



CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report introduces the proposed Climate Change Strategy for the Council. The primary focus of the strategy and ongoing work of the Climate Change and Energy Management Unit is carbon emissions reduction. The strategy includes a schedule detailing how and where CO₂ emissions reductions can be achieved over each of the next 5 years as well as the anticipated dates and extent of emissions increases through service development. It is intended that this schedule is a live document which is regularly updated to maintain its currency.

RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 Cabinet approve the strategy.
- 2.2 Note the affect of service developments on Council carbon emissions and the difficulty in convincing staff and services of the need to change behaviours and so reduce emissions.
- 2.3 To agree the baseline figure of 40725tCO₂ for the year 2008/09 and the commitment to cut emissions by 25% of this figure by the end of 2013/14.
- 2.4 Note the impact and potential difficulties of enforcing a proportionate share of the 25% cut across all service areas.
- 2.5 Encourage services to follow the energy hierarchy and seek ways to use less energy in preference to using what they do more efficiently.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 Stringent national and local commitments to carbon emission reduction have been made and a corporate strategy is needed to chart the route towards meeting those commitments.
- 3.2 National Indicator 185 and the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme both expect year on year emissions reductions although NI185 uses weather corrected data and the CRC uses absolute emissions which makes direct comparisons more difficult.
- 3.3 Signing up to the 10:10 campaign is a further reason for having a route map in place so that changes can be assessed to account for new commitments such as this.

- 3.4 It is often the case that service developments cause increases in CO2 emissions so bringing different parts of the Council vision and function into conflict.
- 3.5 Achieving a proportionate share of the 25% cut across all service areas is likely to be very difficult since some services are better able to make cuts than others.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 4.1 The Climate Change Strategy first went in draft form to the Climate Change Board in June 2009. This finalised version was taken to the Board in December 2009 for sign off.
- 4.2 A copy of the proposed Climate Change Strategy is attached as Appendix 2 along with its associated target CO2 savings schedule.
- 4.3 There has been considerable debate over establishing the Council emissions baseline from which to measure progress.
- 4.4 Each commitment and indicator has a different basis for its measurement and a different starting point or baseline year. For these reasons it has been decided to use the NI185 2008/09 submission data as the Council's stated starting point whilst recognising that other indicators will use the overall data in different ways.
- 4.5 Staff commuting figures are not included in the baseline or collected data since these are disproportionately hard to collect and are captured under the NI186 reporting.
- 4.6 Although the Council does not own VA, Foundation, trust or PFI schools, emissions from these are included since both NI185 and the CRC require such schools to be included and reported by the Council. Similarly these schools are also included in the plans for emissions reduction work although the funding source and options will need more consideration.
- 4.7 The table below summarises the Council's emissions by principal source. The gas (heating) figures have been weather corrected in accordance with NI185 reporting methodology.

Tonnes CO2	Previously reported 07/08 emissions	Confirmed relevant emissions 2007/08	Emissions 2008/09	Change
Buildings gas	11745	15455	14465	-6.4%
Buildings electricity	13432	14291	15880	+11.1%
Street lights	5952	5797	6350	+9.5%
Fleet	2168	2290	2438	+6.5%
Commuting	2352	Exclude	Exclude	N/A
Business travel	3637	869	857	-1.4%
Waste	766	766	735	-4%
Total	40053	39468	40725	+3.2%

- 4.9 It is important to note that, on the whole emissions, are driven by the various services so it is those services which have greatest control over achieving any change. For example, fleet emissions are largely driven by the need for increases in recycling rates requiring more collection rounds and vehicles. So whilst the fleet manager can make efficiency improvements these are small compared to the overall demand for an increasing fleet.

4.10 Had weather correction not been applied to gas consumption the figures would have shown an absolute increase rather than a drop. Given that there are several hundred sites contributing to the total gas and electricity consumption figures a full explanation of the changes from 07/08 to 08/09 has not been provided in this report. However, the table included below shows some of the larger projects and service alterations which have contributed to these changes.

4.11 The energy hierarchy is as follows:

Use less

Use what you do more efficiently

Use renewable energy where possible

Ensure all remaining energy used is from the lowest carbon intensity source

Name	Project type	Impact	Heirarchy category
Village Primary School project including demolition of Normanton Junior School, Village Community School and Sunnyhill Infant School	New school	Overall decrease	Uses less
Springwood Sports Centre	New gym and library	Increase	
Kingsmead PRU	New school	Increase	
Ivy House School project including large new build and vacating old premises	New building	Overall Increase	
Mickleover library	New building	Increase	
Sinfin Children's Centre	New building	Increase	
Derby Moor Football Foundation	New building	Increase	
Lees Brook Football Foundation and 6th Form	New building	Increase	
Brookfield Children's Centre	New building	Increase	
Eagle Market	heating improvements	Decrease	More efficient
The Knoll	Demolished	Decrease	Uses less
Lakeside Children's Centre	New building	Increase	
Moorways	Free swimming	Increase	
Queens	Free swimming	Increase	
Assembly Rooms	More events	Increase	
Sinfin Community School	Biomass boilers	Decrease	Renewable
Street lighting PFI	Replacement columns, lamps, improved light levels and uniformity	Increase	
Fleet	Increased recycling to meet targets	Increase	
IT	Increasing IT use	Increase	

4.13 Historically, schools energy consumption tended to be split 75% heating 25% electricity but more recently the trend has reversed for new schools to almost 30% heating and 70% electricity. Since electricity has a far greater carbon intensity than gas this in part explains the increases in buildings electricity emissions.

4.14 Energy resilience is an issue which Councils will increasingly need to plan for. Response to this issue will include increasing use of renewables as well as progressively reducing energy demands and needs.

4.15 Staffing update

From its intended capacity of 14 FTE posts, 8 of which were existing, the Climate Change and Energy Management Unit still has 3 key posts to fill - two Climate Change Officers and an Energy Team Leader. The recruitment process for these posts is well under way and they are expected to be filled during the period January to March 2010. The post of Senior Energy Engineer has been filled and the post holder is expected to take up his position in the New Year.

As the staff numbers in the CCEMU build towards the full establishment progress with the strategy is expected to improve since more officer time will be available to support and facilitate the various services with their engagement, identification and achievement of carbon savings. This model has already been deployed for the development of the Council's Green IT strategy where the Unit is directly supporting the Assistant Director of ICT who is championing this project. It is intended that this approach is replicated in other areas to provide the necessary support that some sections may need in delivering against carbon reduction ambitions.

OTHER OPTIONS CONSIDERED

5.1 N/A

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Background papers:	None
List of appendices:	Appendix 1 - Implications Appendix 2 – Climate change strategy

IMPLICATIONS

Financial

- 1.1 The strategy discusses the Stern Review recommendation that countries need to invest 1% of GDP per year in measures to avoid the worst effects of climate change. This principle is scaled down in the strategy and the suggestion made that the Council therefore needs to invest approximately £3.5M annually for climate change mitigation work related to its own activities.
- 1.2 Whilst some projects are self funding through energy savings others will require capital investment.
- 1.3 Overcoming the often conflicting needs for service development whilst simultaneously reducing CO2 emissions is likely to only be achieved by increasing expenditure. This could mean a project funding consequential improvements elsewhere to offset and improve upon its own emissions increases.

Legal

- 2.1 Implementing some of the possible CO2 saving projects will require service and or contract changes. For example to realise the possible street lighting savings will require changes to the PFI contract.
- 2.2 Failure to deliver the year on year emissions reductions expected by national indicators 185 and 186 may have knock-on implications for the Council.
- 2.3 In time it is likely that changes will have to be made to some national standards and legal requirements to enable further savings to be made. Associated with any such changes will be the need for peoples expectations to be realigned with the changed standards.

Personnel

- 3.1 None

Equalities Impact

- 4.1 None directly arising

Corporate objectives and priorities for change

- 5.1 The project will contribute to the Council priorities of **creating a 21st century city centre, leading Derby towards a better environment**, though providing an energy efficient building and **giving you excellent service and value for money**.