

Agenda item

Report to:	Resources Overview Scrutiny Committee
Date:	9 th March 2009
Report from:	Policy Review Group
Title of report:	POLICY REVIEW OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY ACTION PLAN
Purpose of report:	Final Report of Policy Review Group
Recommendations:	The committee agree the report and Action Plan and forward it for Cabinet discussion.

Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of the Policy Review of the Councils Climate Change Policy Action Plan, published in 2005/06. The report contains an overview of the work the policy team undertook, a review of policy initiatives that have been published since 2005, a comprehensive review of the Councils action plan and an action plan.

Recommendations

- The review team welcomes the climate change section in the draft Sustainable Community strategy and calls for action for all partners of the LSP to work together to tackle climate change; to share and learn from each others knowledge and experiences
- A revised and updated climate change policy and action plan is drafted to reflect current policy drivers which develop on from the good work already undertaken.
- That the action plan is reviewed and updated every two years.
- The information available on the Councils web site regarding climate change is developed further
- Using the Barking and Dagenham example consider providing detailed planning advice notes for builders, architects etc about climate change
- Review the householder SPD, and expand to include other building types
- Continue to manage our water resource in our buildings efficiently.
- Explore the potential to power down IT equipment automatically at the end of each working day and remind staff and members about switching off IT equipment
- Clarify advice to householders regarding type of plastic that can be recycled via the doorstep collection scheme
- Continue to Promote free home energy check and other energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities more widely
- Continue to support the Quality Bus Partnership and work in partnership to achieve the targets set out in the QBP action plan

- Undertake the first review and update of the Staff Travel Plan for the Council and link to the NI 185 and NI 194 work and office moves
- Continue to encourage the development of travel plans for large employers in partnership with ESCC
- Explore the opportunities to introduce a climate change levy for off street parking car park charges (based on beacon council experiences)
- Continue to support walking bus initiatives
- explore opportunities to support local food initiatives
- further develop the information available to local householders, business and organisations regarding climate change
- develop a climate change communications plan & consider novel approaches e.g. public art, top 10 tips for home owners, visits to eco-retrofits etc, engage with local residents associations, AMB etc
- Annual events for staff & members re waste & recycling, energy efficiency and climate change

1.0 POLICY DEVELOPMENT GROUP MEMBERSHIP

- 1.1 The initial group was set up in July 2007 and Cllr Robert Cooke was appointed to chair the Climate Change Policy Development and the first formal meeting of the group was held on 16th October 2007.
- 1.2 The initial Policy Development Group consisted of:-
- Councillor Robert Cooke (Chair)
 - Councillor Andrew Cartwright
 - Councillor Sue Palmer
 - Chantal Lass – Sustainability Officer
 - Katrina Silverson – Scrutiny Officer
- 1.3 As a first step to increasing both the group's, and a wider audience understanding of the complexities of climate change, an invitation was circulated to colleagues and members of staff from Hastings Borough Council to a screening of Al Gore's film "An Inconvenient Truth" at the Electric Palace in November 2007. (Appendix 1 – film flyer). This was well received and over 30 members and staff attended the screening.
- 1.4 Due to colleagues work shift patterns and holidays, the group's availability to meet regularly in the first instance was often difficult. Following the inaugural meeting in October 2007, and the film show in November, the group met in January and February 2008. However, they decided to pause the policy development in February 2008 for a number of reasons including, to await the final publication of the new local government performance management framework which would include new national indicators regarding climate change which the Council would have to take account of.
- 1.5 Following the elections in May 2008 the group was re-established in June 2008, and as the Chair of the group was appointed to Cabinet following the Borough elections, additional members were invited to join the project. To ensure we had cross party representation on the group, two new members were selected to join as detailed below. Cllr Andrew Cartwright was appointed as the new chair.
- Councillor Paul Barlow and
 - Councillor John Wilson

- 1.6 In July 2008, the newly-formed group met for the first time and began work on a review of the new national indicators specific to climate change, to gain a greater understanding of their implications and their relevance to the project.

2.0 SCRUTINY REVIEW OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The Project Initiation Document is attached in Appendix 2. The purpose of the project is to undertake a review the Council's Climate Change Policy Action Plan, identifying achievements to date, identifying gaps in activities and to identify further areas for action to continue the Councils ongoing commitment to addressing the causes and impacts of climate change.
- 2.2 The group will develop an action plan based on the findings of the review of the current action plan which was published in 2005.
- 2.3 The action plan will help to indentify issues to be taken forward into a the revised climate change action plan .

3.0 RESULTS

The project began by taking a look at the policy drivers that had been developed since the original publication of the climate change policy and action plan in 2005.

3.1 Policy Review

The range of policy initiatives launched since 2005 reviewed by the group is detailed in Appendix 3. The review is not an exhaustive list but demonstrates the vast amount of development in this area and the commitment to action at an international, national, regional, county and local level with regard to climate change.

3.2 National Indicator review

The group considered 3 key indicators

NI 185 - Percentage CO2 reduction from LA operations

NI 186 – Per Capita CO2 emissions in the LA area

NI 188 - Planning to Adapt to Climate Change

- 3.3 **NI 185** - The group discussed the aim of this indicator. It aims to measure the progress of all local authorities in reducing CO2 emissions from the relevant buildings and transport used to deliver their functions and to encourage the Council to demonstrate leadership on tackling climate change. Measurement against this indicator requires all local authorities to calculate their CO2 emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in our relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced.

The group discussed the work that the Council would be doing this year to respond to this indicator such that it would be baselining its current emissions for the year 2008/09, and that all future measurements would be compared to this baseline year. In addition, they learned that the county council would be responsible for submitting

the data on behalf of all the local authorities in East Sussex, and that all councils were working together in response to this indicator.

- 3.4 NI 186** – The group learned how this indicator relies on centrally produced statistics to measure end user CO2 emissions in the Local Area from:

Business and Public Sector,
Domestic housing, and
Road transport

The data is captured and analysed to produce area by area carbon emissions per capita. The group welcomed the fact that the indicator had been incorporated into the Local Area Agreement and that there is joint working across the county to look at how to influence the emissions across the County and Hastings.

- 3.5 NI 188** – The group discussed this process indicator which is designed to measure a local authorities preparedness in assessing and addressing the risks & opportunities of a changing climate. The group welcomed the incorporation of this indicator into the Local Area Agreement and the fact that the co-ordination of the indicator was being lead by the Environment Agency.

3.6 Beacon Event

In September 2008, some members of the group attended an event “How to Tackle Climate Change. A national learning exchange with Beacon Authorities”, a Beacon Council Day in London. The event enabled the group to consider the work other local authorities had undertaken to reduce carbon emissions in their area and the steps they were taking to deal with the inevitable impacts of climate change

3.7 Feedback From Beacon Council Day

In the morning the group heard from experts including the Improvement and Development Agency (IDeA), World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF), UK Climates Impact Programme (UKCIP), LGA Climate Change Commission and the Audit Commission, and learned about the international and national policy perspective regarding climate change, the role local authorities are expected to take regarding community leadership, and the links to Comprehensive Area Assessments. (Appendix 4 details members feedback from the event).

3.8 Action Plan Review

The Climate Change Action Plan was reviewed by the group to determine what actions had been achieved, what were still outstanding and what activities could be taken forward into a revised action plan. In addition, further to the policy review, the attendance at the Beacon Council Learning Day and other research and discussions - gaps in the current action plan were also identified.

- 3.9** The review of the action plan is shown in Appendix 5. Of the 46 commitments in the action plan 31 have been completed, 13 are underway and only 2 have not been started.

4.0 Recommendation

The committee agree the report and Action Plan and forward it for Cabinet decision.

Report written by :

Policy Review Group

Appendices:

Appendix 1 – Film Flyer

Appendix 2 – Project initiation document

Appendix 3 – Policy review

Appendix 4 – Feedback from the Beacon Learning Day

Appendix 5 – Climate Change Action Plan review 2005 – 2008

Appendix 6 – Policy Review Action Plan

Glossary of Terms

Arboriculture is the cultivation and management of trees within the landscape

Adaptation involves taking action to minimise the effects of global warming

Beacon Council - a council that has received an award that recognises excellence in local government

Behavioural Change involves repeatedly doing something new, or differently, or stopping doing something.

BETRE is an East Sussex wide programme that provides free and independent support and advice to small and medium sized businesses on how to cut costs through reducing waste, energy and water use.

Carbon emissions - when we burn fossil fuels such as gas, coal or oil, carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere

Carbon Pricing takes many forms – but includes the market prices per tonne of carbon in schemes such as the Emissions Trading Scheme, prices applied by Governments via taxation, or “shadow” prices applied by Governments in policy and project appraisal,

Climate Change Act An Act to set a target for the year 2050 for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions; to provide for a system of carbon budgeting; to establish a Committee on Climate Change; to confer powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas emissions or encouraging activities that reduce such emissions or remove greenhouse gas from the atmosphere; to make provision about adaptation to climate change; to confer powers to make schemes for providing financial incentives to produce less domestic waste and to recycle more of what is produced; to make provision about the collection of household waste; to confer powers to make provision about charging for single use carrier bags; to amend the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 about renewable transport fuel obligations; to make provision about carbon emissions reduction targets; to make other provision about climate change

Climate Projections - because we can't know the future for certain, our climate change scientists use computer-based climate models to project plausible scenarios, or projections, for coming centuries

Climate Change Levy is a key part of the UK governments strategy to promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It is applied to electricity, gas, coal and Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), but is not applied to any domestic supplies. It was introduced in April 2001 and is an energy tax that adds approximately 15% to typical energy bills of UK businesses.

Community Energy Schemes – community led energy initiatives that use renewable energy or low carbon technologies to generate heat, power etc for the benefit of the local community

Computer simulation model The only way to predict the day-to-day weather and changes to the climate over longer timescales is to use computer models. These models solve complex mathematical equations that are based on well established physical laws that define the behaviour of the weather and climate.

Coastal Erosion is the wearing away of land or the removal of beach or dune sediments by wave action, tidal currents, wave currents, or drainage (see also beach evolution). Waves, generated by storms, wind, or fast moving motor craft, cause coastal erosion, which may take the form of long-term losses of sediment and rocks, or merely the temporary redistribution of coastal sediments; erosion in one location may result in accretion nearby.

Community strategy a strategy prepared by local authorities to help deliver local community aspirations.

Composting a process whereby organic wastes, including food wastes, paper and yard wastes, decompose naturally, resulting in a product rich in minerals and ideal for gardening and farming as a soil conditioner, mulch, resurfacing material or landfill cover

Coastal Management Successful management of coastal areas depends on understanding the differing interests of those who want to use coastal land in different ways and; understanding the physical processes impacting on the coast, such as erosion.

Coastal Zone the coastal waters and the adjacent shorelands, and includes islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and beaches

Display Energy Certificates show the actual energy usage of a building, the Operational Rating, and help the public see the energy efficiency of a building. This is based on the energy consumption of the building as recorded by gas, electricity and other meters.

Eco-conversion

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

Environmental Technology is the application of the environmental science to conserve the natural environment and resources, and to curb the negative impacts of human involvement.

Energy Consumption how much energy (electricity, natural gas, or green power) is used. The amount of energy consumed in the form in which it is acquired by the user.

Energy efficiency can be described as using less energy to perform the same function
Fuel poverty the energy required to heat a home to an adequate standard of warmth. A household that needs to spend more than 10% of its income on total fuel use is described as being fuel poor. The definition of fuel poverty does not take account of the amount that a household actually spends on fuel, nor the amount available for the household to spend on fuel after other costs have been met

Fluvial and tidal flooding This type of flooding is caused by high tides and or inclement weather breaching sea defences and inundating the surrounding areas. Rivers bursting their banks and flooding of roads usually follows extended periods of exceptionally heavy rainfall

Global Emissions the worlds total emissions of green house gases

Greenhouse Gases are gases in an atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect.

Green Joanna is an enclosed composter that enables raw and uncooked kitchen food waste to be composted along with general garden waste.

Green waste is biodegradable waste that can be comprised of garden or park waste^[1], such as grass or flower cuttings and hedge trimmings.

Habitat is an ecological or environmental area that is inhabited by a particular animal or plant species.

Herbaceous is a plant that has leaves and stems that die down at the end of the growing season to the soil level. A herbaceous plant may be annual, biennial or perennial.

Local Area Agreement set out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government and a local area and other key partners at the local level.

Local Development Framework is the spatial planning strategy introduced in England and Wales by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and given detail in Planning Policy Statements 12.

Low Carbon Technologies – are technologies for the electricity, heat and transport markets that have lower carbon emissions than other technologies e.g. renewable energy, hydrogen fuel cells etc

Micro generation is the generation of zero or low-carbon heat and power by individuals, small businesses and communities to meet their own needs for example. by us Micro generation technologies include small scale wind turbines, hydroelectric plants, photovoltaic solar systems, ground source heat pumps, and Micro Combined Heat and Power (MicroCHP) installations.

Millennium communities In response to the Rethinking Construction agenda, English Partnerships was tasked by the Government's Urban White Paper of November 2000 to deliver a programme of Millennium Communities throughout England. Designed to deliver a lasting legacy of environmentally innovative and sustainable developments in diverse, challenging locations, the Millennium Communities have done much to influence and direct the house-building industry towards increasing environmental quality and the creation of high quality sustainable communities

Mitigation involves taking actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Mulch a protective covering of rotting vegetable matter spread to reduce evaporation and soil erosion

National Indicators set of indicators on which central government will performance manage local government

Performance Management Framework is a framework of strategies, plans, policies and indicators, both national and local, that enables the performance of the Council to be effectively and efficiently monitored in an open and transparent manner.

Perennial is a plant that lives for more than two years.

Planning Policy Statement contain policies on land-use and other planning matters, for example telecommunications or the built heritage. They set out the main planning considerations that are taken into account in assessing proposals for various forms of development and are also often relevant to the preparation of development plans.

Powershift a government scheme to encourage the use of vehicles with reduced emissions

Project Initiation Document defines the aspects of a project and forms the basis for its management and the assessment of overall success

Recyclate Recycled material that will be used to form new products. This material will normally have undergone some form of treatment e.g. plastic pellets, produced from collected plastic bottles, to be re-used as a new product e.g. buckets, clothing

Recycling involves processing used materials into new products in order to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce energy usage, reduce air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from landfilling) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal, and lower greenhouse gas emissions as compared to virgin production.^{[1][2]} Recycling is a key component of modern waste management and is the third component of the "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle" waste hierarchy.

Renewable energy is energy generated from natural resources—such as sunlight,^[2] wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat—which are renewable (naturally replenished).

RORE The River Ocean Foundation is a charity dedicated to increasing awareness and encouraging care for our water environments

Shoreline Management a process to help us understand and map coastal processes

Social inclusion - ensuring the marginalised and those living in poverty have greater participation in decision making which affects their lives, allowing them to improve their living standards and their overall well-being.

Sustainable Development is *'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'*

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided. SEA has become an important instrument to help to achieve sustainable development in public planning and policy making.

Scoping report – whose purpose is to establish the scope of, and methodology for, the SEA and to identify appropriate data that maybe of relevance to the study.

Sustainable Design (environmental design, environmentally-conscious design) is the philosophy of designing physical objects, the built environment and services to comply with the principles of economic, social, and ecological sustainability. The intention of sustainable design is to "eliminate negative environmental impact completely through skillful, sensitive design"^[1]. Manifestations of sustainable designs require no non-renewable resources, impact on the environment minimally, and relate people with the natural environment.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) are designed to reduce the potential impact of new and existing developments with respect to surface water drainage discharges. The idea behind SUDS is to try replicate natural systems that use cost effective solutions with low environmental impact to drain away dirty and surface water run-off through collection, storage, and cleaning before allowing it to be released slowly back into the environment, such as into water courses. This is to counter the effects of conventional drainage systems that often allow for flooding, pollution of the environment - with the resultant harm to wildlife - and contamination of groundwater sources used to provide drinking water

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is a planning tool that enables a Council to select and develop sites away from flood risk areas. The SFRA is prepared as part of a Council's emerging Local Development Framework process but also sets out the procedure to be followed when assessing new sites that fall within a flood risk area.

Seaspace is the economic development company for Hastings and Bexhill. Set up by the regional development agency and local councils, it is working to create a vibrant, prosperous future for this part of England's south coast.

Water Health Check is a process that helps companies and local authorities make water work for them by saving money and protecting the environment. A water health check includes the use of benchmarking, audits and smart meters, will help identify leaks and unnecessary water consumption with the potential to generate savings.

Wormery - is a box system that contains composting worms that love to munch away on kitchen wastes. The bi-products produced consist of worm castings (worm poo or vermicompost) and Leachate (liquid fertilizer) these are excellent feeds for your indoor and outdoor plants. Worm composting is an easy, convenient, environmentally-friendly and efficient way of turning your waste kitchen scraps into high quality super-rich compost all the year round.

Film Flyer
19th November 2007

Hastings
Council

Climate Change - what will it mean for Hastings?



The all party Overview & Scrutiny Resources Committee, Policy Review Team invites you to attend a free viewing of:

An Inconvenient Truth by Al Gore
at the Electric Palace Cinema, High Street, Hastings,
on Monday 19 November 6.00 to 8.30pm

A discussion of potential climate change implications for Hastings will follow, to help inform a review of our Climate Change Policy. Tea & coffee provided.

To book your place please contact either
Chantal Lass lass@hastings.gov.uk tel: 01424 451483 or
or Katrina Strong kstrong@hastings.gov.uk tel: 01424 451747
by Wednesday 14 November.

www.hastings.gov.uk

Project Initiation Document

Date (of first meeting)	21 July 2008		
Policy Development Project	Climate Change		
Project Team	Cllrs. Barlow, Cartwright, Palmer and Wilson		
Project Leader	Chantal Lass, Sustainability Policy Officer		
3 Officer(s) to Contact	Chantal Lass Katrina Silverson		
Review Terms of Reference	Refresh existing HBC Climate Change Policy and Action Plan; Incorporate national targets and objectives and set local targets.		
Community Strategy Target or Key HBC Investment Issue?	Community Strategy Target		
Objectives	Refresh existing HBC Climate Change Policy and Action Plan to enable HBC to continue with its commitment to reduce impact on global change; Consider introducing a set of local targets on Climate Change		
Indicators of Success (how will we know if the project is achieving its purpose)	Successful refresh of HBC Climate Change Policy		
Methods of Inquiry	Report and discussion		
Key Stakeholders	HBC		
Documents	HBC Climate Change Policy and Action Plan		
Site Visits	Screening of 'An Inconvenient Truth' at Electric Palace (took place Nov 2007)		
Publicity Requirements	Members Bulletin		
Resource Requirements (Staffing and expenditure)	Complete project with existing resources within Democratic Services and Policy and Performance		
Projected start date	July 2008	Reporting deadlines	Quarterly updates to O&S Resources
Meeting Frequency	As required	Projected completion date	December 2008
Evaluation date	December 2008		
Evaluation tracking methods	Six-monthly updates to O&S Resources		

Review of Policy Drivers and Government Guidance published since the HBC policy was first published in 2005 (not an exhaustive list)

International

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – 2007

The IPCC is the leading body for the assessment of climate change, established by the United Nations to provide the world with a clear, balanced view of the present state of understanding of climate change.

The IPCC 4th Assessment Report (AR4) consists of four volumes that were released throughout 2007. Compared to the 2001 report, the AR4 pays greater attention to the integration of climate change with sustainable development and the inter-relationships between mitigation and adaptation. Specific attention is given to regional issues, uncertainty & risk, technology, climate change & water.

The reports include:

"The Physical Science Basis"

"Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability"

"Mitigation of Climate Change"

"The Synthesis Report"

And a "Summary for Policy Makers"

<http://www.ipcc-wg2.org/>

The Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012.

http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

Adaptation to climate change in Europe, Green Paper

On 29 June 2007, the European Commission adopted its first policy document on adapting to the impacts of climate change. This Green Paper "adaptation to climate change in Europe - options for EU action", builds upon the work and findings of the [European Climate Change Programme](#)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/adaptation/index_en.htm

National

UK Adaptation Strategy 2008 "Adapting to a Changing Climate in England – a Framework for Action" 2008

Recognises that in addition to our policies to mitigate future climate change, we also need to adapt to the changes we are likely to face.

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

National Risk Register 2008

Chapter two discusses the Risks the UK faces and highlights the risks we face from severe weather incidents and flooding. Recognises that we are likely to see rising temperatures and sea levels, and increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. The main

types of severe weather that we need to plan for at national level include storms and gales low temperatures and heavy snow, heat wave and drought.

http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/national_risk_register.aspx

Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1

PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. This Planning Policy Statement (PPS) sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppsclimatechange>

UK Climate Impacts Programme – Climate of England Recent Trends UKCIP08

Provides UK Climate trends for a range of variables as will appear in the UKCIP08 future projections.

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

Performance Management framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships April 2008

The framework introduced a new set of indicators used to measure the performance of Local authorities including indicators in relation to environmental sustainability and climate change

NI 185 Percentage CO2 reduction in from LA operations

NI 186 Per Capita CO2 emissions in the LA area

NI 188 Planning to Adapt to Climate Change

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/performanceframeworkpartnerships/nationalindicators/>

LGA reports

A Climate of Change: Final Report of the LGA Climate Change Commission

And the following reports/guidance:

- Its time for you to cool it
- Getting through the Green tape – the powers council's have to tackle climate change
- Switch off, Switch on. How to cut every households carbon footprint and energy bills
- Switch off, switch on 2. How to cut every households carbon footprint and energy bills
- Be aware, be prepared, take action. How to integrate climate change adaptation strategies into local government

<http://www.lga.gov.uk/lga/core/page.do?pagelId=18292>

Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008

An update of the Department of health report 2001/02

The report considers the impacts of climate change on health from – flooding & windstorms, vector-borne diseases, food borne disease, water and disease, and the direct effects of rising temperature on mortality.

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/News/Recentstories/DH_082897

Climate Change Act 2008

This Act puts into statute the UK's targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through domestic and international action by at least 80 per cent by 2050 and at least 26 per cent by 2020, against a 1990 baseline

Two key aims underpinning the Act:

- **to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK;** and
- **to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally,** signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year

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

Committee on Climate Change and the Office for Climate Change

The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) is an independent body established under the Climate Change Act to advise the Government on setting carbon budgets, and to report to Parliament on the progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The Office of Climate Change (OCC) works across Government to support analytical work on climate change and the development of climate change policy and strategy

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

Department of Energy And Climate Change 2008

The Department brings together much of the Climate Change Group, previously housed within the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), with the Energy Group from the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR). The Department of Energy and Climate Change was established in October 2008

<http://www.decc.gov.uk/>

Towards a Sustainable transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World October 2007.

This document has three aims. Firstly, it describes how the Government is responding to the recommendations made in the Eddington study to improve transport's contribution to economic growth and productivity, and how it is ensuring that transport will play its part in delivering the overall level of reductions in carbon emissions recommended by the Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change. Secondly, it sets out the Department for Transport's ambitious policy and investment plans for the period to 2013-14. And finally, it proposes a new approach to longer term transport strategy, building on the model recommended by Sir Rod Eddington, and explains how we will engage with passengers, users, the transport industry and other stakeholders as we develop and implement that process

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/>

Stern Report "Review of the Economics of Climate Change" October 2006

The report provides a detailed analysis of the economic implications of human-induced climate change. Key messages were

- Climate change is real and is happening now
- There is compelling evidence that climate change will have an adverse effect on economic growth unless there is urgent, global action; tackling climate change is a pro-growth strategy
- The longer action is delayed, the harder (and more expensive) it will become
- Climate change mitigation is technically and economically feasible at a cost of around 1% of GDP via – increased efficiency; acting on non-energy emissions (e.g. avoiding deforestation) and switching to low carbon technologies for power, heat and transport
- An essential element of climate change is carbon pricing
- Responding positively to climate change will bring economic opportunities

- Adaptation as well as mitigation can reduce the negative impacts of future climate change

http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/NI1/Newsroom/DG_064854

Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 & Energy Measures Report 2007

The primary aim of the Act is to encourage the production of heat and energy through microgeneration and community energy schemes, improve energy efficiency and alleviate fuel poverty.

It sets out measures that could help local authorities tackle climate change and fuel poverty. The measures are those which would or might in the opinion of the Secretary of State have any of the following effects:

- improving efficiency in the use of electricity, heat, gas fuel and other descriptions of sources of energy;
- increasing the amount of electricity generated, or heat produced by microgeneration or otherwise by plant which relies wholly or mainly on low-emissions sources or technologies
- reducing emissions of greenhouse gases
- reducing the number of households in which one or more persons are living in fuel poverty

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/en/ukpgaen_20060019_en_1

Regional

Regional Economic Strategy for the South East– targets

Objective: Sustainable Prosperity -Targets

Target 11 Climate Change and Energy. Reduce CO2 emissions attributable to the South East by 20% from the 2003 baseline by 2016 as a step towards the national target of achieving a 60% reduction on 1990 levels by 2050, and increase the contribution of renewable energy to at least 10% of energy supply in the South East by 2010 as a step towards achieving 20% by 2020.

Headline Target - Reduce the rate of increase in the region's ecological footprint (from 6.3 global hectares per capita in 2003, currently increasing at 1.1% per annum), stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 2016

http://www.seeda.co.uk/RES_for_the_South_East_2006-2016/RES_2006-2016/

http://www.seeda.org.uk/RES_for_the_South_East_2006-2016/

South East Plan – Policy and targets

Cross Cutting Policy CC2 Climate Change - Measures to mitigate and adapt to the current and forecast effects of climate change will be implemented through application of local planning policy and other mechanisms. Behavioural change will be essential in implementing this policy and the measures identified.

In addition, and in respect of carbon dioxide emissions, regional and local authorities, agencies and others shall include policies and proposals in their plans, strategies and investment programmes to help reduce the region's carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and by at least 25% below 1990 levels by 2015. A target for 2026 will be developed and incorporated in the first review of the Plan

http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/plan/view_plan.html

<http://www.southeast->

[ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/plan/march_2006/core_document/008_seera_sep_d05.pdf](http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/plan/march_2006/core_document/008_seera_sep_d05.pdf)

The Southeast Regional Sustainability Framework “Towards a Better Quality of Life”

Objective 17 To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases

Regional priority – achieving sustainable levels of resource use

Key Targets

To stabilise the Ecological Footprint by 2016 and reduce it thereafter.

To stabilise and then reduce per capita consumption of water to 135litres per day by 2016

Regional Priority Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions Associated with the Region

Key Targets

By 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from activities within the region by 60%.

By 2010, install 620 MW of renewable capacity, by 2016 install 895 MW of renewable energy and by 2026 install 1,750 MW of renewable energy (16% of generation capacity).

Regional Priority - Ensuring That the South East Is Prepared for the Inevitable Impacts of Climate Change

Key Targets

To prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain.

By 2010, to increase the numbers of properties adequately protected by 15,000.

Achieve the 2010 and 2026 regional biodiversity targets set out in the draft South East Plan

http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/documents/sustainability/rsf_exec_sum.pdf

Local

Local Area Agreement 2008

A Local Area Agreement (LAA) is a three year contract between central and local government setting out the priorities for a local area and how these will be tackled in partnership. The LAA also provides a way of strengthening partnerships and partnership working, pooling budgets and streamlining performance management systems. The LAA is one of a number of 'action plans' that will help deliver the Sustainable Community Strategy for East Sussex, Pride of Place. Two of the national indicators for climate change have been taken forward into the LAA NI 186 and NI 188.

<http://www.essp.org.uk/essp/laa.htm>

Hastings Local Development Framework

The document will provide the policy framework for development in our town, which will lay out where building can take place in Hastings up to 2026, helping to encourage regeneration whilst protecting the best bits and the things that make it unique. The policy will have to take account of Planning Policy Statement 1 PPS1.

<http://www.hastings.gov.uk/ldf/ldf.aspx>

Awaiting in 2009

UK Climate Projections (UKCIP09) – the new scenarios for the UK

Using a computer simulation model that incorporates all the aspects of the atmosphere that may influence climate, it is possible to produce projections of what climate change might look like. The Hadley global climate model is run at the Met Office Hadley Centre in Exeter

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

Feedback form the Beacon Learning Day

Beacon Councils: City of London, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, Eastleigh Borough Council, Middlesbrough Council, Woking Borough Council, Worcestershire County Council. WWF-UK was also present.

Some key points

“Climate change is a symptom of unsustainable lifestyles.” (Delegate from Middlesbrough Council)

“Our ability to forget is beginning to exceed our ability to learn.” Professor John Chesshire

There are two types of action which we can take: adaptation and mitigation. We need a strategy for each. Some Beacon Councils have produced strategy documents which we can download and tailor to suit the needs of Hastings BC.

To enable HBC to plan for Climate Change each department needs to consider how climate change will affect delivery of their services.

Middlesbrough Council have set up their own limited company to promote this aspect of their work.

Woking BC and Eastleigh BC have a “climate change levy” on off-street car park tickets.

Four Beacon Councils are holding “open days” (two have passed): Worcestershire CC (8/1/09), Middlesbrough (10&11/3/09).

There is a need to:

- get politicians more interested by relating climate change to what motivates them (e.g if full employment motivates a particular politician then new industries relating to climate change should interest that politician);
 - promote individual responsibility (councillors, officers, residents, traders everyone);
 - promote corporate responsibility (all bodies, not just HBC);
 - promote community responsibility;
 - lead by example (practice what you preach). Hampshire CC (Worcestershire CC ?)
- Support staff and members to change their habits;
- give Climate Change the highest possible status through policies (as much status as Equalities and Health and Safety);
 - use the media to gain public support;
 - combine simultaneous top-down and bottom-up approaches.

There is a Defra/CLG fund to help train staff to bridge skills gaps, including thinking strategically. This is being distributed by Regional Improvement and Efficiency partnership.

One member of the group was asked to make 3 personal pledges – these are:

1. Chair this policy development project to a successful conclusion;
2. Create a climate change page on my website;
3. Compile a list of domestic issues which my partner and I need to address to further reduce our carbon footprint at home.

**Climate Change Action Plan
Progress Review 2005- 2008**

1.0 Regeneration, planning and regulation			
Action	Target	Progress (green, amber , red)	Other comments
1.1 In reviewing the Local Plan to produce the Local Development Framework include the consideration of climate change both in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and new policies	Use climate change as a discussion area when developing the issues and options paper for the LDF during 2005/06	<p>Green - Sustainability Appraisal framework includes the following objectives in relation to climate change</p> <p>10. The risk of flooding (fluvial & tidal) and coastal erosion is managed and reduced now and in the future</p> <p>13. The causes of climate change are addressed through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (mitigation) and ensuring the Borough is prepared for its impacts (adaptation)</p> <p>14. Water quality of freshwater bodies, waterways and the marine environment is maintained and improved and water consumption is reduced</p> <p>15. Energy efficiency is increased, fuel poverty is reduced and the proportion of energy generated from renewable resources is increased</p> <p>16. Through waste re-use, recycling and minimisation the amount of waste for disposal is</p>	in the light of the Stern Review ¹ the Government published a Supplement to Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 1 entitled Planning and Climate Change in December 2007. Planning and Climate Change sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing carbon emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).

		<p>reduced 17. Road congestion and pollution levels are reduced, and there is less car dependency and greater travel choice</p> <p>All of the Local Development policies and “approaches” have been tested against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework – helped to inform the policy development process and the evolving preferred approaches</p>	
1.2 Develop a Sustainability Appraisal framework for the LDF process to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive	Scoping Report and then Sustainability Appraisal Framework Published by December 2006	Green -The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was developed during 2005 and consulted on widely and agreed in early 2006. The SA framework agreed and has been in use to appraise each stage of the LDF	The SA framework will be refreshed to bring it in line with the new South East Regional Sustainability Framework “Towards a Better Quality of Life”
1.3 Develop a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on ‘Sustainable Design and Construction’ to accompany the LDF	Commence October 2006 Complete August 2006	Green - A supplementary Planning Document “Householder Development: Sustainable Design” was developed during 2006 and published in February 2007.	Many local authorities have developed guidance for other building types which we could learn from and develop for Hastings.
1.4 Develop a sustainability check list to accompany the SPD above for use by developers and development control	Commence 2006 Complete 2007	Red - This has not been progressed – not required for the householder development SPD	A wide range of planning national guidance notes have been published since 2005 which are will be incorporated into the LDF

			and our planning decisions.
1.5 Provide regular training about sustainable design and construction to enable planners and members to make informed decisions about sustainability aspects of building design and construction	Annual training event provided	Green - January 06 – the Council organised a south east wide master class in Sustainability Appraisal April 06 Renewable Energy Workshop for planners and colleagues from Rother DC January 2007 – organised two masterclasses – one in Sustainability Appraisal and one about Appropriate Assessment October 2007 – Hastings council organised a conference about sustainable design and construction To date no training has been organised during 2008, however there have been numerous training events led by the region which officers have attended.	The Council are planning to co-ordinate a 2 nd Sustainable Construction conference in October 2009.
1.6 Provide examples of best practice where planning design and policy has taken account of climate change and other sustainability issues.	Develop and provide linked pages on the Website e.g. to INTERREG project co-ordinated by Brighton University 'Sustainability in the Built Environment' By December 2005	Red - Not progressed to date There is a huge range of information available from a diverse range of organisations	At the moment links are provided to a limited number of external sites. We will more links to useful and relevant sites during 2009/10 from the Councils website.
1.7 Encourage and promote the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in new developments where ground conditions allow	Identify areas in the town where SUDS can be used by March 2006 Provide guidance for developers about SUDS – taking into account the National Framework for	Green - This work has been superseded by the requirement to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the LDF, part of this work included highlighting where sustainable urban drainage	SFRA – developed in 2007/08 the findings of this study will be incorporated into the LDF policies.

	Sustainable Drainage by March 2006	methods could be applied including a comprehensive list of the technologies/approached that could be used.	
1.8 Ensure that proposed new capital projects consider climate change including options for renewable energy and sustainable construction	E.g. new countryside park at Pebsham, proposed new visitors centre in Hastings Country Park, and any future proposals for a new leisure centre including a new pool at Summerfields Consider adopting the standard that all new buildings built on HBC land achieve BREEAM excellent standard consider option by October 2005	Amber - Since the publication of this policy the Council has not embarked on any large capital projects and are still exploring options for example for a new leisure centre. However, there are a number of projects underway or proposed by our partners that will demonstrate the principles of sustainable construction, use renewable and low carbon technologies and help to tackle climate change e.g. New college site at station plaza (BREEAM excellent rated), Seaspaces Eco park development on Queensway	The proposed Jerwood Gallery will provide a sustainably constructed building with on site low carbon/ renewable energy technologies
1.9 Hastings Sustainable Business Partnership	Promote Envirowise free audits to local businesses and support them to implement the findings of the audit – support 30 local businesses	Green - The HSBP project was funded until February 2006, over 30 local businesses were supported. The project delivered training opportunities, environmental audits and networked local companies into additional support and advice where required.	The Council has continued to offer support and advice to local companies about where they can get further support from and have been an active partner in the East Sussex BETRE programme which provides free and independent support and advice to small and medium sized businesses on how to cut costs through reducing waste, energy and water use. Business Link Sussex also continues to provide free environmental audits.
1.10 Encourage the development	HSBP – support 10 sustainable	Green - This work was funded	The Enviro21 Innovation Parks

of new environmental technology based local business economy	enterprises	until April 2006. THE concept has been further developed with Seaspace to create the Enviro21 corridor. In addition HSBP and since its closure the Council have continued to support a number of local sustainable/social enterprises including Hastings Furniture Services, The Community Fruit and Veg project via Food Local, Hastings Fish CiC, and The Wood Recycling project.	have energy, water and waste conservation strategies at their core and are targeted at companies at the cutting edge of environmental technology and others with a passion for environmental conservation, energy efficiency and ethical business. They will create a thriving community of sustainable businesses that can enjoy all the benefits of networking and collaboration with like-minded colleagues
2.0 Energy Management in Buildings			
2.1 Review and implement the findings of the free multi site energy management assessment carried out in December 2004 in partnership with the Carbon Trust	Review by May 2005 Consider options for implementation by June 2005 Report findings by July 2005 to Cabinet	Amber - A number of the recommendations have been taken forward by the Council. This work has to some degree been superseded by the requirement to produce Display Energy Certificates (DEC) for all of our key Council buildings with a floor space >1000m2 and the National indicator NI 185 – which requires us to monitor our energy consumption and reduce it where possible.	Work will continue with regard to energy management of our buildings to maximise opportunities to save energy and reduce our consumption wherever possible taking account of the report associated with the Display Energy Certificates.
2.2 Implement a water management project to try to reduce the councils water consumption	Commence April 2005 Complete audits and report findings by December 2005	Amber - In 2006 we worked in partnership with one of the Governments free advisors to carry our a Water Health Check on our main offices. This demonstrated that based on the	It is important the Council continues to manage water efficiently in all the buildings we occupy and that we identify ways to encourage good water management in all the buildings

		consumption compared to national averages for similar organisations and buildings we were performing well at Century House and the Town Hall but not so well at Wellington Square or Jackson Hall. As the Council had plans to move out of both Wellington Square and Jackson Hall no further activity was undertaken.	we own or lease
2.3 Sustain the Energy Management Project in Council offices	Carry out energy audit and report findings by October 2005 Target to reduce the Councils energy consumption by 5% by March 2006 (giving an overall reduction of 20% since 2003) Carry out a staff awareness campaign during 2005	Amber - Due to a large number of accommodation moves an additional energy audit was not carried out in 2005. Key messages about "switching off" continued to be marketed to all staff during 2005 and 2006.	The Council is currently baselining energy consumption in its buildings and will report on the findings in June 09 in line with NI185. The DEC will provide us with further information about how we can further reduce the energy consumption in our buildings. Explore the option to use IT programs to power down IT equipment after office closing times
2.4 Consider the use of renewable energy in new council offices to reduce the emission of CO2 from our buildings e.g. Christchurch	Carryout feasibility study as required	Amber - During the work undertaken to ensure Renaissance House was refurbished in as energy efficient way as possible – explored the potential for installing solar hot water – at the time it was decided it was not feasible to install.	The Council will continue to keep under review the use of renewable energy technologies in its buildings.
3.0 Housing			
3.1 Implement the targets in the Affordable Warmth Policy Action Plan – which seeks to alleviate	Report on annual progress to Cabinet	Green - Many measures have been carried out to help tackle fuel poverty in the town including	Work has continued in 2008/09 to encourage local householders to take up energy efficiency

fuel poverty for vulnerable households		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Via the National Warm Front Programme – where £2700 worth of measures were installed • During 06/07 over 500 homes installed 1492 measures worth £460,000 • During 07/08 over 520 homes installed 1375 measures worth over £474,000 • During 2007/08 over 600 homes have installed over 1,135 measures worth £230,000 	measures in their homes.
3.2 Promote and assist local residents, social landlords and other organisations in securing grants and funding for energy efficiency or renewable energy projects,	Support and provided advice as required. E.g. provide up to date information on the Councils web site	Green - The outcome of our promotions is detailed above. In addition, regular training promotion and advice has been provided through a wide range of initiatives including attendance at the Sheltered Housing Forum, Older Peoples Housing conference plus the work undertaken by the Healthy Homes project.	
3.3 Provide regular training for staff to enable and facilitate the increase in energy efficiency in domestic properties	Contribution to HECA target 30% improvement in energy efficiency in residential accommodation by 2010	Green - Regular training has been provided to housing staff that visit local peoples homes and in addition through the Healthy Homes project fuel poverty training including information about energy efficiency has been provided to a wide range of organisations including the PCT,	

		Age Concern, Homestart, Children's Centres, Day Centres and Soldiers, Sailors, Airman and Families Association. A wide number of links have also been made with many community and voluntary organisations to promote grants and tackle poverty.	
3.4 Promote free energy Efficiency Surveys for Local Householders	Provide link on HBC website Use data to update annual HECA reports by April each year	Green - The free Home Energy Check provided by the Energy Saving trust continues to be promoted. Following the completion of a simple form, householders are provided with a personalised report detailing how much energy and money could be saved in their home, and by what measures. Over 1000 surveys have been completed in Hastings since 2005.	
3.5 Support National initiatives such as Warm Homes Week and Energy Efficiency Week	Annual events	Green - Over 30 local events have been supported since 2005 including local resident association meetings, learning at work days, the eco fair in Alexandra Park, and events to support national campaigns.	
3.6 Promote the Millennium Communities and other similar projects as examples of best design and construction practice e.g. refurbishment of Priory Road Community Centre, refurbishment of old school on priory road	Provide information on HBC website, articles in ABOUT and other communication documents as required	Green - Since 2005 the first Millennium Community Homes are due to developed on the Station Plaza site during 2009. Other sustainably designed and constructed buildings have been developed in the town including	Working in partnership with Hastings Trust and Parity Eco Solutions, the Council is supporting the Eco- conversion of a typical Victorian terrace property which will provide an example of local and regional

		The Bridge Community Centre, the refurbishment of the adult education centre on Priory Road into apartments; School Road development; Earth Build shelter on Dudley Road	best practice in this type of building refurbishment.
3.7 Promote the BREEAM standard to developers	Provide link on HBC website Consider training a planning officer as BREEAM assessor By December 2006	Green - Where ever possible sustainable design and construction standards have been promoted to local developers. A Sustainable Construction conference was held in October 2007. The Code for Sustainable Homes was launched in 2007 And will supersede the BREEAM standards.	
3.8 Further develop the energy efficiency pages n the Council's web site	By June 2005 and update as required	Green - The web pages regarding energy efficiency information are regularly updated as required to reflect new and revised grant and advice schemes	
4.0 Waste			
4.1 Expand the household kerbside collection scheme for paper to all households within the Borough	Commence April 2005 Achieve a 18% recycling rate by 2005/06	Green -The black box kerbside recycling scheme was expanded using blue bags to collect recycle from households during 2005 and 18% recycling rate was achieved.	The black box/blue bag kerbside scheme has been superseded by the Twin Bin scheme launched in October 2007 servings almost 60% of households in the borough. Our contractors are responsible for marketing the recyclates collected.
4.2 Expand the materials collected from the kerbside collection scheme to include cardboard, cans and plastic materials	Commence April 2005 Achieve a 18% recycling rate by 2005/2006	Green -Materials that could be collected from the kerbside scheme were expanded to include plastic bottles (bearing the triangular symbols numbered 1-3)	Recycling rates achieved 06/07 – 18% 07/08 – 23% (above the 20% target set) The team note the ongoing

		metal cans and cardboard – 18% target was achieved.	confusion amongst householders with regard to plastic recycling and would welcome clarification over what plastic materials can be recycled.
4.3 Report the findings of the green waste collection pilot scheme with a view to expanding it if appropriate	Report by May 2005 Expand the scheme once the findings have been considered.	Green -The collection of green waste from local households was collected via the “green bag” green waste collection scheme .	With the launch of the Twin bin scheme – started the Garden Waste recycling Scheme – over 2000 households are members – green waste is collected from the kerbside in a brown wheelie bin – which is emptied fortnightly
4.4 Small Changes Project Develop 38 Small Change teams with local residents to show how small changes to our lifestyles can make a big difference. Small Change looks at waste and recycling, energy efficiency, transport and procurement	Recruit 230 households during 2 years of project and set up minimum of 38 Small Change teams Small Change is a partnership project part funded by ESCC, Kent CC and external funding. It involves KCC, ESCC, Global Action Plan, HBC, Lewes DC, Thanet DC, Tonbridge and Malling Council	Green -Small Change project was managed by Global Action Plan which ran between Jan 2005 and December 2006. Over 200 local people took part in the project – reducing their waste by 19% (34 tonnes) and increasing their recycling by 22% in addition reduced their electricity consumption by 20%. Project closed January 2007	
4.5 Promote the use of kitchen digesters (‘Green Joanna’s’) and Wormeries to compost kitchen waste including cooked food.	Include information on HBC website by Summer 2005, articles in ABOUT and other communication documents Promote through ‘Small Changes’ Project	Green -Green Joanna’s and wormeries are regularly promoted to local householders as a means to composting household kitchen waste. Reduced price units are available via the county as part of a partnership scheme with the boro’s & districts. Discounted units were made available to the	

		Small Change participants.	
4.6 Promote Home composting to help local residents compost their garden waste and green kitchen at home	Include information on HBC website by summer 2005 articles in ABOUT and other local communication documents Promote through Small Changes Project	Green - Home composting is regularly promoted to local householders as a means to compost their garden and kitchen green. Reduced price units are available via ESCC. Composters were made available to the Small Change participants.	
4.7 Collect and compost grounds maintenance waste arisings and arboriculture trimmings for re-use in park and gardens	Give away free tree mulch at annual Christmas tree recycling event	Green - Grounds maintenance waste is collected from Alexandra park and composted on site and reused in the gardens; green waste in the country park is composted in situ and reused in the park; other grounds maintenance waste is taken to Pebsham and composted and is used currently or soil improvement at the site. Christmas trees continue to be collected at Harmers Lane –these are chipped and re-used in the gardens. Tree mulch is used in our local parks and gardens.	
4.8 Maintain the Council offices recycling programme and sustain staff awareness	Undertake annual staff awareness campaign	Green - Paper cans cardboard and cans continues to be collected from the most of the council offices. In addition toners and IT equipment is collected and recycled. A council wide staff awareness campaign hasn't been undertaken since 2006 – however – a "greener working" workshop is included in the staff induction	

		programme.	
5.0 Transport			
5.1 Adopt the Councils Staff travel Plan and implement the Action plan	Adopt by July 2005	Green -The Councils Travel Plan “ Ways to Work” was adopted in May 2005 . An additional travel plan was developed for Renaissance House and adopted in September 2006 as a requirement of the buildings planning consent.	The Council will be reviewing its travel plan arrangements as Century House closes and more staff move back to our town centre sites. In addition the council is developing more flexible working policies to support staff that can work from home for one or more days per week.
5.2 Implement the targets in the Local Transport Action plan for Hastings and St Leonards.	Agree and adopt the Plan Implement Year 1 targets by March 2006	Amber - Following consultation during 2005, the LTP1 was superseded by the Local Transport Plan 2 in 2006, led by ESCC. A Hastings and Rother Accessibility Strategy – Local Assessment has been undertaken to inform plans to improve accessibility in the Hastings and Rother area to local facilities and services.	
5.3 Encourage the development of travel Plans for large employers in order to reduce peak time congestion and promote a healthier lifestyle and environment	Working in partnership with Conquest Hospital and Ashdown House to develop Travel Plans	Amber - The Council, ESCC & partners have discussed travel plans with the Conquest and Ashdown House. ESCC continues to explore opportunities for travel planning on the industrial estates in the town. Free advice and support is available from the Energy Savings Trust EST. Travel plans are requested as part of planning conditions for developments of a	The review team is particularly concerned that large employers continue to struggle to implement travel plans e.g. Conquest Hospital and Ashdown House

		certain size in the town.	
5.4 Implement the targets in the Air Quality Action Plan	Year 1 targets implemented by March 2006	Green -The Air Quality Action Plan targets continue to be implemented.	
5.5 Promote 'Powershift' to local resident, and organisations which provides grant funding to convert vehicles to renewable fuels	Link and information developed on HBC website by Summer 2005, and articles in ABOUT magazine and other local communication documents	Green - Information about Powershift grants was promoted via HSBP, the grant program was closed but free advice is available to businesses via the "Green Fleet support program" and travel planning advice.	
5.6 Implement the targets in the Quality Bus Partnership Action Plan to increase bus usage in the town	Targets implemented Community Strategy targets Increase the total number of bus passenger journeys by 20% compared with 2001 levels 2005: increase by 4% 2008: increase by 10% 2013: increase by 20% (2008 and 2013 targets to be reviewed when the QBP Action Plan is updated)	Green -The Quality Bus partnership action plan targets have been successfully implemented as bus patronage has increased dramatically in the town. The number of bus journeys continues to rise and have exceeded our original targets. In 2007 the QBP Action Plan was updated and new targets for the number of passenger journeys (compared with 2002 levels) over the next few years were set. The current target for 2008 is a 24% increase and a 27% increase for 2009. The aim is for a 3% increase in usage per year.	Walking buses provide a mechanism to encourage children to walk to school. The council should continue to support walking bus initiatives in the town.
6.0 Coastal Management and Tourism			
6.1 Work in partnership with the Environment Agency to provide accurate flood risk data	Meet during 2005 will inform the LDF	Amber - Superseded by the requirement to prepare a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the borough. Environment agency have set up	SFRA researched in 2007 – the findings will inform the LDF policies and preferred approaches. The Environment Agency provide up to date information about flood

		Flood Warnings Direct for home owners etc for direct flood warning information about potential events	risk on their website.
6.2 Work with partners to gain a greater understanding of climate change in the Borough including likely sea level rises	Meet with partners during 2005	Green -The council is an active member of the South East Coastal Group who work to encourage an integrated, strategic approach to the management of the entire coastal zone. It provides a forum for coastal practitioners to both discuss problems and develop shoreline management techniques that are both economically efficient and sensitive to environmental considerations group co-ordinated the development of the South Foreland to Beachy Head Shoreline Management Plan. A which provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. In addition they also co-ordinate the Coastal defence strategies - Covering 19km of coast, including the towns of Hastings and Bexhill, this strategy has identified an urgent need for defence works at	This work is ongoing.

		Bulverhythe and Carlisle Parade in Hastings. For the rest of the shoreline the recommended strategy is to maintain the standard of defence with an annual beach replenishment programme and replacement of key groynes	
6.3 Consider the opportunities climate change may bring for tourism in the town and 1066 area	Include climate change in future Tourism Strategy	Amber - Climate South East have considered how tourism might be affected by climate change, including the demand for extra accommodation in towns and cities, greater demands for open spaces and shade, and an increase in the café culture. The Councils Tourism Strategy is reflected in the Economic Development and Social Inclusion Strategy which contains the following objective "Raise business awareness of sustainability issues, and thereby achieve better resource usage and reductions in carbon emissions".	
7.0 Wildlife, Habitats and Management of Natural Resources			
7.1 Review planting schemes to consider how to incorporate more drought tolerant species and reduce watering demands of planting schemes	Review for 2006 planting	Green - Our planting schemes continue to be reviewed and updated to more sustainable planting schemes. For example, bedding planting schemes are being integrated with herbaceous and perennial plants – which	

		require less watering, have reduced plant miles as we are buying less bedding plants. In the process less green waste is created as there are fewer bedding plants that need regular replanting. .	
7.2 Work with partners to set up informal reporting mechanisms of unusual fish catches and more exotic wildlife in Hastings	Discuss with partners during 2005 e.g. report through wild Hastings web site	Red - Not pursued	
8.0 Procurement			
8.1 Update the Environmental Purchasing Policy to reflect the Climate change Policy	Update and publish new document by March 2006 Raise staff awareness of the policy during 2006	Amber - The development of the sustainable purchasing policy was delayed however it has now been updated A sustainable procurement policy was adopted by Council May 2008. This did not stop the councils sustainable procurement activities for example– the Sussex wide stationery contract has been checked and revised to make sure it includes a list of key “green” products; the timber beach huts at West St Leonards were procured from a local firm and were built using FSC timber	
8.2 When the electricity and gas contracts are up for renewal ensure a proportion of the new suppliers is provided by renewable energy	25% of all council offices to be supplied by renewable energy in next electricity and gas contracts	Green - Electricity contracts were renewed in 2006 – all key council offices were supplied by renewable energy. The electricity contract is due for renewal in 2008. The Council will be joining a large consortium of local	

		authorities called Laser to buy its future energy needs though. The key council offices will be supplied by renewable energy.	
8.3 Consider replacing the Councils vehicle fleet with renewable energy vehicles e.g. LPG when they need replacing	Use Powershift grant for conversions as required	Green - The courier vehicle continues to be a dual fuelled LPG vehicle. Powershift programme has closed New schemes in place – green fleet review >50 vehicles in your fleet Infrastructure grants for refuelling/recharging stations e.g. electric or biogas stations And low carbon research & development grants	
9.0 Raising awareness and partnership working			
9.1 Develop a climate change web page on the councils web site	Complete by October 2005	Amber - Information about climate change is provided on the website via “generation green” however this does need reviewing and updating	The website information could be updated and developed further. A communication plan about climate change could be developed.
9.2 Produce an easy to read version of the Climate Change Policy and action plan	By July 2005	Green - Not pursued – it was considered that the policy was easy to read.	The Council put a joint bid into DEFRA’s Climate fund in 2006 with Lewes DC, B&H City Council, Brighton University and RORE called “Future Coasts Climate Campaign” the bid was unfortunately unsuccessful
9.3 Become a member of the South East Climate Change Partnership (SECCP)	Join in 2005	Green - The Council became a member of the partnership in 2005.	The partnership is now called Climate Southeast
9.4 Work with partners to consider the likely impacts of climate change in Hastings and	By march 2006 Include climate change discussions at the Environmental	Green - The proposed Environmental Summit evolved into a Green Fair held in	Awaiting new climate scenarios UKCIP08 which are expected early in 2009 to investigate the

<p>identify actions they can take to reduce CO2 emissions</p>	<p>Summit in 2005</p> <p>Look at the Hadley Centre model to see if we can use it to predict climate change in Hastings – during 2005 and 2006</p>	<p>Alexandra Park in September 2005. Hastings Environmental Network evolved out of the fair steering group.</p> <p>The use of the Hadley models was not pursued – the climate scenarios for the south east have formed the basis of discussions regarding the likely impacts of climate change in the area.</p>	<p>likely future impacts of climate change in the south east</p>
<p>9.5 Incorporate climate change issues into the review of the Community Strategy</p>	<p>By December 2005 following Environmental Summit</p>	<p>Amber - The Community Strategy was refreshed in 2006 and the existing targets were renewed. A climate change target was not introduced at this time. However, the community strategy is currently being refreshed again and a new chapter has been drafted to incorporate climate change issues including a new target</p>	
<p>9.6 Implement the Climate Change Action plan, monitor and report on progress</p>	<p>Annual report by June 2006</p>	<p>Amber - First report on progress to be published in 2008/09</p>	<p>Following the review of the action plan, the policy and action plan should be updated in lieu of the new and emerging policy drivers and reported on every 2 years</p>

Action Plan

Action Item	Report Item	Improvements Identified and Action Required	Resource Implications	Timescale for Completion	Responsible Officer	Outcome Required and Monitoring Arrangements	Priority H, M, L
1	3.1 3.2	Climate Change Policy and Action Plan Develop and publish a revised climate change action plan for the period 2009 – 2011	Within existing resources	October 2009	Chantal Lass	Revised and updated climate change policy and action plan to reflect policy drivers and supports the national indicator work	H
2	App 5 9.6	Involve council services on the development of the action plan	Within existing resources	April- June 2009	Chantal Lass	Workshops help to develop revised action plan	H
3		Keep the policy under review in light of national policy and indicators	Within existing resources		Chantal Lass	Develop a plan that is current	
4		Prepare a report on progress every 2 years	Within existing resources	June 2011 next report due	Chantal Lass	Bi- annual report (first in June 2011)	M