

# Suffolk Coastal Climate Change Strategy Consultation Feedback Including Cabinet comments.

The Council Climate Change Strategy was developed through officer and Green Issue Task Group workshops and consultation sessions held with stakeholders and through the Energy Saving Trust's 1-2-1 programme throughout 2008. The public and external stakeholder consultation period began on 14 June 2009 with the website going live on 17 June, it officially ended on 14 August but comments were accepted up until 19 August giving just over 2 months for people to express their views. Consultees were given a form to fill in to help prompt comments/ideas but where the form was not found to be adequate letters have been accepted. One person requested a meeting to discuss their comments and this was carried out and the comments from that have been captured.

These are the comments received from the public, Greenprint Forum, the Energy Saving Trust, The Environment Agency, other Local Authorities, Partners and other Councils in the East of England Region. 34 individuals responded to this consultation either on their own behalf or on behalf of their organisation. Where additional reading has been done in response to comments this has been noted.

Minor textual amendments which do not affect the meaning have not been captured in this report but will have been made to the document.

## Responses to questions

	Percentage of responses Yes	Percentage of responses No	Percentage of overall and not question specific responses/not able to answer
<b>Question 1: - Do you agree with our vision?</b>	62%	18%	21%
<b>Question 2 - Are the targets appropriate?</b>	53%	21%	26%
<b>Question 3 - Are there any other actions you would like to see?</b>	68%	15%	18%
<b>Question 4 - Have we got our priorities right</b>	50%	26%	24%

## Question 5 What actions are you planning to take either individually or as an organisation to play your part in achieving the carbon reduction targets set out in this strategy?

Below is a summary of the actions proposed or being carried out by respondents and are not necessarily a verbatim record.

- Promote Woodbridge Town Centre for all shopping and service needs for the area
- Reduce the amount of plastic bags used by Woodbridge town centre businesses by providing jute bags
- Assist with awareness raising linked to the strategy

- Consider the energy used in recreation ground lighting and the pavilion.
- Continue to recycle and compost and use public transport
- Continue to work in partnership to promote and act on the Suffolk Climate Change Action Plan – [www.greensuffolk.org](http://www.greensuffolk.org)
- Explore bulk oil purchasing to reduce the emissions associated with transporting it and explore viable alternatives.
- Continue to grow our own food, cycle wherever possible and heat the house as little as possible
- Invite my Parish Council to review its Green Credentials
- Continue to work actively to raise awareness of the need to eat less animal products by sharing scientific data which highlights the damaging effects of eating animal products on individuals health, the environment and society.
- Continue to seek funding to enable the more rapid instalment of more energy efficient lighting units throughout Kelsale cum Carlton.
- Continue to fly abroad only once every 5 years and use only public transport
- Continue to reduce carbon emissions through investing in cooler computing technology, implementing the BT Green Travel Plan, utilising combined heat and power generation and better utilisation of office buildings.
- The Energy Saving Trust will continue to advise and support communities and individuals to reduce their emissions and to provide fleet advice and subsidised smarter driving lessons for large businesses in the District

<b>Compliments</b>
I am impressed by efforts to provide proactive leadership on environmental issues in the district and in Suffolk
Suffolk Climate Change Partnership warmly support the stated approach and continue to welcome any opportunity for joint working
The Environment Agency commends you for producing a good piece of work outlining your strategy and plans for dealing with climate change.
The group welcomes the Draft Strategy and the proposed actions. We support the development of the work with local communities and small businesses and appreciate the ongoing support we receive from Suffolk Coastal and are pleased to see this will continue, including training for climate change champions within local communities.

### Summary of strategy comments

The table below contains a summary of the comments by respondents. They maintain the sense of the comment but are not necessarily a verbatim record. The comments against each theme are not in any particular order. Against each comment is a response - some make suggestions, some give further information that may be helpful in making a decision and some have been left blank either because there is insufficient information or they need further discussion with officers to determine their feasibility.

Theme	Comments against theme	Proposed action for consideration for Green Issues Task Group
Overall strategy format	The SCDC strategy is a motherhood and apple pie vision. A step by step mission statement, would be more appropriate for example – the Council will actively engage in low emission technologies. A more proactive plan with measurable goals is needed	The action plan is the delivery arm of the strategy – possible restructure by changing tasks to Target/success criteria, how it will be measured and giving definite dates for completion where feasible, noting how each will be measured.

Theme	Comments against theme	Proposed action for consideration for Green Issues Task Group
	Include case studies of local action – Wenhaston Village Hall, Parish tree scheme projects,	The Suffolk Climate Action Plan does this successfully – another approach to prevent delay of the strategy is to have case studies on the web. This gives the advantage of being able to update them separately.
	Need clear travel and energy use reduction targets for council's own estates and services	Although urgent action is needed targets still need to be realistic and achievable – in 2007 Suffolk Coastal District Council was responsible for approximately 0.4% of the overall emissions attributed to the District by AEA technology.  Further work is needed to provide realistic targets
	Pleased to see the serious implications of peak oil being considered but actions do not go far enough to addressing it.	Additional actions have been suggested
	The timetable for action is not urgent enough and proposed measures do not go far enough	Although urgent action is needed targets still need to be realistic particularly in light of the current economic situation
	Define the timescales meant by 'short term' etc. and the period of review	The timescales are defined in the main strategy as is the period of review – suggest that having two documents is confusing perhaps separating the action plan out and then having the main strategy as background.
	Emphasise that sustainability is a worthwhile goal to be pursued irrespective of whether climate change is occurring or not	Agreed that it is, it was considered previously and not included as this is a climate change strategy not an LA21 strategy. However suggest that in the light of growing concern that climate change may be hijacking the wider environmental agenda this could again incorporated in the introduction/foreword.
	Without a detailed cost/benefit analysis breaking cost down between Direct Council, householder and individuals and providing estimates of how it will be funded and the benefits to the economy it is difficult to comment on a strategy.	Significant actions within the action plan, such as a biomass boiler, will require their own business case for consideration by cabinet.
	Strategy appears strong in terms of mitigation and the national indicators but a more proactive outward looking adaptation approach needs to be taken. The threats and opportunities to the wider community and businesses in Suffolk Coastal's area should be highlighted and proactively supported.	Work has been carried out while this strategy has been being developed and can now be incorporated within it. The Suffolk Climate Action Plan has incorporated statements within it successfully.
	Progress reports should be produced and publicised.	Progress on this strategy will be reported in the Council Annual Review.
	Need to highlight the links with the Suffolk Climate Action Plan	At the time of writing the strategy the Suffolk Climate Strategy was being developed this link can now be more firmly embedded.

Theme	Comments against theme	Proposed action for consideration for Green Issues Task Group
	It should be noted that Suffolk Coastal is a net exporter of low carbon electricity due to the presence of Sizewell A & B.	This could be incorporated in the introduction but as the siting of nuclear power stations is a national decision it is difficult to see what benefit including this will have.
	The premise that warming of the climate system is unequivocal is false – research published by inter alia the climatic research unit of the University of East Anglia shows that the combined global land and marine surface temperature has fallen since 2004. The strategy should reflect that this is a precautionary approach.	<b>This is beyond the scope of this document.</b> However the rise in global surface temperature has averaged more than 0.15 °C per decade since the mid-1970s. Warming has been unprecedented in at least the last 50 years with the 1990s being the warmest complete decade in the series. This does not mean that next year will necessarily be warmer than last year indeed there has been some cooling in comparison to the 1990, but the long-term trend still indicates rising temperatures.
	The assertion by the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change that humans can have an impact on the climate is false as is the greenhouse gas hypothesis	<b>This is beyond the scope of this document.</b> However the IPCC is the world's leading authority on climate change and its impacts. It was set up in 1988 under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organisation. Membership of the IPCC is open to all members of the United Nations and World Meteorological Organisation. It has the following remit: "The role of the IPCC is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation. The IPCC does not carry out research nor does it monitor climate related data or other relevant parameters. It bases its assessment mainly on peer reviewed and published scientific/technical literature." The Royal Society in 2002 accepted its role and that the weight of current scientific evidence shows that humans can have an impact and are having an impact and produced a useful guide for the layman Climate change controversies: a simple guide.

Theme	Comments against theme	Proposed action for consideration for Green Issues Task Group
Page 3. Foreword	The Statement there is growing agreement is out of date – can now be stronger than this	2 responses to the consultation show that despite the extensive research reviews of peer reviewed science carried out by the IPCC who's approach has gained approval by the science academies of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the Caribbean, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, New Zealand, Sweden and the UK , and many other national governments that greenhouse gas emissions are a threat, not everyone is convinced by the greenhouse gas hypothesis and rewording could alienate those that don't. <b>Propose to reword to there is an ever growing body of evidence that.....</b>
	Include land use and diet as areas that have an impact on our climate and energy security as an issue.	There is research pointing to this and the UK government is aware of it as an issue – outlined in 2008 Food Matters. The food chain's environmental impacts include nationally significant contributions to UK GHG emissions – 18% of the total compared with 26% for all electricity, gas and water supply, and 14% for all transport and communication. <b>Propose to accept</b>
	Include EST support	<b>Propose to accept</b>
	Include Suffolk Climate Change Action Plan	<b>Propose to accept</b>
	Include UKCIP09 headline projections	UKCIP09 is out now and including some headline projections will be possible but they may not mean much to people <b>suggest:</b> Heatwaves are forecast to increase in frequency in the coming years - with maximum daily temperatures within the region estimated to be increasing by between 1 degree and 6.8 degrees by 2050. Sea levels are predicted to increase – with the relative sea level change based on London's 1990 levels estimated to be between 18.4 and 25.8 cm by 2050 depending on emissions scenario and probability level. Heavier winter precipitation is likely to become more common
	Change the opportunities section (para 5) to read 'an opportunity to develop new, more sustainable ways of living and working	<b>Propose to accept change and word as</b> There is a danger.....to tackle locally. In fact it presents an opportunity to develop new, more sustainable ways of living and working which could have a positive impact on health and wellbeing, society and the environment.

Theme	Comments against theme	Proposed action for consideration for Green Issues Task Group
	Top page 4 of full strategy – Change CRed Suffolk to Suffolk Climate Change Partnership and include support of Energy Saving Trust and local advice centre	<b>Propose to accept</b>
Page 5 Monitoring	There is a need to be more specific in terms of how monitoring will be done, by whom and at what intervals	<b>Propose accept</b> combine monitoring and tracking progress in action plan as how measured and have section in strategy entitled monitoring – <b>The climate change steering group will receive regular updates of progress to achieve the targets in the action plan and after March 2010 progress or failure to meet progress will be reported in the council’s annual report.</b>
Page 5 Introduction	Include relationship to other key strategies and documents.	There is a section on page 9 of the full strategy that gives linked strategies and key delivery routes.
Page 5 Vision	<p>The Suffolk Partnership is basing the 60% reduction on 2004 figures produced by CRed Suffolk. The policy should be aligned with this.</p> <p>The target is extremely ambitious and at the moment planning and building control seem to be working against it</p>	<p>The Suffolk Climate Change Partnership has agreed to align the baseline with the National AEA dataset baseline of 2005.</p> <p>To meet the 60% target there will need to be some ambitious Countywide initiatives to support the national initiatives on this agenda. The actions that we have proposed are a useful step towards reducing emissions and preparing for changes but it must be acknowledge that there need to be some very large scale changes in addition to meet this target. The relevant elements of this consultation feedback including this is to be shared with the LDF task group and relevant officers.</p>

Theme	Comments against theme	Proposed action for consideration for Green Issues Task Group
<p>Page 5 Objectives</p> <p>Page 6</p> <p>Page 7</p>	<p>LAA is jargon – these need explaining or rewording. Should Objective 2 be to reach level 4 by 2012? Bullet points and text under objective 2 are unclear More proactive wording needed as current wording lacks leadership.</p>	<p>In the Suffolk Climate Action plan the focus is on the 2025 target of a 60% reduction against a 2004 baseline and a climate resilient Suffolk. The LAA targets are not included. A similar approach could be adopted but this may then not look as joined up with the LAA.</p> <p><b>Suggested reword</b> <b>Merge 5 and 6 – Keep bullet points under objective 1 lose LAA reference.</b></p> <p><b>Objective 2: preparing for a changing climate</b> Consider the risks faced by our district and how projected changes to the climate may impact on the services we deliver, the development we permit and the communities we serve. Work with local organisations to help increase understanding of potential climate risks</p> <p>Under objective 3 lose the to's.</p>
<p>Page 6 Summary of key national and local policy drivers</p> <p>Page 9</p>	<p>9.1 line 5 unclear reword needed</p> <p>Include link to Suffolk Climate Action plan and update wording</p>	<p><b>Bullet point list under and includes:</b></p> <p><b>Agreed</b></p>
<p>Page 9 Delivering the strategy</p> <p>Linked Strategies</p> <p>Key Routes for Delivery</p>	<p>47% respondents highlighted the need to ensure that planning and building control are a key route for delivery and need to be leading the way and positively encouraging energy efficiency, renewables and best use of land</p>	<p><b>Propose text amendment</b> Under 10 Delivering this strategy include: The Core Strategy and Development Control Policies document is one of the most important parts of the Local Development Framework (LDF) because it: sets out a vision for the district and the context for the rest of the LDF and provides a clear framework upon which building control officers can make decisions. The current draft Core Strategy and Development Control Policies includes ones on climate change, energy efficiency, renewables and sustainable development and it is through these that we will lead the way on these issues.</p>
<p>Page 10 Key Routes for Delivery</p>	<p>Informal Partnerships – Change to Suffolk Climate Change Partnership include Support from Energy Saving Trust Advice Centre Anglia and Climate East</p>	<p><b>Agreed</b></p>

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Comments against theme</b>	<b>Proposed action for consideration for Green Issues Task Group</b>
Page 12 Emissions reduction targets	Need to define exactly how this will be delivered	Quantifying measures needed and improvements made is a challenge and further work needs to be done Nationally in this area. Carbon footprinting in communities was one means of doing this trialled locally and Wenhaston was particularly successful getting a 45% return and we are to do a follow up review in partnership with the Suffolk Climate Change Partnership. No other local community to date has been able to match that return rate or get sufficient data to establish a baseline. We will continue to work with the Suffolk Climate Change Partnership to develop an appropriate way of doing this.
Page 13	Specify what measures have been implemented to reduce water consumption	An audit has been carried out at all major sites to ensure that there are no obvious leaks – there were none. Anglian Water has provided cistern water saving devices and these have been installed. Norfolk Property Services are considering a program of installing restrictors in all taps to reduce the flow of water and looking at the feasibility of replacing all old cisterns with a dual flush system.
Page 14 What do we still need to do	Bullet point one reads as if you are not proactively securing/prioritising resources for this.	Significant actions within the action plan, such as a biomass boiler, will require their own business case for consideration by cabinet. Some under spend from other projects has been identified for energy efficiency and green travel projects.
Page 16 14.2 what have we already done	Greenprint forum has not seen the level of risk which was down to be done in March 2009	A presentation on the findings of the Local Climate Impacts Profile and of work on the Alde and Ore Estuary was given to the Greenprint Forum in July 2009
Actions	Objective 3 is weak.	Additional actions have been suggested through the consultation and ideas have been developed while the consultation was underway.

Action plan comments		
Objective	Suggested actions/amendments	Proposed action for consideration for Green Issues Task Group
1: Reduced carbon dioxide emissions	Adopt LED street lighting. Explore opportunities to turn off streetlights	<p>Provision of adequate street Lighting is a County Council responsibility – pilots have been carried out and County is looking to develop a work program.</p> <p>The Council owns the footway lighting units (not necessarily on footpaths but at set distance between columns) but provide Suffolk Coastal Services with a managed budget for the energy and maintenance. From this budget SCC are responsible for paying SCC for energy and some elements of the maintenance. Footway lighting units don't need to be on footways. The Council's lighting.</p> <p>None of the 1729 footway lighting units maintained by us are LED.</p> <p>The Council (SCS) also owns and operates (but not through SCC) the Promenade Decorative Lighting in Felixstowe. This includes 5848 x 0.2W LED's in motifs - <b>Action</b> Assess footpath and street lighting to determine potential for improving efficiency of it and to identify switch off opportunities.</p>
Page 31 amendment	Bring forward the Supplementary planning guidance development to encourage developers and individuals make energy efficiency a priority when submitting planning applications.	There is potential to draft guidance alongside the emerging local development framework policies due for adoption in 2011. However it will not be given the priority of the LDF as that needs to be produced first.
Action – 13 17	Business Advisor has been employed – alter this Fuel Poverty Strategy has been revised – change this to work carried out.	<b>Agreed</b>
This fits all three objectives	Develop management plans for all council owned sites taking on board principles such as sustainable planting, biodiversity, carbon sink planting, low maintenance low water use planting	This could enable us to achieve Green Flag Park awards and more importantly allow us to adapt our district to plan for its future. Further work is needed to assess the current ecological/amenity value of our land assets and prioritise the development of management plans. <b>Funding and resource internally need to be identified.</b>
Biodiversity  Page 9 of 14	Amend the action – work with partners through the Biodiversity Action Plan.... to read work with partners through the Biodiversity Action Plan to ensure that biodiversity and climate change are integrated into decision making and land management practices.	<b>Propose to agree change</b>
Biodiversity	Ensure that development layouts include compensatory habitats, native plantings, and	In England and Wales, a ' <b>plan-led system</b> ' outlines what can be built and where

General Comments	Response
<p>A feasible alternative to oil central heating for existing properties needs to be found.</p>	<p>Currently the recommended approach for existing off gas properties is to :  As always insulate and reduce consumption first.  If you are keen to minimise carbon emissions and have access to a sustainable, cheap source of wood supplement your oil central heating system with a modern wood-burning or pellet stove, using sustainable wood fuel or look at investing in a GSHP.  Ensure that your oil-fired central heating system contains the same controls as a modern gas-fired system. In particular it should have:  a room thermostat, ideally located in a living room, not the hallway  thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs) on all but one of the radiators  an electronic 7 day timer with separately programmable hot water and room heating  a cylinder thermostat on the hot water tank  the boiler and thermostats wired in an interlock to prevent short-cycling when there is no demand for either hot water or room heating  Research to evaluate optimum biofuel blend to power domestic and commercial heating has been carried out by the University of East Anglia (UEA) and Riello Ltd in partnership with Clean Energy Consultancy (CEC) and Norfolk County Council. The results are yet to be released and further research will be needed to determine if sufficient biofuels could be sourced locally without adversely affecting food security particularly if changes in the climate reduce good quality arable land availability.</p>
<p>We would strongly recommend a more cohesive and integrated approach between all council departments, both strategically and operationally to ensure policies and strategies are delivered effectively.</p>	<p>A useful action could be to hold a follow up workshop to launch the strategy with key officers and members led by an external facilitator to work through a few case study's applications</p>
<p>Rewards should be made available to businesses, schools, organisations and individuals who make a significant changes in their preparation for climate change. E.g. 5% off car tax, council tax, Business rates</p>	<p>The idea of a rewards and taxes scheme to raise money to pay for the rewards was raised during the development of this document to carry this forward a detailed study by external consultants would need to be carried out to assess the costs and methods to enable a sufficiently robust assessment of the changes and their ongoing effectiveness in reducing carbon emissions and comparing the costs of providing an adequate reward with the costs of providing grants to make sure the work is done. There is also the issue regarding fairness – what about households that have already done everything possible? An award scheme where people/organisations put themselves forward and gain publicity and recognition which could be useful in securing future funding would be less resource intensive and indeed is being provided by Suffolk – Creating the Greenest County. An option would be for us to run a local one providing food and drink and then submit successful entrants from that into the Greenest County – so people get a double award.</p>
<p>The one recycling bin approach is not adequate – In Europe every house</p>	<p>There is an ongoing debate in the UK about the best approach to recycling whether to separate at the kerbside or at the recycling plants. On the 9 June 2009 the National government advisory body the Waste &amp; Resources Action</p>

<p>has specific containers</p>	<p>Programme issued a press release highlighting the importance of quality (making sure no cross contamination occurs) and will soon be launching a leaflet Choosing the Right Recycling Collection System outlining its recommendations .</p> <p>Suffolk Coastal have chosen the current one bin recycling approach as even the most well intentioned sometimes put the wrong items in the wrong bins which means that recycling plants have to separate waste any way and the ease of the one bin system for householders increases the quantity sent and approved for recycling. Indeed this has helped Suffolk Coastal recycle 48.5 per cent of their rubbish in 2008/09, compared to the English average of 34.5 per cent.</p>
<p>The brown bin is too small</p>	<p>This is outside the scope of this consultation: However for information it is worth noting that in the waste hierarchy reuse on site is best, this means creating log piles which are beneficial for wildlife and home composting, materials such as grass cuttings, peelings and brown materials which can then be used as a mulch. The brown bins can take this material but should be used predominantly for materials not suitable for home composting unless high temperatures can be reached or a green cone is used, such as cooked food scraps, weeds. More information on homecomposting can be found on <a href="http://www.recyclenow.com">www.recyclenow.com</a></p>
<p>Recycling is a better use of resources than landfilling it but where possible the material should be recycled within this District and certainly within this Country</p>	<p>This is outside the scope of this consultation: However for information it is worth noting that although the contract between the consortium and Viridor does not stipulate that any proportion of the recyclate they sort must stay in the UK Viridor "strive" to send their recyclate to reprocessors in the UK as much as they possibly can. Indeed Viridor is in the process of setting up a contract with a paper mill in Kings Lynn, which would mean that all of the paper sorted by the MRF will be reprocessed in the UK (currently, paper from the MRF goes to a range of destinations, including the UK, mainland Europe, Hong Kong and China). This would then mean that the only recyclate sorted by the MRF that goes abroad will be plastics.</p> <p>The current reject rate at the MRF at Great Blakenham is about 6%. This includes fines (dust, grit, and other small particles of target recyclables that are too small to capture such as small pieces of metals and plastic bottle tops), non-target recyclables such as textiles and glass, and non-recyclable materials.</p>
<p>Council's should charge supermarkets for the disposal of packaging and raise awareness of the cost to the consumer of packaging.</p>	<p>This is outside the scope of this consultation: however for information. Packaging is affected by National and European legislation but the Council has no powers to charge supermarkets a packaging tax. Of course any packaging that is left by the consumer at the supermarket would have to be disposed of by the Supermarket and they would incur a charge for this collection which would include landfill tax.</p> <p>Nationally WRAP has worked with supermarkets to reduce packaging through a voluntary scheme entitled the Courtauld commitment <a href="http://www.wrap.org.uk/retail/courtauld_commitment/index.html">http://www.wrap.org.uk/retail/courtauld_commitment/index.html</a></p> <p>Potential local action: work with Creating the Greenest County to develop a worst and best packaging award campaign to raise the profile of this issue. This must highlight the benefits of good packaging as well as the bad sides of bad packaging.</p>

Council 's should not grant planning permission for supermarkets.	Although it is acknowledged that growing your own food and buying locally grown/sourced products is best for the environment planning control officers have to consider a wide variety of factors including economic development when looking at any proposed development and in certain locations supermarkets may be suitable.
Social housing should become models of low energy consumption.	<p>All social housing has to meet the criteria for the Decent Homes Standard by 2010 which basically means that all social housing has to be warm (efficient heating; and effective Insulation), weatherproof and have reasonably modern facilities. Flagship, a key provider in this district, have voluntarily chosen to self regulate their environmental performance using EcoHomes XB where any environmental improvements carried out such as insulation, high efficiency boilers, water/energy saving devices etc earn them credits, renewable technologies such as Air source heat pumps score particularly high. Flagship has set a target to achieve a rating of 70 out of 100 over the next 10 years and currently sits at 25.77. Go to <a href="http://www.breeam.org/page.jsp?id=25">http://www.breeam.org/page.jsp?id=25</a> for more info.</p> <p>All new build Social Housing Grant (SHG) funding must meet specific criteria. For schemes receiving grant from the 2008/11 National Affordable Housing Programme (NAHP) the minimum level the Group needs to achieve is level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. Allocations are projected to demand a minimum of Code level 4 in April 2010. More generally, all new build properties will have to achieve Code level 3 in 2010 and Code level 4 in 2013. Go to <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codeguide">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/codeguide</a> for more info</p>
There is a need for clear information on grants for energy conservation and on reputable suppliers.	Local information is provided by the Suffolk Energy Action Line and National Information by the Energy Saving Trust. The advice is as clear as possible given that funding changes frequently and that understanding of the technologies involves develops with time.
Look at the carbon footprint of HGV's and buses	<p>This is outside the scope of this strategy.</p> <p>The Department for Transport has provided factsheets on where such national data can be obtained <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/energyenvironment/climatechangefactsheets.pdf">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/energyenvironment/climatechangefactsheets.pdf</a></p>
Bus service to Heath Road Hospital in Ipswich from Woodbridge is non existent in the evening the nearest stop is Bixley Farm, Foxhill road which is too far to walk.	This is outside the scope of this strategy as public transport is a County Council Function. The comment has been passed to Peter Lee, Suffolk County Council's Strategy Manager.
Overall of bus services is needed with input from the public	This is outside the scope of this strategy as public transport is a County Council Function. The comment has been passed to Peter Lee, Suffolk County Council's Strategy Manager.
Changes to listed buildings should permit and indeed demand more energy efficient insulation and windows to be installed where they do	There are approximately 2700 listed buildings and 33 conservation areas. The 2001 census identified 52697 houses and there are also many business premises. Thus the listed buildings represent much less than 5% of the overall property stock. English Heritage have produced guidelines <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/89410-EnergyConservation1.pdf?1250607310">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/89410-EnergyConservation1.pdf?1250607310</a>

not significantly affect the visual impact.	
There need to be more specific proposals for householders to follow	The specific proposals are: 1) reduce use of energy by the best means for the individual property (insulation, double glazing, draught proofing) 2) switch to the least carbon intensive form of heating and providing electricity that is suitable for the given property and it surrounding area 3) Reduce travel by any mode other than cycling and walking as much as possible, where it is not possible go by bus or bike or car share. 4) Change your diet so that it is less reliant on meat, fish and dairy products and unsustainably sourced products
Businesses who don't meet carbon reduction targets should be fined	Suffolk Coastal District Council has levered in funding for a two year post to help support small to medium sized enterprises reduce their carbon footprint.
Kirton and Falkenham have no shop, post office, doctor, school etc and a 2 hourly public transport system to support additional housing.	Suffolk Rural Economy Scheme is a small grants scheme administered by Suffolk County Council, on behalf of partners including the rural district councils of Suffolk, to support viable shops and post offices across rural areas of the county. The scheme provides grants up to 50% of the project costs, to a maximum of £5,000. The aim is to assist: Private rural shops, which are based in the community they serve, are viable, an asset to the community and the only business of that type in the settlement. Social enterprises, charities, voluntary and community groups which run, or are creating, an economically viable community shop for the benefit of their rural community. Shops with a turnover of £7,500 per week or less may apply for grants to improve premises or to expand their business.
Kelsale cum Carlton parish Council considers the bulk of wind power generation should be offshore rather than onshore due to the greater efficiency of electricity production and the lower impact on the AONB	The Government's Renewable Energy Strategy states that the ambitious target of generating 15% of all the UK's energy from renewables by 2020 means that 35-45% of electricity will have to come from green sources. As in 2007 the fossil fuels (gas and coal) account for over 75% of the electricity supplied with nuclear at 16%, and renewables (including long-established hydropower) about 5% this is a challenging target and wind will have an important role.  The effectiveness of wind power is determined by sufficient wind speed (not too low or too high) with low turbulence – offshore wind farms have the advantage of few obstructions to the flow of wind meaning low turbulence and speeds that are typically up to 0.5m/s higher than those onshore so although they are more expensive to install and maintain and therefore will cost more p/kwh they will have greater generating capacity per turbine so will have a vital role to play in future energy security. Onshore wind divides opinion more largely because of its visual impact and the fear of noise nuisance will also have a role to play but there is a need for careful consideration of who will benefit from them, what turbines are the best and where best to site them.  <i>Building a low-carbon economy - the UK's contribution to tackling climate change</i> was published on 1st December 2008 and contains the CCC's recommendations on the 2050 emissions reduction target and advises on the levels of the UK's first three legally binding carbon budgets for 2008-2022. <a href="http://www.theccc.org.uk/reports/building-a-low-carbon-economy">www.theccc.org.uk/reports/building-a-low-carbon-economy</a>
Turning down heating or turning off	Turning down heating and switching off lights is a first easy step and one that should not be neglected but it is small

<p>lights is insignificant tinkering compared to the impact of changes in diet. The meat industry is responsible for up to 80% of global warming emissions and uses up 100,000 litres of water per meat eating human</p>	<p>in comparison to the three big steps outlined in David JC MacKay's book Sustainability without the hot air as alternatives: 1) Reducing our population 2) Changing our lifestyles 3) Keeping our lifestyles but reducing its energy intensity through efficiency and technology. The reality if we accept the premise that human activities have an impact on the climate and that current research which indicates we are reaching a tipping point is accurate that we are likely to need to be combination of all three with diet being an important contributory factor.</p> <p>In the UK 18% of UK GHG emissions are attributed to food production and consumption. Nearly half of these emissions come from farms, mostly in the form of methane and nitrous oxide that fall outside current UK domestic targets for carbon dioxide (CO2), and are beyond the scope of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme and other carbon pricing mechanisms ONS (2007) <i>Environmental Accounts, Spring 2007</i> in <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/strategy/assets/food/food_matters1.pdf">www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/strategy/assets/food/food_matters1.pdf</a></p> <p>Sources of additional information:  <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/strategy/assets/food/food_matters1.pdf">www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/cabinetoffice/strategy/assets/food/food_matters1.pdf</a>  <a href="http://meatthefacts.org/download/mitigating_climate_change_through_food_policy.pdf">http://meatthefacts.org/download/mitigating_climate_change_through_food_policy.pdf</a></p>
--	---

<b>Questions requiring response</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p>LEV: Why can't a beach hut be used as a point for bike hire?</p>	<p>A beach hut is purely for recreational use. There are opportunities for businesses to open kiosks and a bicycle hire business would be considered with regard given to other users of the promenade. Enquiries should be made to Clare Baker in the first instance on 01394 274379.</p>
<p>Westerfield Parish Council would like to know more about the energy audit for parish council buildings so that this can be worked into their Parish plan.</p>	<p>Contact has been made by Anna Martin our Business Energy Advisor</p> <p><a href="http://www.suffolkcoastal.gov.uk/yourbusiness/energyadvice/">http://www.suffolkcoastal.gov.uk/yourbusiness/energyadvice/</a></p>
<p>Westerfield Parish Council would like to know what we are doing to ensure that the proposed Northern development in Ipswich does not increase: carbon dioxide emissions, traffic on roads, and to ensure that the road improvements match the timing of building work.</p>	<p>This is not within our remit. The planning process is a weighing up of many and often conflicting needs in terms of the economy, housing provision, and the environment. When considering what development to permit officers have to give regard to National and Regional Guidance. The Ipswich local development framework has been agreed by full council - however significant development is unlikely to take place before 2015 by which time the Code for Sustainable Homes should be requiring level 5.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ipswich.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?fileID=1025&amp;categoryID=856">http://www.ipswich.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?fileID=1025&amp;categoryID=856</a></p>