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<b>Key Decision:</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Report Track:</b>	<b>Cabinet: 19/09/19</b>

**CABINET**  
**19 SEPTEMBER 2019**  
**IMPLICATIONS OF THE COUNCIL MOTION ON CLIMATE EMERGENCY**  
**APPROVED ON 17 JULY 2019**

**1 Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 To consider the implications of the motion approved at Council on 17 July which declared a Climate Emergency and committed the Council to a vision of Carbon Neutrality by 2030 at the latest.
- 1.2 To formally approve that Carbon Neutrality is a corporate objective of the Council and that this is added to the Corporate Plan 2018-2023. To approve the additional resources necessary to implement the decision to establish a Citizens Assembly and to develop a 10 year Action Plan for the Council to deliver this vision. Further resource requirements will be necessary to implement the Action Plan.
- 1.3 To approve the necessary resources for this to be taken forward to the next stage.

**2 Recommendation(s)**

- 2.1 That Cabinet formally approve that Carbon Neutrality is a corporate objective of the Council and that this is added to the Corporate Plan 2018-2023.
- 2.2 That Cabinet notes that Carbon Neutrality by 2030 is a significant strategic commitment that will require additional resources over the 10 year period.
- 2.3 That Cabinet notes that the target of Carbon Neutrality by 2030 relates to the whole District and not just the Council as an organisation.
- 2.4 That Cabinet notes the Council's Carbon baseline headline starting point as set out in Appendix 1.
- 2.5 That Cabinet request from Full Council a supplementary estimate of £10,000 in 2019/20 to recruit additional external capacity to develop a more detailed baseline and draft 10 year Action Plan. In addition Cabinet approve the inclusion of £40,000 in the 2020/21 financial year to conclude this work.

- 2.6 To note that the resource implications of the Action Plan will be submitted to Cabinet for consideration as part of the 2021/22 budget process.
- 2.7 That Cabinet request from Full Council a supplementary estimate of up to £10,000 to establish a Citizens Assembly during 2019/20 and £20,000 in 2020/21 to complete this work and to receive the outcomes and recommendations of this in due course.

### **3 Key Issues and Reasons for Recommendations**

- 3.1 At the Council meeting on 17 July, the Leader of the Council moved a motion on Carbon Neutrality and this was approved by a majority of Councillors present.
- 3.2 The decision commits the Council to a vision of Carbon Neutrality by 2030 at the latest. It asks that Westminster continue to provide resources and power to tackle climate change locally; and to explore an expansion of community energy. Further, it agreed to work with partners to deliver carbon reductions and grow the local economy and to establish a Citizens Assembly made up of a representative range of citizens and make recommendations for our Council.
- 3.3 Delivering Carbon Neutrality by 2030 is not a formal corporate priority objective for the Council and is not identified in the Council's current Corporate Plan covering the period 2018-2023 which was approved in April 2018. Cabinet need to formally decide that it is agreeing this as an additional corporate objective in the Council's Corporate Plan due to the scale and implications that delivering this agenda represents.
- 3.4 There is currently a lack of resources and skills in the Council to progress this agenda. Due to the number of officer posts that have been deleted over the past 8 years, there is no flexibility to absorb a major new priority of this scale. Therefore, additional resources will be required to take this agenda forward. Initially, up to £50,000 will need to be allocated over two financial years (2019/20 and 2020/21) to provide additional capacity to develop a 10 year Action Plan that seeks to deliver carbon neutrality by 2030. Further resources will then be needed to implement the Action Plan although it is too early to define what these might be.
- 3.5 In addition and as a result of the Council motion, up to £30,000 will be required over two financial years to establish a Citizens Assembly; there is no capacity to do this in house and it is recommended that it remain independent of the Council in any event.
- 3.6 In relation to the Action Plan and Citizens Assembly, it is necessary to determine the scope of the Carbon Neutrality Agenda. The Council can only achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 if it takes a District wide approach; if the Council only focuses on itself as an organisation (e.g. own estate/ infrastructure/ energy consumption and fleet etc.) it will not on its own deliver carbon neutrality at all.
- 3.7 Cabinet should note that this wider scope across the District will be more resource intensive if it is to provide the appropriate level of leadership for this agenda. It also potentially means providing incentives to businesses to change their processes and activities to become carbon neutral.

- 3.8 Further reports will be submitted to Cabinet as the work on Citizens Assembly and the Action Plan progresses, subject to whatever decisions Cabinet takes today.

#### **4 Relationship to Corporate Priorities**

- 4.1 Carbon Neutrality by 2030 is not currently a corporate priority in the Council's approved Corporate Plan covering the period 2018 to 2023. There is no agreed action in the 2019/20 Priority Delivery Plan (PDP) to set up and manage a Citizens Assembly or to deliver actions relating to reducing the Council's carbon footprint. Cabinet therefore need to decide if these are to be added to the Corporate Plan and the relevant PDP for 2019/20.

#### **5 Report Detail**

- 5.1 At the Council meeting on 17 July, the Leader of the Council moved a motion on Carbon Neutrality and this was approved by a majority of Councillors present. The motion in full stated:

- Our economic system is enriching a minority while leading humanity towards climate catastrophe. Our political system is leaving many to feel powerless and excluded from the key decisions that affect them;
- In 2018, the world's leading climate scientists—the IPCC—warned that humanity has only 12 years left in which to cap temperature rises at 1.5C or face a sharply higher risk of drought, floods and heatwaves;
- The UK Parliament has approved a motion to declare an environment and climate emergency, and all governments (national, regional and local) have a duty to limit the negative impacts of climate breakdown;
- Local government should recognise that they cannot wait for national government to provide more money and support to reduce emissions, and commit to the ambition of carbon neutrality by 2030 at the latest;
- Our emissions are a small proportion of our area's CO2 emissions and that we achieve more for our environment working co-operatively than we do alone.
- Every year, our area spends significant amounts on energy. This money goes out of the local economy to the big energy companies when we believe that it could be retained through community energy—and that community energy is a fundamentally important part of the national energy transition we are undergoing right now.

**In light of the above, Council therefore agrees to:**

1. Join other Councils in declaring a Climate Emergency, and commit to the vision of carbon neutrality by 2030 at the latest.

2. Continue to call on Westminster to provide the necessary powers and resources to make local action on climate change easier.
3. Encourage this Council to explore the expansion of community energy to keep the benefits of our local energy generation in our local economy.
4. Continue to work with partners anchored in the area to deliver carbon reductions and grow the local economy.
5. Establish a Citizens Assembly made up of a representative range of our citizens to establish the facts and make recommendations for our council.

### **Carbon Reduction Targets**

- 5.2 There are a plethora of different timescales for achieving carbon neutrality. The Government has established a statutory target of net zero carbon emissions by 2050 as recommended by the Committee on Climate Change. The West Midlands Combined Authority (of which Cannock Chase Council is a member) decided at its Board meeting on 26 July 2019 to set a West Midlands target of net zero emissions no later than 2041, with interim targets based on a 2018 baseline of 36% reduction by 2022 and 69% by 2027. Many local authorities (including Cannock Chase Council) have set a local target of net zero emissions by 2030 which mirrors the United Nations Panel on Climate Change recommendation. Extinction Rebellion, a climate change pressure group has recommended a net zero target of 2025 which has most recently been adopted by Warwick District Council.
- 5.3 Cannock Chase Council has adopted a much shorter timescale to achieve carbon neutrality than the statutory target of 2050 and this means that action to achieve this will need to be compressed within a period of just over 10 years. This is obviously more challenging and will require additional resources to achieve.
- 5.4 An action plan needs to be developed and costed during 2019/20 which will need to be formally approved by the Cabinet. The scope and resource implications of this 10 year action plan (2020 to 2030) will have to relate to the whole District if the 2030 target is to be met. It is obviously within the Council's authority to change its own activities and behaviours to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030; it will be more challenging to affect the behaviour and activities of other organisations such as businesses and transport providers. As an example, the Council may need to consider providing financial incentives if the target is to be achieved District wide in the next 10 years.
- 5.5 Cabinet also need to be aware that there will be tensions between delivering the carbon neutrality target and other agreed corporate priorities of the Council. Expansions in certain types of industry will increase carbon related emissions. Cabinet will need to make decisions in the future about the trade-off between certain types of economic development and delivery of carbon neutrality by 2030 and this will be an issue considered further in strategic documents such as the emerging Economic Prosperity Strategy.

## Carbon Baseline

- 5.6 It is important that the Council understands its starting point in committing to a vision of carbon neutrality by 2030. This sets out the scale of what the Council needs to address by 2030.
- 5.7 The most up to date information is from 2016 and is provided by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.
- 5.8 According to this data, Cannock Chase Council has the second lowest Carbon Emissions Per Capita (tonnes) in Staffordshire at 4.1 in 2016. Tamworth has the lowest level at 3.7 whilst Staffordshire Moorlands has the highest at 12.2 tonnes per capita. The trend is downwards for all Staffordshire authorities. Carbon Emissions Per Capita (tonnes) has fallen from 6.3 to 4.1 in Cannock Chase in the 11 years to 2016. If this rate of reduction were to continue as before, then by 2030 it is estimated that the District would be at around 2 tonnes of carbon emissions per capita. However, whilst the trend is downward there will be certain activities and factors that may increase carbon emissions in the period to 2030.
- 5.9 Obviously, the District has the advantage of Cannock Chase. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and potentially harmful gasses, such as sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, from the air and release oxygen. The single most significant carbon reduction event in the District in recent times was the closure of the coal burning Rugeley power station in mid-2016. However, changes such as expansions in logistics may be expected to increase transport related carbon emissions.
- 5.10 Transport is also a key factor in carbon reduction and the electrification of the Chase line was also another contributor. Electric vehicles are mandated by law to take over from petrol/diesel cars by no later than 2040 and so it may be anticipated that transport related emissions may fall over time depending on the rate of transfer. The data indicates that housing is the most significant source of carbon emissions for Cannock Chase at 40%. Further work will be necessary to establish a more detailed baseline which is critical to the development of the Action Plan.

## Officer Capacity

- 5.11 The Council is not currently resourced to deliver a Citizens Assembly or develop and implement a 10 year action plan to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. The Council currently has one officer whose role includes approximately 10% allocated to climate change / carbon reduction. The Council has never had any agreed action plan and does not currently have a programme of work aimed at delivering carbon neutrality by 2030.
- 5.12 As part of its financial strategy over the past 8 years, the Council has deleted officer posts in order to meet challenging financial circumstances including the significant reductions in Government Grant and the closure of Rugeley power station. Since 2011, 76.39 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Posts have been deleted by the Council saving a total of over £2m (£2,294,620). Of the 76.39 FTE posts, 19.4 FTE posts have been management posts at Service Manager or above which represents 25% of all posts deleted.

5.13 This means that there is little officer capacity available for initiatives outside of the agreed Priority Delivery Plans and the operational responsibilities for service delivery that officers have on a continuing basis. Officer capacity has continued to be flagged as a major risk on the Council's Strategic Risk Register. The most recent Peer Review highlighted again these capacity issues and urged the Council to ensure its resources are aligned with its priorities. Climate Change and action to reduce carbon emissions is a significant change agenda that will only be achieved if the Council resources it adequately. Therefore additional resources are required to make some progress on this agenda. The full scale of resources required to deliver carbon neutrality across Cannock Chase Council is not known at this stage; a 10 year plan needs to be developed to set out what needs to happen and at what cost.

### **Development of a Carbon Footprint Reduction Action Plan**

5.14 An action plan needs to be developed and costed which demonstrates how the Council will achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. This will need to be submitted to Cabinet during 2020 for approval. This will need to include a detailed baseline which represents the starting point for the action plan. It is likely that some of the detail and costs for parts of the action plan will only be developed over time rather than be known up front at the point the Action Plan is considered by Cabinet. A detailed approach to Action Planning has been produced by the Carbon Trust and is attached as Appendix 4.

5.15 In order to develop these, an additional £50,000 will be required to produce an action plan and detailed baseline. Approximately £10,000 will be required in 2019/20 and the remaining up to £40,000 in 2020/21. This is a one off resource to develop the action plan only. It is anticipated that further significant resources will be needed to implement the action plan and these will be set out for Cabinet in the future. Examples of what this may include are:

- Switching from the use of fossil fuels e.g. gas;
- Different and more expensive materials to repair and build Council housing;
- Improved energy efficiency for commercial buildings that the Council rents out and phasing out or replacement of older inefficient buildings;
- Electric vehicles & charging infrastructure;
- Improving air quality;
- Replacing heat & ventilation systems and building insulation;
- Generation of additional renewable energy in District e.g. extension of Solar PV, windfarms etc.;
- Expansion of Home Working in the District to minimise transport related carbon emissions.

- 5.16 This is not a comprehensive list but just some illustrative examples. The Action Plan will need to incorporate the outcomes of the Citizens Assembly and all actions will need to be costed and accountability and delivery arrangements will need to be identified.
- 5.17 The Council will need to review its own energy use in Council owned property and assets, supply chain, vehicles, housing materials and overall carbon footprint as a minimum and this will entail examining and assessing every Council activity and service which is a significant undertaking. Further, additional capacity will be required to change the Councils approach to a zero carbon approach as well as expanding community energy initiatives. Resource requirements will be identified in the Action Plan for this.
- 5.18 The Council has an ambitious Housing Investment Fund to increase the level of much needed social/ affordable housing in the area and in order to ensure this objective and carbon neutrality are dovetailed options appraisals will be required to ensure resources are used in the most effective and efficient way.
- 5.19 The Council's actual fleet has been reduced by service delivery being provided by BIFFA. The contract is a seven year (plus seven) contract with the first phase terminating on 31 March 2023 and is clearly a major factor in carbon neutrality. Any changes in advance of 2023 are likely to involve substantial costs. In addition any contact extension post 2023 will need to take into account additional resource requirements following changes to the recycling/green waste recycling credits scheme and the Government's Resources and Waste Management Strategy 2018.
- 5.20 The Council forms part of two tier local government arrangements with the County Council having its own estate; fleet of vehicles and responsibly for waste disposal; transport etc. In addition, other key partners such as Staffordshire Police, Colleges; NHS etc. will have similar arrangements. In addition the WMCA and two LEPS will be key partners in the carbon reduction agenda and Cabinet will need to determine how such arrangements fit into both the scope of the Action Plan and the remit of the Citizens Assembly, particularly in ensuring a joined up approach to tackling the issues. There is the possibility of a shared approach to this agenda across some or all of the Staffordshire local authorities and this will be explored further.
- 5.21 The Council can also enable a District approach by reviewing all its policies – however, as referred to earlier this may cause conflict with other priorities. The Local Plan and Economic Prosperity Strategy will represent key documents in this process and opportunities to refocus towards the clean growth agenda and develop the low carbon sector will need to be examined
- 5.22 Council officers will also seek advice and support from national and local bodies such as the Carbon Trust and Sustainability West Midlands, as well as learn from other local authorities who are further advanced to support this Council in the development of a baseline, an action plan and subsequent implementation.

## Citizens Assembly

- 5.23 A Citizens' Assembly is a group of people who are brought together to discuss an issue or issues, and reach a conclusion about what they think should happen. The people who take part are chosen so they reflect the wider population. Citizens' Assemblies give members of the public the time and opportunity to learn about and discuss a topic, before reaching conclusions. Assembly members are asked to make trade-offs and arrive at workable recommendations. Citizens' Assemblies have been used by national government and have been more recently been used by local government. There are currently a small number of councils using them for Climate Change issues.
- 5.24 An organisation specialising in engagement will need to be procured to set up and operate the Citizens' Assembly. It is anticipated that this will cost in the region of £30,000 across two financial years. This includes making a gift/payment (typically in gift vouchers) to the citizens that comprise the Assembly, their expenses (e.g. travel), payment of the experts needed to support the Assembly, as well as payment to the organisation appointed to organise and operate the Assembly. The total cost of this will ultimately depend on:
- The number of citizens to be included in the Assembly – this can range from a minimum of 50 and up to 250 people;
  - The time/length the Assembly is operational and how many times it meets; and
  - The scope of the work to be considered by the Assembly.
- 5.25 The setting up of a Citizens' Assembly will involve officer time in procuring an organisation to run it. Furthermore, it is common practice to establish an advisory group to oversee the Citizens' Assembly process – this can include councillors, stakeholders and technical experts.
- 5.26 The issues surrounding climate change span from local to global and therefore it is important to define what the Citizens' Assembly should address – i.e. the scope of the review. An example of the scope being used by Oxford City Council is given in Appendix 2. Consideration will need to be given to who, by, and how the scope is to be determined. If one is established, the advisory group could determine the scope of the work. Alternatively, there could be a "call for ideas" as the London Borough of Camden has done (see Appendix 3 for details).
- 5.27 The governance arrangements for the Citizens' Assembly will need to be determined. As referred to above, an Advisory Group could be set up which would have some oversight of the Citizens' Assembly, but will this report directly to Cabinet or will it be overseen by the Community Scrutiny Committee? Citizens' Assemblies tend to be high profile and there will be an expectation that their views are acted upon.



5.28 Consideration will need to be given as to whether the Citizens' Assembly will be a one-off, e.g. to support the development of an action plan, or whether it will have an ongoing role in shaping and developing the delivery of the action plan over 10 years. The latter would have a considerable effect on the costs involved.

5.29 Typically, a Citizens' Assembly will adopt a three-step process:

- (i) Stage 1 – the participants learn about a topic through a combination of presentations from experts to cover the breadth of opinion on the issue being addressed (participants can also be provided with additional learning materials that introduce them to the topic being discussed before the Assembly starts). There is also time given for experts to answer questions from participants.
- (ii) Stage 2 – deliberation – participants are encouraged to explore their own opinions on what they have heard and develop a wider understanding of the opinions of others. Experts participate in this phase to provide additional information and clarification.
- (iii) Stage 3 – the third phase involves participants coming to some conclusions of what they have learnt through the assembly process. It is important that Citizens' Assemblies do not manufacture a false sense of consensus; thus, alongside agreed positions, individual voting can be used to collect the views of all participants. This ensures that minority voices are heard as well as the majority.

5.30 The strengths and weaknesses of Citizens' Assemblies are set out below:

#### **Strengths**

- The process can be high profile and provide a good way of drawing attention to an issue;
- Assemblies can bring out diverse perspectives on complex and contested problems;
- Decision makers can be brought face-to-face with citizens or those with lived experience of an issue;
- The learning phase and deliberation with peers can help participants to understand, change and develop their opinions;
- Policy makers get an insight on public opinion on a contested issue based on the public having access to thorough and unbiased information and time for deliberation.

#### **Weaknesses**

- Gaining a broadly representative group of people can be challenging and expensive;

- The process for developing and planning an assembly is intensive and demanding on human and time resources;
- Running a citizens' assembly is a highly complex process requiring significant expertise;
- There is a danger of being seen as a publicity exercise if not followed by real outcomes.

5.31 In summary, due to the lack of officer capacity to take on this significant agenda, the next stage following the declaration of a Climate Change emergency is to produce a specification and conduct a procurement exercise to secure the necessary expertise to deliver three key actions and then report back to Cabinet:

- (a) A detailed carbon baseline for the District
- (b) Setting up and managing the outcomes from a Citizens Assembly
- (c) Development of a costed 10 year Action Plan taking into account the recommendations from the Citizens Assembly.

An officer Working Group chaired by the Managing Director will co-ordinate the delivery of these three objectives across all Departments of the Council. Further resources will be identified to co-ordinate the delivery and monitoring of the Action Plan and identified to Cabinet in the future.

The three elements will all be reported back to Cabinet in 2020 when this stage of work has been completed.

## **6 Implications**

### **6.1 Financial**

No provision exists within the approved budget for the recruitment of an additional officer to develop a draft Action Plan or for the establishment of a Citizens Panel.

A supplementary estimate will be required in 2019/20 of £20,000 (Action Plan £10,000, Citizens Assembly £10,000) with in addition the balance of funding for the additional capacity (£60,000) will need to be included in the 2020/21 Budget.

The additional cost can effectively be funded from the surplus on Working Balances although this is currently earmarked to fund potential transitional arrangements arising from changes to the methodology for funding Local Government.

Although no details are available as such the action Plan cannot be considered in isolation and will need to form part of the overall allocation of funding (revenue and capital) and determination of priorities as part of the 2021/22 Budget process.

The Medium Term Financial Plan approved by Council requires the use of Working Balances to fund a budget deficit of £603,000 in 2020/21 with a potentially balanced budget in 2021/22.

Major caveats exist in relation to both 2020/21 and 2021/22 in relation to the Business Rates to be generated from Mill Green and changes arising from Fair funding/ 75% Business Rates Retention and New Homes Bonus.

The changes to local government funding were expected to be implemented in 2020/21 however in light of only a one year Spending review by Government this year and a full review in 2020 it is very likely any changes will now not arise until 2021/22.

In addition to the funding position of the Council the 2021/22 budget process will need to take into account any additional actions arising from the existing Corporate Plan including the currently being developed Economic Prosperity Strategy and the outcome of service review.

At present no specific funding is provided to local government for Climate Change although the motion approved by Council requires the continuation of lobbying Government on this matter.

In relation to Capital although £565,000 of uncommitted resources are forecast at the end of 2021/22 it should be noted that this position includes capital receipts forecast from the sale of residual property of £0.625 million which are yet to be received. This balance also includes restricted grants of £0.257 million. In addition no capital programme effectively exists for 2022/23 with the rolling programme of wheelie bin /IT vehicle replacement to be addressed. £5.7 million is allocated for the District Investment Fund however the implication of town centre regeneration, station upgrades etc. are yet to be determined.

## **6.2 Legal**

No direct legal implications at this stage.

## **6.3 Human Resources**

Subject to budget being allocated for additional capacity it is understood that a procurement exercise will be undertaken to secure an external third party with the necessary expertise and capacity to deliver a more detailed baseline, Citizens Assembly and 10 Year action plan.

## **6.4 Section 17 (Crime Prevention)**

No direct implications.

## **6.5 Human Rights Act**

No direct implications.

## **6.6 Data Protection**

None

## 6.7 Risk Management

There are significant risks in progressing a new corporate objective with such implications for all aspects of the Council's activities and the wider District including:

- Insufficient capacity and funding to deliver change
- Securing behavioural change

## 6.8 Equality & Diversity

None at this stage but equality impact assessments will need to be completed for specific policy changes. The Council will need to ensure that hard to reach groups are engaged and not disadvantaged further by changes in service delivery.

## 6.9 Best Value

None

## 7 Appendices to the Report

Appendix 1: Carbon Emissions data from Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

Appendix 2: Oxford Climate Change Citizens' Assembly – Scope

Appendix 3: London Borough of Camden's Citizens' Assembly: Overview of process

Appendix 4: Public Sector response to the climate emergency: taking action at a local level (Carbon Trust)

### Previous Consideration

Not applicable.

### Background Papers

Council agenda for 17 July 2019

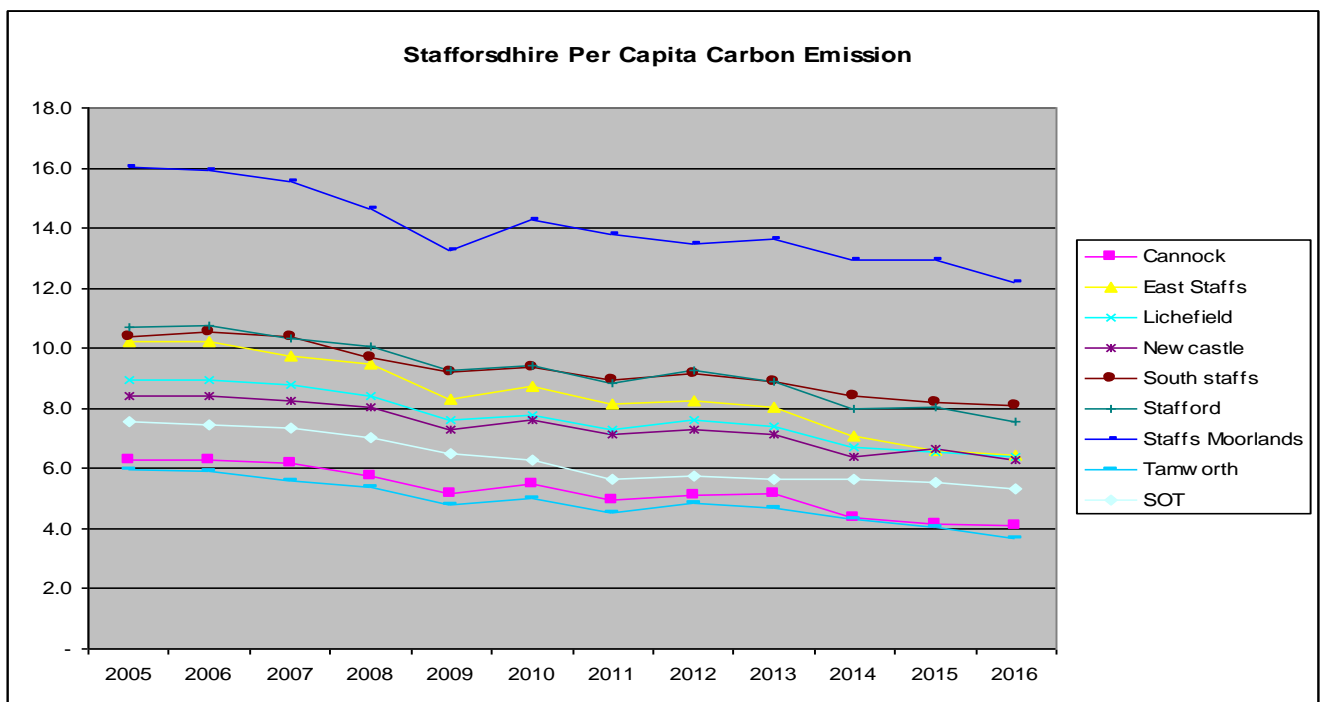
**Carbon Emissions data from BEIS (Department of Business Energy and Environmental Strategy) 2016**

The below data is taken from national statistical data (2016) released every year in arrears by BEIS (previously known as DECC). This data is in arrears due to the timescale involved in collating and calculating a national data set of this type.

The table below gives ‘per capita emissions’ for each of the districts within Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent (NB: per capita is the preferred way of reporting emissions data for comparison).

**Staffordshire’s Carbon Emissions Per Capita (tonnes)**

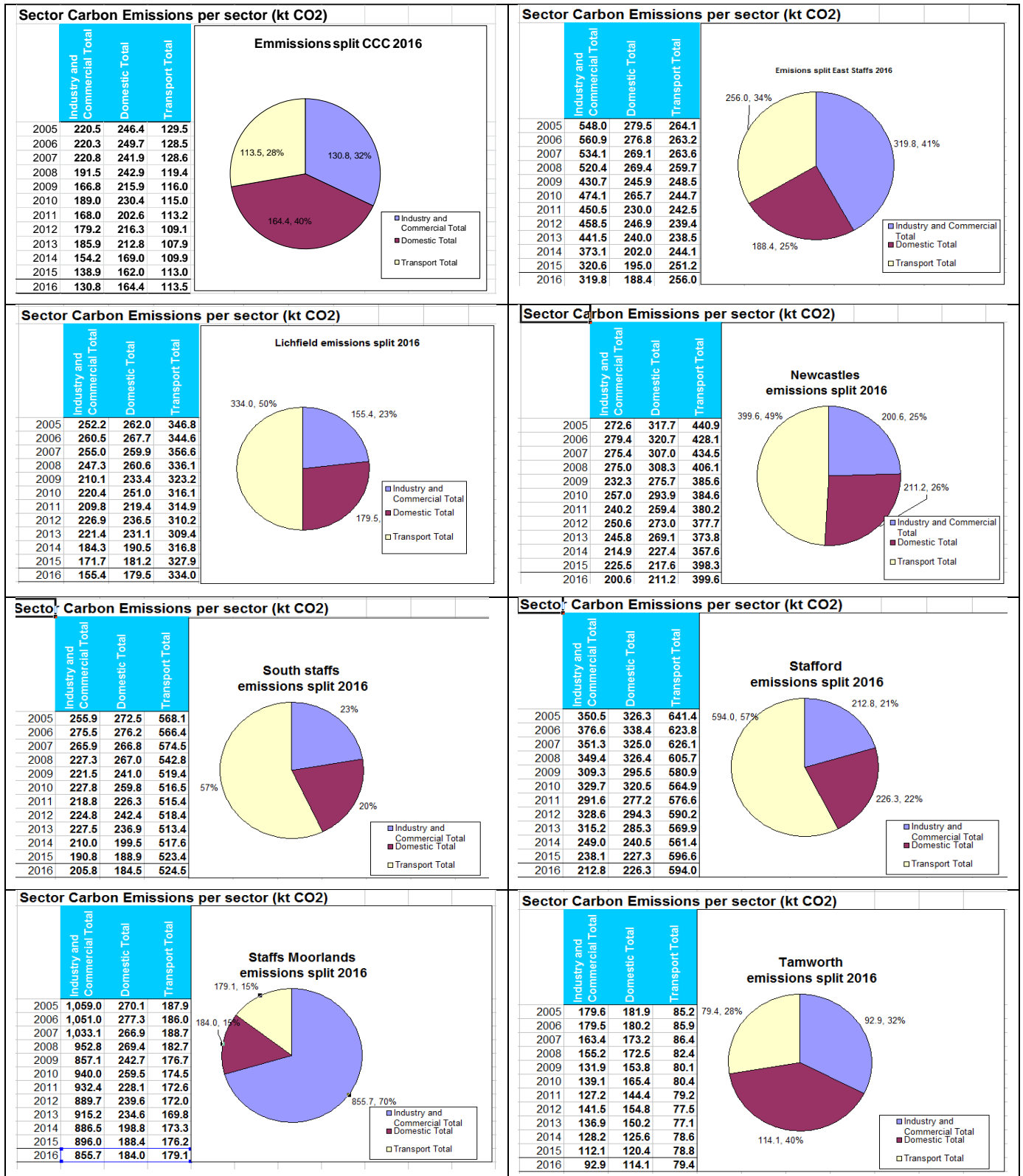
Year	Cannock	East Staffs	Lichfield	Newcastle	South staffs	Stafford	Staffs Moorlands	Tamworth	SOT
2005	6.3	10.2	8.9	8.4	10.4	10.7	16.0	6.0	7.5
2006	6.3	10.2	8.9	8.4	10.6	10.8	15.9	5.9	7.4
2007	6.2	9.8	8.8	8.3	10.4	10.3	15.6	5.6	7.3
2008	5.8	9.5	8.4	8.1	9.7	10.1	14.6	5.4	7.0
2009	5.1	8.3	7.6	7.3	9.2	9.3	13.3	4.8	6.5
2010	5.5	8.7	7.8	7.6	9.4	9.4	14.3	5.0	6.3
2011	4.9	8.1	7.3	7.1	8.9	8.8	13.8	4.6	5.6
2012	5.1	8.3	7.6	7.3	9.1	9.3	13.4	4.8	5.7
2013	5.1	8.0	7.4	7.1	8.9	8.9	13.6	4.7	5.7
2014	4.4	7.1	6.7	6.4	8.4	8.0	12.9	4.3	5.7
2015	4.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	8.2	8.1	12.9	4.0	5.5
2016	4.1	6.4	6.4	6.3	8.1	7.6	12.2	3.7	5.3



All districts across Staffordshire are experiencing a reducing emissions pattern, with Cannock Chase and Tamworth being the forefront, for a number of reasons.

This picture is also generally true nationally and can be attributed to the decarbonisation of the energy supply sector; more industrial efficiency and off-shoring our emissions/production.

Not all of the Staffordshire districts have the same balance between the different sectors regarding carbon emissions. For example, Cannock Chase's biggest source is housing (40%) whilst Lichfield and Newcastle's is transport. See below tables:



Currently other than fleet fuel consumption and mileage Cannock Chase Council has very little base line information on its carbon emissions of it's own buildings and activities. This lack of data will need to be addressed immediately as part of any climate strategy.

**ITEM NO. 6.**



**Oxford Climate Change Citizens' Assembly – Scope**

The Oxford Advisory Group has determined that Citizens Assembly will address three themes, divided into five separate areas of content. These were selected following work undertaken for the City Council by Anthesis, an Oxford-based environmental consultancy that provided quantitative evidence of where the Council can help deliver the most significant emissions reductions:

How do we use less energy?

Buildings – how do we ensure our buildings are fit for the future?

Transport – how do we develop a sustainable zero-carbon transport system?

How do we make more energy?

How do we transform our energy system to ensure it comes from renewable sources?

How do we improve environmental quality on the journey to net zero?

Waste – How do we reduce our waste to deliver net zero?

Offsetting – How could Oxford offset the emissions it can't reduce?

The issue of biodiversity will be considered within each of these subject areas.

**ITEM NO. 6.**

**London Borough of Camden's Citizens' Assembly: Overview of process**

The Citizens' Assembly on the climate crisis sits at the centre of a three-phase process. The process aims to build demographically representative citizen consensus about how the local authority area should address the issue, while drawing on the expertise and energy of active environmental groups to drive social action across Camden.

The Camden assembly was made up of 60 people. With a payment (in shopping vouchers) of £150 on completion of the 3 sessions required the potential total cost was up to £9,000 for the participant costs element of the Assembly.

Camden have allowed for a budget of £50-60,000. In terms of overall costs, in addition to participants' payments there are also:

- Officer time in commissioning the work
- Recruitment of participants – by appointed contractor
- Cost of expert input into the event – organised by contractor
- Location / venue hire and logistics
- Officer time in communication and promotion

The process being followed by Camden is set out below:

**Phase 1 – Pre- Assembly engagement with schools, business and residents**

To harness community ideas and to build support for the Assembly process, an on-line "call for ideas" was run. This provided details about the Assembly and allowed citizens to put forward ideas for the Assembly to consider at different scales: at home; in your neighbourhood; your Council and your country. In addition, Camden's environmental business network, the Camden Climate Change Alliance arranged a series of roundtables with the business community. The views of schools were also collected. There were over 1,800 visits to the website, submitting over 250 comments and which resulted in over 600 proposed actions.

To broaden the community discussion, Camden's environmental business network, the Camden Climate Change Alliance arranged a series of roundtables with the business community and the views of schools were also collected through a project called The Sustainers, which has been delivered with the local Transition Town groups.

**Phase 2 – the Citizens' Assembly – deliberation**

The Citizens' Assembly convened in July over three sessions, with the same members attending all 3 sessions. The Assembly members were randomly recruited from across Camden with the final composition representative of the borough demographic. 55 members attended the first session, and 49 the third session demonstrating strong participation throughout.

Assembly meetings were not open to the general public, but the agendas, presentations, summaries of deliberations and video footage was uploaded to Camden's website. The Assembly process was been developed with Involve, a leading

public participation organisation, and the approach to Assembly design has also been overseen by an independent Advisory group.

The framing question for the Assembly, developed in consultation with the Advisory group was *“We are now facing a climate and ecological crisis. How can the Council and the people of Camden help limit the impact of climate change while protecting and enhancing our natural environment? What do we need to do in our homes, neighbourhoods, council and country?”*

The first session focussed on the science on Climate Change and the current situation in Camden.

The second session focussed on possible solutions, with speakers presenting their ideas for actions and participating in a carousel Q&A.

The third session was about developing an action plan to be put forward to Full Council.

Evidence was shared with Assembly members at different scales: at home, in the neighbourhood and at the Council level. Speakers included community energy groups, universities, Climate Emergency Camden and renewable energy experts. The third session focuses on action planning around the Home, Neighbourhood and Council with the ideas collected through the pre-Assembly engagement phase presented to Assembly members for review and development.

To demonstrate transparency, independent observers were invited to attend the Assembly sessions. UCL’s public policy team are also conducting an independent evaluation of the process. As noted above, presentations, agendas and footage of the Assembly were shared on the Council’s website.

The Assembly proposals will be presented by Assembly members to full Council on 7 October, with a view to informing a new Environment Plan for Camden from 2020.

### **Phase 3 - Extending the process towards social action**

The Assembly process focuses on developing a set of proposals at the scales of home, neighbourhood and Council within relatively short timeframes. The proposals will require development after the Assembly, with the approach to development differing depending on the type of action and scale.

Officers envisage that some actions will require significant further deliberation that others before moving into delivery. This deliberation could involve Assembly members, stakeholders and experts working together in a more “task and finish” setting with this informing more detailed recommendations for Members on the proposal in question.



# Public Sector response to the climate emergency: taking action at a local level

David Reilly, Emma Ashcroft & Rob Hatcher  
Cities & Regions Team

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17/07/2019



# 1

## Introduction



# Introductions

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Dave Reilly



Rob Hatcher



Emma Ashcroft

From the Carbon Trust's Cities & Regions team



## Carbon Trust Cities & Regions team - helping the public sector lead the way to a low carbon economy

### Strong track record

Since 2001, we have supported more than 3,000 public sector organisations to shape their approach to climate action and deliver positive outcomes for their communities

### Key areas of focus

Working with local government and the public sector to accelerate the development and delivery of clean energy and carbon reduction at local and regional levels

### Dedicated delivery team

25 staff based in London, Cardiff and Edinburgh – Technical, Commercial, Stakeholder Engagement, Strategy, Project and Programme Management capabilities

### Recent activity

Supporting public bodies in raising their ambition on climate action, setting science based targets and developing net zero action plans





## About this session

- Why are we running this session?
- What we will cover?

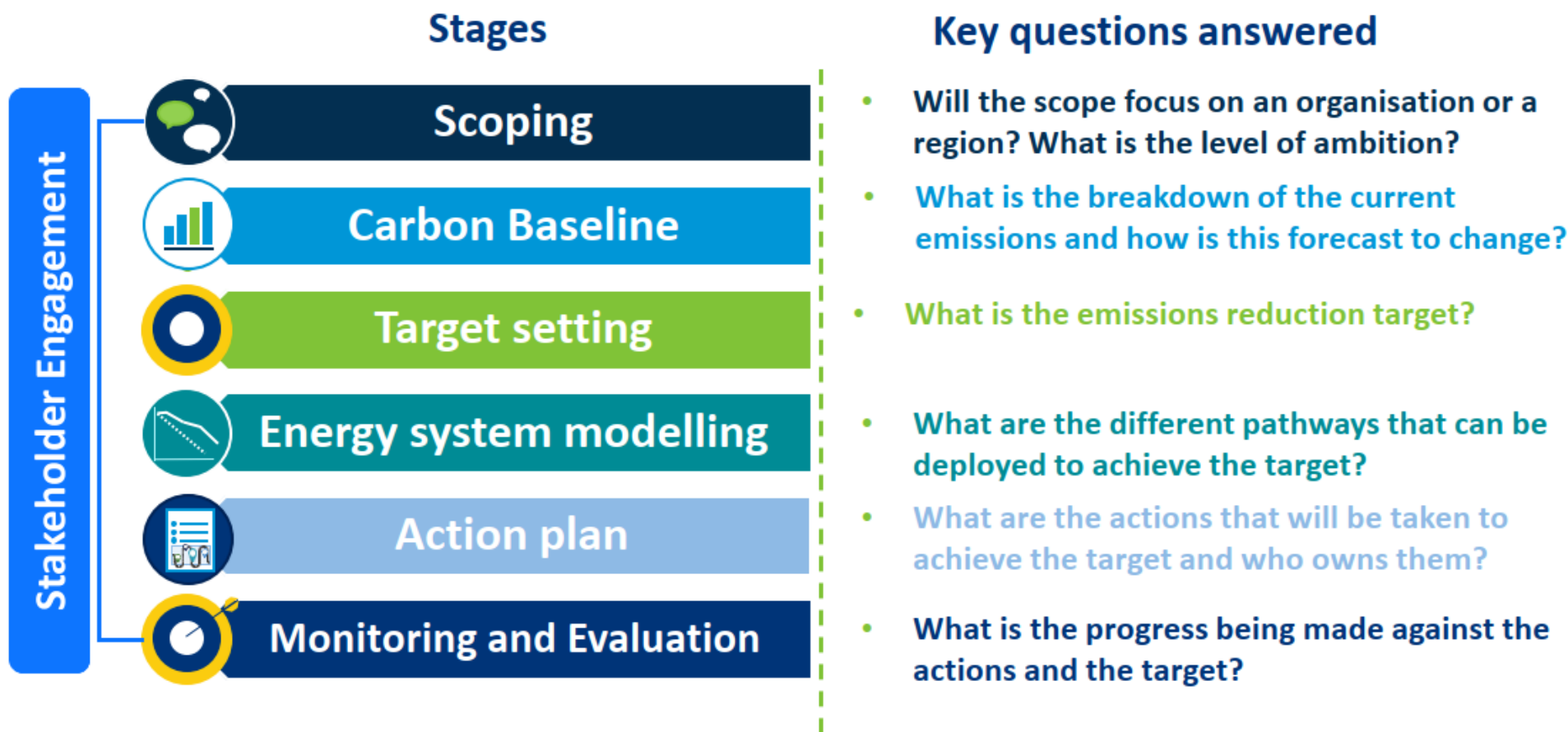


- What next?





# A framework for taking declarations forward





# Carbon neutral and net zero – the rise of target setting



**130** Tier 1 & 2 councils have declared a climate emergency

Source: <https://www.climateemergency.uk/>

**GREATER LONDON AUTHORITY**  
Zero Carbon by 2050

**C40 CITIES**  
25 cities pledged to be emissions neutral by 2050

**STROUD DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
www.stroud.gov.uk  
Carbon Neutral since 2015

**NYC**  
Net zero emissions by 2050

**Nottingham City Council**  
Carbon neutral city by 2028

**UK Net Zero by 2050**



# 2

## Scoping and stakeholder engagement



## Scoping questions

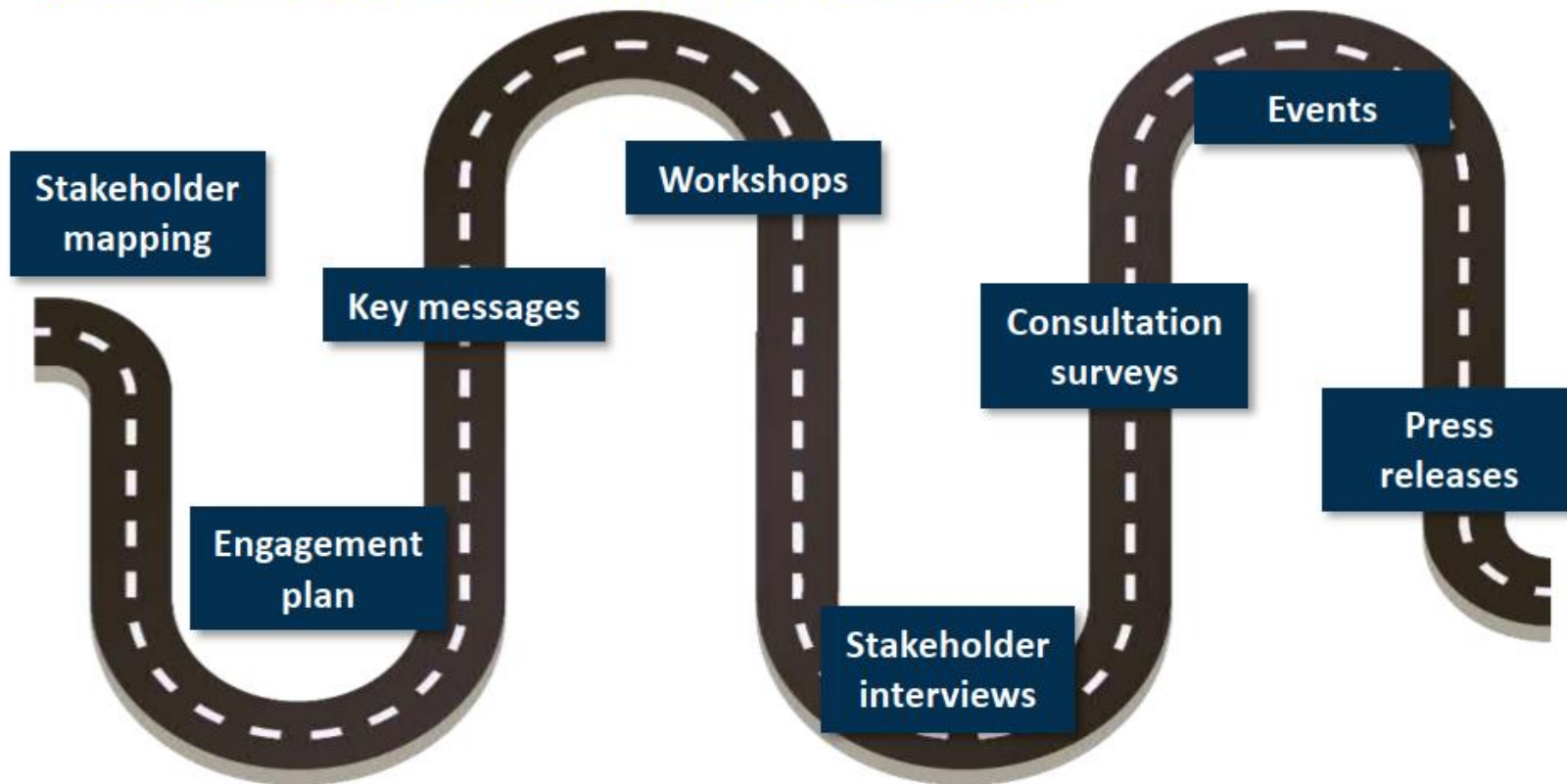
- 
- A vertical column of ten hexagons in various shades of blue and green, serving as a decorative element for the list of questions.
- What is our vision and objectives?
  - What is the level of ambition?
  - City wide or estate only?
  - Scope 1, 2 & 3?
  - What resources do we have?
  - Who should be involved?
  - What data do we have?
  - What levers can we pull?
  - How does this align to relevant policies and strategies?



# Stakeholder engagement

You need to secure input to and support for the climate action plan and *buy in to its delivery* from across your stakeholder group

*Critical aspect throughout the development of your climate action plan – take account of stakeholder views and use them to shape the plan*





# Governance

## 1) Why is it important?

Impacts the ability of the climate action plan to deliver against its objectives

Ensures the appropriate stakeholders are involved at the appropriate level to take projects beyond discussion and into delivery

Facilitates collaboration between key stakeholders from across the organisation and/or partners across the public, private and community sectors



## 2) What does good governance look like?

Identifying senior political and business energy champions

Alignment with existing governance groups that hold influence/ power

Setting up an energy sector specific working/technical advisory group

Engagement with existing groups that deal with related focus areas (e.g. economy, housing, health, transport)



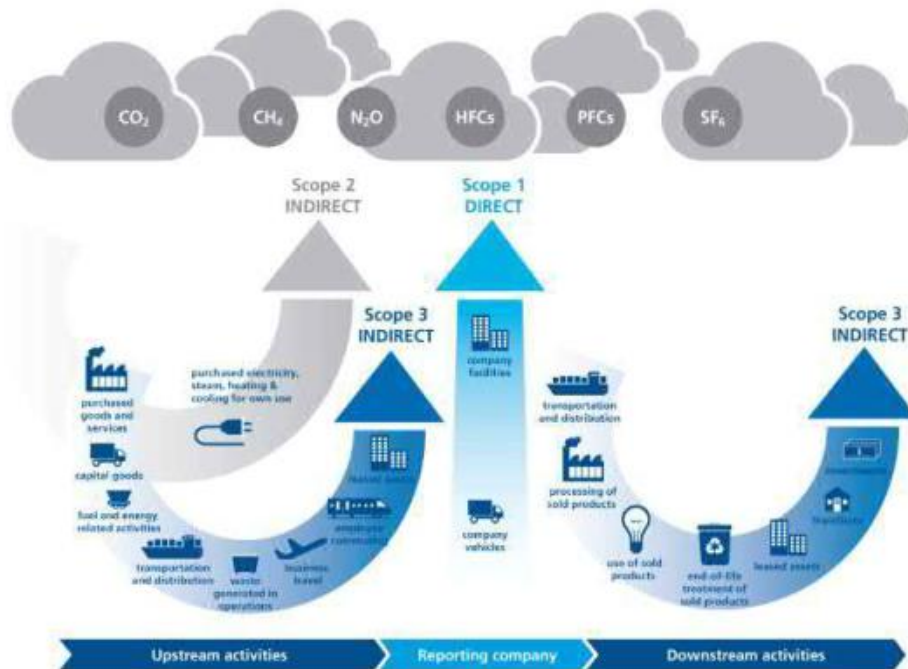
# 3

## Developing a baseline





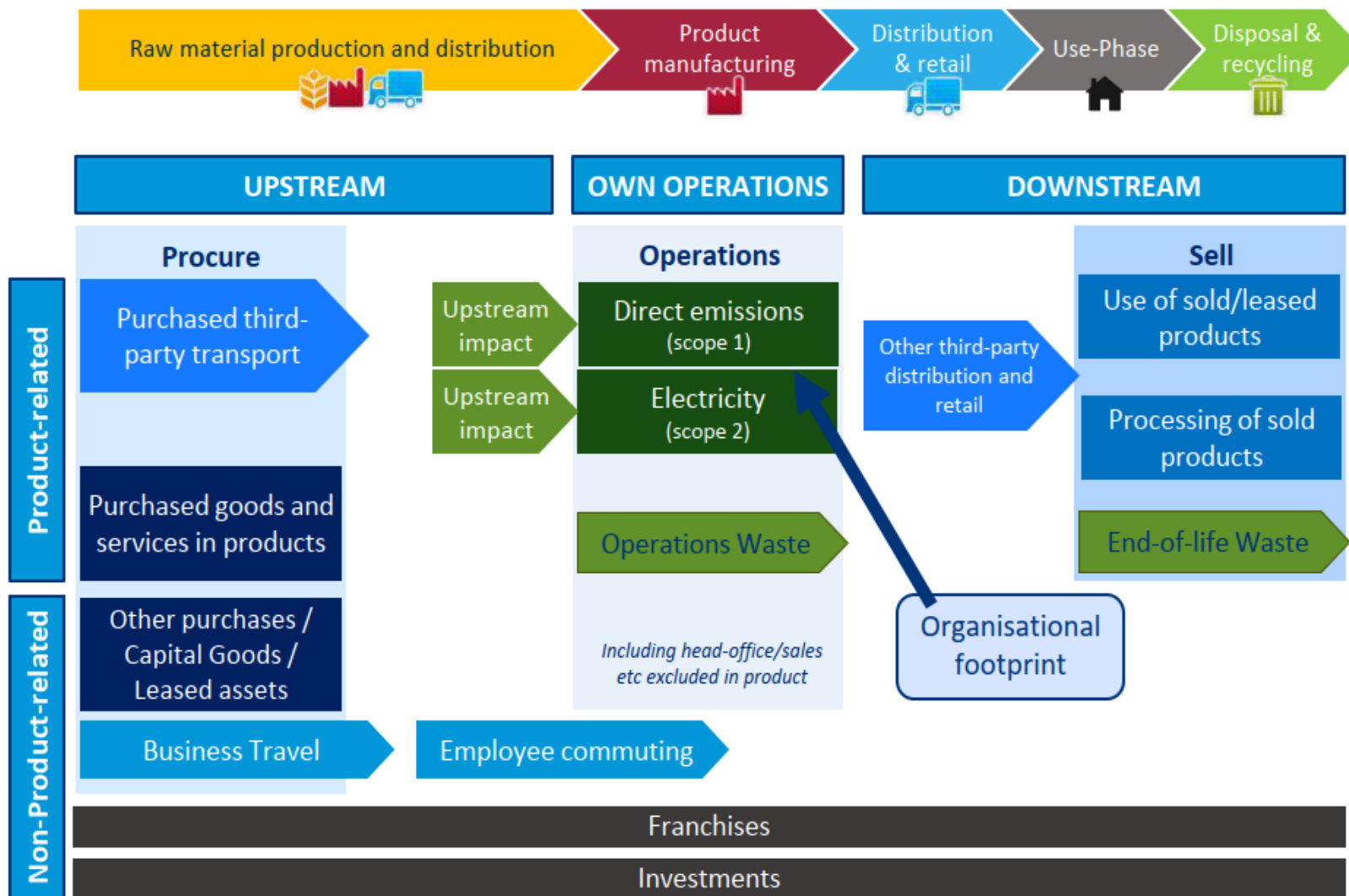
# Organisational - Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions



Scope	Emissions Category
<b>Scope 1</b>	Direct emissions from the organisation
<b>Scope 2</b>	Emissions relating to purchased electricity, steam, heat, cooling
<b>Scope 3 Upstream</b>	1: Purchased goods and services
	2: Capital goods
	3: Fuel and energy related activities
	4: Upstream transportation and distribution
	5: Waste generated in operations
	6: Business travel
	7: Employee commuting
	8: Upstream leased assets
<b>Scope 3 Downstream</b>	9: Downstream transportation and distribution
	10: Processing of sold products
	11: Use of sold products
	12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
	13: Downstream leased assets
	14: Franchises
	15: Investments

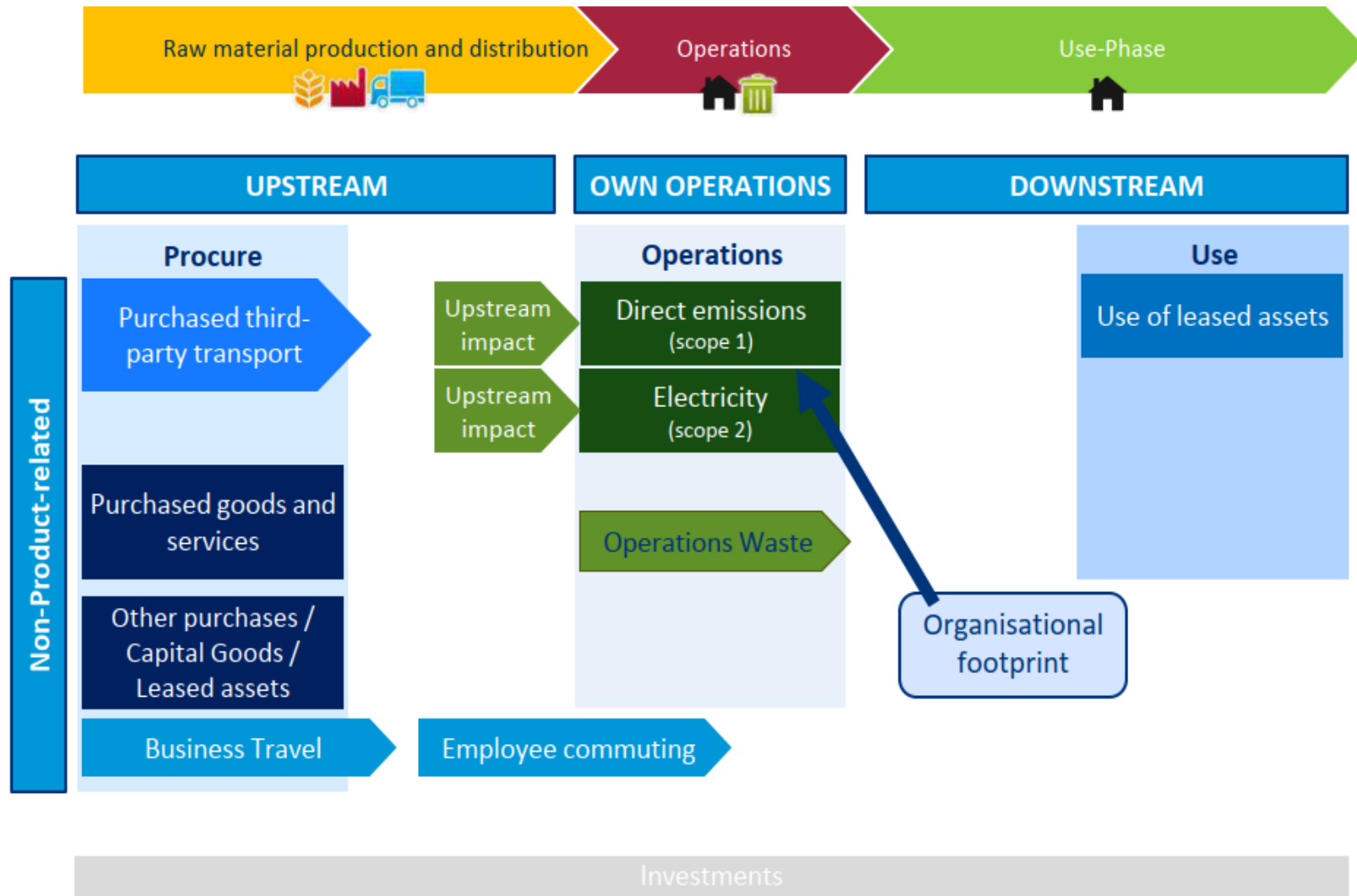


# Organisational Footprints – product / value chain





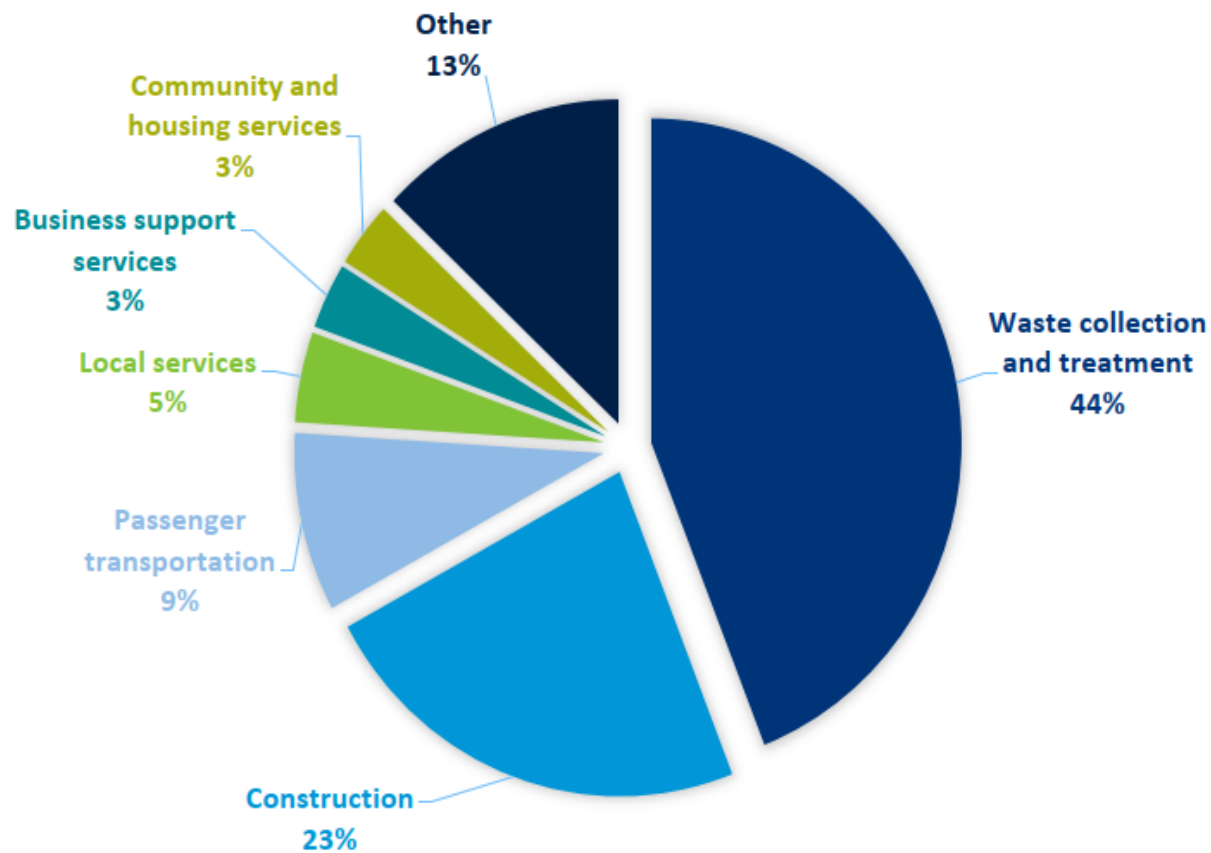
# Organisational Footprints – public sector





# Typical scope 3 emission – Local government example

Scope 3 emission from the supply chain are typically ~70% of total emissions



Source: Carbon Trust LA analysis 2017 - Based on economic sectors (as shown)



# Citywide Footprints – PAS 2070

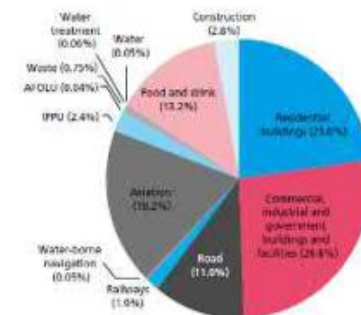


Source: PAS 2070:2014

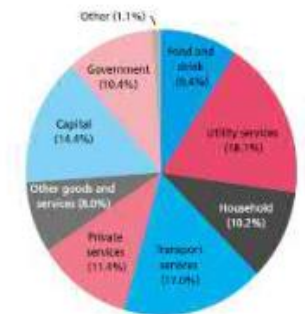


Source: Application of PAS 2070, London, UK

## Direct Plus Supply Chain – 81 MtCo2

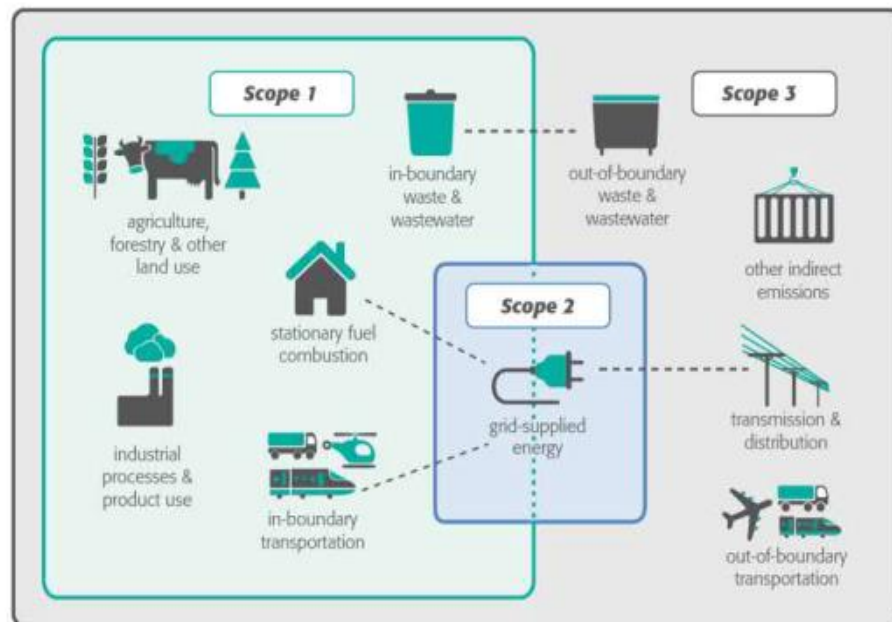


## Consumption Based – 114 MtCo2

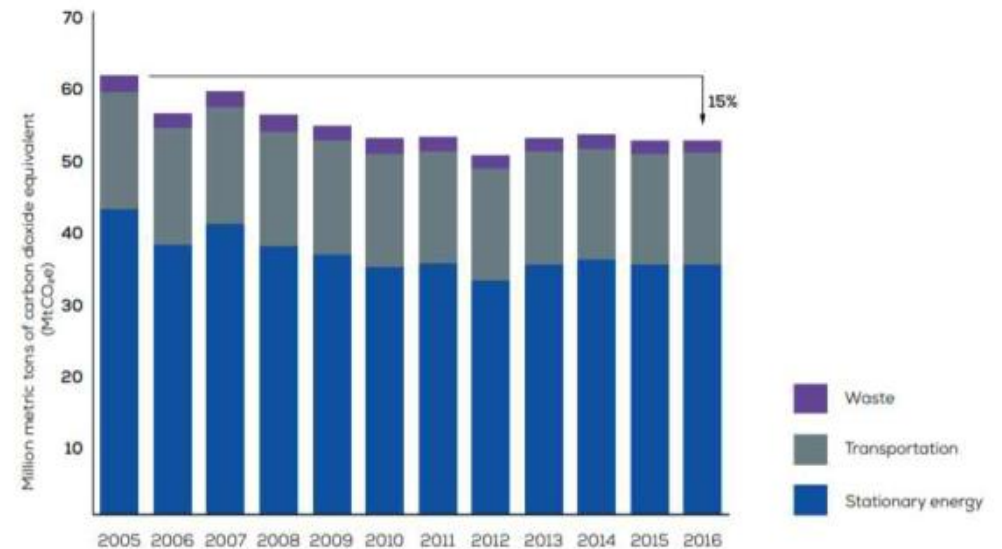




# Citywide Footprints – GPC BASIC



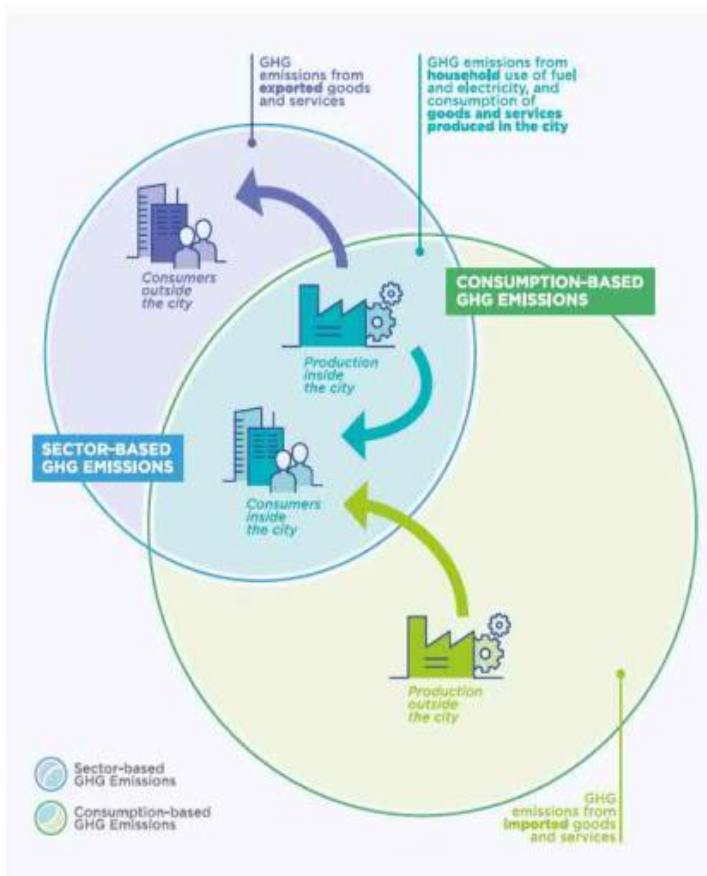
Source: Global Protocol for Community Scale GHG Emissions



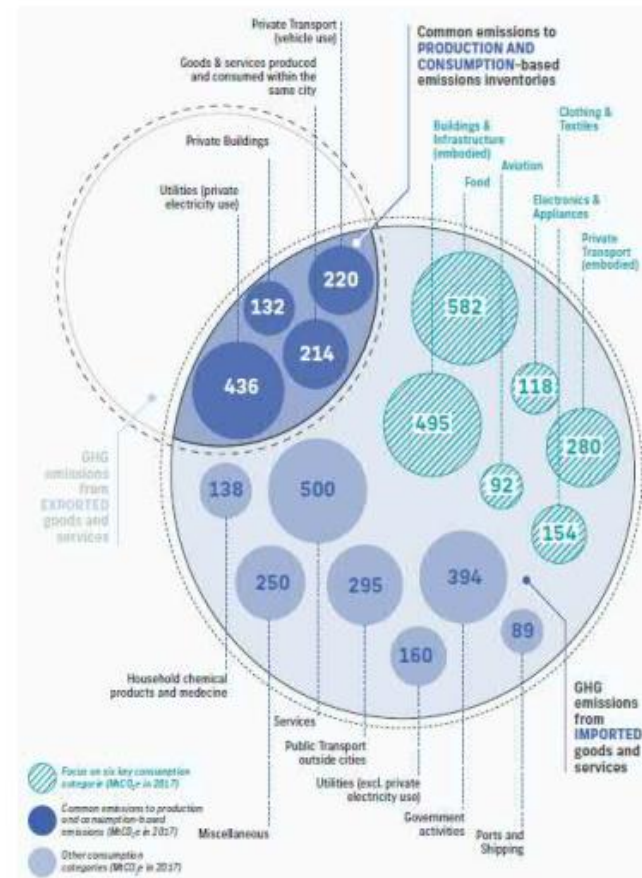
Source: Inventory of New York City Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2016



# Citywide Footprints – Consumption vs sector based



Source: Consumption based emissions of C40 cities



Source: Future of Urban Consumption in a 1.5°C World



# 4

## Carbon neutrality & target setting





# Carbon Neutral – what is it?

<b>Carbon Neutral</b>	Offset emissions against a measured footprint. Specified by PAS 2060. Mandatory carbon reduction and management plan. Requires offsets providing genuine and additional GHG reductions.
<b>Net Positive</b>	Enabling effect (avoided emissions) of products and services is greater than emissions.
<b>Carbon Zero</b>	Zero emissions – zilch, nada, nothing.
<b>Net Zero Carbon</b>	Aim to get as close to zero as possible (e.g. following stretching target), then offset residual emissions, with good quality offsets.
<b>Carbon Positive* product</b>	Product removes GHG from the atmosphere over its life cycle – e.g. bioplastics, wooden furniture. (Can be measured according to PAS2060).
<b>Carbon Positive* organisation</b>	Organisation exports renewable energy greater than its equivalent emissions. Organisation uses carbon removal technology (e.g. BECCS), such that removals are greater than emissions.





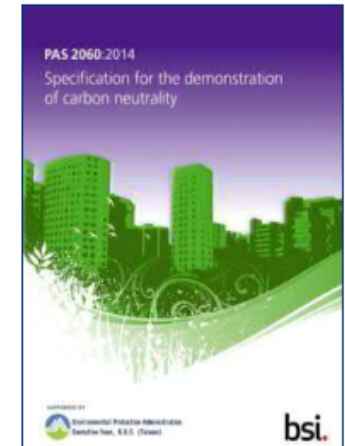
## Offsetting – what is it?

Examples of  
offsetting  
schemes:



**Gold Standard**

- PAS 2060 most commonly used approach / standard
- Choose your own offsetting scheme provided the various criteria for PAS 2060 are met
- Flexible regarding the provider of carbon offsets
- Inclusion of emissions that it are practical to measure and you are able to reduce
- Should be independently verified, and held and retired on a managed register. E.g. VCS, CCB Standards, Gold Standard
- Organisation must show commitment to neutrality and create a carbon footprint management plan

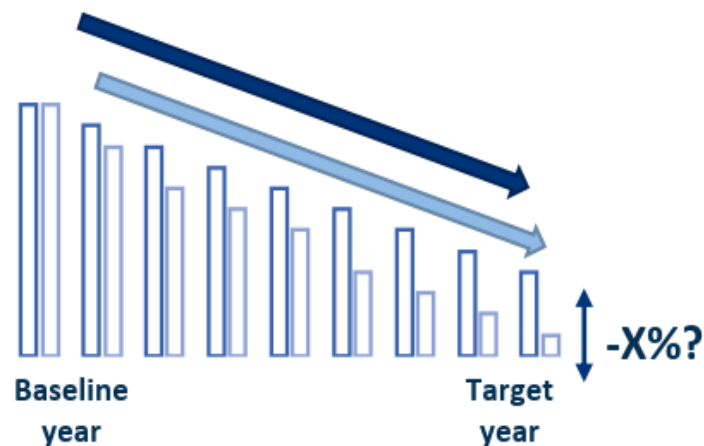




# Target setting approaches – Top down

## Science based

- The analysis informs the date
- Certain sectors need to decarbonise quicker than others
- Follows the science consistent with 2°C or 1.5°C pathways



## Date based

- The date is fixed
- Scope could be different
- Is potentially more ambitious than an SBT

Targets to reduce carbon emissions are considered “science-based” if they are in line with the level of decarbonisation required to keep global temperature increase below 2°C



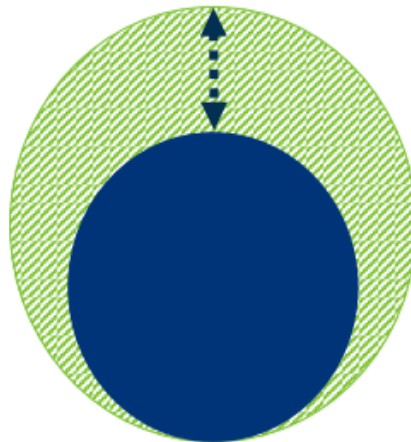
# Science Based Targets

## Methodology

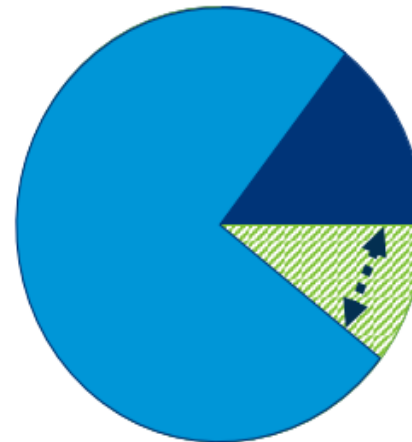


Different methodologies will take slightly different approaches to these steps and this city method builds on the established Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach

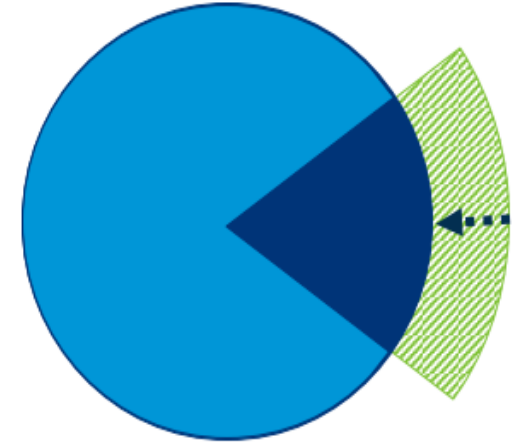
**1. Assessing the global carbon budget**  
*How large is the pie?*



**2. Calculating your city's carbon budget**  
*How large is my slice?*



**3. Compare your budget and your footprint**  
*Am I eating too much?*





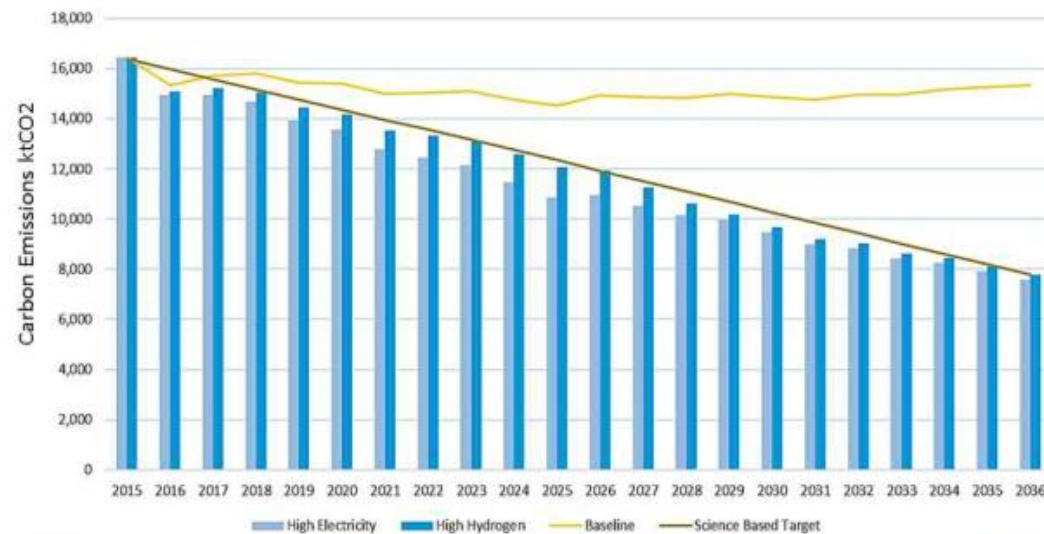
# 5

## Energy system modelling



# Energy system modelling










*Modelling the various flexible pathways that could be deployed to achieve the target*





## Key considerations for energy system modelling

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-  Compare BAU projections against a range of possible pathways (e.g. high hydrogen, high electricity, hybrid)
-  How to make best use of local resources to meet the future demands for heat, power, and transport
-  Base forecasts as much as possible on local context (e.g. existing pipeline)
-  Use appropriate data sources to underpin assumptions (e.g. National Grid FES, BEIS, CCC)
-  Address the role of flexibility and the integration between different vectors
-  The critical role of energy efficiency
-  The impacts and opportunities brought through the electrification of transport and heat
-  Align with socio-economic analysis to assess the impacts of the transition pathways
-  Engaging key stakeholders to inform assumptions and test outputs



# 6

## Developing an action plan





## Developing a pipeline

### Own operations

- Project identification workshop
- Whole energy systems interventions across heat, power, transport and flexibility
- Estate wide energy audits to identify opportunities
- Renewable energy assessment
- Fleet review / electrification
- Behaviour change
- Waste reviews
- Identifying scope 3 opportunities through procurement

### City wide

- Stakeholder engagement to identify existing pipeline
- Cross-sector concept development with key stakeholders
- Whole energy systems interventions across heat, power, transport and flexibility
- Support a mixture of capital projects and project development, R&D, skills/supply chain etc.
- Seek opportunities to bundle projects into programmes

***Look for scale and transformation***



# Pipeline evaluation

*Prioritising a shortlist for inclusion in the action plan – using tailored evaluation criteria*





## Developing the action plan

Stakeholder roles and responsibilities

Funding sources

Key benefits

Route to implementation

Monitoring and evaluation

## What actions can municipalities take?



Low emissions zone  
Roll out charging infrastructure  
Rapid transition of own fleet to EV  
Require taxis to be EVs through licensing  
Invest in quality public transport  
Electrify public transport fleet – buses, rail



Minimum EE standards for new build and private rented sector  
Energy efficient retrofit in domestic sector  
Retrofit own estate  
Enforce building standards



Adopt circular economy waste policies  
Zero waste to landfill  
Recycling  
Food waste collection



Identify renewable energy areas in local plan  
Require renewable energy in new development  
Roll out LED street lighting  
Decarbonise own estate through EE and RE  
Develop district heating  
Establish municipal energy company  
Buy green energy



# 7

## How the Carbon Trust can support



## How can Carbon Trust help?

- We are delivering bespoke packages of support to public bodies across the UK.



Contact us for a quote - Tel: +44 (0)20 7170 7000 or Email: [info@carbontrust.com](mailto:info@carbontrust.com)



Any questions?



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