 185. In general, actions to reduce CO₂ will result in reductions on NO_x and PM₁₀. Having established baseline measurements via this indicator we are now in the position where we understand our major sources of NO_x and PM₁₀ and where changes in practice will have beneficial effects.</p> <p>It is proposed to set a target of 4% annual reduction in these emissions.</p>	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	N/a data collection for baseline	No reduction	4% annual reduction
2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011					
N/a data collection for baseline	No reduction	4% annual reduction					
NI 197	<p>Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites</p> <p>This is an LAA target.</p> <p>Targets</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2008/09</th> <th>2009/2010</th> <th>2010/2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 additional sites</td> <td>Target 4 additional</td> <td>Target 10 additional</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	0 additional sites	Target 4 additional	Target 10 additional
2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011					
0 additional sites	Target 4 additional	Target 10 additional					

		sites	sites									
	<p>This indicator requires local sites of significant biodiversity to be brought into positive management. Our overall target is to bring 14 sites into positive management.</p>											
NI 198	<p>Travel to school - mode of travel usually used</p> <p>This is an LAA target.</p> <p>Targets</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2008/09</th> <th>2009/2010</th> <th>2010/2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target 33%</td> <td>Target 32%</td> <td>Target 31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Actual 31%</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>London authorities use data collected from schools with school travel plans, through the School Census; Mode shares to be calculated separately for children aged 5-10 and 11-16. Target to be set for the overall proportion of children travelling to school by car for one overall age group; 5-16.</p> <p>TfL reports London-wide and for boroughs to DfT; awaiting spreadsheet. DfT will check and upload to Data Hub</p> <p>Harrow has now reviewed baseline for 07/08 and agreed it with GOL and DfT. A 3% reduction was achieved in 2008/09 for the number of children travelling to school by car.</p>			2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	Target 33%	Target 32%	Target 31%	Actual 31%		
2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011										
Target 33%	Target 32%	Target 31%										
Actual 31%												
What is the potential impact on the CAA position?												
<p>The most significant impact this will have on the CAA is on its use of resources evaluation.</p> <p>Under key line of enquiry 3.1 'The organisation is making effective use of natural resources' we are required to show that the organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - understands and can quantify its use of natural resources and the main influencing factors - manages performance to reduce its impact on the environment; and - manages the environmental risks it faces, working effectively with partners <p>The Climate Change Strategy works towards meeting all of the above criteria and will be pivotal evidence for the council that we are making effective use of our natural resources by demonstrating aspirations, targets and our actions.</p>												
What is the impact of not adopting the strategy?												
<p>The impact of a changing climate will affect our economy, our infrastructure and the every day lives of our residents. The strategy aims to start to tackle some of the keys issues so that we as a council are prepared for what the future will bring.</p> <p>The strategy also addresses many of our national indicators directly and indirectly, and brings a co-ordinated approach that will ensure that the council meets them effectively.</p>												

Without the strategy we will fall short of meeting them especially around our LAA targets such as NI 186 – Reducing CO2 emissions in the LA area. The strategy is a direct requirement of our CAA, under the use of resources element and will strength our position.

The strategy addresses future impending legislation such as the Carbon Reduction Commitment.

50. Risk Management Implications

Risk included on Directorate risk register? No

Separate risk register in place? No

Section 4 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name: Steve Tingle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Chief Financial Officer Myfanwy Barrett
Date: 4 September 2009.		
Name: Linda Cohen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Monitoring Officer Hugh Peart
Date: 4 September 2009.		
Name: Andrew Baker	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Divisional Director of Environment Services
Date: 4 September 2009		
Name: David Harrington	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	on behalf of the Divisional Director of Strategy and Improvement
Date: 4 September 2009		

Section 5 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Andrew Baker. Head of Climate Change, Tel. 020 8424 1779

Tel: Background Papers:	Draft Climate Change Strategy (Public Consultation 2 February 2009 – 15 May 2009) Comments received during the public consultation and council response. Overview and Scrutiny Committee Sustainability Review 11 June 2009
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Table 1: Council Energy Use - 2008/9

		Total energy used kWh	CO2 kg	NOx kg	PM10 kg
Buildings and Street lighting	Grid electricity	28,788,565	15,056,362	32,591	947
	Renewable electricity	0	0	0	0
	Gas	73,468,641	13,589,495	11,911	202
Sub-total		102,257,206	28,645,856	44,502	1,148
Transport	Vehicle fleet	-	2,682,696	5,476	455
	Business travel	-	200,288	309	Error ^(Note 1)
Sub-total		-	2,882,985	5,784	455 +
GRAND TOTAL		102,257,206	31,528,841	50,287	1603 +

Note 1: Error is embedded in the government's calculation tool.

I.e. Buildings and street lighting produce 91% of our CO2 emissions of which the three largest sources are:

Leisure Centre	Gas and electricity	7,704,470	2,009,075	2,648	73
Civic Centre	Gas and electricity	6,601,946	2,427,658	4,546	126
Street-lighting	Electricity only (i.e. 20% of total electricity consumption)	5,700,000	2,981,089	6,453	187

Transport produces 9%. The three largest sources are:

Waste collection	Diesel	-	960,000	5,353 ^(Note 2)	139 ^(Note 2)
Street cleaning	Diesel, some petrol	-	462,000	11	1
Special Needs transport	Diesel	-	374,000	96	5

Note 2: Figures for NOx and PM10 based on old refuse fleet. Next year's figures will show significant reduction because of introduction of the new fleet.

Table 2: Harrow Council Gas Consumption by Directorate 2008/9
73,468,641 kWh

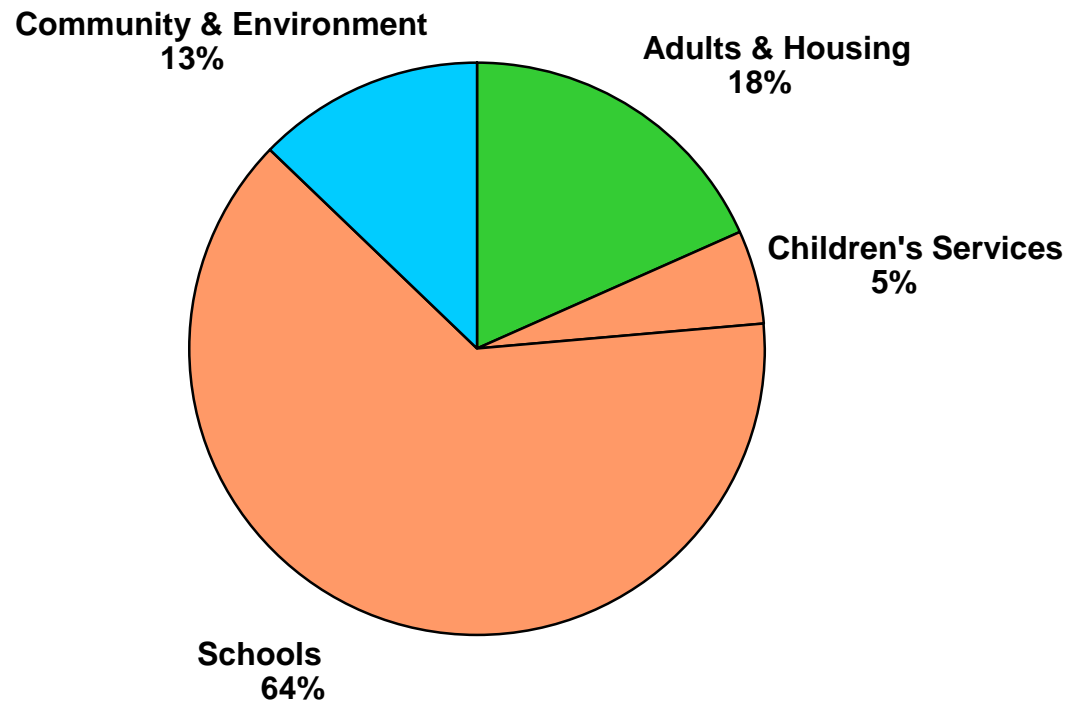


Table 3: Harrow Council Electricity Consumption by Directorate 2008/9
28,645,856 kWh

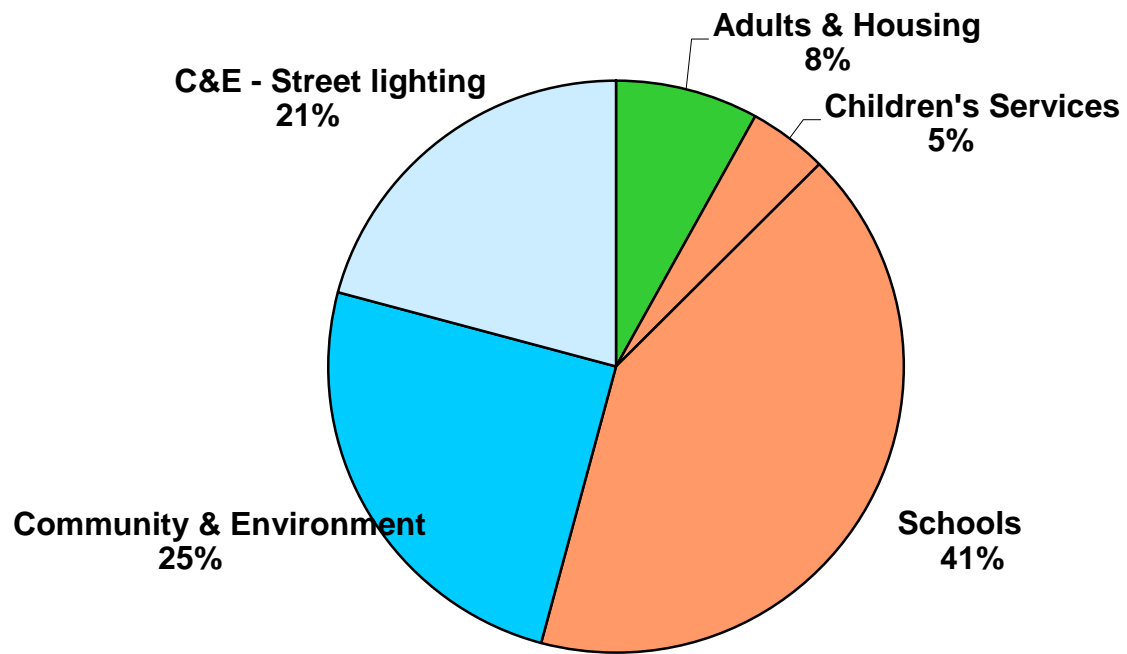
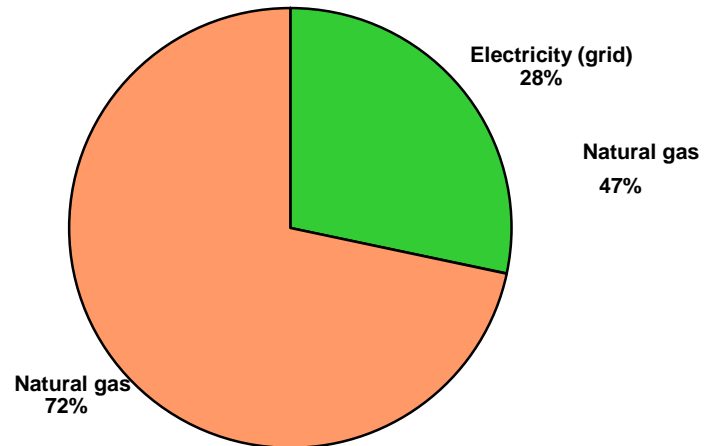


Table 4: Harrow Council Energy Use 2008/9

Consumption By utility type



Carbon dioxide emissions by utility type

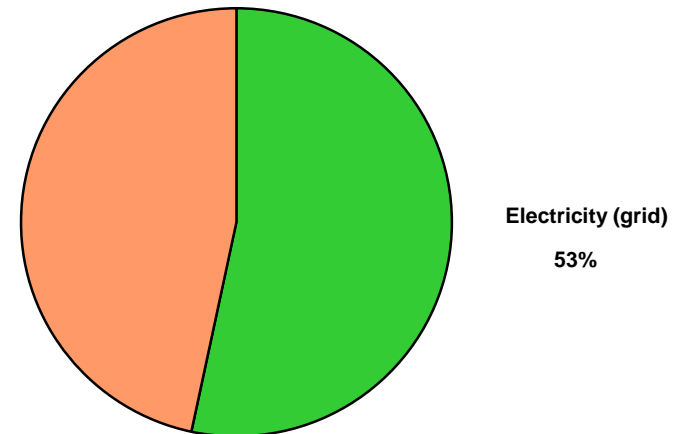


Table 5: Number of Council buildings in each Display Energy Certificate grade

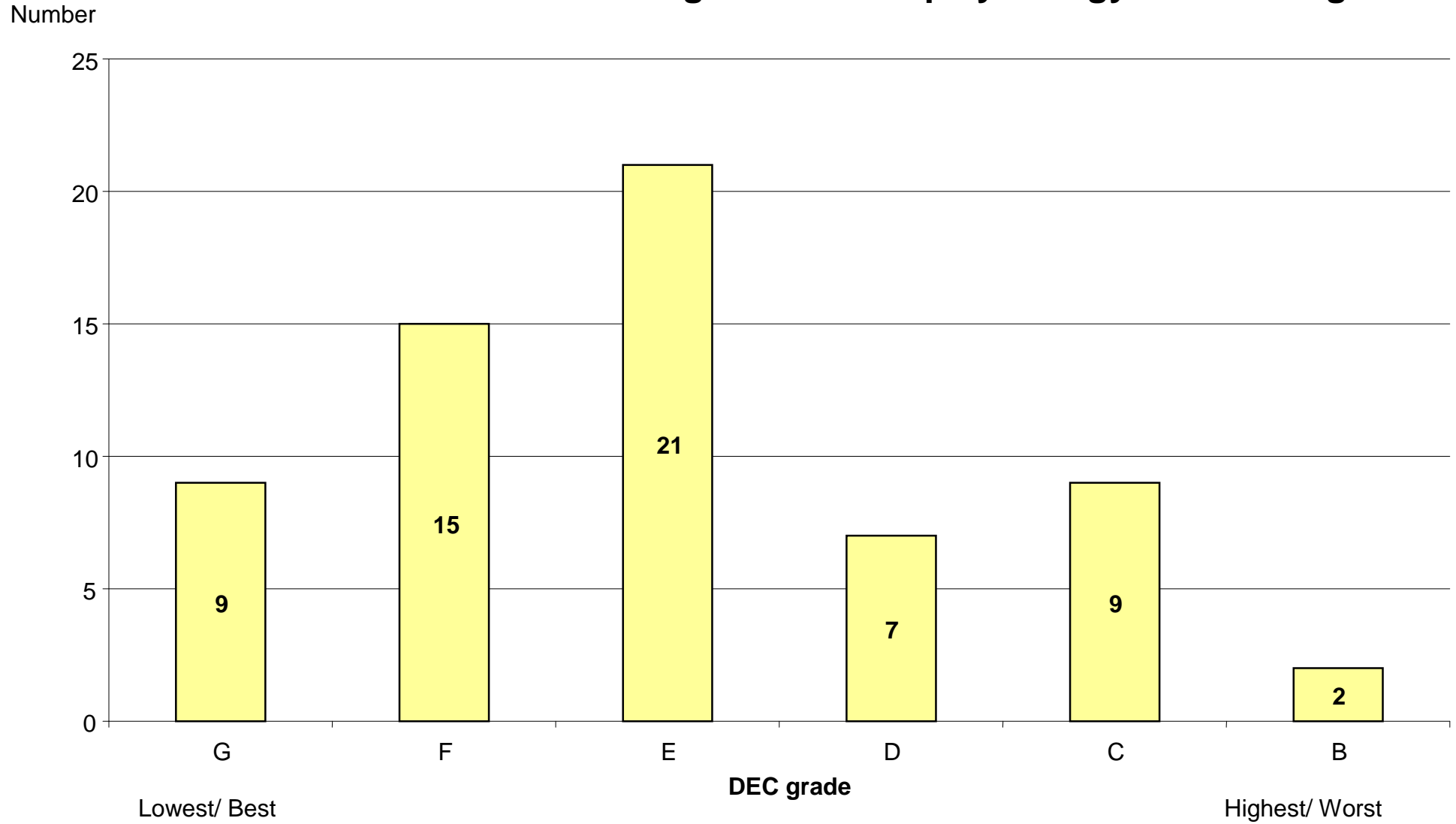
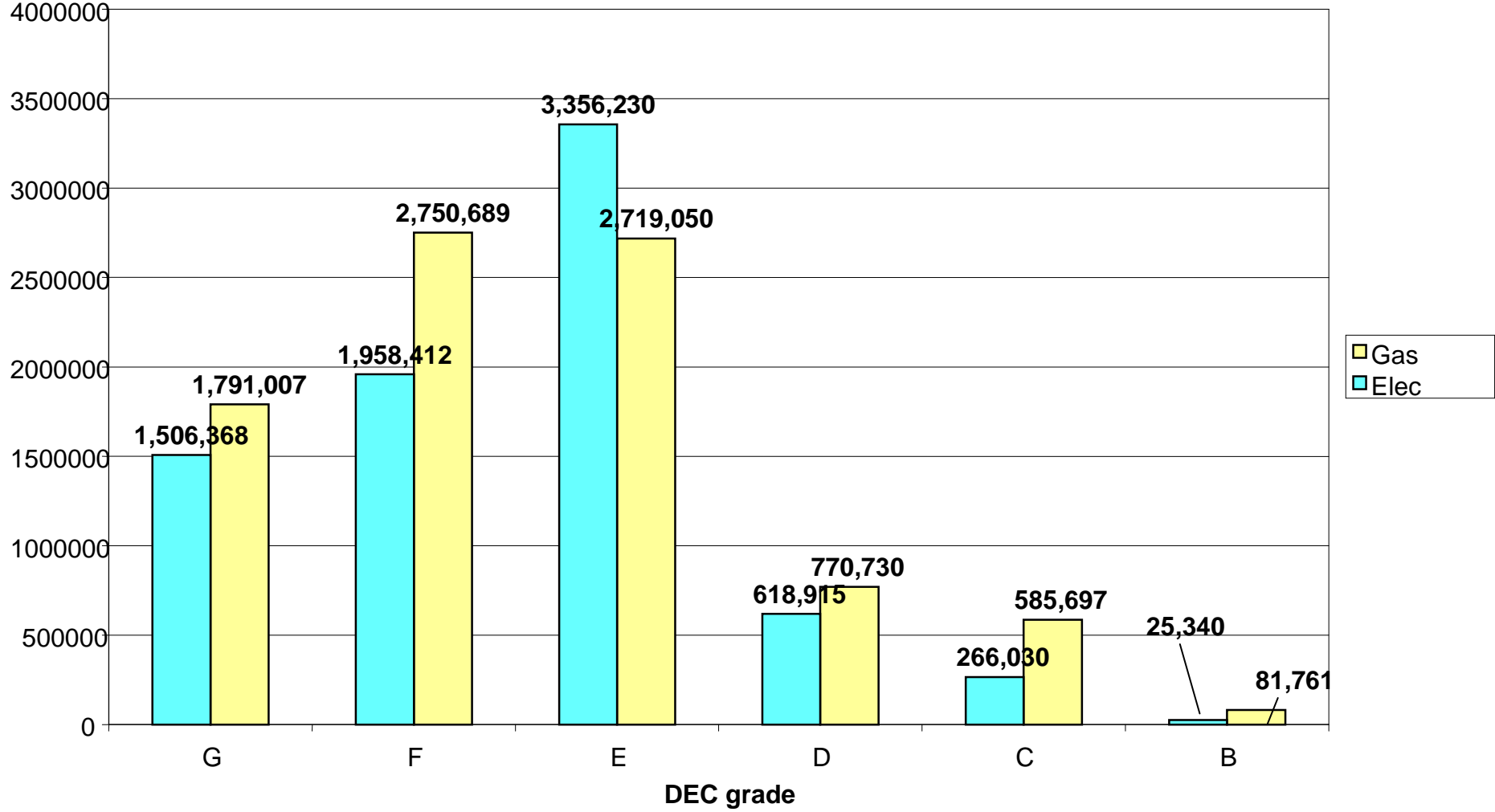


Table 6: Carbon dioxide emissions from electricity and gas use

Carbon dioxide emissions [kg]



London Borough of Harrow

Climate Change Strategy

September 2009

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Glossary of terms

Implementation Plan

1. - Planning and Development
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7. - Food, Fair Trade and Sustainable Shopping
8. - Businesses and the Public Sector
9. - The Council's Footprint

Foreword

Harrow signed the Nottingham Declaration in July 2007. We recognise that there is much to be done and the Strategy will need to undergo change and development in the future as global, European and national legislation drives change.

The Earth's climate is changing. We have to plan and act now to limit the scale of the change (mitigation) and to adapt to the changing climate (adaptation). Preparing for these changes is not an alternative to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions, it is parallel and complementary.

Economically, fossil fuels such as oil and gas will also increase in price as world demand increases and capacity either lags behind or falls. Changes in the way we use fossil fuels are therefore inevitable and we need to prepare for a future where fossil fuel is expensive and its use restricted.

This Strategy describes various activities that the Council is undertaking on climate change, and complements the existing plans and strategies of the Council. It is the first step in a long journey which all of us must make. The Council is committed to playing its part as a community leader. However the success of the Strategy depends on the whole community taking the threat of climate change seriously and, together, making the changes that are necessary.

David Ashton

Michael Lockwood

Susan Hall

Marilyn Ashton

Introduction

This Strategy sets out plans for Harrow as a Council and community to take action on climate change. Addressing climate change requires all of us to work together to make changes to the way we live as individuals and communities so that the well-being of future generations is secured.

As a nation we use 31% of fossil fuel for power generation, 22% for road transport, 20% for industry, 15% for residential use and heating and 12% for other uses.

75% of our electricity is generated from fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas); 18% from nuclear energy and only 3% from renewable sources (hydro electric, wind and solar)].

Using fossil fuels is ultimately unsustainable as they are finite resources and will eventually run out. Burning fossil fuels also releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and this is a significant driver behind climate change. Economically, fossil fuels such as oil and gas will also increase in price as world demand increases and capacity either lags behind or falls. Changes in the way we use fossil fuels are therefore inevitable and we also need to prepare for a future where fossil fuel is expensive and its use restricted.

There are nine key themes to our Strategy:

- Planning and Development
- Domestic Energy
- Transport
- Water and Flooding
- Waste
- Biodiversity and the Natural Environment
- Food, Fair Trade and Sustainable Shopping
- Businesses and the Public Sector, and
- The Council's Footprint

What is climate change?

Climate change is happening because of an increase in greenhouse gases – predominantly carbon dioxide – caused by human activity such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. The greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon in which naturally occurring gases trap the sun's energy and warm the planet. The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide, CO₂.

Climate change is a global issue. Internationally, targets and frameworks have been established to tackle the issue – starting with the Rio conference in 1992 and the Kyoto Protocol, which was agreed in 1997 and came into force in 2005. Further international agreements are expected in the future.

It is now accepted that if we do not address this issue, the Earth's climate will change significantly.

Mitigation

Mitigation of climate change is those actions which reduce fossil fuel emissions and thereby reduce the overall impact we have on the environment. A significant part of this Strategy deals with mitigation. I.e. improved insulation, energy efficiency etc.

Adaptation

Climate change is already happening. These effects are expected to increase in severity despite our efforts at mitigation.

The UK Climate Impacts programme (UKCIP) has identified the main consequences:

- increased demand for summer cooling
- buildings becoming uncomfortably hot
- an increase in the risk of flooding and erosion
- greater pressure on drainage systems
- increased likelihood of winter storm damage
- summer water shortages and low stream flows
- increased risk of subsidence (in areas where subsidence is already a problem)
- loss of habitat for wildlife / changes to wildlife and biodiversity
- a range of health issues

This Strategy identifies and starts off actions which the Council, other public agencies, businesses and the community can take to address these issues in Harrow.

We are not alone

Addressing climate change is a significant challenge. We need to meet the challenge to ensure that development is sustainable and the well-being of future generations is safeguarded. The environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change are already measurable and these are predicted to continue and to grow in severity.

The Government has agreed a target to reduce national CO2 emissions by 80% by 2050 – compared to a 1990 baseline. This excludes emissions from international shipping and aviation. All local authorities will be expected to meet targets for their own emissions under a scheme called the Carbon Reduction Commitment.

The Mayor for London has also published a Climate Change Strategy to address this issue. The Climate Change Action Plan sets a target for London to limit its total carbon dioxide emissions to 600 million tonnes between now and 2025 – a reduction of 4% per annum. In addition to large scale changes to the way we meet our energy demands, such as using Combined Heat and Power (CHP), it also highlights the significant amount of CO2 that can be saved by making small changes such as cavity wall and loft insulation and energy audits (by the public sector and businesses). London's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy proposes a series of risk management actions:

- Prevent – action taken to reduce the probability of an impact or change occurring, for example raising flood defence barriers
- Prepare – action taken to better understand the climate risk or opportunity, to reduce vulnerability and improve resilience, for example raising public awareness
- Respond – action taken to limit the consequences of an event, for example restricting non-essential water use during a drought
- Recover – action taken after an event to enable a rapid and cost-effective return to a normal, more sustainable state, for example enhancing the flood resilience of a property when undertaking flood damage repairs

The Harrow Strategic Partnership (HSP) has adopted the Sustainable Community Strategy on 2 April 2009. It plans and delivers improvements through a set of five management groups that specialise on different areas of activity. The group that has responsibility of climate change is the Sustainable Development and Enterprise (SD&EMG). In turn, this group is supported by Greener Harrow, a community-based group, which gathers the latest thinking and best practice and challenges the Council and other partners to adopt and implement action to mitigate (reduce) the impact of climate change and adapt to the changes that are already inevitable.

The Harrow Strategic Partnership has a responsibility to encourage businesses and residents to reduce emissions, to find cost effective measures to tackle climate change and to respond to extreme weather events through emergency planning.

Over the next four to six years the partnership will aim to take the following actions (amongst others) to deliver “An Improving Environment”:-

- Increase environmental sustainability and air quality through reducing the use of cars as the main mode of travel to Harrow schools;
- Reduce CO2 emissions in Harrow
- Agree a climate change Strategy and develop and implement an action plan;
- Improve street and environmental cleanliness;
- Increase domestic waste recycling and composting;
- Continue to undertake a tree replacement programme to preserve and enhance Harrow’s trees;
- Deliver the Decent Homes standard to Council owned homes

Harrow Council is already taking action to address climate change through a number of activities such as increasing recycling, developing the Local Development Framework for planning, the sustainable schools building programme and transport policy to encourage walking and cycling. This Strategy will result in these activities being better coordinated and will lead to a reduction in CO2 emissions (mitigation). It will also address how we can adapt to the changes that are inevitable (adaptation).

Achieving climate change targets will form an important part of the Council’s ambition to become one of the top-performing Councils in London.

The Nottingham Declaration was signed by the Council on 25 July 2007. By signing it the Council acknowledged “that evidence shows that climate change is occurring and that it will continue to have far reaching effects on the UK’s people and places, economy, society and environment.” One of the key commitments is: “Within the next two years to 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.” This Strategy is part of this process.

Harrow Council’s Priorities

The Council’s corporate priorities for 2009/10 are:

- Cleaner and safer streets: e.g. by improving air quality and reducing CO2 emissions.
- Improve support for vulnerable people: e.g. by helping vulnerable people deal with fuel poverty and protecting them from extreme weather events
- Build stronger communities: e.g. by improving the sustainability of homes and buildings, and improving people’s quality of life

What is Harrow Council Going to Do?

In the Implementation Plan part of this strategy there are lots of details of the actions we will take, including targets of when we will hope to make them happen.

The highlights are we will:

- Reduce the Council’s carbon dioxide emissions by 4% each year
- Reduce the Council’s water consumption by 2.5% each year
- Introduce carbon “budgets” for each service/building
- Aim to design all new Council buildings, to an Excellent BREEAM rating
- Install automatic meter reading
- Adopt the Carbon Trust Standard.
- Develop Climate Change capacity and knowledge in our teams

- Cost carbon at £40/tonne per year in internal business cases
- Consider one-off council tax offers for new homes built to higher sustainable levels
- Consider council tax rebates to more energy efficient homes
- Conduct a local climate impact assessment
- Increase the tree planting programme
- Improve the maintenance of trees
- Produce a joint Harrow Strategic Partnership climate change strategy with partners
- Reach 50% recycling for household waste
- Set a 50% recycling target for all Council office waste
- Ensure paper and envelopes used by the Council have a minimum of 50%, recycled paper content
- Set printers and photocopies to double-sided printing as the default
- Work to fair trade principles
- Achieve the GOLD standard for procurement under the Mayor's Green Procurement Code
- Plan for investment in energy saving and renewable technologies including use of external funding
- Introduce best practice standards for insulation and energy efficiency
- Review IT equipment operations and procurement to reduce energy consumption
- Develop a domestic energy strategy to upgrade all homes in the borough
- Develop a fuel poverty strategy
- Use street lighting new technologies to reduce energy consumption

How will we measure success?

The Government has established a set of 198 National Indicators for measuring the performance of local authorities. It has also agreed an LAA (Local Area Agreement) with each local authority in England for the next three years, which focuses on 35 of these indicators in particular that are regarded as particularly important for that authority. Table 1 shows the relevant climate change indicators and those that Harrow has agreed as part of its LAA.

Table 1

NI	Description	LAA indicator	2008/9 targets	2009/10 target	2010/11 target	2011/12 target
185	Percentage CO ₂ reduction from local authority operations		2%	0%	4%	4%
186	Percentage reduction in CO ₂ emissions in the local authority area per capita	√	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
187	Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating		Baseline yr. Result for 08/09 SAP <35 = 20% SAP >65 =14%	SAP < 35 =18% SAP >65 = 16% Suggested target in this Strategy	SAP<35= 15% SAP>65 = 20% Suggested target in this Strategy	SAP<35= 12% SAP>65 = 25% Suggested target in this Strategy
188	Adapting to climate change		Level 0 – Getting started Base year	Level 1 Public commitment and impacts assessment	Level 2 Comprehensive risk assessment	Level 3 Comprehensive Action Plan
189	Flood and coastal erosion risk management					
191	Residual household waste per head		260 (kg per head)	230	227	224

192	Household waste recycled and composted	√	42%	47%	50%	50%
194	Level of air quality – percentage reduction of NO _x and PM ₁₀ emissions through local authority's estate and operations		Base year	0%	4%	4%
197	Improved local biodiversity – active management of local sites – 30 sites in total	√	10	14	20	20
198	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used	√	31% by car	30%	29%	28%

Who will be responsible for delivering the Strategy?

Everyone has a responsibility for tackling climate change. As a community, we need to work together and understand the different roles we have to play in addressing this challenge.

The Council has an important part to play as a provider of services and as a manager of its buildings and vehicles. It also has an important role in setting an example and spreading good practice.

The Council will review the Implementation Plan part of this Strategy on an annual basis.

Glossary of Terms

AD	Anaerobic Digestion: A method of processing organic waste in the absence of oxygen to produce methane
BID	Business Improvement District
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method: A method of assessing the environmental performance of non-domestic buildings.
CERT	Carbon Emissions Reduction Target
CESP	Community Energy Savings Programme
CHP	Combined Heat and Power: Co-generation of heat and power resulting in higher thermal efficiencies than simple power generation
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CRC	Carbon Reduction Commitment
DEC	Display Energy Certificate: A Government scheme requiring the energy rating of non-domestic buildings to be assessed and displayed
Fair Trade	A scheme providing growers of commodities (coffee, tea, sugar etc.) with better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability and fair terms of trade, which enable them to improve their position and have more control of their lives.
FE	Further Education
Harrow BEE	Harrow Business Environment Exchange
HESS	Heat and Energy Saving Scheme
HIB	Harrow in Business
HSP	Harrow Strategic Partnership
LA	Local Authority
LAA	Local Area Agreement: Each Council has agreed with the Government to improve 35 national indicators over the next three years

LDF	Local Development Framework: The new local planning system, which with replaces the UDP (Urban Development Plan) in Harrow
LEN	Large Employer Network
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
NO _x	A generic term for mono-nitrogen oxides produced by combustion.
PM ₁₀	Particular Matter – tiny particles of solid or liquid of diameter of 10 micrometres or less - suspended in a gas.
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure: A method of assessing the environmental performance of domestic buildings.
SD&EMG	Sustainable Development and Enterprise Management Group
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SME	Small / Medium Enterprise
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document: A supplementary document to the LDF dealing with a particular subject area
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
TfL	Transport for London
TRV	Thermostatic Radiator Valves
UKCIP	United Kingdom Climate Impacts Programme
WLWA	West London Waste Authority: The statutory joint waste disposal authority for Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond. Responsible for the treatment and disposal of municipal waste in the area.
WLWP	West London Waste Plan: a joint plan for providing waste processing sites in west London (covering Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond) – currently being developed.

Climate Change Strategy - Implementation Plan 2009/10 to 2011/12

1 Planning and Development

1.1 Issue

Over 50% of all CO2 emissions come from buildings.

Partners

Architects and Designers

Developers

Residents

Businesses

Action Plan - Planning and Development

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
1	Continue to develop the Local Development Framework (LDF) – providing overarching policies/strategies for the development of the borough, including how we will address the issues of climate change, mitigation and adaptation	Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options was undertaken in October 2008.	The Core Strategy is programmed for submission to the Secretary of State in March 2010.	The Examination in Public of the Harrow Core Strategy is to take place in September/October 2010 with adoption in April 2011.	Following adoption of the Core Strategy, preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD.
2	In consultation with relevant parties, develop and adopt a Sustainable Design Supplementary Planning document (SPD) to encourage designers to think about sustainability and climate change issues in compliance with the London Plan.	The Sustainable Design SPD was adopted by Cabinet on 18 June 2009	Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards	Introduce a council tax “holiday” for first occupants of properties with a high code level under the Code for Sustainable Homes. I.e. Code level 4 homes up to April 2013 - 100% rebate for first six months of occupation for first occupant. Code level 6 homes up	

				to April 2016 - 100% rebate for first twelve months of occupation for first occupant.	
3	Ensure compliance with building regulations for new builds, extensions and alterations that are controlled by the Council e.g. replacement boilers; replacement windows; roof insulation and retiling; electric rewiring; installation of low energy bulbs and external lighting	Building Control ensuring compliance. Development Management to make applicant's aware of and apply the Sustainable Building Design SPD.	Review of recommendations from Future of Building Control. Implementation of Sustainability Checklist as part of the validation process.		
4	Work with Approved Inspectors and Self Certification schemes to promote the early adoption of higher environmental standards	Review of in house skills and developers requirements underway to establish future development needs on delivery of sustainable technologies	Explore creation of dedicated "expert" resource within BC to advise Dev Management on Sustainable construction and technologies and support developers	Potential roll out of in house expert resource to promote mainstreaming of sustainable technology/climate change agenda	
5	Review options for enforcing Part L of the Building Regulations (Conservation of Fuel and Power), Schedule 1 of the Building Regulations 2000	Review of in house skills and developers requirements underway to establish future development needs on delivery of sustainable technologies	Implementation of Sustainability Checklist as part of the validation process.		
6	Develop a Section 106 SPD which seeks to encourage/promote sustainable best practice and contributes to an education fund to promote sustainable development issues to		This document has been approved by the LDF Panel for public consultation and is expected to be adopted		

	the general public.		later this year. An Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be prepared to co-ordinate investment of S106 receipts and other funding in infrastructure.		
7	Promote and educate residents and builders about of good practice on sustainability and climate change.			Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards	

2 Domestic Energy

2.1 Issue

This section deals with energy use in residential property within the borough.

The domestic sector accounts for 38% of energy consumption in London*. This is used for space heating/cooling (54%); hot water (18%); appliances (18%); lighting (5%) and cooking (3%). The Mayor of London's Climate Change Action Plan envisages the domestic sector contributing 39% of the 2025 carbon reduction targets.

Partners

Architects and Designers
 Developers
 Residents
 GLA/LDA
 Energy companies

2.3 What we will do

The following table shows the improvements we believe will need to be made over time:

Sector	% of housing stock	Average SAP rating		
		Current	2015 target	2020 target
Owner occupier	77	49	69 solid walls 83 cavity walls	91
Council owned	6	64		
Private renting	12	49		
Housing Association	4.4	?		
Other	0.6	?		

The above table assumes, as a minimum: -

- All lofts to be insulated by 2015

- All central heating systems to be equipped with condensing or micro CHP boilers, programmer and thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs) by 2015
- All cavity walls will be insulated by 2015
- All solid walls to be insulated by 2020 (mainly by internally dry-lining but with some exterior insulation where appropriate)
- All windows to be double-glazed by 2020. All new windows to be Class A double-glazed as a minimum.

Action Plan - Domestic Energy

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
8	Encouraging all landlord/homeowners in the borough to install loft insulation to modern standards by 2015	CERT scheme provides to residents free or discounted loft insulation DIY Planet (Mayor for London scheme) provides loft insulation materials	Delivery strategy to be developed by April 2010, in conjunction with energy companies and the government to ensure that all housing is brought up to standard.	Introduce a council tax rebate scheme for homes with EPC ratings of A or B. Annual rebate of £50 for homes with an EPC rating of A. Annual rebate of £25 for homes with an EPC rating of B.	
9	Encouraging all landlord/homeowners in the borough with property with cavity walls to install cavity wall insulation by 2015	CERT scheme provides to residents free or discounted cavity wall insulation Currently Capacity issues with installers	Strategy to be developed by April 2010, in conjunction with energy companies and the government to ensure that all housing is brought up to standard	Introduce a council tax rebate scheme for homes with EPC ratings of A or B. Annual rebate of £50 for homes with an EPC rating of A. Annual rebate of £25 for homes with an EPC rating of B.	

10	Provide technical and practical advice (directly and via the Council's website) to builders, decorators and landlords/homeowners on options for installing insulation in houses that have solid walls.	Go Green helpline provides advice to residents Basic advice on grants available on the Council's website.		Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards	
11	Providing advice to residents on how to reduce energy consumption in the home.	Go Green helpline provides advice to residents Basic advice on grants available on the Council's website.		Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards	
12	Providing advice and grants to landlords and homeowners on opportunities for installing solar panels, heat pumps, wind turbines etc.	Go Green helpline provides advice to residents Basic advice on grants available on the Council's website.		Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards	
13	Complete the fuel poverty Strategy		Develop draft strategy	Adopt Fuel Poverty Strategy	
14	Promotion and education			Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards	

3 Transport

3.1 Issue

Emissions from transport accounts for 22% of all carbon emissions in London - excluding aviation and shipping, This is from the following sources: - cars and motorcycles (49%); road freight (23%); ground-based aviation – taxiing etc. (11%); and the remainder is from public transport (trains, the underground, buses and taxis etc. – approx. 4% each).

Partners

Transport for London –
Residents
Businesses
Schools

Action Plan - Transport

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
15	Promote growth and new development through the LDF, in locations well serviced by existing public transport facilities. In locations not well served by public transport, development densities are to reflect this and measures sought through planning obligations, where appropriate, to seek improvements in sustainable transport provision serving the development site.	Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options was undertaken in October 2008.	The Core Strategy is programmed for submission to the Secretary of State in March 2010.	The Examination in Public of the Harrow Core Strategy is to take place in September/October 2010 with adoption in April 2011.	Following adoption of the Core Strategy, preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD.
16	Change the public's behaviour by encouraging walking and cycling or the use of public transport will be an important priority.	Travel Plans for certain types of developments are a requirement of the London Plan Help schools develop travel plans; carry out sustainable transport promotional activities ; provide theatre education in schools highlighting issues regarding health	All programmes to continue; New website targeting businesses in Harrow as well as walking and cycling groups to encourage setting goals and logging miles/steps		Strengthen Travel Plan policy requirements in the Harrow Development Management DPD

		and the environment; provide cycle training for adults and school children; run bike week events; encourage school walking buses; encourage walk once a week to school participation; environmental newsletter <i>It's Up To All of Us</i> sent out; websites providing more information; encourage active travel through leading on initiatives in conjunction with Harrow NHS.	Campaign website to have more interactive and multimedia content		
17	Support bus priority measures, and promote cycling and walking initiatives.	Continue to extend cycle lane provision; improve the walking environment and introduce bus priority measures; provide cycle training for school children and adults; encourage school walking buses; implement school travel plans; encourage participation in walking once a week to school; provide ongoing walking and cycling incentives and initiatives alongside national schemes such as Walking Works and Bike Week	Will continue to maximise these activities based on available funding		
18	Encourage school and workplace travel planning.	78 schools currently have a school travel plan.	100% of schools to have travel plan by Dec 2009.		

		<p>Workplace travel planning is currently promoted in conjunction with TfL's Enterprise and Corporate schemes.</p> <p>10 businesses are currently in various stages of workplace travel plans</p>	<p>Review and implement school travel plans on an annual basis</p> <p>Increased numbers of businesses with workplace travel plans</p>		
19	As Resident Controlled Parking schemes are extended, parking permits for second and subsequent cars will continue to attract a premium. Free vehicle parking permits will continue to be available for environmentally friendly vehicles.	There are currently 19 controlled parking zones in the borough covering around 15% of the entire borough.	Controlled parking zones continue to expand as increased congestion demands increase requests for zones. This will increase the attractiveness of environmentally friendly vehicles		
20	Report the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order (October 2008) requirement that front garden hard standing be subject to planning permission.	Legislation has been enacted and will be enforced by Development Management	Engage with GLA on the development of parking policy in the London Plan.		Parking policies and requirements for permeable surfaces for parking areas to be addressed in the Harrow Development Management DPD
21	Investigate how to support the provision and expansion of car clubs.	Early discussion with multiple operators regarding possible suitable locations for car clubs and the benefits of cleaner fuelled vehicles	<p>Agree locations for car clubs.</p> <p>Consider car clubs as part of new controlled parking zones and controlled parking zones reviews and extensions</p>	Introduce car clubs	
22	Promote the provision of electric vehicle charging points.	Considering suitable locations in the town	Charging points to be considered in new	Install charging points in identified locations	Continue Installation of charging points in

		centre	controlled parking zones and in controlled parking zones reviews and extensions. Input into London Plan on policy for electric vehicles We will also consider what are the suitable locations in council-operated/provided car-parks for charging points	including council operated/provided car-parks	identified locations including council operated/provided car-parks Implement planning policy on car parking standards (likely to include policy for electric vehicles and requirements for charging points) within new developments
23	Promote travel planning through the planning process	See 18 above. Planners undergoing training on new travel planning guidance			
24	Promotion and education	Sustainable travel promotional events take place throughout the year. School travel plans also addresses promotion of sustainable transport in schools; Provide theatre education in schools highlighting issues regarding health and the environment;		Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders	

4 Water and Flooding

4.1 Issue

Climate change is expected to lead to two problems with water supply – periods of drought; and periods of heavy rainfall. Coupled with an anticipated growth in population and the number of households, there is likely to be pressure on the availability of water resources and more incidents of flooding.

Daily water consumption per head is relatively high in Harrow at 170 litres/head of population (cf. the national average of 150 litres/head).

Provision for reduced water consumption will be made progressively for new housing under planning and building regulations but, as with energy use, bringing down consumption in the existing housing stock will prove to be more difficult.

Partners:

Three Valleys Water – water supply

Thames Water – sewerage network and sewage treatment

Environment Agency

Mayor of London – e.g. Drain London project.

Architects and Designers

Developers

Residents

Businesses

Action Plan - Water and Flooding

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
25	The Sustainable Design SPD encourages new developments to:- a) reduce water consumption per head of population; b) increase the use of water harvesting to increase storage capacity for rainfall and	The Sustainable Design SPD was adopted by Cabinet on 18 June 2009			

	<p>reduce the use of potable water; and</p> <p>c) include Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SUDS) to control surface water run-off</p> <p>d) ensure that new developments will not adversely affect the sewer system via controlled discharge, SUDS etc.</p>				
26	The Sustainable Design SPD will also address the problem of impermeable paving being used in front gardens. A new policy will now require that a minimum of one third of front gardens adapted for hard-standing must be permeable.	The Sustainable Design SPD was adopted by Cabinet on 18 June 2009			
27	Consult with the Environment Agency on any proposed developments within or near to flood plains.	This is already a statutory requirement and is undertaken as part of the planning process	Engage with EA on emerging catchment management plans and climate change strategy having regard to SFRA and potential Water Cycle Study		
28	Ensure that new development and the allocation of land uses through the LDF has regard to the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and the need to manage potential flood risk in line with national guidance in PPS25 through requirements such as the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems on all new development.	Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options was undertaken in October 2008.	The Core Strategy is programmed for submission to the Secretary of State in March 2010. In determining the preferred option for growth and development within Harrow, regard will be given to existing flood zones and flood mitigation measures.	The Examination in Public of the Harrow Core Strategy is to take place in September/October 2010 with adoption in April 2011.	Following adoption of the Core Strategy, preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD.
29	Implement a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) from the Flood & Water Bill.	The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has	A draft SWMP will be prepared as part of the	The adoption of an SWMP will also include	Following adoption of the Core Strategy,

		recently been completed and identifies potential areas of surface water flooding and recommendations as to its management.	on-going evidence base supporting the LDF	an action plan to be progressed by Council and its partners	preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD, that will reinforce requirements to address surface water flooding such as permeable surfaces and SUDS.
30	Encourage the public to install water meters to promote awareness of water usage and encourage minimisation.			Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards	
31	Promotion and education to builders, and the general public, via seminars and the website etc. of best practice in respect of reducing water consumption (e.g. dual flush toilets, low-flow showers and taps etc.) and the harvesting of rain and grey water			Website to be developed to provide Best Practice advice for householders and developers on how to meet these standards	

5 Waste

5.1 Issue

The collection and disposal of waste has been a growing problem over the last few decades with volumes of waste growing and relatively poor recycling performance in the UK. A large proportion of municipal waste has traditionally been land-filled and this has resulted in the production of significant volumes of methane from landfill sites.

In recent years the European Landfill Directive and national legislation and regulations have resulted in a significant increase in recycling and composting and a corresponding decrease in the amount of waste being land-filled. By 2020, the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being land-filled by Councils must reduce to 35% of the tonnage recorded in 1995. This is expected to largely deal with the problem of methane emissions.

The Government published a new national waste Strategy (WS2007) in 2007 with a significant change of emphasis towards resource management and climate change effects.

Regional policy is the responsibility of the Mayor for London and delivered via the London Plan and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

In Harrow we have increased the amount we recycle and compost very significantly in recent years and achieved a rate of 43% in 2008/9 (the second highest rate in London). As part of the Local Area Agreement we aim to reach 50% in 2010/11.

Responsibility for waste disposal of municipal waste resides with the West London Waste Authority (WLWA) (which serves six Councils in west London – Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Richmond). A joint waste Strategy was agreed in 2006 which is intended to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive and the Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act. This is currently being reviewed. It is anticipated that the revised Strategy will: - place greater emphasis on recycling and composting; recognise the contribution to reducing carbon emissions that energy from waste facilities can make; and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Partners

WLWA

GLA

Action Plan - Waste

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
32	Publish a revised waste management Strategy for the borough to increase further the amount of municipal waste we recycle and compost – to 50% by 2010/11.		The revised Waste Management Strategy is considered elsewhere on this agenda		
33	Work with WLWA and the other five constituent authorities to procure alternatives to the use of landfill for the disposal of residual waste. To ensure that the Strategy maximises the opportunities for the production of renewable energy and that any process has a minimum energy efficiency of 65%.		A review of the joint Waste Strategy is underway. A report on WLWA's proposals for the joint waste strategy is considered elsewhere on this agenda.	Develop joint Strategy with WLWA	Develop joint Strategy with WLWA
34	Work with WLWA to source a local Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plant for the processing of food waste.		As part of the review of the Joint waste Strategy WLWA and the other five authorities are investigating this option. Potential additional collection cost of £50,000 – partly offset by reduced landfill costs	Develop as part of joint Strategy with WLWA	Develop as part of joint Strategy with WLWA
35	Produce a joint waste DPD, the West London Waste Plan (WLWP) with five other West London boroughs to identify sites for the treatment of waste within the west London area in accordance with the London Plan.	A consultation of the Issues and options has been completed.	Work is proceeding on the submission draft, which is expected to go out for further consultation in November 2009.	Final submission document agreed and sent to the Secretary of State	Joint Waste DPD adopted
36	Ensure that development sites produce Site Waste Management Plans to deal with the	Continue to apply London Plan policy, where applicable, and	Marketing and awareness of the Sustainable Building		Commence preparation of the Harrow Development

	waste generated.	review of validation requirements to implement the guidance of the Sustainable Building Design SPD, which includes guidance for WMP).	Design SPD		Management DPD
37	Promotion and education			Website to be developed	

6 Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

6.1 Issue

Climate change means that the seasonal weather patterns we are familiar with are changing. It is difficult to predict precisely what these changes will be but it seems clear that we will experience milder winters, earlier springs and warmer summers. Periods of drought or low rainfall will become more frequent as will instances of heavy, prolonged rainfall. There is also a significant danger that storms will become more frequent and of higher intensity. All this will have an effect on the natural environment and biodiversity.

Trees in the urban environment have the potential to reduce the heat island effect by providing shade and cooling. However the management of such trees needs to be carefully considered to ensure that they can survive in the sort of conditions that will exist.

Of particular concern in Harrow is the age of the current tree stock, much of which is coming to the end of its natural life and requires replacement.

The maintenance of trees is another issue. Proper cyclical maintenance helps to ensure the safety of the public and to prevent root damage to adjacent buildings.

Production of wood chip from our tree maintenance operations is also a potential source of renewable energy.

Action Plan - Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
38	We have adopted a Biodiversity Action Plan, which we will review periodically to ensure that it responds to the changing climate.	BAP has been adopted. 10 site management plans are in place – out of 30 sites in total. New BAP officer has	Increase number of site management plans to 14.	Review effectiveness of BAP. Increase number of site management plans to 20.	Review effectiveness of BAP.

		been recruited			
39	Publish an Allotment Strategy that addresses climate change and encourages allotment holders to adopt practices that encourage biodiversity (as part of the LDF).	Allotment Strategy has been adopted.	Allotments Strategy SPD to be developed	Allotments SPD to be adopted	
40	Publish a tree Strategy that addresses climate change in terms of identifying species of tree that will be able to survive in the changing climate, ensuring that the number of trees helps to reduce the heat island effect, and that considers how tree waste can be used to help deliver a sustainable energy programme (as part of the LDF).	Draft tree Strategy has been published for consultation	Tree Strategy SPD to be developed	Tree SPD to be adopted	
41	Ensure that parks and open spaces have wild areas with reduced maintenance regimes to promote biodiversity (and reduce the carbon impact of maintenance functions)	The Council has 303 hectares of Green Belt land which is managed to promote biodiversity. Three parks have been awarded Green Park status and incorporate reduced maintenance areas.		One additional park to achieve Green flag status – including reduced maintenance area.	Three additional parks to achieve Green flag status – including reduced maintenance area.
42	Consider establishing Environment/Information centres in Green Belt areas.				
43	Reduce the number of sites with seasonal	All major public realm			

	bedding displays and replace with herbaceous planting that require less water, material and energy inputs and reduce transport impacts.	bedding displays have been replaced with perennial planting or shrub beds. Some areas have been returned to grass where appropriate.			
44	Review hanging basket provision (for similar reasons).	Hanging baskets have been installed in the town centre	Review to take place in conjunction with Town Centre design guide SPD		
45	Ensure that all street refurbishment schemes include the provision of tree pits, where possible.	Tree pit provision is not included in street refurbishment schemes as a matter of course. It relies on separate funding by the tree service.	The provision of tree pits to be included in all street refurbishments as part of the costs to be met by Public Realm Infrastructure – unless provision of such pits is considered to be inappropriate by the Tree Officer.		
46	Aim to increase the tree planting programme to plant 2000 trees each year	Current funding allows the replacement of 1000 trees a year,	Bid for increased budget in MTFS.	Plant 2000 trees each year	Plant 2000 trees each year
47	Improve the maintenance of trees to mitigate the negative impact of stronger winds etc. and extend the life of the existing tree stock.	The Council can currently only react to complaints and events. Cyclical maintenance on a four year cycle would allow trees to be	Agree to introduce cyclical maintenance of trees as a Council policy	Incorporate additional £150k into budget for 2011/12 to undertake backlog of work prior to implementation of cyclical maintenance	Introduce cyclical maintenance of trees from April 2011 over a two year period. . Incorporate additional £150k into budget for

		<p>better maintained and would lead to a reduction in insurance claims for root damage, which currently cost the Council an estimated £500k per year.</p> <p>Cyclical maintenance would cost approx. £300k per year.</p> <p>Tree condition survey of all trees in the borough has been completed.</p>		programme	2012/13
48	Encourage residents and businesses to maintain gardens and planted areas in a manner that encourages wildlife	Adopt a bed scheme has been introduced.		Develop website	
49	Ensure that Biodiversity is considered as part of the planning process through the Core Strategy objectives and policies aimed at maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the Borough's biodiversity offer. The Core Strategy will be supported by more detailed development control policies aimed at managing backland development and implementing the objectives and actions of the Harrow Biodiversity Action Plan.	Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options was undertaken in October 2008.	<p>The Core Strategy is programmed for submission to the Secretary of State in March 2010.</p> <p>Improvements to Belmont trail walking and cycling access taking place in a manner sympathetic to the local environment and biodiversity.</p> <p>Belmont trail nature trail</p>	The Examination in Public of the Harrow Core Strategy is to take place in September/October 2010 with adoption in April 2011.	Following adoption of the Core Strategy, preparation will begin on the Development Management Policies DPD and Site Specific Allocations DPD

			to be developed as part of general improvement to trail.		
50	Where appropriate, use Section 106 Agreements to support the management of areas of important biodiversity	Draft Planning Obligations SPD has been approved for public consultation	Planning Obligations SPD to be adopted by December 2009.		

7 Food, Fair Trade and Sustainable Shopping

7.1 Issue

Agriculture and food production is an issue of growing concern in the climate change debate. Current intensive farming methods are oil dependant and produce a high carbon footprint associated with the use artificial fertilisers and the fuel used in production and transport.

Cotton growing accounts for 50% of the worldwide use of pesticides.

DEFRA data for 2006 showed that the UK was only 58% self-sufficient in food, with 90% of all fruit and 50% of all vegetables being imported. The carbon foot print from sourcing produce from other countries is high and is expected to rise in the future.

The diversion of food production into bio-fuels is one of the factors driving the destruction of rain forests and rising food prices.

The livestock industry produces a mix of greenhouses gas, especially methane. In 2006 the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation reported that emissions from livestock accounted for 18% of the human impact on the climate. One of the driving forces behind for clearance of rainforests has been to increase the production of crops for animal feed.

The UK Climate Impacts programme predicts that the average temperatures in the South East could rise by up to 5°C by 2050. This would effect the operation of the agricultural industry, as it would mean that certain crops will have longer seasons, but it would also affect what crops would survive and raises issues as to how we will sustain them with increased pressures on water resources. Today, two-thirds of water abstracted from the environment is used to irrigate crops. Higher temperatures will also increase threats from pests and disease.

Seasonal, locally produced food, organic and (to some extent) fair-trade produce have lower carbon foot prints and could help to reduce carbon emissions from food production.

Action Plan - Food, Fair Trade and Sustainable Shopping

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
51	Provide educational materials for residents on the benefits of buying local sourced produce			Develop website	
52	Support and promote farmers market.	Pinner Farmers market has been the only one in the borough over the last few years. Duck Pond Market at Tithe Barn was launched in June 2009			
53	Provide educational materials for residents on how to grow their own vegetables			Develop website	
54	Promote the use of allotments and gardens for growing food.		Include in development of Allotments SPD?	Review allotment charges?	
55	Encourage people to shop locally.			Develop website	
56	Promote the use of local delivery schemes from farmers in the South East region.			Develop website	
57	Promote purchasing organic produce, which usually yields a lower carbon foot print			Develop website	
58	Establish Harrow as a fair trade borough.	Catering service currently provides fair trade tea and coffee	Decision to become a Fair trade Council	Status as a Fair Trade Council confirmed	
59	Support schools and local community groups in encouraging them to grow their own crops, and to help them access funding such as the			Develop website	

	www.localfoodgrants.org				
60	Promote the use of using re-useable bags when shopping, and encourage local business to cut down on the amount of carrier bags they use.			Develop website	
61	Promote the use of purchasing goods that can be re-filled and reused, and encourage businesses to use less packaging			Develop website	

8 Businesses and the Public Sector

8.1 Issue

The commercial and public sector account for 33% of the total emissions in London, with the industrial sector accounting for an additional 7%. The Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan identifies 39% of the carbon savings needed to meet the 2025 London target can be met by reductions in this sector.

Partners

The Council already has contacts with the business community, I.e.

- Large Employer Network (LEN). I.e. major employers in the borough.
- Harrow in Business (HIB). Holds four meetings a year with the Council. The meetings provide a route for discussions with SMEs. On average about 60 people attend each meeting.
- Business Improvement District (BID) for the town centre.

Sustainability issues have also been addressed in the "Enterprising Harrow" Strategy.

Action Plan - Businesses and the Public Sector

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
62	Provide businesses with recycling services via our trade waste service	Recycling for mixed recyclable waste has been available to trade customers since April 2005	The Council's invoicing system is being upgraded as part of a larger programme to improve the management and monitoring of data within the waste management service. Collection of trade waste will be recorded via an RfID system, which will enable the	The trade waste service will be reviewed to identify the potential to extend recycling services to more businesses in the borough. This may include the provision of a food waste collection service to feed into the proposed AD plant. See item 34.	

			exact time and location to be recorded.		
63	Provide, in partnership with the London Smart works programme a free energy, water and waste audit for SME's in the borough. The scheme will run from 2009 – 2011 and will deliver over 40 audits for businesses. The scheme includes a 6 months support service following the audit.	Scheme has been established	20 audits to be completed by April 2010	20 additional audits to be completed by April 2010	
64	Our partners in the public sector will be involved via the Sustainable Community Strategy, and through our action plan we will develop support service to help other public bodies reduce their carbon foot print	The Sustainable Community Strategy was adopted in March 2009.	Agree a joint climate change strategy with our partners in the Harrow Strategic Partnership by April 2010. Jointly investigate options for community heating schemes with particular reference to Northwick Park Hospital, Westminster University, Harrow town centre, Harrow High School, Norbury school, Civic Centre and Harrow Leisure Centre and Wealdstone town centre		
65	Establish the Harrow Business Environment Exchange (Harrow BEE) that will be an information service for business to share knowledge and best practice on sustainable issues. The exchange will also hold seminars	Initial discussions have been held		Launch scheme Green Harrow Awards ceremony in March 2011?	

	and work shops for businesses. The network will encourage business to apply for national green awards.				
66	Establish the Green Harrow Awards through Harrow BEE and the Smart works programme we will to raise awareness and reward good practice.			First Award ceremony to be held in March 2011?	
67	Promote national programmes available for businesses, such as the Carbon Trust's interest free loans scheme for SME's.				
68	Encourage businesses to sign up to the Mayor of London's Green Procurement Code.				
68a	Encourage business to develop travel plans	Primarily done through the planning process in association with planning applications. Encourage active travel through Business Improvement Districts		Work with GLA to develop policy framework for travel plans.	The Development Management policies likely to include detailed requirements, building on TfL guidance, on the content of travel plans. This will provide further guidance to existing business choosing to take a pro-active approach.

9 The Council's Footprint

9.1 Issue

This section deals with the Council's staff, in-house and contracted out services, transport fleet and building stock – including schools.

The Carbon Reduction Commitment has been incorporated within the Climate Change Act and is legally binding programme on local authorities to cut their CO₂ emissions as a result of their own activities and the activities of their partners and contractors. The CRC starts in April 2010 and includes energy use in schools.

It is now a legal requirement to display a "Display Energy Certificate" – DEC – in each building, which is a large user of energy, showing the energy efficiency of the building. Harrow has completed surveys in the 62 buildings (that exceed the threshold) with an outcome ranging from B (energy efficient) to G (lowest grade). The DEC ratings show that 70% of the buildings surveyed are below the national average. There is therefore a clear need for investment in energy saving measures to bring them to the typical level or above.

Action Plan - The Council's Footprint

Ref	Description	Current Position	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
69	Establish our baseline carbon footprint.	We reported our baseline CO ₂ emissions under NI 185 by the July 31 st deadline. Similarly, we reported our baseline NO _x and PM ₁₀ emissions under NI 194 by the 31 st July deadline.			
70	Complete DEC surveys for all properties over		This Strategy sets this as a corporate target		Complete DEC surveys for all properties over

	50 sq. m by 2012		from April 2010		50 sq.m.
71	Plan to make an annual saving of 4.0% on our carbon footprint by targeting buildings that have high energy footprints and low thermal efficiency. (Note: this represents an annual saving of £240k at today's prices – excluding any carbon pricing)		This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010. Financial implications are set out in the report.	Carbon Reduction Commitment starts.	
72	Plan to reduce our potable water consumption by 2.5% a year. This represents an annual saving of £25k at present day prices.		This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010. Financial implications are set out in the report.		
73	Establish a corporate programme to identify: - how this reduction is to be achieved; how current investment plans will help to deliver the change; what action is needed to close any gap (e.g. the existing schools redevelopment programme will realise some reductions in energy use); and, how revenue savings can be used to pay for the necessary investment.		Agree an investment programme which brings together routine maintenance, asset management, DEC ratings and the carbon agenda to ensure that investment is directed to areas of greatest need and that specifications for repairs and renewals aim for Best Practice standards for energy efficiency etc. Review IT procurement policy to ensure that reducing energy consumption is a major		

			objective		
74	Require all Cabinet reports to set out the environmental /climate change implications of the recommendation being made	All cabinet reports are required to include and environmental impact statement	Guidance for these statements will be strengthened to include climate change implications. Authors will be guided to the Nottingham Declaration website.		
75	Introduce a system of carbon budgets to enable responsibility for meeting our targets to be delegated down to departments and managers.	The Carbon Reduction Commitment will apply to all Council energy use (gas and electricity) from April 2010. This will require the Council to purchase carbon allowances for the carbon they emit. For the first three years the cost of carbon will be £12 / tonne. After this the number of allowances available will be reduced annually and will need to be purchased via a trading/auction system. The long-term price is expected to be £40 / tonne.	The financial implications of the CRC scheme are set out in Section 3 of the Cabinet report Policy decision that all investment leading to energy growth should include a cost of £40/tonne to cover the Carbon Reduction Commitment. Similarly, investments in energy saving should price the savings to include £40/tonne.	April 2010 – Carbon Reduction Commitment scheme starts. Council to register with CRC scheme by September 2010. All Council energy users to start to pay carbon budgets based on carbon footprint Introduce new SLA on all energy users to cover costs of energy procurement, production of DEC, provision of advice on energy reduction and installation of renewable technologies Install AMR equipment to all electricity meters	April 2011 – Purchase of double allowances for Carbon Reduction Commitment to cover 2010/11 and 2011/12. First Annual report due in July 2011 First Recycling Payment received in October 2011

				by March 2011. Sign up to Carbon Trust Standard or similar scheme. Investment in energy saving measures etc. to improve the Council's performance in the CRC scheme	
76	Formulate a publicity and education Strategy for all levels of staff identifying training needs and awareness.				
77	Ensure that Climate Change is incorporated into the Sustainable Community Strategy.	This has been incorporated into the latest revision of the Sustainable Community Strategy	Harrow Chief Executives' group to discuss commissioning of an umbrella climate change strategy		
78	Ensure that the Community Risk Register includes climate change impacts				
79	Investigate how to reduce the amount of energy used in street lighting.			Agree Strategy to reduce energy used in street and public lighting by March 2011. Identify pilot scheme for installation of LED street lighting project.	Install pilot LED street lighting project. Estimated cost £70k (20 streetlights)
80	Implement an office waste recycling scheme in all Council buildings to recycle or compost		This Strategy sets this as a corporate target	All council buildings to introduce 50% recycling	

	50% of the Council's own waste by 2010.		from April 2010.	from April 2010	
81	Agree a corporate policy on the use of recycled paper.		<p>Agree that all paper and envelopes used by the Council should be from recycled paper suppliers, with a minimum content of 50% post-consumer paper.</p> <p>In addition all printers and photocopiers should be set to a default setting for double-sided printing.</p> <p>This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010.</p>		
82	Review our internal organisation to promote climate change initiatives across the Council, its partners and residents.		<p>A small Climate Change team has been established to drive the Strategy forward.</p> <p>Reflect climate change in the content of the corporate induction programmes, ensuring awareness of climate change and sustainability is one of the first key messages given to new staff.</p>		
83	Explore opportunities to establish a capital		The Cabinet report identified the financial		

	fund to implement energy saving projects		implications of implementing the Climate Change Strategy – including the capital requirement		
84	Review the Council's Green Travel Plan for staff travelling to work with a view to encouraging and providing incentives for more staff to utilise public transport, walking and cycling.				
85	Develop and implement a car parking policy that shows a steady reduction of parking availability at Council Offices.				
86	Agree a carbon reduction programme with our private sector partners (Enterprise, Kier and Leisure connection)	Private sector partners supplied consumption data by end of July 2009	A carbon reduction programme to be agreed by end of March 2010		
87	Achieve the GOLD standard for procurement under the Mayor's Green Procurement Code by 2012.		Bronze	Silver	Gold
88	Identify opportunities for improving the insulation of our existing building stock		This policy is in line with the adoption of the corporate policy to reduce CO2 emissions by 4% pa. See 71 above.		
89	Ensure that all new corporate buildings (including schools) comply with the BREEAM Excellent rating		This Strategy sets this as a corporate target from April 2010		
90	Identify opportunities for using renewable		This policy is in line with		

	energy in all our buildings and land (including parks and open spaces, schools and playing fields etc.) i.e. solar energy, ground source heat pumps, wind turbines etc.		the adoption of the corporate policy to reduce CO2 emissions by 4% pa. See 71 above.		
91	Investigate the development and installation (with the private sector) of significant Combined Heat and Power Plants for Council buildings, schools, adjacent housing and business use.		This policy is in line with the adoption of the corporate policy to reduce CO2 emissions by 4% pa. See 71 above.		
92	Identify opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of our direct transport fleet as the different service fleets are renewed.	<p>The Council has four major fleets of vehicles: waste management; public realm services; Adult services transport; and, Children services transport.</p> <p>The vehicles are provided under a central contract by Fraikin plc.</p> <p>The Council's O licence is held by the Head of Public Realm Services.</p> <p>About 15% of the vehicles used by the Council are currently sourced under different arrangements (to the</p>	<p>This Strategy sets the reduction of CO2 from the Council's fleet as a corporate target with immediate effect. Fleet vehicles which have not yet been ordered should be required to demonstrate the measures to be incorporated in the procurement that will reduce CO2 emissions.</p> <p>Similarly emissions of NOx should also be reduced when purchasing new vehicles.</p> <p>A further report will be prepared setting out the scope for reduction,</p>		

		<p>Fraikin contract).</p> <p>The specification, usage, fuel type etc is currently specified separately by each user department. There is no policy regarding CO2 emissions.</p> <p>The waste management fleet was renewed in 2008/9. Euro V diesel engines were specified</p>	<p>financial implications and proposed timetable for implementation.</p> <p>Note: The current replacement of the public realm services fleet will fall outside of this policy change as it is in the process of being replaced. Euro IV diesel engines have largely been specified (Euro V not being available). A number of electric-powered vehicles have been procured for use in the town centre.</p>		
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Appendix D: National and Regional Policy Developments since January 2009

Climate Change is stimulating a significant number of new policies and initiatives. A number have come about since the publication of the draft strategy, requiring incorporation into the proposed version.

The Government's 2009 Budget set carbon budgets for the first time, with the aim to reduce carbon emissions by 34% by 2020 (against a 1990 base). Government departments will publish their own carbon reduction plans by spring 2010.

The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) published the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan, in July 2009, which sets out how the government intends to meet the reduction targets set in the Climate Change Act in the period up to 2020.

The Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) has been extended to 2012 and the target CO₂ reduction, in homes, increased by 20%.

The Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP). This scheme is aimed at householders in low income areas. It will deliver "whole house energy makeovers". Approx. 90,000 homes in England will benefit by 2012.

Heat and Energy Saving Strategy (HESS). DECC has also consulted on how to meet its targets to reduce energy consumption in the domestic sector, from 2012 onwards. It has set out very ambitious targets: -

- The overall vision is that CO₂ emissions from buildings to be approaching zero by 2050
- In the domestic sector CO₂ emissions to be 30% lower by 2020 (cf to 2006. – with a reduction of greater than 80% by 2050.
- To achieve this, the following broad targets are proposed:
- All loft and cavity walls to be filled where possible by 2015
- All solid walls to be insulated where possible by 2020
- By 2030 all homes should receive a "whole house" package which includes all cost-effective energy saving measures plus renewable heat and electricity measures as appropriate.

The measures would be largely paid for by the energy companies. The government envisages that vulnerable households would receive 100% grants. Other people would be able to pay back the cost of the improvements via their energy bills.

Section 2.3 of the council's draft Climate Change Strategy set out similar targets for reducing the emissions of CO₂ from the housing stock. It is proposed to replace the council's proposed targets with the government targets in the final version. i.e. loft and cavity wall insulation should be completed by 2015 (not 2012)

Adapting to Climate Change – UK Climate Projections was published in June 2009. This sets out the likely changes in temperature and rainfall resulting from climate change on different scenarios for reducing CO₂ emissions.

We will carry out a Local Climate Impact study (LCLIP) in 2010/11 to help the council identify what future impacts are likely to be.

London Plan. The Mayor published “A new plan for London – Proposals for the Mayor’s London Plan” in April. Chapter 5 – London’s response to Climate Change- supports delivery of the objective to ensure London is ‘A city that becomes a world leader in improving the environment’. It will replace Chapter 4A of the current London Plan. It includes proposals for policy on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, and making better use of Waste.

In **mitigating** climate change it commits London to achieving a 60% reduction in emission levels by 2025 (compared to 1990 levels). Given the growth in emissions over the last nineteen years this represents a very significant reduction over the next sixteen. This will mean very significant changes in terms of energy efficiency and how we generate power.

Adapting to climate change will also be important, with action being promoted to minimise overheating; reduce flooding risk; improving water efficiency; and, protecting and enhancing green infrastructure.

Waste is seen as having a major role in tackling climate change. The emphasis is still on London managing its own waste within London (as far as practicable) - with an aspiration to zero landfill outside London. Importantly, data on waste arisings will be reviewed, with the amount of waste to be managed, apportioned and self-sufficiency to be updated.

Transport: In May 2009, the Mayor launched the next step in his review of his Transport Strategy. The aims will be: -

- Reducing CO₂ emissions. By encouraging more sustainable transport; maximising the efficiency of the road network; incentivising the use of cleaner vehicles; further railway electrification etc, and
- Adapting for climate change. By risk assessing transport assets to determine any vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change; designing/ siting new transport infrastructure to minimise and/or withstand the impacts of climate change; etc.

A full draft of the Strategy which will be consulted on in the Autumn of 2009.

Other GLA transport strategies include

- Cycling Strategy.
- An Electric Vehicle Delivery Plan for London.- (May 2009)
- Car Clubs.

London Waste and Recycling Board (LWaRB). This is a statutory Board which aims to deliver the Mayor’s waste management strategy. It has a total budget of £84m over the next four years. It is looking to support projects which cover both commercial and municipal waste and which also support the carbon reduction agenda.