

**Suffolk Coastal's  
Climate Change Strategy**

**2009 – 2011**

Final version incorporating responses  
With changes as agreed by Cabinet 06 October 2009

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page Numbers</b>
1. Foreword	2
2. Executive Summary	2
3. Introduction	4
4. Vision	4
5. Objectives	5
6. Action	5
7. Resource Implications	5
8. Summary of Key National and Local Policy Drivers	6
9. Delivering this Strategy	8
10. Linked Strategies	8
11. Key Routes for Delivery	8
12. Objective 1: Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions	9
13. Objective 2: Preparing for a Changing Climate	15
14. Objective 3: Reducing Reliance on Fossil Fuels	16
Appendix 1: Contributing to the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan	17
Appendix 2: Definition of NI188 – Planning to Adapt to Climate Change	21
Appendix 3: Action Plan	21
Appendix 4: Glossary	37

## 1. Foreword

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change states in its fourth assessment report that

*“Warming of the climate system is now unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global average sea levels”*

There is an ever growing body of evidence that greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide, from the burning of fossil fuels poses a serious threat to our environment and will impact on our social and economic wellbeing. It is widely recognised that as climate change is a global phenomenon coordinated international action is required, yet many of the causes and consequences are at the local level where local government has a key role to play in influencing and leading local communities, a role that is recognised within UK Climate Change legislation.

The UK Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09), based on observed and future changes to our long term weather patterns, which are based on the latest scientific understanding show:

- Heatwaves will increase in frequency in the coming years with maximum daily temperatures within the Eastern region estimated to increase between 1 - 6.8 °C by 2050.
- Within the next 30 years sea levels at Southwold could rise by 18cm.
- Heavier winter precipitation is likely to become more common

These and other changes to the climate such as increased storminess for which predictions are not yet robust enough to determine may impact on us in many ways, potentially affecting:

- our economy;
- buildings and infrastructure;
- agriculture and land use
- sea levels and our coastline
- and our lifestyles.

Some change is inevitable given past and current emissions of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases and we need to prepare for that. However, this must not limit our efforts to reduce current and future emissions of these gases. Reducing emissions can be achieved in many ways:

- improved building design and management;
- effective insulation of the existing housing stock;
- investment in renewable energy technology;
- improved heating systems and controls and
- changing our travel habits

There is a danger that we become too focussed on the negative impacts associated with climate change and this can lead to a feeling that the issue is too big 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. For example:

- organisations throughout the district have the opportunity to develop new products and services designed to manage and mitigate against the impacts of climate change;
- householders in well insulated properties can enjoy warmer homes in winter, cooler homes in summer, and reduced fuel bills. Fuel poverty can also be reduced.
- Reducing car journeys will also help to reduce other pollutants such as oxides of nitrogen and particulates which affect local air quality.

The Council recognises the importance of its community leadership role in tackling climate change but also the importance of working with partners through the Local Strategic Partnership and at a county level in support of the Suffolk Strategic Partnership This strategy has been developed to produce a framework for

action and will be further refined with partners to help the district reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to prepare for the effects of a changing climate.

Since signing the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change the Council has been working to reduce its own carbon emissions and encourage and support local communities to play their part in tackling climate change. The Council has:

- Worked with the Carbon Trust to identify opportunities to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the Council's own estate;
- Has introduced, or is developing, policies to support its aims such as the Local Agenda 21 Charter, an Energy Policy, Fuel Poverty Strategy, the Local Development Framework and a Travel Plan;
- Coordinated the work of Suffolk Energy Action Link (SEAL) to promote and support the installation of energy efficient boilers, home insulation schemes and renewable energy technology in homes within the district.
- Worked with the Suffolk Climate Change Partnership and Energy Saving Trust to engage with local communities in developing climate change action plans and supporting local businesses to review and reduce their energy consumption.
- Integrated climate change into Suffolk Coastal's Sustainable Community Strategy.
- Worked with the Energy Saving Trust to review the Council's approach to climate change and review its fleet vehicles.

## **2. Executive Summary**

This document sets out the Climate Change Strategy for Suffolk Coastal District Council and the framework for action developed through climate mitigation and adaptation workshops and through consultation with the Green Issues Task Group, Corporate Management Team, The Climate Change Steering Group and the Council's Green Team.

### **2.1 The Need to Act**

Rising concentrations of greenhouse gases from the burning of fossil fuels in homes, in power stations and through transport, business and industry use are contributing to warming of the atmosphere, resulting in noticeable effects around the World.

Globally, temperatures are rising and severe weather events such as storms, flooding, gales, heat waves and droughts are becoming increasingly common. The human costs include food shortages, health risks and economic damage. Predictions show current trends continuing into the next century.

Climate Change is an issue that will not go away. There is a need to raise awareness of what it means for each and every one of us, change behaviour and take actions that reduce the emission of the greenhouse gases (particularly CO<sub>2</sub>) that cause it, and to plan for and adapt to its effects.

### **2.2 Key Legislative Drivers**

Nationally three important pieces of legislation will drive our response to the climate change agenda:

**2.2.1 The Climate Change Act 2008** – Sets legally enforceable national targets to reduce UK carbon dioxide emissions by at least 26 per cent by 2020 and at least 80 per cent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels.

**2.2.2 The Energy Act 2008** – passed to enhance the UK's contribution to combating climate change. Amongst other measures it strengthens the Renewables Obligation to drive greater and more rapid deployment of renewables in the UK.

**2.2.3 The Planning Act 2008** – contains a new duty on local authorities to ensure Local Development Frameworks take account of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

## **2.3 The Council's Approach**

On 26 October 2006 The Council signed the Nottingham Declaration, an acknowledgement that Climate Change is a key issue for the Council. Since then further work has been done to ensure that this area of activity is given a high priority within the Council and the Local Strategic Partnership. This Climate Change Strategy sets out a framework for what will be a continuous improvement process to reduce carbon emissions and ensure as a district as well as a Council we are preparing for predicted changes to the climate and reducing our use of fossil fuels.

## **2.4 Monitoring**

Progress against actions will be monitored by the Officer Climate Change Steering Group. Headline progress will be reported to the Green Issues Task group and through the Council's annual report.

Our progress in embedding the management of climate risks and opportunities across all levels of Council services, plans and estates and throughout the Local Strategic Partnership will be monitored through National Indicator 188 – Adapting to Climate Change. Our progress in reducing carbon dioxide emissions from the delivery of Council services will be monitored through NI 185. Community progress in reducing carbon dioxide emissions within the district will be monitored through National Indicator 186.

## **3. Introduction**

Suffolk Coastal District Council's Climate Change Strategy sets out policies and specific actions to help avert and adapt to climate change, and forms part of our ambition to support work towards a sustainable future for the district.

There are six main greenhouse gases recognised for their global significance. These include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide

This strategy concentrates on the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions because this gas is released in the largest quantities, has a long term effect in the atmosphere and is the greenhouse gas that we have the greatest control over.

It is important to note that where we have control over the other gaseous emissions they are not being ignored. Our recycling and composting collection service will help to reduce methane emissions by diverting biodegradable waste from landfill. Nitrous Oxide and particulate emissions (not a greenhouse gas but pollutants that affect local air quality) are being addressed under the Local Air Quality Management Framework.

A key aim of this strategy is to help develop a collective community response. This is essential as local communities and organisations have a vital role to play as well as the Council itself (with the Council being responsible for approximately 0.4%\* of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the district).

## **4. Vision**

To work with others to reduce district emissions of carbon dioxide by 60% by 2025, relative to 2005 levels as set out in the Suffolk Community Strategy, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and to have formally embedded risks and benefits from changes in the climate into the Council decision making process and to inspire others to do the same.

## 5. Objectives

This Climate Change Strategy sets out long term ambitions, but it includes targets and actions to be achieved in both the short and the medium term too. The Council Climate Change Strategy has three core objectives to be met:

### **Objective 1: Reduced carbon dioxide emissions.**

- **Work with partners across the County to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per person by 12% by 2012 and by 60% by 2025 compared to 2005.**
- **With service delivery partners set targets to reduce council emissions**
- **Work with individuals, communities and businesses to help them reduce their emissions**

### **Objective 2: Preparing for a changing climate.**

- **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**

### **Objective 3: Reduced reliance on fossil fuels.**

- **Promote and make more efficient use of energy and to promote and use low carbon energy sources where feasible.**

## 6. Action

The Council intends to work with partners and key contractors to meet these objectives through the following key areas of action:

### **Objective 1: Reduced carbon dioxide emissions.**

- Achieve an ongoing reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from Council operations and estate.
- Have all communities engaged in activities which will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 2020.
- Aim towards a district that is a centre of excellence for low carbon lifestyles.

### **Objective 2: Preparing for a changing climate.**

- Developing understanding of risks and benefits associated with changes in the climate and incorporation of these into formal decision making processes.
- Developing examples of organisations and communities in the district who are looking at how changes to the climate are affecting them.

### **Objective 3: Reduced reliance on fossil fuels.**

- To promote and make more efficient use of energy in the delivery of our services.
- To be engaged in partnerships which are researching the best ways to reduce our reliance on fossil fuels.
- To utilise non fossil fuel dependent technologies where feasible in our own estate and operations and to promote these within our local communities.

Details of these are outlined in this document.

## 7. Resource implications

The strategy will initially be implemented by existing members of staff. However, to enable us to reach out to all businesses and communities within the district additional capacity is being sought. Funding and budget provision for specific projects such as the Ufford woodchip boiler and fast tracking of energy efficiency projects will need to be identified if they are to go ahead.

## **8. A Summary of Key National and Local Policy Drivers**

### **8.1 Climate Change Act 2008**

This Act establishes a legal framework for action on climate change and is a first throughout the world. It sets legally binding reduction targets making it a duty of the Secretary of State to ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline. It establishes a carbon budgeting system and includes:

- powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation;
- measures on biofuels
- powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste
- powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags.
- The Act also introduces powers for Government to require public bodies and statutory undertakers<sup>1</sup> to carry out their own risk assessment and make plans to address those risks.

#### **Further information:**

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation/index.htm>

### **8.2 Energy Act 2008**

This Act was passed to enhance the UK's contribution to combating climate change. Amongst other measures it strengthens the Renewables Obligation to drive greater and more rapid deployment of renewables in the UK and enables the Government to introduce a tailor-made scheme to financially support low carbon generation of electricity in projects up to 5MW and financial support mechanism for renewable heat, from large industrial sites down to the household level.

#### **Further information:**

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/act/page40931.html>

### **8.3 Planning Act 2008**

This Act provides for the setting up of a new body, Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) whose prime responsibility will be to reform the planning system for nationally significant infrastructure planning projects such as energy, aviation, road and rail transport. Importantly the National Planning Statements that will be created will need to be explicit about how it will take account of policy relating to mitigating and adapting to climate change. It also strengthens PPS1 and contains a new duty on local authorities to ensure Local Development Frameworks take account of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

#### **Further information:**

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyimplementation/reformplanningsystem/planningbill/>

### **8.4 Planning Policy Statement 1 (Climate Change)**

Planning policy has a key role to play in delivering resilient communities and reducing vulnerability to climate change. The PPS1 Supplement contains significant climate change adaptation elements, putting climate risk and vulnerability at the heart of the planning system.

### **8.5 Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006**

This Act was passed to enhance the UK's contribution to combating climate change. Its focus is on reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases and alleviation of fuel poverty.

## **8.6 The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007, as amended.**

This requires the display of annually renewed Display Energy Certificates in all public premises with a useful floor area over 1000m<sup>2</sup>, which the public visit regularly. It also requires the production of an Advisory Report every seven years. Display Energy Certificates show the energy performance of the building in operation in comparison to other buildings of a similar function.

## **8.7 The Climate Change Programme**

Published in 2006, this sets out national policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally and identifies local authorities as having a key role in tackling climate change both in their own operations and in their role as community leaders.

## **8.8 Local Area Agreements (LAA)**

The new Local Government Performance Framework contains 198 National Indicators to assess progress, and local authorities are required to select 35 of these, covering a range of issues, for inclusion within a 'Local Area Agreement'. Suffolk LAA2 has included two of the indicators relating to climate change, national indicators 188 and 186 as part of the 35.

### **8.8.1 NI188 – climate change adaptation**

Suffolk County Council is designated the lead authority with the Suffolk Strategic Partnership. However each Council is required to go through its own 5 stage process of assessing climate risks, developing an action plan to address those risks, through to implementation and monitoring. The timetable negotiated with Government Office East is Level 1 by 08/09, Level 2 by 09/10 and Level 3 by 10/11.

### **8.8.2 NI186 - CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per person within the district.**

Again Suffolk County Council is designated the lead to reduce per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, currently taken as 8.5 tonnes per person each year, with the following milestones having been agreed: 4.0% reduction by 2008/09, an 8.0% reduction by 2009/10. With the overall target of a 12.0% reduction by 2010/11.

The Council is a member of the Suffolk Strategic Partnership and has joined an informal Suffolk wide adaptation and mitigation group with the goal of ensuring a joined up approach tackling climate change across the county.

### **8.8.3 Comprehensive Area Assessment**

This is the new framework through which the major public service inspectorates will together make independent assessments of how well people are being served by their local public services (not just councils). Its focus is primarily on the prospects for better outcomes locally rather than the internal workings of individual organisations. Climate Change will be a key element of this as the following national indicators show.

### **8.8.4 NI185 – Reduction in Council CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress of local authorities in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the relevant buildings and transport used to deliver their functions and to encourage them to demonstrate leadership on tackling climate change.

### **8.8.5 NI187 – Tackling Fuel Poverty**

This indicator measures progress in tackling fuel poverty through the improved energy efficiency of households inhabited by people claiming income related benefits. This is tackled under the draft fuel poverty strategy.

#### **8.8.6 NI194 – Reductions in Nitrous Oxide and PM10 Particulates**

This indicator measures progress in reducing emissions of Nitrous Oxide (a greenhouse gas) and PM10 particulates, which affect local air quality, through local authority's estate and operations.

#### **8.8.7 Suffolk Climate Action Plan**

This is available on [www.greensuffolk.org/about/what/climate\\_change](http://www.greensuffolk.org/about/what/climate_change) and was considered in the development of this strategy.

### **9. Delivering this Strategy**

Positive implementation of the Council's Local Development Framework Core Strategy and development control policies on climate change, energy efficiency, renewable and sustainable development will be key in tackling district wide emissions.

Many of the required actions will be delivered through other Council and Local Strategic Partnership plans and strategies such as the Community Strategy and the Council's Fuel Poverty Strategy. The overall approach will be coordinated and monitored by the Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Green Environment with updates reported in the Council's quarterly performance report. The Council's Green Issues Task Group and Climate Change Steering Group will help to develop actions to deliver the objectives within the Strategy. The Steering Group will lead the external consultation on the Strategy and develop it further.

### **10. Linked Strategies**

- Suffolk Climate Action Program
- Suffolk Coastal's Sustainable Community Strategy Action Plan

### **11. Key Routes for Delivery**

- Local Development Framework
- Corporate scorecard management system
- Corporate Risk Register and business continuity planning
- Council Climate Action Plan (included in this document)
- Council Energy Plan
- Council Procurement Strategy – specifically the Council's Environmental Purchasing Policy
- Council Travel Plan, currently under development
- Private Sector Renewal Strategy
- Fuel Poverty Strategy (currently draft)
- When developed the Local Air Quality Management Area Action Plans
- Suffolk Coastal Services Ltd's ISO14001 continuous improvement program
- Service Level Agreements with key contractors such as SCS, NPS and DC Leisure
- Informal Partnerships – e.g. CRed Suffolk, Seal, Suffolk Waste Partnership
- Individuals and community groups.

## **12. Objective 1: Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions**

### **12.1 Where are we now?**

Local Authority area CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector are now published annually by DEFRA. While the data is now an official national statistic there are limitations: data is a combination of readings, estimates, and generalisations and as of January 2009, the time of writing, was only available for 2005 and 2006 so no trend could be assumed. Data includes emissions from energy use in homes & businesses and from transport but currently excludes shipping and aviation. The estimates of emissions from vehicles which include HGVs are made on the basis of the distribution of traffic, therefore some of the emissions within an authority represents through traffic, likely to be particularly significant for our district due to the presence of the Port.

#### **For more information:**

[www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2statssumm06.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2statssumm06.pdf)

### **12.2 Suffolk Coastal's estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

The total estimated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for the district in 2006 were 931,000 tonnes, this is shown in Figure 1 in comparison to 2005 estimates. Based on the estimated population of 122,200 this is 7.62 tonnes per person, as shown in figure 2. Unsurprisingly in a rural district with poor public transport, widely dispersed communities, the presence of the third largest port in Europe and Adastral Park, transport is our most significant emitter, this is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 1: 2006 Total Estimated Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Local Authority in Suffolk

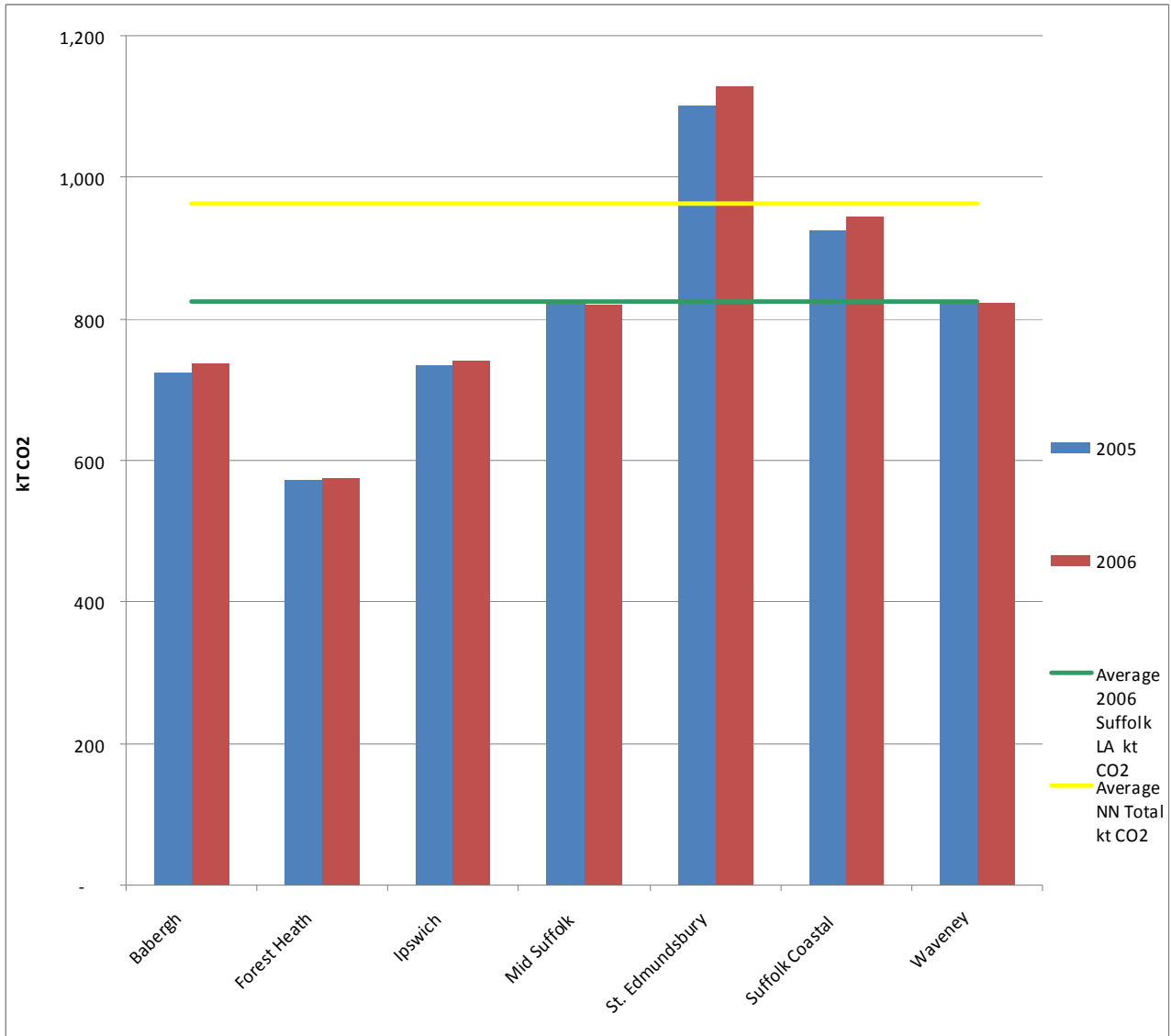
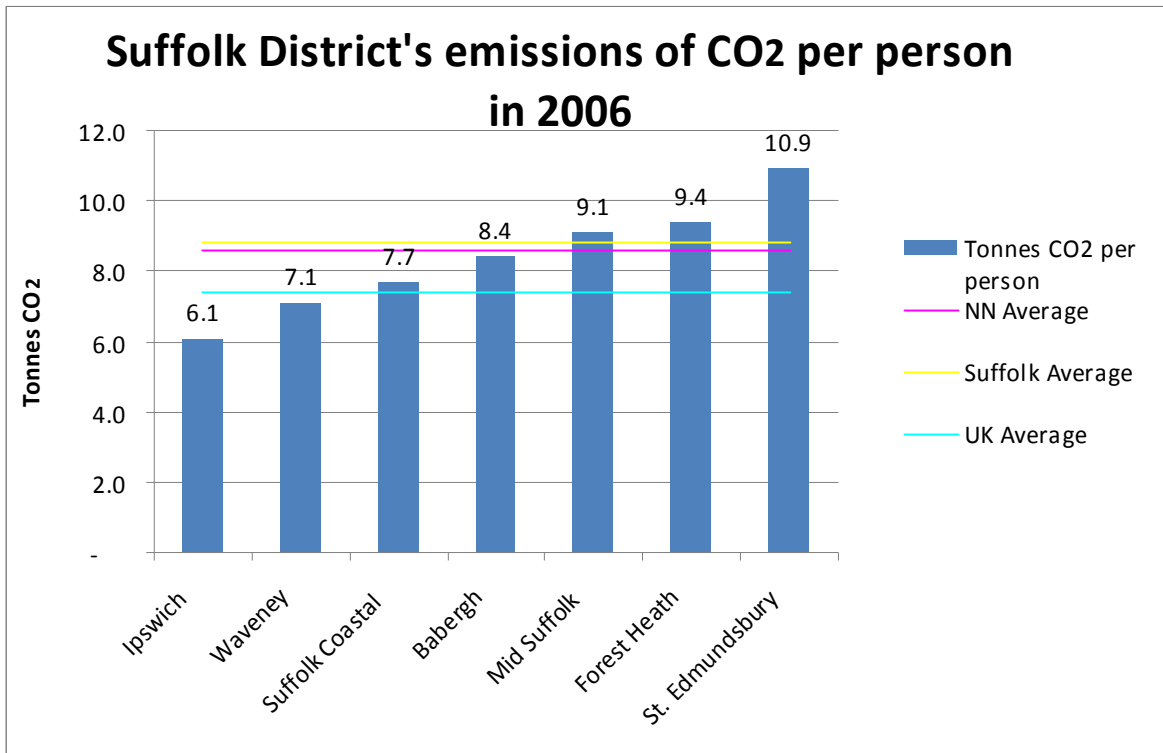
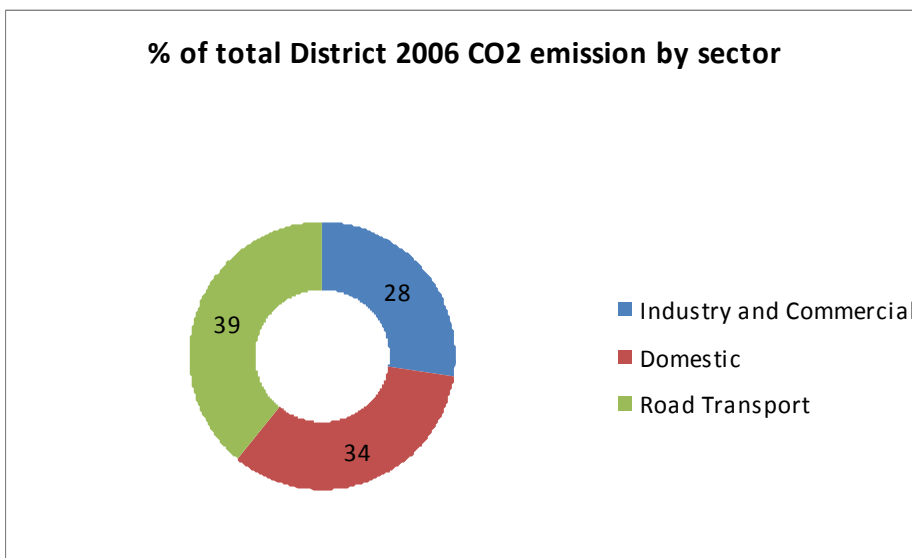


Figure 2



**Figure 3**



It is useful to consider the figures in a wider context. World Resources Institute data indicates that the district and the UK have higher per capita emissions rate than in Italy, India and China, but are far exceeded by Canada and the USA. This serves as a reminder that reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is an issue that needs to be tackled “globally” as well as “locally” and that we all need to take part in lobbying for change as well as acting to tackle climate change ourselves.

### 12.3 Emissions Reduction Targets

Through the Local Area Agreement the Suffolk Strategic Partnership has agreed a reduction target of 12% per person by 2011. This equates to a reduction of 4% per year. It needs to be noted that it will be extremely

difficult both to see change in the DEFRA figures due to time delays between data and activities and to show whether a change in the DEFRA figures for NI186 is due to local or national measures or another influencing factor. The Greenest County Delivery Partnership and the Suffolk Climate Change Partnership will be considering the best approach to take regarding this indicator. Especially regarding exact details of how these targets will be split between business, transport and households and how success will be monitored

## **12.4 Achieving Emissions Reduction Targets**

Achieving these targets will be challenging due to the rural nature of the district which leads to a heavy reliance on cars and to the age of housing stock which makes it more difficult to improve energy efficiency, there are approximately 2700 listed buildings and 33 conservation areas. There is also a requirement for 7710 additional houses to be built by 2025 and associated economic development, which could lead to an increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It will be critical to ensure that new development is undertaken in a sustainable way if reduction targets are to be met.

Meeting the target will require change at every level in order to achieve significant CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. This section of the strategy describes actions that are needed to meet these targets.

The greatest reductions will be achieved by reducing energy use and improving energy efficiency. The domestic sector offers good potential for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, but action is also needed to reduce energy use across the public, voluntary, and the commercial and industrial sectors.

Reducing the reliance on the private car through the promotion of home working and cycling where possible and passenger transport infrastructure and services will contribute to lower emissions. Other policies such as encouraging locally produced goods and services and planning policies that reduce the need for travel will also play a part.

As our learning increases we are becoming more aware of how land use can either contribute to or mitigate against CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. We want to promote land uses that capture greenhouse gases rather than releasing carbon into the atmosphere.

Minimising the amount of food waste that goes to landfill through increasing composting is also key in reducing methane emissions.

## **12.5 Achieve a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from Council operations and estate.**

### **12.5.1 Why is this important?**

As a Council we have a community leadership role to fulfill. If we do not aim to reduce our impact then it is very hard to persuade others to. NI185 shows that National Government shares this view and expects us to act in a way that is appropriate and cost effective.

### **12.5.2 What have we already done?**

- We have been externally audited by the Carbon Trust which has resulted in the development of an Energy Policy and Action Plan.
- Worked with the Energy Saving Trust through their Key Account Management Scheme to help develop the Climate Change Strategy.
- Anglian water have audited our water consumption at our request and we are taking measures to reduce it.
- Carried out a Fleet review with the Energy Saving Trust which will help to inform our Green Travel Plan.
- Installed timer devices, efficient lighting and heating controls where appropriate in Council offices to reduce electricity consumption. Carried out a trial of reduced cooling for server rooms and of a work composting scheme.
- Raised awareness of climate change and sustainability at work through the Council's Green Team and inclusion of green issues as a standing item on management and team meetings and in Scorecards.
- Hosted renewable energy training session for Planners.
- Suffolk Coastal Services, who manage our waste, have an ISO14001 system in place and a Minorplanet Vehicle Management Information system and have set targets for a reduction in energy consumption and fuel use.

DC Leisure, who manage our leisure facilities, have implemented a traffic light system to help staff identify what can be turned off and are continuously looking to reduce energy and water consumption. They have also purchased electricity on a green tariff for Felixstowe and Leiston Leisure Centres and while this does not in itself reduce emissions it does send a customer demand signal to energy providers.

### **12.5.3 What do we still need to do?**

- Subject to available financial resources prioritise energy efficiency measures that provide a financial and environmental return at all key buildings.
- Establish more robust baseline data for carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emissions.
- Work to keep and further develop the support of employees and partners.
- Introduce a Green Travel Plan
- Ensure that sustainability is fully embedded in procurement and tendering processes.
- Consider climate change in development of partner, service and team scorecards.

## **12.6 Have all communities engaged in activities which will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 2020.**

### **12.6.1 Why is this important?**

All communities need to be working towards the goal of reduced carbon dioxide emissions if we are to make a difference.

### **12.6.2 What have we already done?**

- “Climate Change” has been included as a cross cutting theme underpinning the Suffolk Coastal District Sustainable Community Strategy and therefore the work of the Partnership and its strategies and plans. This inclusion followed two successful LSP Climate Change workshops
- “Climate Change” included in the draft Local Development Framework.
- Suffolk Energy Action Link which is a service housed at The Council on behalf of all Suffolk authorities has provided energy advice to nearly 2000 houses, and work with households and communities has led to approximately 50 households installing solar water heating, over 1000 insulation installations and over 200 more efficient boilers being installed.
- Through the Suffolk Climate Change Partnership raised awareness of Climate Change at 24 events, led to the completion of 873 carbon saving pledge forms and produced energy audits for 5 businesses in the District between April 2007 to March 2008. Also supported three local communities in assessing their carbon footprint and developing action plans.
- Secured Local Strategic Partnership funding to help encourage and train 6 pilot communities within the district to reduce their emissions and prepare for changes to the climate.
- Secured Local Authority Business Growth Incentives funding to provide a person to work with key partners such as: Suffolk Climate Change Partnership, Business Link, Groundwork, Suffolk Chamber of Commerce and the Climate Change Partnership Manager to help businesses reduce costs and carbon dioxide emissions.

### **12.6.3 What do we still need to do?**

- To build on the good work with Local Strategic Partnership and Greenprint Forum to keep the profile of Climate Change high.
- Work with Local Strategic Partnership partners and Parish Council's to help them carry out energy audits and produce energy reduction/climate action plans.
- Work with communities and Small to Medium Sized Enterprises to help them deliver appropriate mitigation measures and promote action in larger businesses.
- Through partnership with others expand demand responsive transport provision and car sharing in the district.
- Delivery of awareness campaigns across the district utilising best practice from other authorities.
- Develop a media strategy which includes sustainability issues.
- Increase the number of energy efficiency measures undertaken in homes across the district.
- Revise the existing fuel poverty strategy.
- Work with those involved in building conservation in order to understand how energy efficiency can be improved for listed buildings or homes in conservation areas to enable us to provide information to householders in older properties to inform them of the steps that they can take to improve energy efficiency.
- Continue to work with Suffolk Climate Change Partnership to deliver actions contained in the Suffolk Climate Action Plan.
- Produce Supplementary Planning Document on Sustainable construction.

## **12.7 Aim towards a district that is a centre of excellence for low carbon lifestyles.**

### **12.7.1 Why is this important?**

Tourism, enterprise, agriculture and pride of place are key to the ongoing vibrancy of the district. Finding innovative and practical ways to live and promote low carbon lifestyles could enhance all of these areas and be a step towards all the Suffolk Local Authorities ambitions to become the Greenest County.

### **13.7.2 What have we already done?**

- Facilitated tours to provide local examples of good practise
- Promoted recognised local organisations who are using and selling energy efficient and renewable energy technologies

### **12.7.3 What do we still need to do?**

- Install renewable technologies on existing estate to act as demonstration points where feasible and appropriate
- Ensure any replacement / new building within the Council's own estate is insulated to a high standard and incorporates renewable energy technology.
- When reviewing economic development strategy consider how we can achieve this objective.
- Work with the other Suffolk Local Authorities to disseminate best practice and raise awareness of the exemplar projects.
- Assist Suffolk County Council in encouraging the provision of cycle facilities and routes and consideration of improved access to public transport and local facilities.
- Consider in development of service and team scorecards and in service level agreements with key contractors.

## **13. Objective 2: Preparing for a Changing Climate.**

### **13.1 Why is this important?**

Whatever we do to reduce emissions now, we cannot escape some change in the climate due to past emissions. Indeed whilst no one incidence of extreme weather can be directly attributed to climate change an increasing incidence and severity of extreme weather is consistent with scientist's predictions of a changing climate.

So we can only hope to reduce the severity of the change, ensure the risks are considered and take advantage of what benefits do come; for example an increase in growing season (one month over the last century) and warmer winters.

It is crucial that we recognise that this is still a developing area and that our preparations need to be flexible and ever developing as scientific understanding develops.

Through consultation within the Council and with key partners the following areas have been identified as the priority to address:

- 1) Developing understanding of the impacts and associated risks particularly around water resources, health, tourism, coastal erosion and coastal economies and potential increases in numbers of people entering the district.
- 2) Working with County, Regional and National organisations to develop coherent policies/approaches to adaptation.
- 3) Ensuring inclusion of key issues in business continuity planning, service delivery planning, and Local Development Framework.
- 4) Emergency preparedness and response – fluvial flooding, coastal flooding, extreme heat, and extreme drought.
- 5) Enable useful discussion of the key issues and potential effects with partners, organisations and communities to progress understanding and engagement.

### 13.2 What have we already done?

- Initial awareness and high level risk identification sessions held with key service areas, GreenPrint Forum and partners.
- Incorporated adaptation within the Local Development Framework and the Sustainable Community Strategy.
- Suffolk Coastal Services have switched to drought resistant plantings in several locations and set a 2% annual water reduction target.

### 13.3 What more do we need to do?

- Keep a watching brief on emerging research on Climate Change impact and adaptation.
- Ensure key local organisations have access to the information on the impacts of climate change.
- Ensure key policies, strategies and plans take account of the impact of climate change particularly in the following areas;
  - Emergency Planning
  - Health
  - Housing & Building Management
  - Open space management
  - Waste Services
  - Land Use Planning
  - Economic Planning
- Skills are developed in areas such as climate risk assessment. Action needs to be taken within organisations and it is only by developing the skills of the workforce that real progress can be made.
- Work with the Suffolk Climate Change Partnership to investigate need for methodology to collate examples of consequences and climate variables.
- Consider climate change in development of partner, service and team scorecards

## 14. Objective 3: Reduced reliance on fossil fuels

### 14.1 Why do we need to do this?

The fossil fuels, coal, oil and gas are not only responsible for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions but are also highly polluting in other ways (coal being the most polluting and least convenient of all). This coupled with growing concerns over the security of supply of fossil fuels and our growing dependence on imports of natural gas adds even greater urgency to the drive to reduce our reliance on oil and adopt low and no carbon alternatives for heat energy and electricity generation.

“Peak Oil” is defined as the period during which the maximum rate of global petroleum extraction is reached and subsequently declines. There is a growing concern that this point is fast approaching and shortages of oil and gas may begin to be experienced by the UK within the next five years. “The availability and price of oil affects almost every aspect of our economy and our day-to-day lives: the way we travel, where we work, what we eat, how we power our homes and buildings; and how we manufacture goods.” 'The Oil Crunch: Securing the UK's energy future' Oct 2008, The Peak Oil Group.

Action taken to tackle “Peak Oil” has the potential to make a major step change in reducing carbon emissions. This is a new area for the Council and before we can realistically determine what needs to be done in addition to the work on climate change we need to improve our understanding of it and encourage local groups with an interest to share their understanding.

#### For more information

UK Industry Taskforce on Peak Oil and Energy Security website <http://peakoiltaskforce.net>

## **APPENDIX ONE: DEFINITION OF NATIONAL INDICATORS**

### **NI185 – CARBON DIOXIDE REDUCTION FROM LOCAL AUTHORITY OPERATIONS**

The public sector is in a key position to lead on efforts to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by setting a behavioural and strategic example to the private sector and the communities they serve. The way in which the local authority delivers its functions can achieve CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions.

The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress of local authorities in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the relevant buildings and transport used to deliver their functions and to encourage them to demonstrate leadership on tackling climate change.

Measurement against this indicator requires each local authority to calculate its CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in their relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced.

### **NI186 – PER CAPITA CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS IN THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA**

Action by local authorities will be critical to the achievement of the Government's climate change objectives. Local authorities are uniquely placed to provide vision and leadership to local communities by raising awareness and to influence behaviour change. In addition, through their powers and responsibilities (housing, planning, local transport and powers to promote well-being) and by working with their Local Strategic Partnership, LAs can have significant influence over emissions in their local areas.

The indicator relies on centrally produced statistics to measure end user CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Local Area from:

- Business and Public Sector,
- Domestic housing, and
- Road transport

This data is already captured and analysed to produce area by area carbon emissions per capita. Analysis carried out by AEA Energy and Environment has confirmed that the data available for the construction of this local area Climate Change Indicator are sufficiently robust with relatively low levels of uncertainty.

The percentage reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> per capita in each LA will be reported annually.

### **NI187 – TACKLING FUEL POVERTY – PEOPLE RECEIVING INCOME BASED BENEFITS LIVING IN HOMES WITH LOW ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATING**

NI187 has been designed to measure the proportion of households on income related benefits for whom an energy assessment of their housing has been carried out and have a SAP of below 35 or greater than 65. This is ensuring energy efficiency is tackled in the most energy inefficient households (SAP less than 35) and also measures progress towards achieving a SAP of 65, which could potentially fuel poverty proof a home.

SAP stands for Standard Assessment Procedure, also known as Energy Ratings. Houses are rated from 0-100, 0 being very inefficient and 100 being highly efficient. SAP ratings are the government's standard methodology for home energy rating. SAP uses SEDBUK (Seasonal Efficiency of Domestic Boilers in the UK) figures to calculate the energy needed for heating and hot water systems. SAP ratings are used by local

authorities and housing improvement programmes to assess the energy efficiency of both new and old housing. The Building Regulations require SAP assessment to be carried out on all new dwelling

## **NI 188 – PLANNING TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **Rationale**

To ensure local authority preparedness to manage risks to service delivery, the public, local communities, local infrastructure, businesses and the natural environment from a changing climate, and to make the most of new opportunities. The indicator measures progress on assessing and managing climate risks and opportunities, and incorporating appropriate action into local authority and partners' strategic planning.

The impacts might include increases in flooding, temperature, drought and extreme weather events. These could create risks and opportunities such as: impacts to transport infrastructure from melting roads or buckling rails, increases in tourism, increased damage to buildings from storms, impacts on local ecosystems and biodiversity, scope to grow new crops, changing patterns of disease, impacts on planning and the local economy and public health.

### **Baseline**

The Authority has begun the process of assessing the potential threats and opportunities across its estate and services (for example, flood and coastal resilience plans, emergency planning, community risk registers/strategies etc) and has identified and agreed the next steps to build on that assessment in a systematic and coordinated way.

Examples of evidence:

- The Authority has identified a lead official to identify and provide advice to service/department heads on potential impacts of future climate change on its functions.
- The Authority has undertaken an audit of existing relevant risk registers and action plans in place (eg community risk register).
- The Authority has established a process for actions it needs to take to meet higher levels of NI188.

### **Level 1: Public commitment and prioritised risk-based assessment:**

The Authority has made a public commitment to identify and manage climate related risk. It has undertaken a local risk-based assessment of significant vulnerabilities and opportunities to weather and climate, both now and in the future. It can demonstrate a sound understanding of those not yet addressed in existing strategies and actions (e.g. in land use planning documents, service delivery plans, flood and coastal resilience plans, emergency planning, community risk registers/strategies etc ). It has communicated these potential vulnerabilities and opportunities to department/service heads and other local partners and has set out the next steps in addressing them.

### **Examples of evidence:**

- The authority and partners have made a public commitment to manage climate risks e.g. signed up to the Nottingham Declaration or an equivalent
- A Local Climate Impacts Profile or equivalent process is ongoing
- Initial assessment produced using the UKCIP scenarios
- Department/service heads facing significant vulnerabilities and opportunities have an understanding of the issues, with evidence of actions already in place to address these
- Evidence of working in partnership and pooling of resources and expertise across sectors, areas and council tiers where applicable

### **Level 2: Comprehensive risk-based assessment and prioritised action in some areas:**

The Authority has undertaken a comprehensive risk based assessment of vulnerabilities to weather and climate, both now and in the future, and has identified priority risks for its services. It has identified the most effective adaptive responses and has started incorporating these in council strategies, plans, partnerships and operations (such as planning, flood management, economic development, social care, services for children, transport etc). It has begun

implementing appropriate adaptive responses in some priority areas. In its role as a community leader the council has started working with its LSP encouraging identification of major weather and climate vulnerabilities and opportunities that affect the delivery of the LSP's objectives.

Examples of evidence:

- Comprehensive risk assessment produced (for example using the UKCIP method)
- Nottingham Declaration accreditation
- Council Members and department and service heads have a detailed understanding of weather and climate risk in all vulnerable areas identified in risk assessment and actions taken in priority areas.
- Documents like Local Development Frameworks include climate change adaptation
- Local adaptation partnership established
- LSP partners are aware of actions being taken by the council, feel engaged in the process and confirm they have started to identify weather and climate risk that affect the delivery of their own objectives.

### **Level 3: Comprehensive action plan and prioritised action in all priority areas:**

The Authority has embedded climate impacts and risks across council decision making. It has developed a comprehensive adaptation action plan to deliver the necessary steps to achieve the existing objectives set out in council strategies, plans, investment decisions and partnership arrangements in light of projected climate change and is implementing appropriate adaptive responses in all priority areas. This includes leadership and support for LSPs in taking a risk based approach to managing major weather and climate vulnerabilities/opportunities across the wider local authority area.

Examples of evidence

- Action plan developed and published
- Nottingham Declaration accreditation at a higher level
- Detailed understanding of risk and action taken to embed relevant adaptation response in council strategies, plans, partnerships and operations by all department/service heads where weather and climate risks have been identified.
- Initial cost analysis undertaken and potential sources of funding identified for major vulnerabilities
- LSPs feel fully engaged and action plan includes commitment from authority and LSP
- Pooling of skills, knowledge and resource across LSP
- Consulted with authorities responsible for climate change management and others who can provide advice on good practice e.g. Environment Agency, Natural England, Defra.

### **Level 4: Implementation, monitoring and continuous review:**

The Authority and LSP are implementing the comprehensive adaptation action plan across the local authority area, and there is a robust process for regular and continual monitoring and review to ensure progress with each measure and updating of objectives. The Authority and LSP are taking appropriate adaptive responses.

Examples of evidence:

- Clear and robust continuous monitoring and review system in place
- Outputs from the review and monitoring process are ploughed back into the action plan and other relevant council and LSP strategies.

## **NI194 – LEVEL OF AIR QUALITY \_ REDUCTION IN NO<sub>x</sub> AND PRIMARY PM<sub>10</sub> EMISSIONS THROUGH LOCAL AUTHORITY'S ESTATE AND OPERATIONS**

This indicator measures the percentage reduction in No<sub>x</sub> (oxides of nitrogen) and primary PM<sub>10</sub> (small particles of 10 micron diameter or less) emissions through local authority's estate and operations.

Defra has developed a tool to be used by local authorities in calculating emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>. This tool is also to be used by local authorities when calculating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions under NI 185.

Local authorities will report on a baseline of emissions for the financial year 1 April 2008 – 1 April 2009 by 31 July 2009. Further information will follow on how local authorities should provide this information to Defra.



## APPENDIX TWO: ACTION PLAN

This section covers actions identified through work with the Energy Saving Trust, Carbon Trust, internal adaptation workshops and the strategy consultation process. Actions without a clear deadline require further consideration/prioritisation.

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
<b>STRATEGY MANAGEMENT</b>					
1	Ensure that climate change is embedded within the Council's performance management framework.	Examples of how each Service Area will contribute to the delivery of the Climate Change Strategy.  Appropriate actions included in scorecards.	March 2010  March 2010	Policy and Performance Manager/Heads of Service	Scorecards are the corporate method of ensuring each team and Service Area focus on actions that will deliver the corporate priorities.
2	The Council, as a key member of the Local Strategic Partnership Delivery Steering Group, is tasked with ensuring that climate change features within the activities of each of the LSP working groups.	Minutes showing working groups have considered climate change issues  Examples of how climate change has been incorporated in activities	March 2011	SCDC	SCDC can't deliver the Climate Change Strategy alone. The LSP has identified Climate Change as a Cross Cutting priority which all working groups must address in their action planning.
<b>OBJECTIVE 1: REDUCED CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS.</b>					
Achieve a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from Council operations and estate					

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
3	Assess footpath and street lighting for which the Council has responsibility to determine potential for improving efficiency and to reducing energy consumption. .	Lighting assessed  Reduction in energy consumption where feasible	March 2010  March 2012	Head of Strategic Services/SCS	<p>The Council own 1729 non LED 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 SCS are responsible for paying SCC for energy and some elements of the maintenance.</p> <p>The Council also owns and operates the Promenade Decorative Lighting in Felixstowe. This includes 5848 x 0.2W LED's in motifs</p>
4	All lighting in Council owned buildings to be energy efficient and appropriate lighting controls installed subject to available resources.	Increased use of energy efficient lighting	March 2011	Head of Strategic Services	Ensure that motion sensors, photo electric cells and energy efficient fittings are used wherever appropriate

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
5	Introduce a Green Travel Plan	<p>Minutes from meetings showing staff environmental and travel survey results and recommendations from Energy Saving Trust Fleet Review reviewed by travel plan group</p> <p>Action plan for consideration by Cabinet produced</p> <p>Reduction in business mileage</p>	<p>Complete</p> <p>March 2010</p> <p>March 2011</p>	Environmental Sustainability Officer	The effectiveness of this plan will depend on the ability to make significant cuts in single car user journeys in inefficient cars.
6	Improved baseline data for Carbon Dioxide , PM10s, Nitrous Oxide emissions and agreement of robust reduction targets	<p>Gap analysis and plan to address shortfalls produced.</p> <p>Partners agreed to robust year on year reduction targets</p>	<p>March 2010</p> <p>March 2010</p>	<p>Environmental Sustainability Officer</p> <p>Environmental Sustainability Officer</p>	This is only possible if robust building and business travel data (for members and staff) is collected by HR, SCS, DC Leisure, TIC, and input by NPS.

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
7	Work to maintain and further develop the support of employees, contractors and partners	<p>Annual environmental survey carried out</p> <p>Environmental Awareness Day held</p> <p>Dora Green Pages updated</p> <p>Quarterly meetings of the Council's Green Team held and information cascaded to all teams</p>	<p>December 2009</p> <p>December 2009</p> <p>March 2010</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Environmental Sustainability Officer</p> <p>Green Team representative</p> <p>Green Team representative</p> <p>Head of Health</p>	This is only possible with the full support of the Green Team and CMT

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
8	Introduce minimum energy efficiency standards in relevant revenue and capital purchases.	<p>Indicative standards scoped in partnership with Countywide Procurement Team</p> <p>internal processes established to ensure these standards are communicated and consistently considered and applied as relevant</p> <p>Means of checking compliance or extent of exception established</p> <p>Corporate endorsement gained</p>	March 2010	<p>Sustainability Officer/Procurement Officer</p> <p>Procurement Officer/ Asset Management Team</p> <p>Performance Management Team</p>	<p>Capital expenditure is expenditure on such items as the purchase or alteration of business premises, purchase of plant, machinery, and vehicles, or the initial cost of tools.</p> <p>Revenue includes such items as wages, rent, lighting and heating of business premises, running costs of vehicles, and the cost of replacing tools used in the business.</p>
9	Ensure Council Procurement is sufficiently sustainable	With County Procurement team explore effective ways to progress this.	By March 2011	Sustainability Officer/Procurement officer	

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
10	Prioritise energy efficiency investments in existing buildings with regard to planned occupation and potential boundary changes	<p>Recommendations arising from Display Energy Certificates reviewed and prioritised</p> <p>Outstanding recommendations from the Carbon Trust audit of the Council's premises reviewed.</p>	<p>March 2010</p> <p>March 2010</p>	Asset management Group	
11	Ensure any replacement / new building has considered renewable energy options and is as energy efficient as possible		When planning new premises and throughout building process.	Senior management Team / Asset management Group	
12	Investigate potential for installing renewable technologies on own estate to act as demonstration points.	Cabinet has considered business case for wood chip boiler at Ufford Depot	By October 2009	Head of Strategic Services	

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
13	Explore the use of real-time energy, water and carbon monitoring for new and substantially refurbished buildings		By March 2011	Environmental Sustainability Officer	
<b>Have all communities engaged in activities which will reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 2020.</b>					
14	To build on the good work already delivered with the Local Strategic Partnership and Greenprint Forum to maintain the profile of Climate Change.	<p>9 Additional communities engaged in C-Change Coastal and Suffolk Climate Change Partnership initiatives</p> <p>Funding to support a part time community engagement post secured</p> <p>4 Greenprint Forums and 3 site visits/events facilitated.</p>	<p>By March 2011</p> <p>By March 2011</p> <p>By December 2009</p>	Environmental Sustainability Officer/Head of Health/Cabinet Member for the Green Environment	C-Change Coastal received £16200 of LSP money to help provide basic training and support to 6 community groups that are just starting to establish themselves to reduce carbon emissions and communicate climate change and peak oil issues.

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
15	Work with communities and Small to Medium Sized Enterprises to help them deliver appropriate mitigation measures	Local Climate Impacts Profile produced.  Environmental Business Advisor held 4 environmental business workshops  50-60 site energy reviews and action plans produced with risks to extreme weather events highlighted.	Complete  March 2011  March 2011	Environmental Sustainability Officer  Environmental Business Advisor  Environmental Business Advisor.	
16	Delivery of awareness campaigns across the district utilising best practice from other authorities – including plastic bag free district/reduced packaging /car sharing	Gap analysis undertaken  Communications campaign developed	March 2011  May 2011		This would be best developed in conjunction with the Green Issues Task Group/ Greenprint Forum and the Green Team with advise from Energy Saving Trust and Suffolk Climate Change Partnership.

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
17	With partners increase the number of energy efficiency measures undertaken in homes across the district.	Targeted home energy check carried out in conjunction with the Energy Saving Trust	March 2010	Private Sector Housing Team.	New technologies are available but require testing and wider promotion.
		The Landlord Energy Saving Allowance promoted more widely.	March 2010	Private Sector Housing Team.	It is possible that community groups and householders are either not investing in improvements or are not investing in the most effective ones to reduce carbon emissions.
		Feasibility of an exemplar solid wall affordable warmth project with partners assessed	March 2011	Private Sector Housing Team.	
		Work with those involved in building conservation to explore ways that energy efficiency can be improved for listed buildings or homes in conservation areas to enable us to provide information to householders	March 2012	Environmental Sustainability Officer.	Feedback from Suffolk Climate Change Partnership communities seems to indicate that many of the people engaged in energy groups have listed properties but over all very low number so low priority.

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
18	Revise the existing fuel poverty strategy		Complete	Private Sector Housing Team	
19	Work with Local Strategic Partnership partners and Parish Council's to help them carry out energy audits and produce energy reduction/climate action plans	Current level of action on climate change amongst LSP partners assessed  Growing number of LSP partners and Parish Councils having undertake energy audits with support from appropriate agencies.	March 2010  March 2011	Environmental Sustainability Officer  Business Energy Advisor	
20	Develop a media strategy which includes sustainability issues.	A media strategy including sustainability issues. developed	March 2010	Press & Promotions Officer	
21	Explore the potential for working with partners to develop the schools program to maximise use of existing resources		March 2010	Private Sector Housing Team Project Officer	Need to liaise with County

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
22	Ensure provision is made for offering advice to 'hard to reach' groups such as minority communities and older people		March 2011	Private Sector Housing Team & Housing and Benefits	
<b>Aim towards a district that is a centre of excellence for low carbon lifestyles.</b>					
23	Investigate feasibility of installing photovoltaic cells and solar panels on the roofs of the Council's pools under the Low Carbon Building Program.	A costed study produced taking into account LCBP and feed in tariffs	Feb 2010	Environmental Sustainability Officer/Head of Strategic Services	
24	Investigate the possibility of developing carbon discount cards with key suppliers.		March 2012	Environmental Sustainability Officer	
25	Promote recognised local organisations who are using and selling energy efficiency and renewable technologies.		Ongoing	Suffolk Energy Action Link	
26	Produce Supplementary Planning Document on Sustainable construction.		March 2011	Planning Policy & Development Manager	
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: PREPARING FOR A CHANGING CLIMATE.</b>					
27	Train key officers in UKCP09	Training held	December 2009	Environmental Sustainability Officer	

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
28	Incorporate climate risks in corporate risk register and in business continuity planning	Level of risk identified in March 2009 meeting.	Complete	Corporate Risk Management Group	
29	Encourage local strategic partners and local organisations to undertake appropriate risk assessments to improve resilience to climate change and develop actions where appropriate to reduce risks	Workshop held to support Greenest County Climate Conference.  1 County risk assessment workshops for local organisations supported.  Applied for funding to support work relating to flood risk from the LSP	October 2009  March 2010  March 2010	Environmental Sustainability Officer  Environmental Sustainability Officer  Head of Health	
30	Undertake further climate impact risk assessment of service areas, identifying current mitigating actions and further actions needed.	Risk assessments completed	October 2009	Environmental Sustainability Officer/ Heads of Service and relevant officers	

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
31	Encourage LSP to identify whether they are vulnerable to weather and if they have sufficient risk assessments/mitigating measures already in place	Briefing paper sent to steering group meeting.  Headline data and recommendations included in board report	October 2009  Jan 2010	Environmental Sustainability Officer  Local Strategic Partnership Manager	
32	Incorporate current priorities for action in the corporate risk register and appropriate risks and actions in appropriate service and team scorecards.	Actions incorporated	Jan 2010	Performance Management Team and relevant Heads of Service	
33	Work with Suffolk Climate Adaptation Group to develop and then communicate results from the Suffolk Local Climate Impacts Profile.	Information disseminated and training provided help inform Service Areas on adapting to climate change	Complete	Environmental Sustainability Officer	A Local Climate Impacts Profile is a media and memory resource that Local Authorities can compile so that they better understand their exposure to <i>weather</i> and <i>climate</i> .

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
34	Work in partnership with Health Protection Agency and the Primary Care Trust to develop understanding of the impacts of climate change on the health of the community.		March 2011	Head of Health	
35	Adopt a tree replacement strategy which factors in potential changes to the climate to cover our own tree management processes and to ensure successful long term tree populations.			Countryside Manager/SCS Partnership Manager	
36	Continue to progress work regarding sustainable flood management (SUDS) in partnership with other local authorities.	Robust evidence base for action developed.  Recommendations of the Pitt Review implemented	March 2010  March 2010		

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
37	Put in place and review effectiveness of the Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (Second Generation) Lowerstof Ness Point to Harwich	Importance of climate change as an issue included in Alde and Ore Futures conference.  Key workstreams identified to form an overall framework plan to address the long term issues identified by the communities	Complete  March 2010	LQZM Project Officer	
38	Work with partners through the Biodiversity Action Plan to ensure that biodiversity and climate change are integrated into decision making and land management practices.		March 2010	Countryside Manager	
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: REDUCED RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS.</b>					
39	Develop understanding of the issues surrounding fossil fuels within the District.	Transition Town training weekend held	March 2010	Environmental Sustainability Officer	External funding has been gained to support this.

Action number	Key Action	Target/Success Criteria	Completion date	Who is responsible	Notes/considerations
40	Ensure all appropriate council grants have energy efficiency, mileage reduction and reduced reliance on fossil fuels built into them	Identify all grants currently issued and criteria  Amend criteria where appropriate			

## **APPENDIX THREE: GLOSSARY**

This appendix defines terminology and organisations which may not be familiar to everyone and that are not defined elsewhere.

### **East of England Development Agency (EEDA)**

EEDA is one of nine English regional development agencies. It is a voluntary collective of decision makers who aim to set and shape the direction of economic development in the East of England, persuade and influence, find funding sources and invest in projects that will have a significant impact on economic development in the East of England.

<http://www.eeda.org.uk/>

### **East of England Regional Assembly**

The East of England Regional Assembly is a partnership body bringing together elected councillors from the regions 54 councils and representatives from the private, voluntary and community sectors. It:

- Advises Government on regional planning, housing and transport issues, including priorities for public spending;
- Scrutinises the work of the East of England Development Agency (EEDA);
- Provides services to local government such as training, consultancy and advice as the regional employers organisation;
- Hosts the regional improvement and efficiency partnership 'Improvement East' for local and fire authorities

[www.eera.gov.uk](http://www.eera.gov.uk)

### **Environment Agency**

We are the leading public body for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. It's our job to make sure that air, land and water are looked after by everyone in today's society, so that tomorrow's generations inherit a cleaner, healthier world.

[www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

### **Fuel poverty**

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its disposable income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime (usually 21 degrees for the main living area, and 18 degrees for other occupied rooms).

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/fuel%2Dpoverty>

### **GO-East**

Government Office for the East of England covering Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. Their role is to communicate messages and ensure an East of England input to the policy-making process at the centre. We work with a range of regional and local bodies, including local authorities, businesses, local education authorities, voluntary organisations, the health service, and local people to help create sustainable communities and to maximise competitiveness and prosperity in the region.

## **Renewables Obligation**

The Renewables Obligation requires licensed electricity suppliers to source a specific and annually increasing percentage of the electricity they supply from renewable sources. The current level is 9.1% for 2008/09 rising to 15.4% by 2015/16. A Renewables Obligation Certificate (ROC) is a green certificate issued to an accredited generator for eligible renewable electricity generated within the United Kingdom and supplied to customers within the United Kingdom by a licensed electricity supplier. One ROC is issued for each megawatt hour (MWh) of eligible renewable output generated. Where suppliers do not have sufficient ROCs to meet their obligations, they must pay an equivalent amount into a fund, the proceeds of which are paid back on a pro-rated basis to those suppliers that have presented ROCs.

<http://www.ofgem.gov.uk/Sustainability/Environment/RenewablObl/Pages/RenewablObl.aspx>

## **Suffolk Coastal Local Strategic Partnership.**

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) were established following the Local Government Act 2000, as a way of promoting the social, economic and environmental well being of communities. LSPs consist of a range of public, voluntary and community, and private sector organisations working with the local community on issues that impact on the local area.

<http://www.onesuffolk.co.uk/suffolkcoastallsp/>

## **Suffolk Strategic Partnership**

The SSP brings together key stakeholders and agencies in the county to co-ordinate their work on behalf of the people of Suffolk more effectively. All partners play an active part in developing working relationships for the benefit of the community and ensuring a focus on improving the quality of life and governance in a particular locality.

<http://www.onesuffolk.co.uk/ssp/>

## **The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**

The IPCC was established to provide decision-makers and others interested in climate change with an objective source of information about climate change. The IPCC does not conduct any research nor does it monitor climate related data or parameters. Its role is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis the latest scientific, technical and socio-economic literature produced worldwide relevant to the understanding of the risk of human-induced climate change, its observed and projected impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

More information from:

<http://www.ipcc.ch/about/index.htm>

## **UK Climate Impacts Programme:**

UKCIP is a scientific organisation mainly funded by DEFRA established to improve knowledge and understanding of the impacts of climate change at a regional and national level among stakeholders, through the co-ordination, integration and communication of research.