

AGENDA

Meeting: Environment Select Committee
Place: Committee Room III, County Hall, Trowbridge
Date: Tuesday 6 July 2010
Time: 10.30 am

Please direct any enquiries on this Agenda to Sharon Smith, of Democratic and Members' Services, County Hall, Trowbridge, direct line (01225) 718378 or email sharonl.smith@wiltshire.gov.uk

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This Agenda and all the documents referred to within it are available on the Council's website at www.wiltshire.gov.uk

Membership:

Cllr Chuck Berry	Cllr Alan Hill
Cllr Rosemary Brown	Cllr Chris Humphries
Cllr Nigel Carter	Cllr Tom James MBE
Cllr Peter Colmer	Cllr Ian McLennan
Cllr Peter Doyle	Cllr Stephen Oldrieve
Cllr Jose Green	Cllr Leo Randall
Cllr Mollie Groom	

Substitutes:

Cllr Jane Burton	Cllr George Jeans
Cllr Trevor Carbin	Cllr Julian Johnson
Cllr Chris Caswill	Cllr Howard Marshall
Cllr Nick Fogg	Cllr Jeffrey Ody
Cllr Russell Hawker	Cllr Anthony Trotman
Cllr Charles Howard	

PART I

Items to be considered while the meeting is opened to the public

1. **Election of Chairman**

The Committee is asked to appoint its Chairman for the ensuing year.

2. **Election of Vice-Chairman**

The Committee is asked to appoint its Vice-Chairman for the ensuing year.

3. **Apologies and Substitutions**

4. **Minutes of the Previous Meeting** *(Pages 1 - 10)*

To confirm and sign the minutes of the Environment Select Committee meeting held on 11 May 2010.

5. **Declarations of Interests**

To receive any declarations of personal or prejudicial interests or dispensations granted by the Standards Committee.

6. **Chairman's Announcements**

7. **Public Participation**

The Council welcomes contributions from members of the public.

If you would like to make a statement at this meeting on any item on this agenda, please register to do so at least 10 minutes prior to the meeting. Up to 3 speakers are permitted to speak for up to 3 minutes each on any agenda item. The Chairman will, however, exercise his/her discretion in order to ensure that members of the public have the opportunity to contribute.

Members of the public wishing to ask a question should give written notice (including details of any question) to the officer named above by **12:00 noon on Friday 2 July 2010.**

8. **Housing PFI Scheme**

In response to the committee's ongoing interest in the proposed west Wiltshire Housing PFI, and as agreed at its last meeting, councillors will receive an oral update on progress towards finalising the contract.

The committee will recall that at its meeting in May the agreement had been referred to the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) with an anticipated response to be received in July. The PFI Project Manager will summarise the key developments since the referral.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to consider the update and decide if it wishes to make any representation to the cabinet member with responsibility for Housing.

9. **Real Time Passenger Information** *(Pages 11 - 16)*

The Committee considered a report from the Corporate Director for Transport, Environment and Leisure at its meeting in November which provided an overview of the delivery of Real Time Passenger Information in parts of Wiltshire. This was in response to an historic scrutiny interest in this topic which had resulted in the appointment of a Project Manager to oversee the system.

At this meeting the Committee requested a 6 month progress update and in response a report is attached from the Corporate Director for Neighbourhood and Planning.

Recommendation:

The Committee is asked to consider the report and assess whether it would like to send any recommendations/commentary to the cabinet member with responsibility for transport in relation to the future of RTPI in Wiltshire.

10. **Air Quality Strategy** *(Pages 17 - 22)*

Cabinet will be asked to approve an Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire at its meeting in September. In advance of this decision the Cabinet member with responsibility for Air Quality has agreed to provide the Committee with an overview of the work undertaken to date in the development of the strategy.

Recommendation:

The Committee is asked to consider the information presented and recommend/comment as it feels appropriate towards the development of the final Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire.

11. **Climate Change Strategy** *(Pages 23 - 64)*

In March the Head of Climate Change agreed to return to the Committee with an update on the development of the authority's Climate Change Strategy. A summary of the current progress is now attached in response, together with a report considered by Cabinet on 22 June.

The Head of Climate Change will be in attendance to give a short presentation on key developments within her Service.

Recommendation:

The Committee is invited to consider the development of the Climate Change Strategy and progress made against climate change objectives and make recommendations as appropriate.

12. **Housing Commission**

The Committee appointed Councillors Ricky Rogers and Ian McLennan at its meeting in May to represent scrutiny on the Salisbury Housing Commission. The Commission was formed in response to a recent audit commission review of the Council's management of the Salisbury Housing stock.

The Committee will receive an update on the scrutiny activity undertaken to date.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to consider the update and decide if it feels it necessary to make any representation to the Housing Commission.

13. **Forward Work Programme** *(Pages 65 - 68)*

A copy of the draft Forward Work Programme is attached for consideration.

14. **Date of next Meeting**

7 September 2010.

15. **Urgent Items**

Any other items of business which the Chairman agrees to consider as a matter of urgency.

PART II

Items during whose consideration it is recommended that the public should be excluded because of the likelihood that exempt information would be disclosed

NONE

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ENVIRONMENT SELECT COMMITTEE

DRAFT MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENT SELECT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 11 MAY 2010 AT COUNCIL CHAMBERS, COUNTY HALL, TROWBRIDGE.

Present:

Cllr Chuck Berry, Cllr Rosemary Brown (Vice-Chair), Cllr Nigel Carter, Cllr Peter Colmer (Reserve), Cllr Peter Doyle, Cllr Mollie Groom (Chairman), Cllr Alan Hill, Cllr Chris Humphries, Cllr Tom James MBE, Cllr Ian McLennan, Cllr Stephen Oldrieve and Cllr Leo Randall

Also Present:

Cllr John Brady, Cllr Howard Greenman, Cllr Bill Moss and Cllr Toby Sturgis

61. **Apologies and Substitutions**

Apologies were received from Cllr Brian Dalton.
Cllr Peter Colmer substituted for Cllr Brian Dalton.

62. **Minutes of the Previous Meeting**

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 2 March 2010 were approved as a correct record.

63. **Declarations of Interests**

No declarations of interest were received.

64. **Chairman's Announcements**

Concern was raised that in a number of items the Committee was asked to note the report. Members agreed that in future it was important that recommendations called on the Committee to take a positive action rather than to just note the report.

65. **Public Participation**

There was no public participation at the meeting. However a letter was received by the Chairman from the Association of Kennet Passengers, a copy of which was made available to members of the Committee.

The letter referred to the Association of Kennet Passengers' objection to any decision to cut the Night TaxiBuzz service linking Devizes to Pewsey station. It is understood that the Association would also be submitting a petition to the next Council meeting in May.

66. **Empty Private Sector Homes - Update**

At its meeting in March 2010 the Committee considered a report from the Head of Private Sector Housing which provided an overview of the measures being developed to bring vacant private sector housing into use. Discussion at the meeting included concerns that the part time status and salary bracket of the vacant Empty Homes Officer post was inappropriate. The Head of Private Sector Housing confirmed that the recruitment of the post would therefore be put on hold pending further discussion with Human Resources.

Following the concerns raised by the Committee it was agreed that the post would become a full time position and a review of the job specification was taking place to increase the attractiveness of the post.

Cllr Jon Brady, Cabinet member for Housing and Cllr Howard Greenman, Portfolio member for Housing, attended the meeting to answer any questions arising from the item.

Members of the Committee expressed concern that a time-line had not been set to recruit to the post and that the recruitment process did not seem to indicate the appropriate priority members felt the post required.

Clarification was provided that strict recruitment protocols existed which dictated the speed of the process but that an existing member of the Housing team had been appointed on a part-time basis to action part of the role.

The Committee requested that the concerns raised over the recruitment process be noted and that the Senior Scrutiny Officer should continue to monitor the situation and provide future updates.

The Chairman thanked the Cabinet and Portfolio Holder for their attendance.

Resolved:

- 1) **That the Committee had noted the update provided but with great concern over the speed to which recruitment to the Empty Homes Officer post was taking place.**
- 2) **That the concerns of the Committee will also be fed into the Overview and Scrutiny Organisational and Resources Select Committee.**

67. **Housing - PFI Update**

At its meeting on 3 November the Committee considered a report on the proposed Housing PFI Scheme in Wiltshire. The Committee was informed that contractual negotiations with Silbury Housing Ltd would be completed by March 2010. However, negotiations were extended with an anticipated finalisation of contract set as July 2010 as detailed within the attached reports.

Cllr Howard Greenman, Portfolio Holder - Housing and Chris Trowell, Housing PFI Project Manager, attended the meeting to provide the Committee with an update on progress made towards finalisation of the agreement.

Cllr Greenman commenced discussion by clarifying that the initial ambition of 400 houses had now been reduced with a commitment to deliver 350 homes over 2 phases. Approximately 242 were estimated for delivery in phase 1.

Several unforeseen factors had contributed to the delay in completion of the contract which included the lack of competing bids, title issues in relation to now appropriated land and the possible impact of a new Government.

Once commercial agreement had been reached, papers would be sent to the government's Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) for review. This process was anticipated to take between 6 and 8 weeks to complete.

Clarification was provided that all parties had a willingness to work together and that every effort was being made to conclude the negotiations as swiftly as possible.

Further discussion included that all due diligence issues had been raised and were being dealt with; that the current economic climate had impacted on the overall cost of the project; that the overall cost per unit was estimated to be £156k which was considered acceptable from a Government perspective; and that it should be noted that the PFI scheme was in addition to the S106 scheme. The rental incomes associated with affordable housing would be based on other rental homes within the area.

The PFI project subsidy of £83m included the servicing of land and building in addition to the management and maintenance of the properties for a 30 year term. Wiltshire Council would receive nomination rights for the duration of this term with a no 'right to buy' policy in place to ensure affordable housing remained.

Cllr John Brady confirmed that he would take on board the feedback received from the Committee.

The Chairman concluded the item and thanked all for their contributions.

Resolved:

- 1) **To note the update provided.**
- 2) **That the Senior Scrutiny Officer would provide an update on the Housing PFI Scheme at the next meeting.**

68. **Homes 4 Wiltshire Service Review**

Prior to it's meeting on 2 November 2009 the Committee received a presentation from Laura Young, Head of Homes 4 Wiltshire on the Homes 4 Wiltshire process. Following the presentation a request was made that a further update should be provided to the Committee on the outcome of the review once completed.

The Homes 4 Wiltshire review had now been completed and was approved by Cabinet on 20 April 2010. Kate Evans, acting Head of Homes 4 Wiltshire, attended the meeting to present details of the review outcomes which included a copy of the revised action plan and improvement targets for 2011. Further information was provided as follows:

- The need to review in detail how properties were marketed. A photograph of the property would be included from October except in exceptional circumstances.
- That work was continuing on the websites (both Wiltshire Council's and the landlords').
- That sufficient priority would be given to a local connection.
- That following a pilot scheme which granted Westlea Housing Association responsibility of the shortlisting process it had been agreed that stock landlords would continue responsibility of the process.
- If an applicant had unreasonably rejected 3 properties offered their priority would reduce to bronze (the applicant had the right to appeal against this

and would be made aware of the consequences of rejecting properties throughout the process).

- That a 'secret shopper' exercise would be taking place to address the concerns raised regarding the level of information received from Homes 4 Wiltshire.
- That timescales relating to the availability of a property, accessibility, etc, would be made available to the applicant.
- Decision methods (other than banding) were still to be considered.
- Partner organisations would have access to relevant information only.
- Application forms would be amended to make applicants aware that information provided would be shared with all partner landlords.
- Continued monitoring of all strands of diversity.

Ensuing discussion included advertising methods, specifically that properties were no longer advertised in local newspapers. Clarification was provided that although landlords did not wish to advertise this way applicants could register to receive paper copies of available properties via first class post.

Additional issues raised included the 'local connection' category and the need for a robustness of the service level agreements with the 32 housing association partners, this included void times which currently equated to approx £2m in lost rent; and the ability of elected Councillors to represent members of the community through the process.

Consideration was also given to the protocols relating to the housing needs of 16-17 year olds under social services care; the definition of homelessness; and whether tenants could be incentivised to down-size where existing the residing property exceeded the need (Westlea Housing Association were reviewing this option).

Resolved:

To note the report and consider the item for further review.

69. **Waste Disposal**

The Committee was reminded that the Waste Task Group, chaired by Cllr Chris Humphries had related to collection services only. With this in mind the Chairman requested an update report from the Service Director for Waste Management on the MBT Plant in Westbury and the progress made relating to a join waste solution with Swindon Council.

Cllr Toby Sturgis, Cabinet member for Waste was in attendance to answer questions arising from the report.

Ensuing discussion included confirmation that the Lakeside Waste to Energy Plant which was contracted for 50,000 tonnes of waste per annum, was fully operational.

The duration of the contract was 25 years with no break points but a mechanism was in place to enter into negotiations to vary the contract if required. As waste was taken predominantly from the south of the county the carbon footprint for transferring waste was considered less than the option of landfill where methane emissions would generate a higher footprint.

Overall responsibility of collection and disposal services rested with the Council although a contractual relationship with the private sector existed in terms of physical collection and disposal.

Acknowledgement was made that as a member of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) any excess of the landfill residual waste allowance could result in a fine of £150 per tonne, although it was understood that with the legislation in place no authority had yet been fined.

In order to safeguard against possible future fines relating to landfill, the Council had commenced discussion with Swindon Borough Council regarding a joint procurement project. Although the project was given approval by Cabinet, Swindon Borough Council informed Wiltshire Council that they would be seeking alternative arrangements and therefore the collaboration had been terminated.

Wiltshire Council would conclude negotiations regarding the MBT contract within six weeks of the meeting. A review of the strategy, which took into account the cancellation of the potential partnership with Swindon Borough Council, would be conducted in due course.

Members of the Committee requested that officers consider the impact additional housing over the next 10 years would have on waste disposal, the revenue stream potential regarding carbon trading as set out in the LATS, where additional landfill sites would be located and the disposal of glass, which was understood to be transported to North Yorkshire.

The Chairman concluded discussions and thanked the Cabinet member and Service Director for their participation.

Resolved:

To note the update and consider the item for further review.

70. **Housing Commission - Request to Scrutiny**

The Audit Commission recently carried out an inspection of the Housing Landlord Services in Salisbury, the results of which were to be published later in the week. Cllr John Brady, Cabinet Member for Housing, would be forming a Housing Commission to respond to the findings and would monitor the Housing Services improvements Plan.

The Cabinet Member for Housing extended an invitation for a member of the Select Committee to sit on the Board who's first meeting was to be held on 12 May. With this in mind Cllr Ricky Rogers was approached to represent the Committee, taking into account his excellent local housing knowledge and representation experience on similar Boards. Cllr Rogers agreed to serve if appointed to do so by the Committee.

Although it was acknowledged that Cllr Rogers (as Councillor for the largest estate in Wiltshire and with an extensive understanding of tenants' needs) would be an appropriate representative, members felt that the Committee would also benefit from further representation from the Committee itself.

Cllr Ian McLennan was duly appointed to further represent the Committee

Resolved:

To appoint Cllr Ian McLennan and Cllr Ricky Rogers as representatives of the Committee on the Housing Commission Board.

71. **Climate Change**

At the meeting held in March 2010, the Committee considered an update on progress made against climate change objectives and resolved to recommend to the Cabinet Member responsible for staffing that job specifications should include responsibility for the authorities corporate climate change targets.

A copy of the Cabinet Member response was attached to the agenda for consideration and note by the Committee.

Ensuing discussion included that the response did not incorporate the Committee's request for management objectives to be set (which included fleet managers, corporate directors and their immediate reports) and how progress would be monitored.

Clarification was provided that Ariane Crampton, Head of Climate Change, would attend the next meeting of the Committee to provide an update on the authority's climate change strategy.

Resolved:

To note the response provided and to request that Cllr John Noeken, Cabinet member responsible for climate change, note the comments of the Committee.

72. **Scrutiny of Corporate Plan**

Following consideration of the Corporate Plan by the O&S Organisation and Resources Select Committee in March 2010 it was recognised that further detail would emerge from the supplementary departmental delivery plans and the new business plans for the Council. The Committee felt that future scrutiny work programmes should be aligned to the priorities identified within these documents with an understanding that the plan would be subject to regular review.

The main document for consideration by the Environment Select Committee was likely to be the Neighbourhood and Planning departmental delivery plan which would be added to the Forward Work Programme for consideration in September 2010.

Resolved:

- 1) **To note the update.**
- 2) **To add Neighbourhood and Planning Delivery Plan to the work programme for consideration in September 2010.**

73. **Forward Work Programme**

Resolved:

To note the update provided.

74. **Date of next Meeting**

6 July 2010.

75. **Urgent Items**

No urgent items were considered.

(Duration of meeting: 9.30 am – 12:10pm)

The Officer who has produced these minutes is Sharon Smith, of Democratic & Members' Services, direct line (01225) 718378, e-mail sharonl.smith@wiltshire.gov.uk

Press enquiries to Communications, direct line (01225) 713114/713115

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Wiltshire Council

Overview & Scrutiny Environment Select Committee
6 July 2010

Real Time Passenger Information Progress Report

Executive Summary

This report:

- Explains the background of Real Time Passenger Information (RTPI) and that the main issue affecting performance is poor radio coverage, especially in rural areas.
- Explains the success of installation of General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) on a key bus route – Salisbury to Warminster. It compares the performance of GPRS to the existing radio communication method - Private Mobile Radio (PMR) and shows that GPRS performs significantly better.
- Explains that conversion to GPRS is likely to be the most cost-effective solution and a business case is being developed with the supplier.
- Lists the other options available and the reasons why they were rejected.
- Concludes that migrating to GPRS is the preferred solution on performance and financial grounds, subject to a satisfactory business case.

Proposal

That the Committee:

- (i) Notes the progress made towards improving the performance of RTPI.
- (ii) Requests a further progress report to be brought to the committee in ten months time.

Reason for Proposal

A trial installation of GPRS along a key route (Salisbury to Warminster) has proved that this solution is far more effective than the old radio system. It is capable of providing reliable real time information to the public and does not suffer from the localised radio problems that cause predictive problems at some signs. It is expected that, if a decision is made to convert to GPRS, this will have been completed and improvements will be demonstrable by the time of the next report.

PARVIS KHANSARI

Service Director – Strategic Services

Real Time Passenger Information Progress Report

Purpose of Report

1. To update the Committee on the progress made in improving the performance of the Real Time Passenger Information System (RTPI).

Background

2. RTPI is a partnership between Wiltshire Council, the Wilts & Dorset Bus Company, First Somerset and Avon and Bodmans Coaches. It forms an integral part of the Intelligent Transport System in the Salisbury area and covers a number of key bus routes, extending into the east and north-west of the county. The system is supplied and maintained by Trapeze Group (UK) Ltd and the RTPI contract runs until 2018.

The Challenge

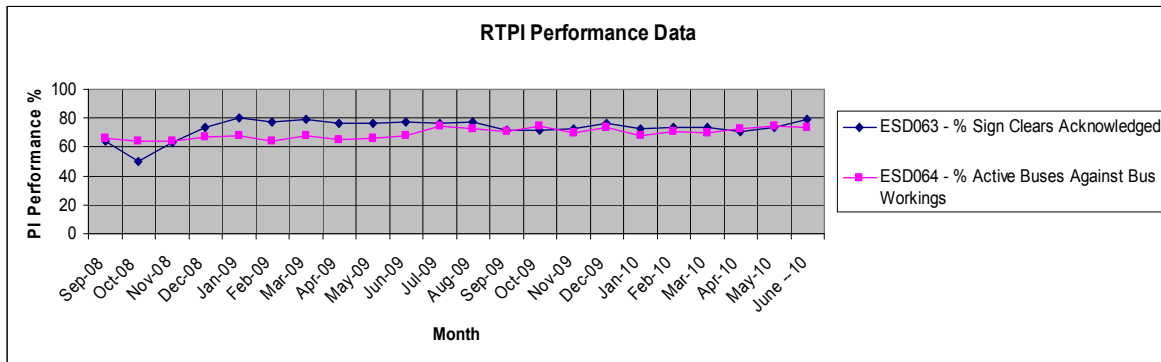
3. The system has not been delivering the full range of information that could be available to the general public and an RTPI manager was appointed by the Council to provide day-to-day management and to improve performance. Detailed investigative work was undertaken to find the main causes of underperformance by this technically complex and sophisticated system and the main weakness of the system was found to be the radio communication element: it was not performing at a level that enabled consistent and reliable real time information to the public.

Remedial Work

4. An Improvement Project was set up and major radio remedial work (at the supplier's expense) was undertaken. Performance of the system improved to some extent but remained below a satisfactory level. Further investigation revealed that areas of non-existent or patchy radio coverage were too extensive to enable reliable real time information to be displayed in all locations, particularly along the rural routes and most significantly on the route between Salisbury and Bath. These radio blackspots result in vehicles being poorly tracked and lead to incorrect predictions of delays at the bus stop displays and lack of real time information in general.

Performance Data

5. Performance of RTPI has been measured against two Performance Indicators (PIs) that between them represent the main areas affecting the delivery of information by the system to the public. There was a significant improvement early in the project showing the benefits of a dedicated real time manager and subsequently the performance of the buses indicator (ESD064) has slowly improved. However, the performance of the signs indicator (ESD063) has remained constant despite considerable improvement work carried out by the supplier.



(Note: There are a number of legitimate reasons why the figures for both targets would not normally be 100%, but targets of 85-90% could be achievable.)

Main Considerations for the Committee

GPRS performance compared to the existing technology (PMR)

6. GPRS communication uses mobile phone technology for the transmission of data. A trial of the technology took place during May and June on the Warminster to Salisbury bus route operated by Bodmans Coaches. A limited number of buses and signs were fitted with GPRS communication equipment and the performance monitored. It works well and is a great deal more effective at tracking buses in real time than PMR radio, meaning that reliable information can be displayed at signs.
7. The information below shows a **comparison of the percentage of time that buses could be tracked in real time** during May and June this year.

PMR Radio Wilts & Dorset Buses (main fleet, most routes)	PMR Radio First Buses (Warminster to Bath route)	GPRS Bodmans Buses (Salisbury to Warminster route)
52.5%	44.5%	83%

8. Unless the system is converted to GPRS, performance is unlikely to improve because of the physical limitations of the PMR radio system. GPRS has been shown to work in other parts of the country and the bus operating companies, who are partners in this project, are keen to go ahead with the conversion and benefit from the improvements.

Cost and Timescales

9. Conversion to GPRS could be completed within 4 - 5 months and performance improvement would be expected as this project progresses. Work is ongoing to clarify the operating costs of GPRS, but it is expected that costs will not exceed those of the existing system and conversion may reduce RTPI costs over a period of five years. An update will be given verbally at the Committee Meeting.

Environmental Impact of the Proposal

10. Maintaining public confidence in the system is important in order to encourage people to make journeys by bus instead of car, as envisaged in the Salisbury Transport Plan. Extended uses of the system, such as bus priority at junctions and real time delivered to mobile phones and the web, would be possible after performance improvements and these have been shown to increase bus usage in other parts of the country.

Financial Implications

11. Detailed work on the capital expenditure and operational costs is currently being undertaken, led by the Service Director, Strategic Services, who has been discussing this issue in regular meetings with the Managing Director of Trapeze. The process of cost comparison is complex because of the operating costs of the different communication technologies employed by the system options, but at the stage of writing this report we are reasonably confident that converting the system to GPRS will not result in additional costs to the Council.
12. Costs of the existing radio system are expected to increase in future years because there is an Ofcom requirement to change the radio frequency by 2012 at a cost of £82,000. In addition, rental costs for the four mast sites, currently in police ownership, could increase if taken over by a private company.

Options Considered

13. Business as usual – keeping the system as it is. Rejected because performance will not improve significantly and costs are likely to increase due to:
 - (a) Expected increases in the costs of radio at mast sites and
 - (b) The need to convert the system to a different radio frequency, as required by Ofcom, at a cost of £82,000.
14. Continuing with the existing technology and improving the radio coverage by using additional mast sites. This option was rejected because it is prohibitively expensive.
15. Only converting the parts of the system that are in the poorest areas of radio coverage and creating a hybrid GPRS / PMR system. This was also rejected as being too costly – the costs of the existing system would remain, and GPRS costs would also be incurred.
16. Abandoning the system. Rejected because it would result in very substantial financial costs to the Council as a result of its contractual obligations to the bus companies who are partners in the system. It would also lead to the loss of a potentially valuable resource to the travelling public.
17. Seeking an alternative supplier. This would result in contractual legal issues and is not favoured by our partners, the bus operating companies. Trapeze has indicated that it would consider taking legal action against the Council if this option was taken up.

18. Complete conversion to GPRS. This is the preferred option on performance grounds and also because it is likely to be the most cost-effective solution.

Conclusion

19. Subject to a satisfactory business case, the RTPi system should be migrated to GPRS because this technology has been shown to work very effectively and is likely to deliver the best value for money.

PARVIS KHANSARI

Service Director, Strategic Services

Report Author

Liz Douglas

Real Time Information Manager

The following unpublished documents have been relied on in the preparation of this Report:

None

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Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire: Summary Environment Act 1995 Part IV.

Legal Requirements to monitor Air Quality

1. District Councils and Unitary Authorities have a duty to monitor air quality within their areas having regard to national air quality objectives and standards. There are seven pollutants which we are required to consider are:

Pollutant	UK Objectives		Date to be achieved by
	Concentration	Measured as	
Benzene	16.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
	5.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3-Butadiene	2.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon monoxide	10.0 mg/m^3	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
Lead	0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2008
Nitrogen dioxide	200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particles (PM ₁₀) (gravimetric)	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2004
Sulphur dioxide	350 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31.12.2005

2. Air quality in Wiltshire meets these standards with the exception of the annual averages for nitrogen dioxide and fine particulates (PM10). Both these parameters have proved problematic across the county in historic cities and towns with narrow highly trafficked streets, as well as metropolitan locations. Other pollutants, such as ozone, are monitored at a national level.
3. Derogations and extensions to these time periods are being negotiated with the EU in respect of the standards for nitrogen dioxide (2015) and fine particulates (PM₁₀) (2012).

Why Monitor Air Quality?

4. The objectives are health related and have been derived by the government's 'Expert Panel on Air Quality' and based on the epidemiological studies available on the toxicity and effect that each pollutant has on human health.
5. Air pollution can have a considerable effect on health of the young, elderly and vulnerable. In the 1950's the focus was on smog, which affected London, and other major cities. The smog had significant impact on people's day to day lives. The Clean Air Acts brought in controls to smoke.
6. Today air pollution is not visible in the way it was in the 1950's however it still has the potential to have an impact significantly on health.
7. Parliament's Environmental Audit Committee published a report in March of this year stating that poor air quality reduces average life expectancy in the UK by an average of seven to eight months and it could lead to up to 50,000 premature deaths every year. The MPs said that the UK should be 'ashamed' of its air quality and called for dramatic changes to be made to the UK's transport policy in order to improve the situation.
8. The report states that failing to act would result in EU fines, which could total as much as £300 million pounds.

Is Air Quality a problem in Wiltshire?

9. We enjoy a high quality environment in Wiltshire however there are some locations which fail to meet the national objectives. These are:

Nitrogen dioxide & Fine Particulates:

- Masons Lane Bradford on Avon

Nitrogen dioxide:

- Warminster Road Westbury

- Shane's Castle Bath Road Devizes
- Salisbury City Centre
- Part of Wilton Road Salisbury (A36)
- Part of London Road Salisbury (A30)

The Mechanics of Review & Assessment.

10. The review and assessment process is iterative and has currently reached the third round.
11. Each year Public Protection Services produces an annual report on air quality in Wiltshire, the detail of which varies depending on what stage we are in a 'round' and what levels of pollutants have been identified.
12. The link below goes to our reports page on the web:

<http://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/environmentandplanning/publicprotection/pollutionandnoise/airandwaterpollution/airquality.htm>
13. And the attached diagrams give an over view of the mechanics of the process and current reports.
14. The pollutant that is of most concern in Wiltshire is nitrogen dioxide which is contained in exhaust fumes from vehicles. We monitor nitrogen dioxide using a network of small diffusion tubes which are attached to buildings and lamp posts in locations where people are exposed to higher concentrations of exhaust fumes. We also have 4 locations where we use more sophisticated monitoring equipment to measure nitrogen dioxide and fine particulates

Air Quality Strategy for Wiltshire

15. The Air quality Strategy for Wiltshire is a general core document that sets out in broad terms our commitment to reduce levels of air pollution across the county. It will help shape policy across the council encouraging a consistent approach to this subject and has been produced in association with transport planning colleagues. It provides a framework which supports more specific work in areas where problems have been found to exist.

Objectives.

16. These include:
 - To promote consistency across a range of policy areas and to ensure air quality is addressed in a multi-disciplinary way.
 - To provide a framework for developing consistent approach to addressing local air quality in special planning, the Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Local Transport Plan3.

- To provide a link to wider initiatives across the authority (eg Local Area Agreement (LAA), Climate Change programmes and energy efficiency programmes.)
- Raise the profile of air quality
- Highlight and educate about the link between air quality and the risks to human health
- Promote involvement at all levels through the community boards and other community based initiatives
- Encourage co-operation and collaboration between neighbouring local authorities and Wiltshire council
- Encourage partnership with and between local businesses
- Provide a first point of contact and source of information relating to local air quality issues.

Strategy commitments

17. Commitments are defined in the areas of
- Spatial planning,
 - Transport planning,
 - Climate change and energy efficiency
 - Health Education
 - Industrial and domestic sources

Monitoring the strategy

18. We will monitor the success of the strategy indirectly through the existing mechanisms and performance indicators for example:
- Air Quality monitoring data collected from the council's network of diffusion tubes and real time monitors.
 - National Indicator 194 requires nitrogen oxides and primary PM10 emissions of each local authorities estate to be monitored. This also appears as an indicator in the LAW.
 - National indicator 186 Per capita Carbon dioxide emissions in a Local Authorities area which also forms part of the LAW.
 - Area wide vehicle mileage, cycling trips and travel to school which are reported as a mandatory LTP indicators
19. These Indicators are likely to be subject to change by the new government; however they will be retained as proxy indicators and reviewed as required.

Conclusion

20. The strategy provides an overall framework for air quality policy and future work. It recognises that this is a challenge that can only be achieved through a multi-disciplinary/ agency co-operation and the support of local communities.

Annual Air Quality reporting

New round of Review & Assessment
starts with:
Updating & Screening Assessment Report.

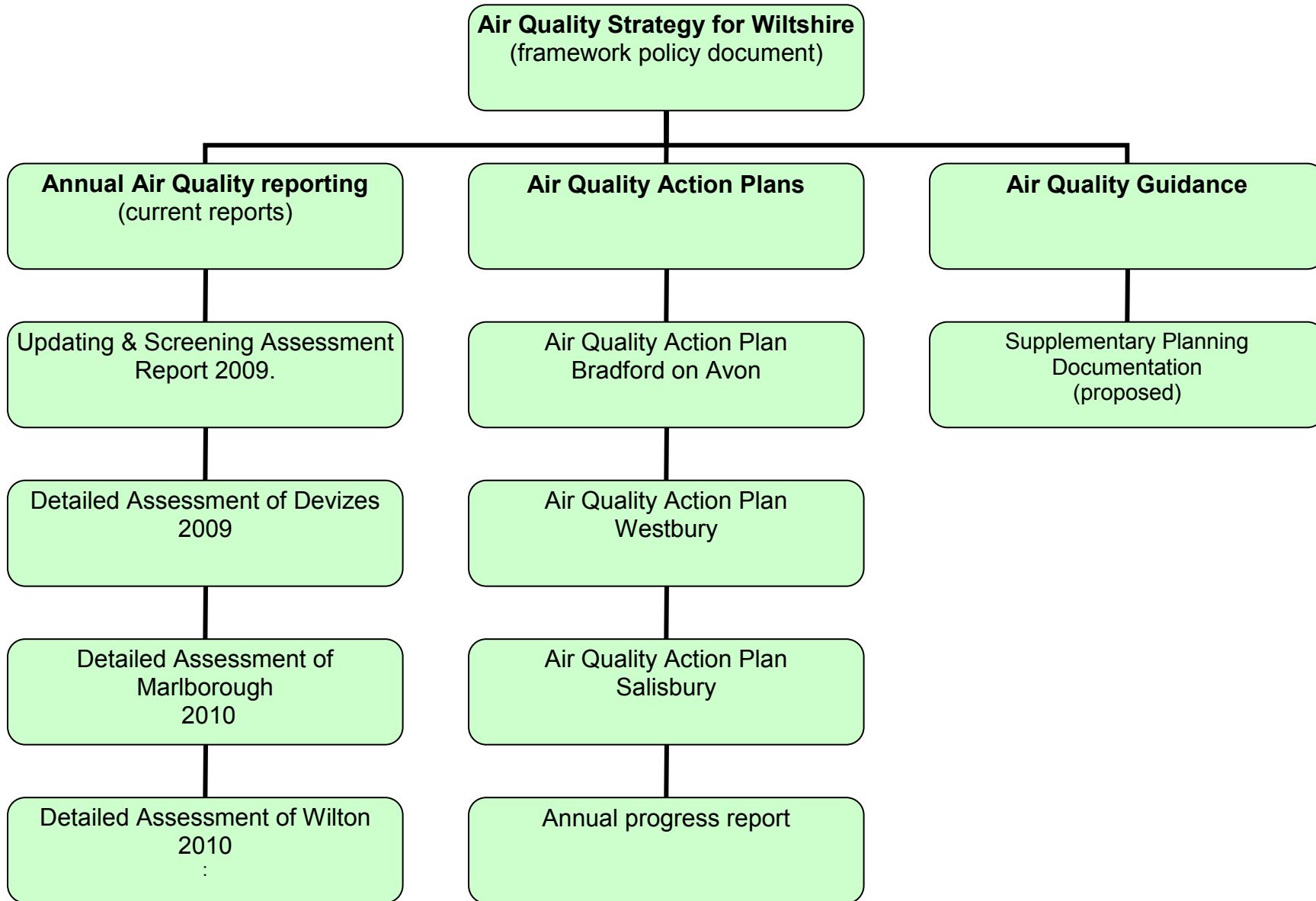
Detailed Assessment
if potential breach of objective identified

No Air Quality issues:
Annual Progress report
to be published

Declaration of
Air Quality Management Area
if objective likely to be breached

Further Assessment
within 12 months of declaration.
If confirms breach, then:

Air Quality Action Plan
to be developed within 6months.



WILTSHIRE COUNCIL

**ENVIRONMENT SELECT COMMITTEE
6 JULY 2010**

CLIMATE CHANGE UPDATE

Executive Summary

This report provides an update to members on progress against climate change objectives as requested following the report presented on 2 March 2010. It should be considered alongside the Cabinet report of 22 June 2010 setting out the council's responsibilities relating to climate change.

Proposal

That the Committee:

1. Note progress made against climate change objectives
2. Comment on the council's revised environmental policy prior to sign off by the Cabinet member for the Environment
3. Endorse the council's approach to developing a climate change strategy
4. Receive a further report in September setting out the council's Carbon Management Plan.

Reason for Proposal

Briefings on the council's climate change programme and resourcing of the climate change team was provided to members of the Select Committee on 3 November 2009 and 2 March 2010. Members requested a progress update to be made available at their meeting of 6 July 2010.

ALISTAIR CUNNINGHAM

Service Director, Economy and Enterprise

CLIMATE CHANGE UPDATE

Purpose of Report

1. That the Committee:
 - Note progress made against climate change objectives
 - Comment on the council's revised environmental policy prior to sign off by the Cabinet member for the Environment
 - Endorse the council's approach to developing a climate change strategy
 - Receive a further report in September setting out the council's Carbon Management Plan.

Background

2. Briefings on progress against the council's climate change objectives were provided to members of the Select Committee on 3 November 2009 and 2 March 2010. Members requested a progress update to be made available at their meeting of 6 July 2010.

Development of a Climate Change Strategy

3. The Committee requested an update on the development of a Climate Change Strategy at its March meeting. The Head of Climate Change will deliver a presentation setting out the proposed approach for discussion at the meeting. The intention is to have a framework Climate Change Strategy for Wiltshire in place by the end of 2010 which will set out our broad objectives and inform development of the Local Development Framework. Under the framework strategy there will be four action plans to take forward the following workstreams:
 - Carbon Management Plan for the council's emissions
 - Climate Change Adaptation Plan
 - County Carbon Reduction Plan
 - Renewable Energy Action Plan
4. The timescale for developing each of these action plans differs depending on the resource already allocated to these workstreams. As a general principle, the council is concentrating on getting its own house in order first, but is carrying out some work in parallel to meet the wider carbon reduction and climate change adaptation requirements for Wiltshire.
5. The committee will be aware that the council worked with the Carbon Trust during 2009/10 to develop a Carbon Management Plan. A draft plan was considered by the Climate Change Board in March 2010. The Board considered that accurate carbon emissions data for the first year of the council's operations needed to be included before the Plan could be signed off. It will therefore be updated with the baseline data for 2009/10 by end of August 2010. It is proposed to bring the Carbon Management Plan to the Select Committee at its next meeting on 7

September, prior to consideration by the Climate Change Board on 20 September 2010.

6. Work on the Climate Change Adaptation Plan is currently on-going (see paras 60-70 below) and the council will have a final action plan by end of March 2011.
7. The council is working with the Energy Saving Trust (EST) through the one to one programme on a Carbon Reduction Plan for the county. The EST has recently revised its approach to the One to One Programme, moving from a qualitative process to a more quantitative one. The previous work undertaken by the Act on Carbon group, a multi-disciplinary officer group from across the council, will not be lost. Whilst the first stage of the new process now involves analysis of Wiltshire's carbon footprint, the later stages will build on the review of current policy previously undertaken. However, the main challenge for now is to establish, as far as possible, an accurate baseline for carbon emissions in the county.
8. In order to achieve this, the council is working with other south west authorities on a project funded by the Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnership to procure an emissions modelling tool called Vantage Point. This will enable the council to quantify Wiltshire's locally distinctive carbon footprint and gain an understanding as to where the main sources of carbon emissions are within the county. Once a baseline has been established, the Vantage Point software can be used to calculate the impact that different carbon reduction measures will have on the county's carbon footprint. The carbon reduction measures in the county will be based on local evidence such as the Housing Stock Condition Survey, future growth, and renewable energy capacity. The ultimate aim will be to provide a range of scenarios which highlight the scale of action required to deliver the low carbon transition in Wiltshire.
9. This will be used to develop the Carbon Reduction action plan for the county and also be used to inform the Renewable Energy Action Plan. These assess the supply of low carbon and zero carbon sources of energy; and make policy and target recommendations for incorporating in the Local Development Framework.

Progress against Climate Change Objectives

10. The Climate Change Board, chaired by Cllr Toby Sturgis, has approved the following objectives for the climate change team:
 - Reduce the council's carbon footprint
 - Work with partners to reduce Wiltshire's carbon footprint
 - Ensure that Wiltshire is prepared for unavoidable climate change
 - Prepare the council for carbon trading
11. Good progress has been made on all four objectives since the last update to Members, as set out below.

1. Reducing the council's carbon footprint

Carbon footprint data

12. National indicator 185 requires local authorities to report on carbon emissions associated with their services, covering both static (property & street lights) and

transport sources. Emissions from both in-house and contracted services need to be included. The baseline year for this indicator was 2008/09 and the carbon footprint calculated for the Council was almost 60,000 tonnes of CO₂ (see breakdown in Appendix 1 of accompanying Cabinet report).

13. 2008/09 data was gathered at a time when local government structures within Wiltshire were undergoing significant change. After reviewing the submission, it has been identified that several sources were omitted, some incomplete data was used, emissions from some sources were estimated and some sources were incorrectly included.
14. The project to collect 2009/10 data started in April 2010 and in advance of this steps were taken to improve data quality, namely:
 - The development of closer relationships with key staff who provide information.
 - A move away from estimated data.
 - A comprehensive understanding of what sources should be included and what should be omitted.
15. By the end of June data should be received from all relevant Council departments and contractors, with the 2009/10 carbon footprint being calculated by mid July. DEFRA have not yet set a submission deadline for this information, but it is likely to be around the end of July. Initial projections estimate that the 2009/10 carbon footprint will remain close to that seen in 2008/09, with the chance of a slight increase.

Roll-out of Smart meters

16. As set out in Appendix 1 of the accompanying Cabinet report, the installation of Smart meters is critical for two reasons:
 - to enable the authority to have accurate energy consumption data and only pay for the energy used
 - to be able to target energy efficiency measures appropriately.
17. The proportion of the council's emissions that is covered by Smart meters will also be used to determine our position in the first CRC league table. A programme to roll out Smart meters across the non-school estate has begun and will initially cover 34% of emissions. 24 meters have recently been installed on top of the 63 that the council already had. A further 38 Smart meters will be installed by mid July, with another 35 to be installed later during 2010.
18. Since the Cabinet report was written, it has been agreed in principle that the Climate Change budget will fund the installation of Smart meters in schools to increase coverage to 72% of the estate. This is dependent on sufficient revenue being made available. Originally the purchase of Smart meters was intended to be funded from the capital budget but Corporate Finance has recently established that Smart meters are classed as a revenue item. The new meters will have the capability to self-read and transmit data to the supplier, eliminating estimated bills and providing high-resolution data to enable effective energy management. The installation of smart meters in schools will cost about £150,000 this financial year, with an on-going annual charge to schools of £25,000. Installation is expected to be complete by the end of this financial year, depending on the availability of installation teams from the solution provider.

Energy Efficiency Projects

19. The following projects will be funded this calendar year through a 0% loan from Salix Finance, an independent social enterprise which provides interest free loans to UK public sector bodies to finance carbon reduction projects:
- a Combined Heat & Power unit at Five Rivers leisure centre (£176,000)
 - Variable Speed Drive equipment at Five Rivers leisure centre (£35,000)
 - Cavity wall insulation at Springfield leisure centre (£13,800)
 - the replacement of less-efficient highway bollard lamps with LED technology (£186,000)
20. The projects are self-funding over five years based on a 100% Salix public sector loan arrangement. The match-funded Salix loan for the establishment of a revolving carbon reduction fund was withdrawn and this leaves only half of the envisaged fund to finance carbon-saving projects. A number of projects are planned for the near future and will be funded from the corporate carbon reduction fund. Those identified by end of August will be included in the Carbon Management Plan for consideration at the Committee's next meeting. On 22 June, Cabinet gave delegated authority to the Service Director for Economy & Enterprise to work with Finance to identify options for establishing a long term carbon reduction fund which will enable the authority to meet its carbon reduction targets, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for the Environment.

Grey Fleet Transport Review

21. Emissions from transport sources account for 18% of the Council's carbon footprint and have a proportionately larger financial cost than emissions from static sources. There is also a high administrative burden to ensure legal compliance (for example ensuring staff have the correct insurance cover and that driving licences are up to date).
22. The Energy Saving Trust (EST) provides a free consultancy service to local authorities that reviews emissions from grey fleet and provides recommendations as to how these can be reduced along with any measures that need to be taken to keep the Council legally compliant.
23. In order to commence the project, council officers are currently collating data on the composition of grey fleet and either the miles travelled or litres of fuel consumed by each vehicle. The term grey fleet can be broken down into four main categories, namely:
- Fleet vehicles under 3.5 tonnes GVW covering those used by staff to claim business mileage, fleet cars and pool cars.
 - Commercial plant including lawn mowers and small tractors.
 - Commercial vehicles under 3.5 tonnes GVW, for example vans and pick up trucks.
 - Commercial fleet over 3.5 tonnes GVW including refuse collection lorries, gritting lorries etc (NOTE – As the funding given to EST for this project only covers vehicles lower than 3.5 tonnes GVW, this component will not appear in the final report but analysis of the data will take place).
24. Once this information has been provided to EST a final report should be available within 8 weeks for consideration.

Sustainable Procurement project

25. A project team has been established comprising members of the Procurement and Climate Change teams to improve the sustainability of the authority's procurement activities. To date, the project team has prioritised all planned procurement projects in the departmental forward plans. A number of criteria were used including the frequency of opportunity, longevity of the contract, potential resource implication for the project team, the environmental impact and visibility.
26. In early July the project team will review the rankings and select those projects that they would like to "green" over the next 12 months. Details of these projects will be presented at the next scheduled Procurement Board and Climate Change Board meetings for approval.

Engaging schools & young people

27. Following on from the installation of Smart meters in schools there is a need for school carbon emissions to be reduced through the implementation of energy efficiency schemes and replacement of inefficient equipment. Projects in the school estate will be of key importance in making a significant impact on total council emissions.
28. Surveys are being undertaken with schools to gain an initial understanding of the potential to reduce energy consumption from their buildings and their usage. The schools will complete a survey of their own site using a specially produced self-survey tool with the dual benefits of very substantially reducing the cost and time required to complete the programme and raising awareness of energy consumption in the schools. The aim is for schools to complete the self-survey by early September. The surveys will allow the council to identify carbon and cost saving projects and the schools will be able to choose whether or not to pursue any of those projects as an investment. The council will then consider the business case for implementing the remaining projects at the schools as an investment. In either case the overall result will be both to reduce carbon emissions and make financial savings by reducing the amount of energy consumed and reducing the cost to the council of purchasing carbon emissions allowances.
29. The council is currently meeting with schools to engage with Head teachers and governors to establish the framework for the process and seek to remedy any issues which may arise from this programme of work. This programme represents another step towards closer partnership working with schools and the aim is for schools to complete the self-survey by early September.
30. The council is also appointing a dedicated officer - Climate Change Officer (Schools) – to work with schools on energy and carbon saving projects. As well as coordinating the identification of energy saving projects, this role will also work with schools to raise awareness for both students and staff on energy reduction. This new post is to be funded by the Department of Children and Education, but will sit within the Climate Change team.
31. The Climate Change team is in dialogue with Severn Wye Energy Agency who have submitted a funding bid to RIEP to support a project to engage with secondary schools around energy efficiency. Schools involved in the project will

be encouraged to set up Carbon Reduction Boards made up primarily of students who would be recruited to fill set roles. The students would then carry out a baselining exercise to understand their school's energy consumption and look at ways of making the school more energy efficient. The aim would be, as well as addressing the energy / environmental agenda, to give students valuable project management skills. The outcome of the funding bid is still pending.

32. The Climate Change Officer (Schools) role will also investigate opportunities to work closely with primary schools and will consider existing schemes such as Eco Schools and Sustainable Schools as a vehicle to promote energy reduction.

33. The Climate Change team has also been approached by the Environment Sub Group of the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth (WAY) who are keen to help progress this area of work. The WAY group is planning to launch an environmental assessment scheme called 'greENGAuGE'. The scheme seeks to reduce the environmental impact schools and youth centres. Young people will assess the buildings to establish a baseline and will work on a 12 month action plan to reduce environmental impact across 7 categories which include:

- energy and water
- purchasing and waste
- buildings and grounds
- travel and traffic
- wider community
- wider world
- food and drink.

34. There are clear links between the greENGAuGE process and the climate change team's work to reduce the council's carbon footprint and wider carbon reduction in Wiltshire. The Climate Change Officer (Schools) will explore with the Youth Development Worker how best to support the greENGAuGE process.

Environmental Management System

35. The Climate Change team is currently working to install an environmental management system (EMS), accredited to ISO 14001, across the authority in a phased approach. Key drivers for the installation of an EMS are a desire to reduce the environmental risk associated with services, compliance with applicable legislation and the development of effective monitoring mechanisms whilst striving for continual environmental improvement.

36. It is anticipated that phase 1 of the EMS will cover parts of the Neighbourhood, Strategic and Waste Management Service areas of the Neighbourhood and Planning Directorate. Currently baseline audits are being undertaken to evaluate current performance, where gaps might exist and the projected level of resources that service managers will need to commit.

37. Once the baseline audits are completed, discussions will be held with service managers in July to confirm participation in the EMS process. If this is achieved, it is anticipated that ISO 14001 accreditation could be in place for phase 1 of the EMS by mid 2011.

38. The foundation of any EMS is an Environmental Policy and a draft copy of this can be found in **Appendix 1**. This sets key objectives that the Council would need to implement to ensure environmental issues are given due consideration. The objectives relate to issues surrounding water, purchasing & procurement, biodiversity & natural environment, waste, energy, spatial & transport planning, communication and transport.
39. Consultation has taken place with officers whose work is covered by the proposed objectives and with the members of the Climate Change Board, where the policy was agreed on 14th May. Cllr Nigel Carter was also used as a critical friend to review the policy. After this it was submitted for consideration by the Corporate Leadership Team on 7th June where it was approved. The Select Committee are invited to comment on the policy before it is approved through the delegated decision procedure.

Green Champions

40. The Climate Change team is working to establish a network of volunteers to act as 'Green Champions'. This network will monitor environmental performance of the organisation's operations and strive to deliver improvement through staff engagement and developing and supporting the delivery of initiatives at sites in Wiltshire.
41. Through embedding volunteers within the organisation, the team will gain an additional insight into performance and behaviour and support in raising environmental awareness and continuing organisation behavioural change.
42. Furthermore, the network will serve to provide exemplar leadership to businesses, community groups and residents within Wiltshire demonstrating a commitment to recognising, and taking measures to reduce the impact of its operations on the environment. The council will include the Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service in the Green Champions scheme (see para 47 below).
43. The Green Champions network will tie in with the new Corporate Awards programme which includes a category named 'Reducing our carbon footprint, or going green'. This category is for an individual or team who has identified ways to help the council save money and reduce its impact on the environment and is designed to help individuals take responsibility for helping to reduce the council's environmental impact.

2. Reducing Wiltshire's carbon footprint

Engaging the business community

44. A key feature of the low carbon transition in Wiltshire will be engagement with the business community. The climate change team is currently developing its approach to business engagement. This will have two main themes. The first theme is supporting businesses to improve their resource efficiency, working closely with the 'Improving Your Resource Efficiency' programme for SMEs recently launched by Business Link. However, it should be noted that under the Coalition Government's plans, the future of Business Link is not clear at present. The second theme is the promotion of the low carbon economy in Wiltshire. This will start with an audit of current businesses located in Wiltshire which design,

manufacture and install green technologies. In both instances, the climate change team will work closely with the Economic Partnerships and Green Business Network.

Reducing the Environmental Impact of the Army

45. An officer has been appointed to take forward a two-year partnership project to make 43 Wessex Brigade more sustainable under the Military Civilian Integration Programme as set out in the accompanying Cabinet report. The project will concentrate on 43 Wessex operations in Wiltshire with the aim of developing a framework and a set of initiatives, which will be used to bring together all MOD departments, both centrally and regionally, in focusing on and improving the sustainability of military sites in the county.

46. The project will prioritise three key outcomes; firstly contributing to the achievement of Government targets on climate change and sustainable development; secondly maintaining the MOD's focus on supporting the soldier and engaging the community; and thirdly ensuring that the project delivers environmental benefits for the county of Wiltshire.

Fire & Rescue Service Carbon Partnership

47. The Wiltshire Fire Service has requested assistance from the Council in the execution of their carbon management plan and subsequently accepted the Council offer. The offer includes the identification of projects to further reduce carbon emissions by 6% of the baseline value to allow the Fire Service to meet their carbon reduction target. The Fire Service will also be included in the 'Green Champion' scheme which is about to begin within the Council aimed at promoting and monitoring behaviour change in relation to resource management, including energy. The Fire Service are also included in the council's energy contract which enables to procure energy at a better price.

Renewable Energy study

48. The council has commissioned a climate change and renewable energy evidence base study. This is designed to principally fulfil the requirements of the Climate Change Supplement to PPS 1. The study is collecting data on current and future energy use in the county; assessing the supply of low carbon and zero carbon sources of energy; and making policy and target recommendations for incorporating in the Local Development Framework. Following an initial officer workshop in January, a further workshop for officers and managers relating to this report is being held on the 2nd July. A workshop for developers will also be held on the 6th July. The final project report will be completed before the end of July 2010.

49. Member training on Planning and climate change took place on the afternoon of 24 March. Officer training for planners, both from Spatial Planning and Development Management, took place on the 26th March and 12th April 2010.

Wiltshire World Changers Network

50. The council has taken the responsibility for supporting the Wiltshire World Changers Network in-house. The Network has an environmental focus with particular attention on Climate Change and involves over 320 members from environmental groups across the county.

51. The network currently offers a website detailing local and national information on environmental issues and a green map where members can add their contact details and promote their local initiatives. Members also receive regular newsletters and are invited to ad-hoc networking events.
52. Taking the network forward we are adding a very practical element to the support on offer:
- working with the Charities Information Bureau to promote their service and include updates on any relevant funding opportunities
 - working with The Learning Curve's Step Up Project which can offer individual support to groups to look at their governance, aims and vision.
 - working with Voluntary Action Swindon who can support groups with the legalities of recruiting and keeping volunteers.
 - following an assessment of members' needs, we are working with Learning Curve to offer free of charge training on health and safety and liability issues that need to be considered when organising events and projects.
 - working with our Waste Management Department and Green Cone Limited to offer members the opportunity to promote reduced-price composting equipment to their wider community to reduce food waste going to landfill. The group also receive payback for every unit that is sold as a result of their efforts.
 - improving the website, to include news and updates from Wiltshire Council.
 - The members will receive monthly news bulletins, with the issued in June. Any time-sensitive information will be distributed immediately.

Pilot of new resource pack for community renewable energy

53. The Centre for Sustainable Energy (CSE) is producing a resource pack for community-based renewable energy. The resource pack is aimed at individuals, local community groups or interest groups who have a desire to own and operate their own renewable energy installation. The pack is designed to help communities to get projects off the ground and will contain information about planning, technology, finance and how to establish a community structure (e.g. Coop) to own the renewable installation.
54. The local transition activist, council officer or Parish Council representative will be able to use the resource pack to design and deliver events anywhere from 1-4 hours, by using different sections, and accompanying event planner and ideas for participatory exercises.
55. The climate change team has agreed with the CSE to pilot the resource with Wiltshire community groups. In the first instance 3 groups from different parts of the county will be chosen for the pilot. The CSE also have a large scale model of a town and rural hinterland which shows how different renewable energy technologies can be integrated within settlements and the landscape. The pilot will take place at the end of the summer with the final resource pack being made available in September.
56. Following the pilot, it is the intention of the climate change team to promote the use of the resource pack to community groups across Wiltshire. The objective is to gauge the appetite for community owned renewable energy within and ultimately facilitate its delivery in Wiltshire.

Energy Monitors in libraries

57. A project to loan energy display monitors from libraries was launched on 8 February 2010. Over 40 monitors are available for loan from 7 libraries across the county on a 4 month pilot basis. The project has been a great success. All of the monitors have been out on continuous loan in all of the pilot libraries and there is currently a waiting list of 31 names across 6 libraries. The feedback from the evaluation forms has been promising with 30 people saying their behaviour has changed at home as a result.
58. The success of the scheme has prompted an application to the Performance Reward Grant Panel to purchase an additional 181 monitors to be spread across all libraries including the 5 mobile libraries. The bid also includes marketing material to promote the scheme and raise awareness in general. The library service has over 220,000 members so the potential to create awareness across Wiltshire is enormous.

Community Projects

59. The Community Climate Change Officers are working on building links with existing environmental groups and supporting them with their new and existing projects, for example:
- Calne Area Partnership. We are working with the Chair of Calne's Area Partnership on an Energy Efficiency campaign in Calne and surrounding area. The campaign will use the community building to promote energy efficiency in the home to bring down energy bills over the colder months and of course reduce carbon footprint. We want to ensure that Calne's most vulnerable residents are reached and so we are arranging a meeting with the Sure Start family Centre and Age UK to see how we can work in partnership.
 - Urchfont Climate Friendly Community are working on a project using the Ecomapping technique. Ecomapping is very simple and visual tool initially designed to manage the environmental impact of business for SME's. The tool is now being adapted so it can be used with families so they can identify and manage their environmental impact. The Ecomapping tool will look at appliances, lifestyle and travel. Urchfont Climate Friendly Community are currently recruiting 10 families, small business and 4 Co-ordinators who will be trained to use the tool.
 - Salisbury City Community Area Partnership (now called Our Salisbury) held their AGM on 21 June on the theme of 'Our Climate – should we be worried?' The climate change team were invited to give a presentation on climate change and what is happening at the national and local level which was very well received. Other speakers covered the subjects of energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transport and the work of the Salisbury Agenda 21 group. The timing of the presentation was opportune as work is due to begin commence on Salisbury's community plan.

3. Ensuring that Wiltshire is prepared for unavoidable climate change

60. As set out in Appendix 1 of the accompanying Cabinet report, the council has included a target in its Local Area Agreement (LAA) to develop a climate change

adaptation plan by 31 March 2011. Performance against National Indicator 188 adapting to unavoidable climate change (NI188) is measured against five levels.

61. The council has already achieved levels 0 (establishing a baseline) and 1 (public commitment) in March 2010. A report on level 0 and 1 which includes a summary of the initial consultation findings; a review of key council documents for how they are already addressing the risks of unavoidable climate change. This report has been published on the Council's website.
62. The LAA target is to achieve level 3 (Comprehensive adaptation plan) by March 2011. In order to achieve level 3, a comprehensive risk assessment of the council's vulnerability to climate both now and in the future needs to be undertaken. The risk assessment constitutes the main focus of level 2 and should be completed by the autumn 2010. The risk assessment will be used to identify priority areas for action and will inform the production of the adaptation action plan that is required in level 3.
63. The risk assessment process will use the council's existing definitions of vulnerability and likelihood and risk assessment methodology. This will ensure that the NI188 work fits within the council's existing risk assessment systems.

The near term risk assessment

64. The near term has been defined as being 5 years (2010-2015) so that it provides a tangible period of time for those considering risk. In the near term, the climate is unlikely to be much different from what has been experienced within the last decade. In light of this, the near term risk assessment will draw upon the findings of the Local Climate Impacts Profile (LCLIP) carried out by Wiltshire Council in partnership with the Environment Agency and Climate South West. The LCLIP, which is currently being finalised and will be published on the week beginning

The long term risk assessment

65. The long term risk assessment will be based on the 2009 UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCP09) predictions. The UKCP09 were published in June 2009 by the Met Office Hadley Centre. These projections are available for a number of different time periods, probability levels, emissions scenarios, and climate variables. Whilst the data covers the whole of the country, the UKCP09 has been interrogated to give an indication of the likely climate trends in Wiltshire.
66. The risk assessments will be undertaken via interview. In order for the risk assessment to meet the requirements of the indicator, these interviews will need to be 'comprehensive' in their coverage of the council's activities. The success of the risk assessments will rely on the support of Corporate and Service Directors within each of the 6 directorates and the 20 different service areas. Delays in the completion of the interviews, or a failure to ensure that the interviews are comprehensive, could lead to a delay in completing level 2. This in turn, would lead to a delay in completing level 3 of NI188 and therefore missing the LAA target.
67. In order to manage this risk, the methodology (which has been approved by the Resilient Council Group) was presented to the Corporate Leadership Team (CLT) at their meeting on 7 June. Following endorsement by CLT, an email was sent to all Service Directors asking for them to support the initiative and ensure that

adequate time and resource is made available for the exercise. Heads of Service across the council have been asked to nominate individuals to undertake the risk assessments. The nominated individuals will be invited to one of two externally facilitated workshops to be held on 12 July and 4 August.

68. The comprehensive risk assessment process is expected to be completed by November 2010 with a further action planning phase due to be completed by March 2011.

Engagement with the Local Strategic Partnership

69. Engagement with the LSP is critical to achieving success in all levels of the NI188. There are various areas of work that will benefit from engagement with LSP partners.

70. Members of the climate change team delivered presentations on climate change adaptation to each of the Thematic Partnerships and are supporting those that wish to undertake their own work on adaptation. The main focus will be on engagement with other public sector bodies – Police, Ministry of Defence, Salisbury Hospital, Wiltshire National Health Service and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service. A update report on the Council's approach to NI 188 was taken to the last meeting of the Public Service Board on the 14 June. The purpose of the update report was to encourage each partner to undertake their own comprehensive risk assessment (using their own risk assessment protocol) of current and future weather vulnerability. It is hoped that this risk assessment work will be completed by March 2011.

4. Preparing the council for carbon trading

71. The Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) scheme was launched nationally in April 2010. For the first time, there is a real financial cost to our carbon emissions. Wiltshire Council is obliged by law to participate and must ensure it can fund the cost of annual carbon emissions.

72. Wiltshire Council's carbon emissions come from buildings, transport and street lighting, although transport emissions are not included in the CRC. Schools buildings in Wiltshire contribute roughly 40 % of the annual carbon emissions that are included in the CRC.

73. The Council will need to purchase about £600,000 of allowances each year to cover all its emissions. If we perform poorly, in 3 year's time we stand to lose up to 30% of that value in penalties. The amount at stake will increase further as the scheme matures. For the first year the Council has made the decision to take responsibility for the cost of school carbon emissions. In the future, this cost could be passed on to schools.

74. As set out paragraph 18, the Council is taking the extra step of funding the installation of advanced metering equipment at every school, to enable schools to accurately monitor energy use and avoid unnecessary energy costs.

Registration

75. The council is preparing to register in the first phase of the Carbon Reduction Commitment scheme. The Council will enter the scheme at a time when the emissions data from former district sites are still being captured and added to the corporate database. These emissions and the poor availability of historic data will prevent the Council from performing above the average in the first year of the scheme and the Council will be a net contributor to the scheme. A strategy for the purchase of allowances to minimise risk is being developed and discussions are underway with other participants to explore the possibility of consortium purchasing and other risk management strategies. The Council is expected to perform better in the second and third years of the scheme as work programmes that are already in place or due to start bear fruit under the scoring system, although it is not clear at what point in the future the Council will be in a position to benefit from the scheme.

Carbon trading simulation

76. The council took part in a Carbon Trading simulation for 2009-10 run by the Local Government Information Unit (LGIU). This exercise enabled the Climate Change team and Corporate Finance to get to grips with the complexities of carbon trading and to develop a trading strategy. The council will be taking part in a more sophisticated version of the simulation with LGIU during 2010/11.

Environmental Impact of the Proposal

77. The aim of the Climate Change team is to limit carbon emissions from the council and from the county overall, which will have a positive impact on the environment.

Equality and Diversity Impact of the Proposal

78. There are no negative impacts from the council's climate change programme.

79. Some of the positive impacts are as follows:

- The council's work to assess service delivery risks from future climate change will benefit vulnerable residents who are often the first to be affected by extreme weather events (eg flooding and heatwaves).
- The move to low carbon housing across the county will benefit all residents but particularly those at risk of fuel poverty as energy efficient homes are cheaper to run.
- Community climate change projects will be developed in an inclusive manner, to reach out to those groups that are not usually involved in local environmental work.

Financial Implications

80. The financial implications of implementing the climate change programme are set out in the accompanying Cabinet report. In particular, the report highlights the

need to establish a long-term carbon reduction fund in order to reduce the council's carbon footprint. Cabinet agreed on 22 June to delegate responsibility for identifying options to the Service Director for Economy & Enterprise working with Finance, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for the Environment.

81. Following the budget allocation for 2010/11, the Climate Change team is now almost fully staffed, as illustrated in Appendix 2 of this report.

Legal Implications

82. The Council is legally required to take part in the Carbon Reduction Commitment trading scheme. Appendix 3 of the accompanying Cabinet reports sets out the legal and policy framework for the council's responsibilities relating to Climate Change.

Conclusion

83. Significant progress has been made since the March Committee meeting against all Climate Change objectives. This has been thanks to the budget allocation for Climate Change from 2010/11 which has enabled a team to be established in recent months. The updated team structure is set out at Appendix 2.

ALISTAIR CUNNINGHAM

Service Director, Economy and Enterprise

Ariane Crampton

Head of Climate Change

Background Papers

This report should be read in conjunction with the report to Cabinet of 22 June 2010

1. Updates to Environment Select Committee 1 September 2009, 3 November 2009 and March 2010
2. Draft Carbon Management Plan for Wiltshire Council February 2010
3. Briefing to the Wiltshire Environmental Alliance on NI186, December 2009
4. Energy Saving Trust report & recommendations for Wiltshire Council, Jan 10
5. CRC user guide:
http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/lc_uk/crc/user_guidance/
6. Wiltshire Climate Change Adaptation Plan – Level 1 report, May 2010
7. LGA/Defra/UKCIP booklet for Members on climate change adaptation Jan 10:
<http://www.lga.gov.uk/lga/publications/publication-display.do?id=7759710>

Appendices

1. Revised environmental policy
2. Updated Climate Change Team structure

Appendix 1: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Wiltshire Council is a unitary authority located in the South West of England and is responsible for many activities which have an environmental impact on the land, water, air, wildlife and residents of the County. The authority is responsible for a wide range of activities including spatial planning, waste management, highways, social care and policies on mineral extraction. In addition, Wiltshire Council is a landowner and a major purchaser of local goods and services.

The Council seeks to mitigate the environmental impacts associated with its services, ensuring that, as a minimum, it conforms to all applicable laws, regulations, codes of practice and corporate standards.

The authority is also committed to reducing its carbon footprint, preparing residents for the unavoidable consequences of climate change, pollution prevention and demonstrating continuous improvement. To achieve this, it will focus on the key environmental objectives outlined below.

1. **Waste** –Promote and implement sustainable management practices for waste generated by residents and by the Council.
2. **Transport** –Reduce the impact of fleet and staff travel on the environment by developing and promoting a range of sustainable transport options and flexible working practices.
3. **Water** – Ensure that effective monitoring regimes and sustainable practices are put in place to manage water usage across all council sites whilst simultaneously striving to reduce consumption.
4. **Purchasing and procurement** - Ensure that the principles of sustainable development are integrated into the purchasing and procurement of goods and services.
5. **Biodiversity and natural environment** – Work with key stakeholders on countryside, ecological and environmental issues to support biodiversity and the natural environment.
6. **Energy** – Work to reduce the energy consumption and carbon emissions associated with Council services and to expand renewable energy capacity in Wiltshire.
7. **Spatial & transport planning** – Ensure that the planning system helps deliver a reduction in average carbon emissions per resident, whilst establishing communities that are resilient to the future impacts of climate change.
8. **Communicating environmental issues** – Raise awareness of environmental issues amongst staff, elected members and the public through the provision of information and training.

Performance against these will be monitored through internal audit, Corporate & Service Delivery Plans, National Indicator datasets and the Use of Resources assessment.

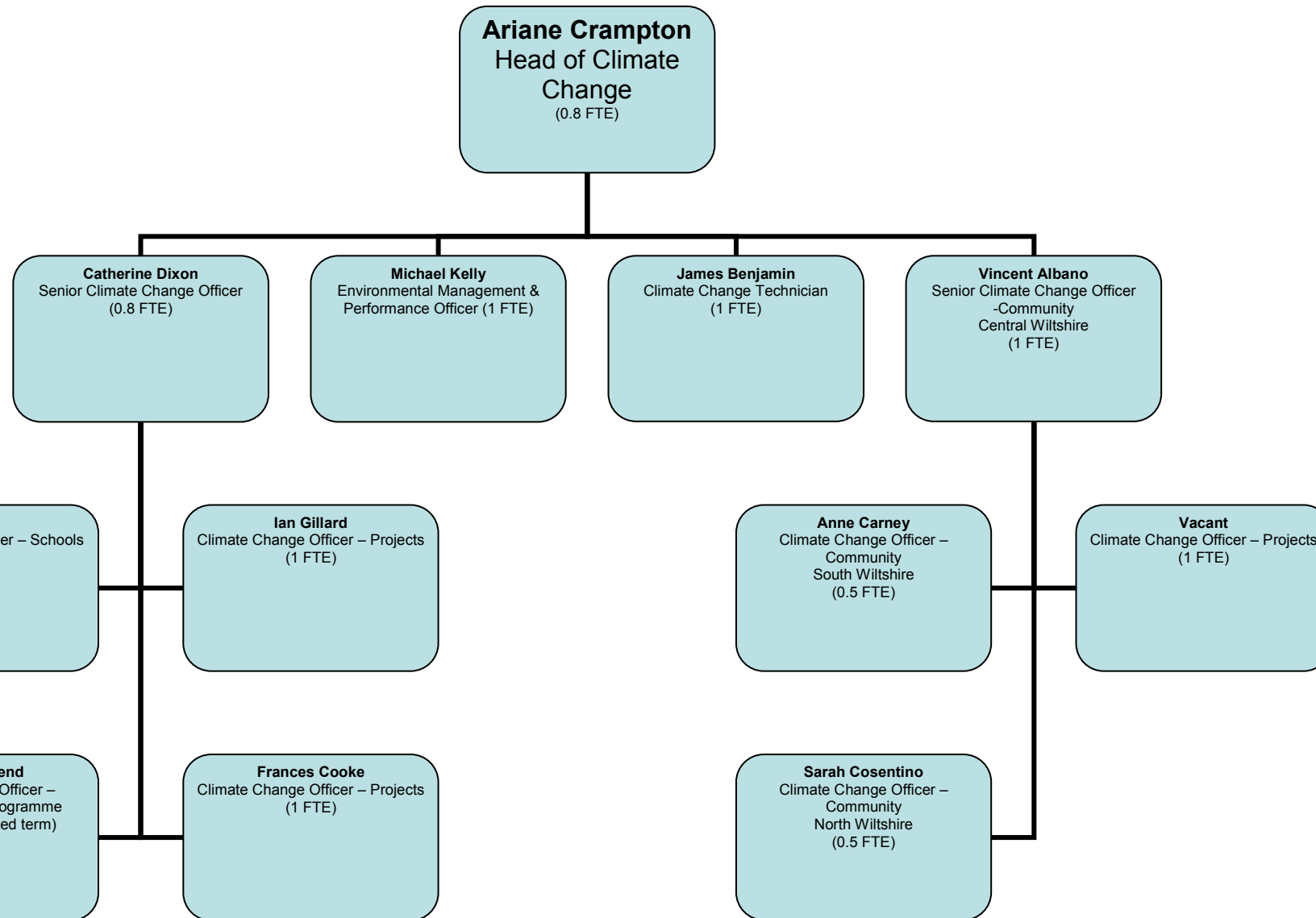
In order to achieve these environmental objectives, the Council will operate an externally audited environmental management system that will:

- Set targets and objectives in order to minimise potentially negative environmental effects, whilst increasing the positive effects of the Council’s activities.
- Produce a statement of the Council’s environmental performance at regular intervals, but at least annually.

Signed Chief Executive

Date Review Date: June 2013

Appendix 2: Climate Change Team Structure



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Wiltshire Council

Cabinet

22 June 2010

Subject: Council Responsibilities relating to Climate Change

**Cabinet member: Councillor Toby Sturgis
Waste, Property & Environment**

Key Decision: No

Executive Summary

This report sets out the council's responsibilities relating to climate change and highlights the implications and risks associated with discharging these responsibilities.

Proposals

That Cabinet:

1. recognises:
 - a. the responsibilities the authority has with regard to climate change, as set out in Appendix 1 of the report;
 - b. the implications for policy development and service delivery, in particular the significant implications for housing, planning and transport policy in delivering Wiltshire's low carbon and adaptive future;
 - c. the risks relating to the discharge of these responsibilities;
 - d. the council's current performance in this area.
2. agrees that the Climate Change Board should oversee the delivery of these responsibilities and monitor future performance;
3. approves delegated authority to the Service Director for Economy & Enterprise to work with Finance to identify options for establishing a long term carbon reduction fund which will enable the authority to meet its carbon reduction targets, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for the Environment;
4. agrees that in order for the environmental implications of all council decisions to be fully considered, all committee reports should address key questions relating to environmental impact, and that the Climate Change team be consulted as set out in Appendix 2;

5. notes the work the council is undertaking through the Military Civilian Integration Programme to reduce the environmental impact of Salisbury Plain Super-Garrison.

Reason for Proposals

1. Cabinet need to be aware of the council's range of responsibilities relating to climate change as well as the implications and risks to the council.
2. The Climate Change Board was established in July 2009 with the aim of overseeing the council's Climate Change work programme. It is well placed to monitor progress as it is chaired by the Cabinet member for the Environment and has representation from a corporate director and service directors across the council.
3. The council applied to Salix finance in March for £800,000 to be match funded by the council, to establish a dedicated revolving carbon reduction fund. The Salix revolving fund programme was withdrawn prior to the general election, therefore alternative sources of finance need to be explored to enable the council to meet its carbon reduction targets. The council was however successful in securing a one-off 0% loan of £352,000 from Salix for 2010/11.
4. One of the council's corporate priorities is 'reducing our environmental impact', therefore all decisions need to be fully screened for their environmental implications.
5. The programme to reduce the army's environmental impact is highly innovative and has the potential to be replicated nationally.

Alistair Cunningham
Service Director, Economy & Enterprise

WILTSHIRE COUNCIL

CABINET

22 June 2010

Subject: Council Responsibilities relating to Climate Change

Cabinet member: Councillor Toby Sturgis – Waste, Property & Environment

Key Decision: No

Purpose of Report

1. This report sets out the council's responsibilities relating to climate change and highlights the implications and risks associated with discharging these responsibilities.

Background

2. In May 2009, the council signed the Nottingham Declaration on climate change. Subsequent to a motion and debate at full council in September 2009, the council reaffirmed its commitment to tackling the causes and effects of climate change and signed up to the 10:10 campaign.
3. Cabinet agreed funding for both a Climate Change team and a carbon reduction capital programme in the 2010/11 budget in recognition of this new and critical area of work for local government.

Main Considerations for the Council

4. Local authorities have two main areas of responsibility relating to climate change:
 - i. to reduce carbon emissions for the local authority area as a whole, including from the council's own operations;
 - ii. to prepare the council and the county as a whole for the effects of unavoidable climate change. This is known as climate change adaptation.

Further detail on these responsibilities is set out at Appendix 1.

Furthermore, the climate change team leads corporately for two areas of work which extend beyond carbon reduction and climate change adaptation, namely:

- iii. ensuring the council is reducing its use of natural resources as a whole, including water, waste and procurement. This is assessed through the Use of Resources framework's key line of enquiry 3.1 (KLOE 3.1);

- iv. developing an environmental management system for the authority, which will ensure compliance with all environmental legislation and lead to an internationally recognised accreditation.
5. The council's recently revised Environmental Policy will provide the basis for all decisions which have an environmental impact.
6. It is proposed that all reports to Cabinet address the questions in Appendix 2 and that the Climate Change team is consulted as part of the report preparation process.

Environmental Impact of the Proposal

7. Reducing the council's environmental impact is the subject of this report.

Equalities Impact of the Proposal

8. There are no negative impacts from the council's climate change programme.
9. Some of the positive impacts are as follows:
 - The council's work to assess service delivery risks from future climate change will benefit vulnerable residents who are often the first to be affected by extreme weather events (eg flooding and heatwaves).
 - The move to low carbon housing across the county will benefit all residents but particularly those at risk of fuel poverty as energy efficient homes are cheaper to run.
 - Community climate change projects will be developed in an inclusive manner, to reach out to those groups that are not usually involved in local environmental work.

Risk Assessment

10. Meeting the council's obligations in relation to climate change requires the delivery of a complex programme of work which has a range of risks attached to it:
11. Organisational buy-in:
 - Resistance to behaviour and policy changes required for successful carbon reduction.
12. Financial:
 - Insufficient investment available for energy efficiency measures to ensure achievement of the council's carbon reduction target, meaning that efficiencies in energy and transport costs (total spend £14m in 2008/09) are not realised.

- Failure to perform well under the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC), for example by lack of investment in smart meters and energy efficiency projects, which could lead to financial penalties.
 - Carbon trading strategy unsuccessful leading to increased costs of purchasing carbon allowances on the secondary market.
13. Legal:
- Failure to demonstrate compliance with environmental legislation if an environmental management system is not implemented in high risk areas.
14. Service delivery:
- Climate change impacts in Wiltshire (eg increasing temperatures and flooding) will have an impact on the council's ability to deliver services and could adversely affect Wiltshire residents unless appropriate measures are put in place.
15. Performance:
- Failure to achieve NI 188 target in the Wiltshire Local Area Agreement.
 - Failure to achieve good performance against the other three national performance indicators that measure to what extent the council has reduced its own carbon footprint (NI 185) and the carbon footprint of its local area (NI 186) as well as fuel poverty in its local area (NI 187)
 - Poor performance against the key line of enquiry on use of natural resources (KLOE 3.1), part of our annual Use of Resources assessment, which will be used to moderate the council's overall score.
16. Reputation:
- Residents expect the council to lead by example in reducing carbon emissions and preparing for unavoidable climate change. The November 2007 People's Voice Survey responses show that panellists want Wiltshire Council to take the lead in addressing climate change and support them individually to tackle climate change.
 - The Wiltshire Assembly has identified climate change as being one of 3 top priorities to be addressed.
 - Should the council's trading strategy for purchasing carbon allowances under CRC not be successful, it could be in a position where it needs to purchase allowances from private sector competitors.

Financial Implications

Staffing

17. There are no staffing implications as a fully funded climate change team is now in place, which includes dedicated staff resources for implementing the council's Carbon Management Plan, developing the county's carbon reduction strategy, leading on climate change adaptation work, and a post for working with schools (funded by DCE).

Capital

18. From 2010/11, a corporate carbon reduction fund of £500,000 per year is being established for 3 years. This will be used to fund energy efficiency measures with a short payback period on a 0% loan basis. In addition, a 0% loan has been obtained from Salix finance for £352,000 for spending in 2010/11. It is the intention to establish a dedicated long-term carbon reduction fund. Mechanisms for resourcing this fund need to be explored with Corporate Finance, including the possibility of ring-fencing savings beyond the payback period to enable an internal energy efficiency fund to grow at nil additional cost to the authority.
19. The scale of investment required to reach the target reduction of 11,823 tonnes CO₂ by 2013/14 is much greater than the resources currently available. Up to half of this could be achieved by behaviour change, which is the lowest cost method of reducing the council's carbon footprint but will require significant cooperation from staff and schools in particular.
20. Any further reductions in the council's carbon footprint can only be achieved through investment in energy efficiency measures. To give an order of magnitude, the Carbon Trust have estimated that in order to save 1,500 tonnes of carbon across 25 council sites an investment of £1.2m will be required. If this is factored up, we can assume that an investment of approximately £5m would be required over the next 4 years in order to achieve half our target of 11,823 tonnes of CO₂ through energy efficiency projects. In contrast, £1.85m has been identified to date, as set out above. Approximately half of the investment required is revenue, and only capital is currently available.

Revenue

21. In 2008/09 all five Wiltshire councils spent a total of over £8 million on energy bills (electricity, gas and oil) and over £5 million on transport. Updated figures for 2009/10 will be available by the end of July. With rising energy and fuel costs, there is a considerable financial incentive to reduce our energy consumption.
22. The installation of smart meters is critical to the council's performance under CRC and will enable accurate data collection and targeting of energy efficiency measures. The costs of installing smart meters in non-school buildings is being met by Property services. Funding is currently being identified for the installation of smart meters in schools. For total school coverage the cost is about £80,000 per annum for 5 years to lease

or £146,000 to purchase the smart meters (this option will attract an on-going annual £25,000 charge).

Cash flow & potential penalties/rewards

23. The cost of carbon allowances for the introductory phase of the CRC (to 2013) is fixed at £12 per tonne for those allowances which are purchased directly from the Environment Agency. Allowances can also be purchased or sold on the secondary market at a price that cannot be predicted as it will depend on demand. Assuming that we purchase allowances to cover 50,000 tonnes of emissions at a cost of £12 per tonne, the council will need to spend £600,000 on carbon allowances at the first sale in April 2011. A proportion of the £600,000 will then be returned to us in a 'recycling payment' six months later, plus or minus a reward or penalty payment.
24. Cash flow implications have been taken into account in the Medium Term Financial Plan. However, it is currently difficult to forecast how much the council is likely to win or lose under CRC, as the reward or penalty depends on the relative performance of all 5,000 organisations in the CRC league table. The guidance indicates that organisations could lose approximately 10% of the total cost of allowances in 2011, 20% in 2012, 30% in 2013 and up to 50% in 2015. If a sustained programme of carbon savings is not identified, financial costs to the authority will spiral.

Legal Implications

25. Appendix 3 sets out the legislative and policy framework for the council's climate change responsibilities.

Options Considered

26. Doing nothing is not an option as the council is obliged to comply with legal and performance requirements relating to the environment and climate change.

Conclusions

27. The council has put in place a comprehensive programme to ensure it meets its climate change responsibilities. The Climate Change Board, chaired by the Cabinet member, would appear to be the appropriate body to oversee delivery against these responsibilities.

Alistair Cunningham
Service Director, Economy & Enterprise

Report Author: Ariane Crampton, Head of Climate Change,
ariane.crampton@wiltshire.gov.uk

Background Papers

- Environmental Policy, June 2010
- Reports to Environment Select Committee, November 2009 & March 2010
- Wiltshire Council Climate Change Board minutes
- Draft Carbon Management Plan for Wiltshire Council (March 2010)
- Report on Level 1 achievement against Climate Change Adaptation LAA target (May 2010)

Appendices

1. Council responsibilities relating to Climate Change
2. Guidance for assessing the environmental impact of Cabinet decisions
3. Climate Change Legal & Policy Framework

Appendix 1

Council responsibilities relating to Climate Change

This briefing should be read in association with Appendix 3 which sets out the legislative and policy framework for the council's climate change responsibilities.

1 Reducing the council's carbon footprint

1.1 What the authority is committed to

The council's long term goal is to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 50% by 2020, ahead of the national target of 34% by that date. The interim target is for the council to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 11,823 tonnes by 2013/14 (20% of the 2008/09 footprint). These targets will be reviewed when the council's Carbon Management Plan is updated using the 2009/10 data.

Wiltshire Council has also signed up to the 10:10 campaign. In practice this means that the council needs to cut its emissions by at least 3% in 2010/11 compared with 2009/10 emissions. The carbon footprint used for the purposes of 10:10 is all of the council's emissions minus schools and outsourced services.

The Use of Resources steering group has agreed that all Key Lines of Enquiry should aim for a score of 3 from 2009/10 onwards.

1.2 Performance and audit requirements

National indicator 185 measures the annual reduction in carbon emissions from the local authority's own operations. The indicator includes emissions from transport, buildings, streetlights and contracted services. It does not include emissions from waste, employee commuting or from council housing.

Key Line of Enquiry (KLOE) 3.1 in the Use of Resources framework assesses how well the council is measuring its consumption of natural resources (including CO₂, waste & water) and what it is doing to minimise this consumption.

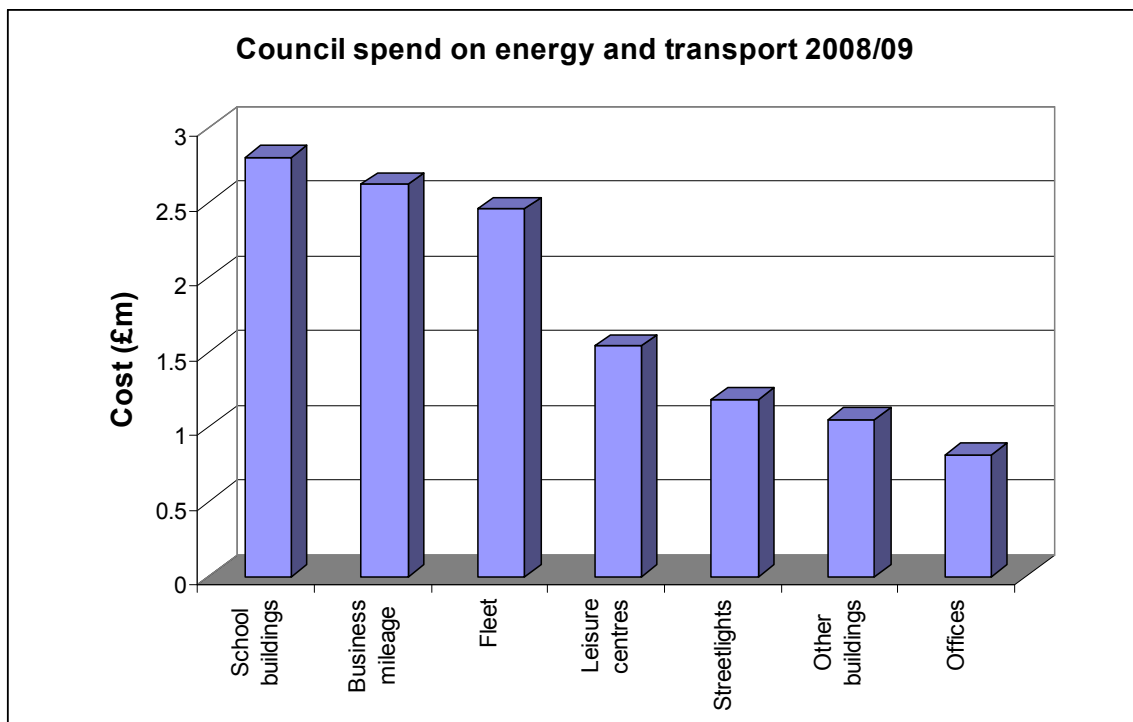
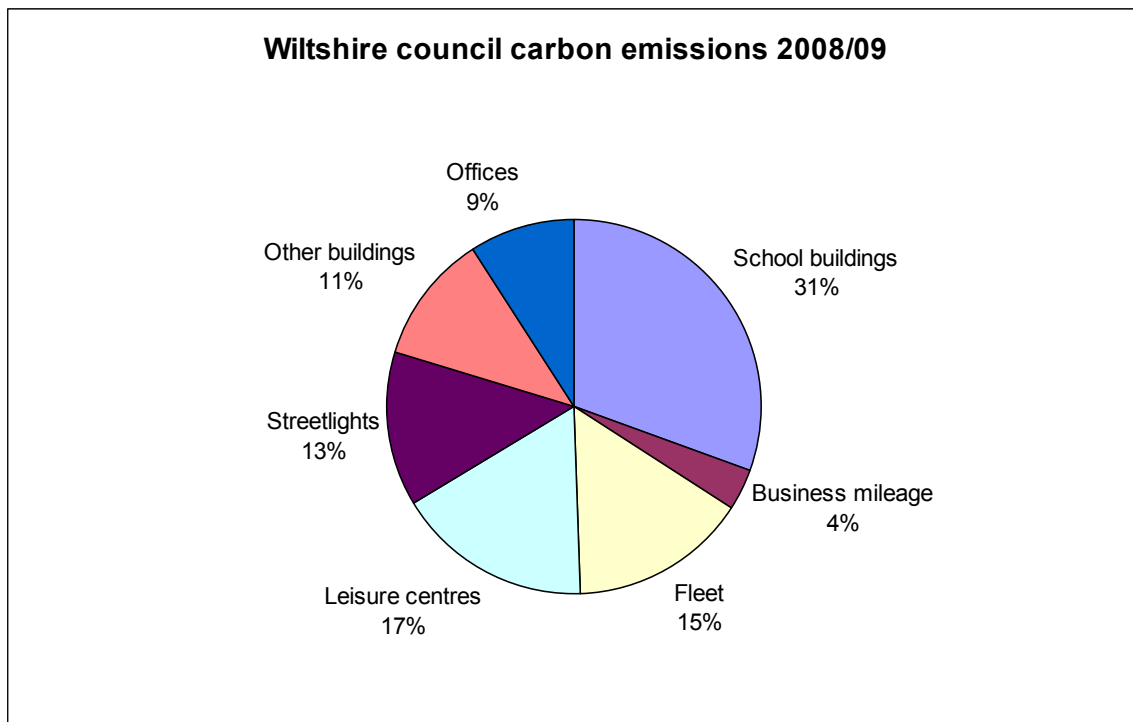
From 2010/11, the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) requires the council to report on its emissions from stationary sources (ie buildings - including schools - and streetlights). From 2011/12, the council will have to purchase carbon 'allowances' to cover its emissions and will be assessed in a league table against other organisations in the scheme. The council's place in the 2011 league table will be determined by the proportion of the council's carbon emissions covered by Smart metering and the number of buildings covered by the Carbon Trust standard.

1.3 How is the council currently performing?

NI185 was new from 2008/09 and the 2009/10 data has not yet been reported. This means that no trend data is available to benchmark our performance. The baseline for the first year of the council's operations (2009/10) is currently being collated and will be reported by end of July.

The total footprint for the five Wiltshire authorities in 2008/09 was 59,117 tonnes of CO₂ associated with an annual expenditure on energy and transport of £13.9 million. Transport accounts for 19% of the Council's carbon emissions, but makes up just over

40% of the council's spend. The break down of emissions and costs for 2008/09 are illustrated below.



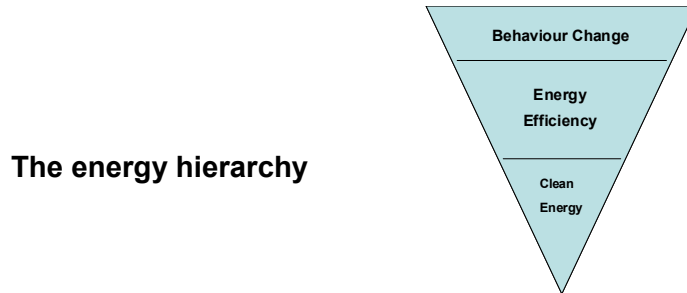
KLOE 3.1 was a new measure from 2008/09 and applied only to top tier authorities in that year. The County Council obtained a score of 2 out of 4, along with two thirds of upper tier authorities. 47 out of 150 top tier authorities obtained a score of 3 and five obtained a score of 4. No top tier authority received a score lower than 2. Wiltshire Council will be assessed against KLOE 3.1 in 2010/11, with former district services being assessed for the first time.

1.4 How we are meeting our commitments

The council has developed a draft Carbon Management Plan with the support of the Carbon Trust. The plan identifies opportunities for carbon savings and the investment required.

The Climate Change Board will drive change from the top, and the creation of a network of Green Champions will establish a channel for disseminating and generating ownership within service areas.

Action to reduce carbon emissions will follow a hierarchical approach which will be tackled sequentially for maximum return, as illustrated below.



The transformation programme offers a unique opportunity to deliver carbon reduction and will form the basis for many carbon savings during the life of the carbon management plan and beyond.

The installation of Smart meters is critical to enable the authority to have accurate energy consumption data and to be able to target energy efficiency measures appropriately. The proportion of the council's emissions that is covered by Smart meters will also be used to determine our position in the first CRC league table and will influence our score for KLOE 3.1. A programme to roll out Smart meters across the non-school estate has begun and will initially cover 34% of emissions. Funding for the installation of Smart meters in schools is currently under discussion and would increase the coverage to 72% of the estate.

A 0% loan totalling £352,000 has been obtained from Salix finance for implementation of a range of projects at Five Rivers leisure centre in Salisbury and for the conversion of 1800 bollards to LED lighting.

The capital carbon reduction programme will be used to fund energy efficiency projects identified through Carbon Trust surveys across 41 of the council's largest sites.

2 Reducing Wiltshire's carbon footprint

2.1 What the authority is committed to

Moving to a low-carbon Wiltshire will take a great deal of commitment on behalf of all sectors, with the council providing a leadership role. The scale of the challenge cannot be underestimated. The emerging Local Development Framework and Local Transport Plan will be key to driving a fundamental shift and ensuring that Wiltshire meets national carbon reduction targets.

National targets

- Legally binding targets to reduce CO₂ emissions by at least 34% on 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% by 2050
- 15% of total UK energy from renewables by 2020
- All new buildings to be zero carbon within a decade - dwellings from 2016, public sector from 2018 and commercial from 2019.
- Emissions from existing buildings approaching zero carbon by 2050.
- Reduce emissions from homes by 29% on 2008 levels by 2020.
- The recently updated *Planning and Climate Change Supplement* to PPS 1 requires local authorities to proactively plan for and set targets for renewable energy generation and to tackle the wider issue of climate change.

Local targets

Our corporate plan commits us to having a range of pilot energy efficiency and renewable energy projects with at least one in each of Wiltshire's community areas by 2014 – from micro-generation to home energy efficiency projects. These are to be developed with communities with the aim of sharing and replicating best practice across the county and beyond.

No local targets have yet been set against NI186 but this will be done as part of the development of a county carbon reduction strategy for Wiltshire.

Wiltshire has a 2010 target of 65 to 86 GWh installed capacity for renewable energy. The Core Strategy provides an opportunity to set a strategic policy framework and will address renewable energy targets.

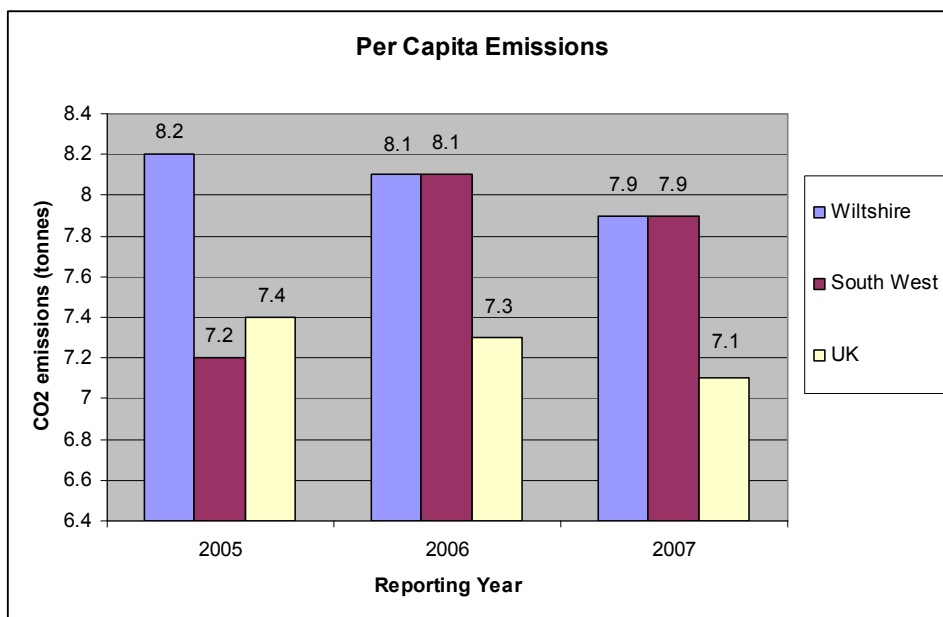
2.2 Performance and audit requirements

The key measure of emissions from a local authority area is national indicator 186 – per capita CO₂ emissions in the local area broken down by industry/commercial sector, domestic housing and road transport. This indicator is calculated by the government and is published every autumn with a 21 month time-lag.

Installed renewable electricity capacity and renewable heat capacity is also reported on annually for each county. Figures are reported jointly for Swindon and Wiltshire.

2.3 How the council is currently performing

The latest NI186 data available is for 2007. Between 2005 and 2007, emissions reduced by 3.9% nationally. In the South West, emissions went down by 5% and in Wiltshire by 2.5% over the same period (see graph). Wiltshire is therefore lagging behind the rest of the country in cutting its carbon emissions.



The latest data for renewable energy generation is from 2008. In that year, Wiltshire & Swindon produced 10% of the SW total for renewable energy - 14 KW. Almost all of this renewable capacity came from landfill gas, which is set to reduce. It is unlikely that renewable capacity will have increased significantly, therefore Wiltshire is falling well below its 2010 target of 65 to 86 KW installed capacity. The scale of the challenge for renewable energy is huge. The 2010 target is the equivalent of what would be generated by 30 wind turbines or approximately 300,000 individual solar photovoltaic units.

2.4 How we are meeting our commitments

A county carbon reduction strategy will be prepared by March 2011, with support from the Energy Saving Trust's 1-1 Programme. The strategy will identify the contribution different sectors can make to reducing emissions from housing, transport, businesses, schools, etc.

The climate change team works with community groups to take environmental action in their locality and supports the Wiltshire World Changers Network. This work will be extended during 2010 to include support to businesses, working with Business Link on the Improving Your Resource Efficiency programme.

Reducing carbon emissions has been established as the top priority for the Local Transport Plan 3, alongside supporting economic growth.

The planning system can help deliver sustainable development and shape communities that are resilient to the unavoidable consequences of this global problem. The new draft low carbon Planning Policy Statement sets out the following role for local authorities, which it will be essential for Wiltshire to delivery if we are to move to a low carbon county:

- Assess their area and potential new development sites for opportunities for decentralised energy.
- LDFs should support the move to a low-carbon economy and secure low-carbon living.
- Set authority-wide decentralised energy targets up to 2013.

- Post-2013 only set site or development specific targets.
- Can expect new development to connect or be designed to connect to decentralised energy systems.
- Set local requirements for building sustainably.
- A key role in co-ordinating action on existing homes at a local level.

As the first step in the process for developing renewable energy in Wiltshire, the spatial planning team has commissioned a report on the county's potential for renewable energy generation.

Reducing the army's environmental impact

The Military Civilian Integration Programme, which has been underway in Wiltshire since 2007, aims to build sustainable communities in the Salisbury Plain area. As part of this programme, Wiltshire Council is leading a two year pilot project to make 43 Wessex Brigade more sustainable and thereby stimulate the green and low carbon economy in the South West. The project will enable the army to adopt a low carbon approach to running its operations in order to reduce its carbon footprint, promote renewable energy and encourage resource productivity. This approach could be rolled out nationally across the MOD.

A Sustainability Board will be set up within 43 Wessex Brigade, chaired by Brigadier Hodder, and the project will be coordinated by a new Climate Change Officer (Military Civilian Programme), employed and hosted by Wiltshire Council from 1 June 2010, applying the expertise of the council's Climate Change Team to the project. The Carbon Trust and Energy Saving Trust are also keen to provide specialist support to the project.

The project will address the following areas:

1. to reduce the carbon footprint of the Armed Forces in Wiltshire and throughout Wessex Brigade, in doing so contribute to the reduction of CO2 per capita emissions in Wiltshire
2. To ensure resources are put to the most efficient use, eg to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill and increase the volume of waste that is recycled and reused
3. To encourage healthy and active lifestyles within the Armed Forces and local communities through the promotion of exercise, sustainable transport and locally grown produce
4. To ensure the Brigade is able to meet future MOD targets to reduce emissions from 2011 and is prepared for the unavoidable effects of climate change.
5. To integrate the above objectives with existing projects within the county and to develop new partnerships enabling and supporting the progression of the military civilian integration programme.
6. To provide a framework for sustainable development that can be applied to other MOD sites across the UK.

3 Preparing for unavoidable climate change

3.1 What the authority is committed to

The Climate Change Act is designed to limit temperature rise to no more than 2 degrees by cutting carbon emissions. The UK cannot tackle climate change alone; greenhouse gas emissions in the UK account for only 2% of the global total. Until such time as carbon emissions are reduced we are locked into a certain degree of climate change. This will have an increasing impact on the lives of people in Wiltshire. Climate Change adaptation is about ensuring that Wiltshire is prepared to meet the challenges and opportunities faced by future climate change.

Unavoidable climate change will result in the South West experiencing hotter and drier summers (leading to drought and subsidence on some soils), warmer and wetter winters (leading to flooding), rising sea levels and more severe weather (e.g. storms). Apart from these direct impacts, there are likely to be indirect impacts such as increased migration, less food security and new pathogens.

The council has included National indicator (NI) 188 “Planning for Climate Change Adaptation” in the Wiltshire Local Area Agreement as one of its key indicators. The LAA target requires the council to have developed a Climate Change Adaptation Plan by March 2011.

3.2 Performance and audit requirements

NI188 consists of number key stages and levels which are outlined below:

Level	Description/ Requirement
0	Getting Started
0.1	Initial Project Planning
0.2	Engagement of Community, Service Users and Key LSP Partners
0.3	Scoping Project Resources
0.4	Identifying a Baseline
0.5	Supplementary Aim - Developing a Vision
1	Public Commitment and Impacts Assessment - Assembling an Evidence Base
1.1	Include other Expertise, Leadership and Public Commitment
1.2	Understanding Current Vulnerability
1.3	Identifying Some Significant Potential Impacts from Future Weather and Climate
1.4	Sharing the Load and Ongoing Project Planning
1.5	Supplementary Aim - Monitoring Future Impacts
1.6	Supplementary Aim - Weather and Climate Database
2	Comprehensive Risk Assessment
2.1	Comprehensive Assessment of Potential Impacts
2.2	The Risk-Based Assessment Revealing Priority Issues
2.3	Identify Priority Actions
2.4	Implement Priority Actions
2.5	Integrate LSP Partners
2.6	Supplementary Aim - Monitor New Business
2.7	Supplementary Aim - Monitor Effectiveness of Early Adaptation Measures
3	Comprehensive Action Plan (and prioritised action plan in priority areas)
3.1	Developing a Comprehensive Adaptation Action Plan
3.2	Embedding Climate Risks into Decision Making
3.3	Implementing Adaptation Responses

3.4	Supporting LSP and Partner Organisations
4	Implementation, Monitoring and Continuous Review
4.1	Monitoring Implementation of Plan
4.2	Monitoring Performance of Adaptation Actions
4.3	Review and Updating of Plans

Level 2 of NI 188 concerns itself with a comprehensive risk assessment of current and future weather vulnerabilities to the council. The council is aiming to reach Level 2 by August 2010. Level 3 seeks to produce a comprehensive action plan to address the vulnerabilities identified by the risk assessment, and this will be reached by March 2011.

3.3 How the council is currently performing

Comparative data is currently available only for 2008-09, the first year of reporting on NI188. During that year, half of all local authorities, including the five Wiltshire councils, were at Level 0. Top quartile authorities reached Level 1, with only 16 authorities nationally achieving Levels 2 or 3.

The council has achieved level 1 of NI188 in 2009/10 and therefore met its interim LAA target. The work carried out in 2009/10 is summarised in the table below.

The next key step in the process of the Wiltshire Climate Change Adaptation Plan will be to complete the requirements of Levels 2 and 3 of NI188 by March 2011. This should place the council in the top quartile nationally for this indicator.

Summary of NI188 Level 0 and 1 work by Wiltshire Council

Level 0 - Getting Started
0.1 Initial Project Planning
0.2 Engagement of Community, Service Users and Key LSP Partners
0.3 Scoping Project Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Initial Project Plan was approved by the Wiltshire Council Climate Change Board and the Wiltshire Environmental Alliance in December 2009. Approval was also gained from the Government Office for the South West. An Initial Consultation Document was circulated to each Council Department and Thematic Delivery Partnership in December 2009. This included an overview of the Initial Project Plan, and explanation of the NI188 process and a short questionnaire.
0.4 Identifying a Baseline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Document Review has been undertaken.
0.5 Supplementary Aim - Developing a Vision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> considered as part of future NI188 work
Level 1 - Public Commitment and Impacts Assessment - Assembling an Evidence Base
1.1 Include other Expertise, Leadership and Public Commitment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council signed the Nottingham Declaration in May 2009 and this was re-affirmed in October 2009. Training for Wiltshire elected councillors on climate change was held in March 2009. Further training and workshops will be organised during the Phase 2 work.
1.2 Understanding Current Vulnerability

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Local Climate Impacts Profile is being prepared in consultation with the South West Climate Change Impacts Partnership.
1.3 Identifying Some Potential Impacts from Future Weather and Climate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A profile of likely future climate change impacts has been prepared.
1.4 Sharing the Load and Ongoing Project Planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Revised project Plan has been prepared setting out the approach for completing Level 2 of the NI188 work.
1.5 Supplementary Aim - Monitoring Future Impacts
1.6 Supplementary Aim - Weather and Climate Database
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These matters will be considered as part of future NI188 work.

3.4 How we are meeting our commitments

We have developed a methodology and project plan to achieve our LAA target, which has been approved by the Resilient Council Group. The risk assessments will be linked to the council's on-going risk management and business continuity arrangements.

A key requirement for all levels of the indicator is the engagement with the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). In order to achieve this, we will be sharing the Local Climate Impacts Profile (LCLIP) and the UKCP09 projects and our own level 2 risk assessment methodology with partner organisations. This will ensure we are all working to the same understanding of local impacts, as well as provide them with a structure to approach their own risk assessment - which they are free to adapt to best fit with their own organisations' existing Risk assessment methodologies. In our LCLIP, for example, we are highlighting from the media trawl the impacts on other public services (eg fire, police) in addition to those that affected council services. Information relating to the UKCP09, LCLIP and risk assessment process will also be provided to each of the thematic partnerships.

Following the completion of the comprehensive risk assessment and Level 2, a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan will be produced. In the first instance a systematic approach to identifying and appraising adaptation options will need to be development prior to commencement of any action planning. Detailed action planning cannot start until the risk assessment has been completed and signed off by senior management. Whilst the methodology has yet to be agreed, these adaptation options will fall into the following categories:

- **Prevent:** actions taken to reduce the probability of an impact. For example, building a school or care home that will not overheat during heat waves, or removing flood sensitive development from the flood plain.
- **Prepare:** actions taken to better understand the risk/opportunity ahead of the change occurring and to proactively enable an effective response and recovery. For example, undertaking a flood risk assessment, developing a contingency plan, insuring sensitive assets, and raising public awareness
- **Respond:** actions taken in response to an event to limit the consequence of the event, for example, restricting non-essential water use during a drought, or providing emergency accommodation for people displaced by an extreme weather event
- **Recover:** actions taken after an event to enable a rapid and cost-effective return to normal or more sustainable state. For example, providing a local one stop centre for flood damage claims, providing counselling for flood affected residents, or enhancing the flood resilience of a property when undertaking flood repairs

Appendix 2

Guidance for assessing the environmental impact of Cabinet decisions

While Cabinet reports now contain a paragraph where the author is required to outline the environmental impact of a proposal, there is no associated guidance for this element of the report template.

It is proposed that specific questions need to be asked to adequately screen for the environmental impacts of decisions. The initial screening will be carried out by report authors addressing the questions below in preparing Cabinet reports. Where authors have identified potential environmental impacts, they will be required to consult with the Climate Change team who will provide support in quantifying these impacts where possible.

It is proposed that the following guidance is added to the Cabinet report template.

Environmental and climate change considerations

The purpose of this section is to ensure that the proposal considers environmental and climate change issues, highlighting any potential impacts. Four key questions should be addressed, supported by qualitative and quantitative data where available, in consultation with the Climate Change team. Where it is perceived that the proposal has no environmental or climate change impacts, please work through each question explaining your rationale.

- a) Will the proposal result in the energy consumption (related to both static and transport elements) associated with the service area increasing, decreasing or remaining roughly at current levels? (for the purposes of this question contractor emissions are to be included as part of the carbon footprint of the service area that manages the contract.)
- b) What measures have been introduced, or are planned to be introduced, to reduce the carbon emissions associated with the proposal.
- c) From the perspective of day to day environmental management, what risks associated with the proposal have been identified and how are they going to be mitigated?
- d) If the service or contract is planned to last longer than 20 years, how have issues related to the unavoidable consequences of climate change been integrated and mitigated? (for example increases in the mean summer temperature and increased vulnerability to adverse weather events like heavy snow or floods).

The Cabinet report checklist will also be updated to require consultation with the Climate Change team in the same way as for the Finance and Legal teams.

Appendix 3: Climate Change Legal & Policy Framework

This briefing highlights the most relevant legislation and policy for carbon reduction (pp 1-2) and climate change adaptation (pp 3-4) as of June 2010.

CARBON REDUCTION

International drivers

The **Kyoto Protocol** is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change. It was adopted by consensus of the UN in December 1997. It sets binding targets for industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These targets amount to an average of 5% against 1990 levels over the five year period 2008-2012.

The Kyoto Protocol was ratified by the EU and its Member States in late May 2002 and came into force on 16th February 2005.

Under the Kyoto Protocol, countries must meet their targets through national measures. There is also the option to use carbon trading to reduce targets. Under the Protocol, countries' actual emissions have to be monitored and precise records of carbon trading have to be made.

The UK government is committed to the reduction of greenhouse gases by 12.5% from 1990 levels by 2008-12.

The **Copenhagen Accord** was negotiated in December 2009 as part of the process to determine the successor to the Kyoto Protocol. The document recognises that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the present day and that actions should be taken to keep any temperature increases to below 2°C. The document is not legally binding and does not contain any legally binding commitments for reducing CO₂ emissions.

National Legislation

The **Climate Change Act 2008** is the world's first long-term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change.

The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:

- setting ambitious, legally binding targets to reduce emissions by 80% by 2050
- taking powers to help meet those targets
- strengthening the institutional framework
- enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change
- establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.

The **Energy Act 2010** implements some of the key measures required to deliver a low carbon agenda. It includes provisions on delivering a new financial incentive for carbon capture and storage, implementing mandatory social price support, and introducing a package of measures aimed at ensuring that the energy markets are working fairly for consumers and delivering secure and sustainable energy supplies.

The **Planning and Energy Act 2008** enables local planning authorities to set reasonable requirements in their development plan documents for:

- a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;
- a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low-carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development;
- development in their area to comply with energy-efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.

The **Planning Act 2008** is of considerable importance for energy infrastructure projects. The Planning Act 2008 introduces a radically new system for approving major infrastructure of national importance, such as harbours, airports and power stations, and replaces current regimes under several pieces of legislation. The Government's objective is to streamline these decisions, avoid long public inquiries and give greater certainty to scheme developers. The Act also introduces a new Community Infrastructure Levy on certain developments, to help finance infrastructure, and makes some changes to regional and local planning.

The **Energy Act 2008** updates energy legislation to:

- reflect the availability of new technologies (such as Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS) and emerging renewable technologies)
- correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply (such as offshore gas storage)
- protect our environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes

The **EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002)** has introduced Display Energy Certificates meaning that the energy use in the Council's buildings is open to scrutiny.

The Queen's speech on 25 May has announced a new **Energy Bill** to improve energy efficiency in British homes and businesses, to promote low carbon energy production, and to secure the UK's energy supplies.

Local Government Act 2000 – well being powers

The Local Government Act 2000 introduced the well-being power. It increased a Council's capability to act on behalf of its area and allows the Council to do anything that it considers likely to enhance the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area unless expressly prohibited elsewhere in legislation.

A national, mandatory carbon trading scheme has been set up – the **Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC)**. The CRC came into force in April 2010 and provides a financial incentive for carbon reduction. It will be mandatory for the council as a large energy user to buy allowances to cover estimated carbon emissions arising from the consumption of gas and electricity in all buildings (including schools) and from street lighting. At the end of each carbon trading year, the council must hold enough allowances to cover emissions or face fines. If we hold more allowances than we need, we may trade the excess allowances on the scheme's open market. If we do not hold enough, we will have to buy more. Prices on the open market may go up or down and there are therefore financial risks to not being on top of our energy consumption / carbon emissions.

The scheme will report on all participants' performance placing them in a league table. Participants will be rewarded according to their relative position in a league table based on the extent to which their emissions have been reduced. Participants who reduce their emissions by more than average will receive a reward payment from the CRC fund. Those organisations performing under average will not be eligible for a reward payment. The first sale of allowances will take place in April 2011. Revenue raised from the sale will be recycled to participants in October 2011, plus or minus a reward or penalty.

The best way to benefit from participation in the scheme is to deliver what the scheme is designed to achieve: reduction in CO2 emissions. By acting early, implementing energy efficiency measures and reducing CO2 emissions an organisation has the best chance of capitalising on the potential benefits.

Policy - National

The **UK Renewable Energy Strategy** was published in 2009 which aims to stimulate the renewable energy sector and ensure the UK has a secure energy supply.

The **Stern Report of 2006** presented a persuasive case for the economics of tackling climate change, highlighting that action taken now will be more cost effective than action taken later.

Local Government Association Climate Change Commission Report (2007). This report critically evaluates local government's track record on climate change and makes recommendations for local government, central government and other stakeholders on how the local government response must be improved. It states that local government is uniquely placed to tackle climate change with a democratic mandate for action, close proximity to citizens and a strategic role leading other public, private and voluntary sector partners.

The report identifies four key areas which local authorities need to work on to make the necessary carbon emission reductions:

- transport;
- planning;
- housing; and
- tendering and re-tendering for new and existing services.

The recently released **Coalition Programme for Government** states the government's intention to:

- increase the target for energy from renewable sources;
- promote a huge increase in energy from waste through anaerobic digestion;
- encourage home energy efficiency improvements paid for by savings from energy bills;
- reform energy markets to deliver security of supply and investment in low carbon energy;
- encourage community-owned renewable energy schemes;
- and provide incentives for local authorities to deliver sustainable development, including for new homes and businesses.

Local drivers

- The Audit Commission has made climate change an area of focus in Wiltshire's **Comprehensive Area Assessment** in 2010.
- In December 2009, the **Wiltshire Assembly** identified climate change as a local priority and the council has a carbon reduction objective within the Corporate Plan 2010 – 2014, as indicated above.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Legislation

The **Climate Change Act (2008)**

- UK wide climate risk assessment every 5 years
- National Adaptation Programme to be established and reviewed every 5 years
- Gives government the power to require public authorities and statutory undertakers (including water and energy companies) to report on how they have assessed and will respond to climate change risks
- Government required to publish strategy outlining how it will use this power
- Statutory guidance is being prepared and will be relevant for a wide range of public sector organisations but also wider audience

The Climate Change Act requires the Secretary of State to create a report on the impact of climate change. The report must contain an assessment of the risks for the UK of climate change given the current and predicted impacts and must take into account the advice of the Climate Change Committee (established to provide independent expert advice to the Government).

- The first report must be submitted to Parliament by 2011 and a subsequent report submitted every five years.
- A copy of each report must be sent to other national authorities.

The Secretary of State must also create programmes regarding adaptation to climate change that includes:

- Objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change
- Government's proposals and policies for meeting those objectives
- Time-scales for introducing proposals and policies

Flood and Water Management Act (2010)

The Act introduces measures to address the threat of flooding and water scarcity, both of which are predicted to increase with climate change. In particular, it:

- requires the Environment Agency to create a National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy, which a number of organisations will have to follow
- requires leading local flood authorities to create local flood risk management strategies
- enables the Environment Agency and local authorities more easily to carry out flood risk management works

Tightening of Building Regulations under the **Code for Sustainable Homes**

Key aim of "zero" carbon new homes by 2016 but also targets water use efficiency and run-off.

Civil Contingencies Act (2004)

Requirement to assess risk of and plan for emergencies –may include severe weather events and other disruption due to climate change.

Local Government Act 2000 – well being powers

The Local Government Act 2000 introduced the well-being power. It increased a Council's capability to act on behalf of its area and allows the Council to do anything that it considers likely to enhance the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area unless expressly prohibited elsewhere in legislation.

Policy - national

- “Securing the future” (2005) identifies the need for adaptation to a changing climate
- UK Climate Change Programme (2006)
- Adaptation Policy Framework (2008)
- The Stern Review (2006) - Includes specific strategic policy recommendations
- Planning Policy Statements
 - PPS25: Planning and Flood Risk (2006) / supplement to PPS25: Development and Coastal Change (2010)
 - Supplement to PPS1: Planning and Climate Change (2007)
 - New draft PPSs issued March 2010

Climate Change Programme (2006)

Key focus on mitigation (CO₂/ energy), but committed government to:

- Develop an Adaptation Policy Framework
- Publish climate change scenarios for the UK
- Monitor and develop the knowledge base on climate change impacts and adaptation (through UKCIP)

Adaptation Policy Framework (2008)

- Sets out government “programme” for adaptation action and policy.
- Among other objectives seeks to “embed” adaptation in all policies and programmes at national, regional and local levels
- Two phases
- 2008 –2011: getting evidence / raising awareness / embedding in policy
- 2012 –on: following national risk assessment (CC Act requirement) development of a statutory National Adaptation Programme

Policy – sub national

- Regional climate change action plans (and partnerships)
- River Basin Management Plans (Environment Agency)
- Flood Risk Assessments

Local drivers

Wiltshire’s Local Area Agreement includes a target to develop a Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan by March 2011.

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Environment Select Committee
Rolling Work Plan from July 2010

SUBJECTS	COMMITTEE/ TASK GROUP	PROJECT START DATE	NEXT DATE TO O & S COMMITTEE	SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION	WHO REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO	SUBMISSION DATE
Major Contracts (Standing)	Task Group		Ongoing	To provide an update where one is available.		
Carbon Management Plan	Committee		September 2010	To provide an update on the carbon management plan.		
Neighbourhood & Planning Delivery Plan	Committee		September 2010	To receive an update on the content of the delivery plan.		
Review of Local Transport – Parking Plan	Committee		September 2010			
Passenger Transport	Committee		September 2010			

SUBJECTS	COMMITTEE/ TASK GROUP	PROJECT START DATE	NEXT DATE TO O & S COMMITTEE	SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION	WHO REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO	SUBMISSION DATE
Road Safety	Committee		November 2010	To receive an update on road safety as raised through the CAA.		
Proposals for Remodelled Roles within Waste Collection	Committee		November 2010?	To receive a copy of the proposals for remodelled roles within waste collection (to be submitted to Cabinet)		
Flood risk Management	Committee		November 2010	To receive an update on progress following the amalgamation of TEL and EDPH.		

Draft Cabinet Forward Work Plan
July 2010 – October 2010

Items that may be of interest to the
Environment Select Committee

SUBJECTS	DATE TO CABINET	SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION	RESPONSIBLE CABINET MEMBER	OFFICER CONTACT
Review of Development Control Service	27 July 2010	To seek member agreement to changes to the manner in which Wiltshire Council's Development Service operates following a review of the service.	Cllr John Brady	Brad Fleet
Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document	27 July 2010	To seek approval to consult on the formal Regulation 27 Waste Site Allocations Document.	Cllr John Brady	Geoff Winslow
Proposals for Remodelled Roles within Waste Collection	27 July 2010	To seek endorsement of proposals to remodel the Waste Collector role across the County to inform the corporate harmonisation of Terms and Conditions project.	Cllr Toby Sturgis	Tracy Carter

SUBJECTS	DATE TO CABINET	SPECIFIC ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION	RESPONSIBLE CABINET MEMBER	OFFICER CONTACT
Salisbury Conservation Area	27 July 2010	To seek Cabinet's approval for the de-designation of the Salisbury Conservation Area and its re-designation as four separate conservation areas, including some changes to the boundaries.	Cllr John Brady	Ms Elaine Milton
Consultation on Initial Site Options for the Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations DPD	27 July 2010	To seek endorsement to proceed with informal consultation on the initial list of potential site options for future sand and gravel extraction in Wiltshire and Swindon	Cllr John Brady	Mark Henderson
Wiltshire Air Quality Strategy	14 September 2010	To seek adoption of the Wiltshire Air Quality Strategy	Cllr Keith Humphries	John Carter