

CSP Climate Change Action Plan – Appendices 1-11

Appendix 1

Energy : Progress Report 31.3.2010

1. Progress Update

All CSP organisations were tasked with progressively reducing CO₂ emissions initially by 5% by 31.3.10 rising to 25% by 2014 and with implementing a series of supporting initiatives. Allerdale's leisure facilities have had an energy makeover by an outsourced operator to reduce emissions and costs. Allerdale has established its baseline but progress on carbon reduction in other buildings is less marked. Carlisle has established its carbon baseline and set 10% emissions reduction target for 31.03.10. Copeland is seeking to join the Carbon Trust's Carbon Management Programme and has established an energy budget for the next 4 years. Copeland has also installed a low carbon heating system at a large depot.

Eden has established its baseline, joined CT's Carbon Management Programme and set 25% reduction target by 2015. Eden is also looking to establish an energy budget. South Lakeland, LDNPA, Carlisle CC and Cumbria CC all graduated from the CT's Carbon Management Programme in 2008 and are committed to 25% emissions reduction no later than 2014. All 4 authorities have established baselines and have energy budgets in place. Cumbria CC has secured a 100% green energy contract which is open to district councils. Cumbria CC achieved 2.25% reduction in emissions from buildings in 2008/09. SLDC on track for 10% reduction in electricity and also transport emissions by 31.03.10 but has seen gas consumption rise due to cold winter months of 2008 and 2009. LDNPA is planning to install a biomass boiler for HQ offices. Barrow is on track to achieve 10% reduction in CO₂ emissions in operational buildings.

NHS Cumbria organisations have improved energy performance data, introduced a policy on energy and carbon management and set up a new energy management group. Internal awareness raising is ongoing and multi site energy surveys have been carried out. New development at Cockermouth will meet BREEAM 'excellence' standard. Cumbria Constabulary has established its baseline and implemented recommendations from the Carbon Trust throughout 2008/09. Targets remain to be set for 2010/11.

University of Cumbria has established baselines and set up energy budgets and has replaced oil fired boilers with biomass boiler fuelled by own estate wood. It is also producing and using biodiesel in other boilers. Cumbria Vision and Cumbria Tourism have established baselines and action plans and targets being discussed.

Natural England and the Environment Agency both belong to national organisational programmes that appear to meet CSP CCAP actions. CREA, UCLAN and Connexions have all provided varied responses that indicated activity but are less clear on progress. Follow up required to ensure baselines and some form of carbon reduction plan is in place that delivers CSP CCAP targets.

Impact Housing developing a model for an ESCo (Energy Supply Company) approach to provide affordable energy for its tenants and to generate income to re-invest in the energy efficiency of its housing stock.

2. Achievements

Cumbria Vision produced assessment of grid capacity issues 2009-2020 and secured support from NWDA, GONW and MP's for major upgrade.

University of Cumbria opened its Energus campus to equip students with skills in nuclear and low carbon technologies.

A series of events, workshops and conferences have been held on climate change and on renewables and low carbon options. Furness Enterprise has been leading on the promotion of the local LED technology businesses.

Allerdale BC have made funding available for a climate change officer.

Envirolink NW produced an energy supply chain directory and funded 2 officers hosted by Cumbria Vision to stimulate demand and supply and assist with funding for low carbon technologies.

Cumbria Vision currently testing local appetite to raise capital by public subscription to invest in community renewables.

Cumbria CC made available £2.7m to invest in street lighting and the 5 new and replacement Fire Stations will achieve BREEAM standard very good as a minimum and provide between 43-68% of energy use from renewables. Projected energy consumption will exceed part L of the Building regulations by at least 20%.

Publication of Cumbria Vision's renewables panel report on the scope for renewable energy in Cumbria.

3. Issues

Apart from 3 or 4 examples, there is little sign of on site energy generation being undertaken by partners although several are assessing potential.

Only 2 planning authorities appear to have given consideration to including a requirement in their documents on planning obligations to generate funds from developers to re-invest in energy efficiency in public buildings.

While aspects of the local biomass supply chain are being examined there has been little significant progress (outside Newton Rigg) on stimulating sustainable locally sourced supplied for biomass boilers.

4. Messages for Escalation

Some welcome progress by public sector organisations in developing and funding programmes for carbon management and significant progress towards the CSP 25% carbon reduction target is being achieved by a few. Many others however need to pick up the pace.

It is suggested that in order to ramp up progress CSP member organisations include a statement detailing year on year energy use, energy costs and associated carbon emissions, along with progress towards the Cumbria carbon emissions reduction target in their annual reports and on their websites. This statement could also include details of renewable energy bought and on site renewable energy generated.

5. Areas for Further Work

More work needs to be done to set up a community renewables company using public subscription to stimulate renewables and further consideration and clarity is needed on the role, purpose and funding of the proposed energy agency for Cumbria and how it would dovetail with existing organisational arrangements.

However the fundamental area remains the 25% carbon reduction target and the need to get the basics of energy efficiency and carbon reduction incorporated into the management and operation of CSP organisations.

Appendix 2

Housing and Buildings: Progress Report 31.03.2010

1. Progress Update

A common approach to development management and building regulations to deliver zero carbon buildings by 2016 has not been adopted across Cumbria, partly as core strategies are being developed with different target dates for completion. Inconsistencies are emerging in what is required in different districts, in spite of clear national guidelines. Nevertheless, Copeland, Eden, Carlisle, South Lakeland and the LDNPA have all reported progress in adopting policies to increase energy efficiency and to install renewables within their core strategies, though not explicitly to reach zero carbon by 2016. Several planning authorities report explicit policies that could consider imposing increases to the energy efficiency of the whole building when the applicant is applying to convert part of a building, though this remains discretionary. An evidence base for the percentage of on site energy generated from renewables required of new build is yet to be developed; different authorities are currently proposing different percentages of on site renewable energy requirement.

The policy of implementing Local Development Orders to maximise the uptake of micro renewables has so far not been proposed by any of the planning authorities.

RSLs have been exploring the challenges of meeting increasingly stringent low carbon goals for new housing whilst maintaining affordability; this is a particular challenge when building one or very few homes in isolation. A strategy for delivering this will be included in the HCA Cumbria Investment Plan 2010, now nearing completion.

The Cumbria Housing Group has drawn up an Action Plan which aims to co-ordinate their approach to refreshing the Cumbria Housing Strategy (July 2010) to include CO₂ emission reduction targets, to securing external funding opportunities and to collate and report annual improvements in SAP ratings of existing buildings.

2. Achievements

A partnership bid to secure a multi million pound ERDF grant to retrofit hard to treat low income homes (1,500+) with energy efficiency measures and micro renewables is progressing well.

The Cumbria Decent Homes Group has instigated a Cumbria wide Local House Condition Survey which will be completed by Summer 2010. The information from this survey will help Cumbria to target interventions to support the most vulnerable households in terms of Fuel Poverty and Affordable Warmth. This study is being undertaken in conjunction with information from the Energy Saving Trust.

The Cumbria Green Build Festival in September 2010 attracted over 1,000 visitors to over 90 presentations, raising awareness on practical low carbon solutions for buildings and on micro renewable installation.

A Fuel Poverty Development Officer for Cumbria has been appointed for April 2010 and should help to co-ordinate and develop effective strategies for tackling energy efficiency in low income homes.

3. Issues

A clearer quantitative understanding is needed of how the various interventions and funding programmes in housing are delivering CO₂ emission reduction targets. The local Energy Saving Trust Advice Centre delivers significant energy savings in existing homes in Cumbria and runs energy awareness programmes, yet it rarely participates in partnership meetings on climate change or developing associated joint strategies. A closer relationship is needed, at least to gain a better understanding of what CO₂ emission reduction targets the ESTAC is delivering in Cumbria, where and how. The Fuel Poverty Development Officer post, hosted by Carlisle CC, may help to bridge this gap.

4. Messages for Escalation

Spatial planning policies (which are currently developing inconsistently across the county) urgently need to be reviewed in light of meeting the zero carbon target for 2016. However, existing homes (many of which are 'hard to treat' solid walled properties) will continue to constitute over 95% of the housing stock in Cumbria over the next decade, irrespective of new development. Measures to capture existing national funding programmes for energy efficiency in this existing housing stock will remain a key mechanism for delivering significant CO₂ emission reduction targets in Cumbria.

6. Areas for Further Work

A concerted effort is required to integrate the work of the local Energy Saving Trust Advice Centre with other local interventions and strategies.

An evidence base for the percentage of on site renewable energy required for new builds need to be developed in 2010 to underpin LDF Core Strategies.

A co-ordinated bid to secure funding through the Government's Community Energy Support Programme (CESP) for housing in areas of multiple deprivation and also the utility companies' Carbon Emission Reduction Target (CERT) programme needs immediate attention before national funds are exhausted and in order to secure Cumbria's proportionate share.

Whilst a partnership of RSLs, TADEA and the County Council is spearheading the bid for ERDF grant for energy efficiency retrofit, the partnerships' staff resources do not extend to co-ordinating bids for any other programmes. A dedicated resource in Cumbria to identify, co-ordinate and bid for available national housing grants, including establishing 'invest to save' mechanisms, remains an important step yet to be taken in tackling carbon reductions from Cumbria's existing housing stock.

Appendix 3

Health: Progress Report 31.3.2010

1. Progress Update

After initial difficulty in engaging the commitment of senior management and Board members to take action on climate change, momentum is now gathering. The Cumbria PCT has completed a review of hospitals energy performance in partnership with the Carbon Trust. A draft carbon reduction plan was agreed by the Board on 4th November 2009. Baseline energy use and CO₂ emission data has been produced and is overseen by the Energy Management Group. Internal staff energy awareness campaigns have begun, though it is difficult to gauge their success from the monitoring forms. As yet there is no investment in renewable energy or the purchase of a 100% green tariff.

Externally, NHS Cumbria has been working in partnership with local councils on a Healthy Weight Strategy and aligning this with climate change by influencing lifestyle change, local food initiatives, walking and cycling. It is difficult to gauge the success of these initiatives from the monitoring forms.

NHS Cumbria and the PCT have emergency plans in place for heat waves as well as undertaking flood risk assessments of their own buildings; reference is made to these adaptation plans within the Business Continuity Strategy. As part of day to day operations and training, staff are trained to respond to the effects of heat waves, cold snaps and respiratory problems. A Keeping Warm, Keeping Well campaign and 'Sunsmart' materials are circulated amongst some employees in Cumbria.

Other emergency service providers were asked to update their response plans to factor in climate change. The Fire and Rescue Service has new vehicles capable of accessing remote locations to tackle wildfires and introduced new policies and purchased additional equipment to deal with floods. Other initiatives and special equipment are in place to tackle extreme weather events.

The Cumbria Local Resilience Forum reports that climate change projections are part of its planning and training exercises and that extreme weather events rank high on community risk register.

In terms of healthy, local food initiatives, there is a mixed picture on the promotion and availability of allotments across the County; further consideration of this is required during the process of developing LDFs and Core Strategies.

2. Achievements

Some clear progress has been made within the health service, particularly on energy auditing and preparedness for climate change events has begun.

Partnerships with local authorities on activities involving health, wellbeing and climate change are increasing.

3. Issues

The Monitoring Report suggests that a culture of tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation is, as yet, far from embedded in the day to day activities of the NHS Cumbria though acceleration of progress is likely during 2010/11.

It is unclear if a comprehensive assessment of the potential impacts and costs of climate change on health has yet been carried out locally to shape policy and action.

LDFs and Core Strategies still have a long way to go before they can claim to have responded adequately to the joint challenges of health and climate change.

4. Messages for Escalation

NHS Cumbria / PCT need to continue to development of their Carbon Management Plans, allocate funding and begin to reduce carbon from its operations and premises.

7. Areas for Further Work

Planning authorities need to more robustly embed design, location and connectivity into their LDFs which benefit health and climate change.

NHS / PCT procurement teams to adopt sustainable procurement policies (approx 70% of the national NHS footprint).

Appendix 4

Industry and Commerce: Progress Report 31.03.2010

1. Progress Update

Useful information was submitted by CREA, Cumbria Tourism and Cumbria Vision reporting on their significant initiatives to provide businesses with dedicated support on resource efficiency, to reducing carbon emissions (through 'ENWORKS', 'CBEN' and 'Get the Green Advantage') and to support businesses in the environmental technology supply chain. In spite of Cumbria Chamber of Commerce (CCoC) delivering several workshops for businesses in 2009/10 specifically on carbon reduction and resource efficiency, no feedback was forthcoming from CCoC.

Assessing the quantitative impact of this advice on reducing CO₂ emissions within the business sector remains challenging. Information from the Carbon Trust concerning its achievements working with the largest industrial carbon emitters in Cumbria remains confidential. Data from the '2nd tier' businesses covered by the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) is still unavailable from the Environment Agency. The default position leaves Cumbria reliant on DECC's macro level statistics (with a 2 year 'lag time') which report a reduction in 439,530 tonnes of CO₂ emissions (13%) from industry for the available years 2005-2007. However, this reduction is most likely associated with a drop in industrial output and GDP in Cumbria over this period, rather than a corresponding level of effective resource efficiency activity.

A service which provides dedicated support and advice to land based industries in Cumbria (farming, forestry) on both mitigation and adaptation is yet to be established in the county, in spite of its obvious vulnerabilities. CREA's advice to this sector is limited to transport and logistics and does not yet cover adaptation at all, whilst a regional programme (PROMAR) is only likely to deliver advice on resource efficiency to 800 farms across the whole NW.

Overall, early indications suggest that business support organisations are making steady and important progress and developing new services, but on too small a scale to meet NI 186 targets.

2. Achievements

CREA has been the primary source of support for businesses in Cumbria, undertaking environmental audits, providing resource efficiency advice and signposting businesses to the Carbon Trust for further support and loans; Cumbria Tourism has more recently been augmenting this with successful climate change related workshops for the tourism sector. CREA has been successful in helping businesses to save a reported 8,500 tonnes of CO₂ pa since 2005, with practical advice to these businesses on how to save a further 25,000 tonnes of CO₂ pa (these businesses are not obliged to report if and when they take action on this latter advice). This is against a notional target in the CCAP 2009-2014 of a reduction of 44,500 tonnes of CO₂ pa by 2010 and 85,000 tonnes CO₂ pa by 2011, targets that Cumbria must reach if it is to achieve its NI 186 target on per capita CO₂ emissions. CREA has secured future funding from the NWDA for 2010/11 to deliver the ENWORKS business support programme and to deliver the CBEN award scheme.

4. Issues

Despite progressive efforts by CREA, Cumbria Tourism and the Cumbria Green Business Forum to develop more on line resource and best practice examples for business, a doubling of funding will be required to even consider reaching the target CO₂ emission reductions. This reinforces the need for a business case to provide a climate change funding officer for Cumbria. Clearly a step change in the promotion, signposting and support for low carbon funding could have a significant impact.

Cumbria Tourism has begun considering a strategic approach to marketing Cumbria as a 'green destination', but warns that unless visitor facilities and infrastructure can deliver and demonstrate this 'low carbon' option to visitors, the danger exists that Cumbria may expose itself to accusations of 'green wash,' a step that would be potentially counter productive; the lack of a sufficient public transport service and/ or recycling facilities are two examples of where alignment is necessary.

4. Messages for Escalation

A baseline is required for 2010 into on how many businesses are receiving direct and indirect resource efficiency support from the various Cumbrian business support programmes (CLEAN (incl. CREA and CBEN), CCC, CV, CT, CGBF, CCoC, Envirolink NW, Carbon Trust, EST, Business Link etc) and year on year carbon emissions reduction achieved.

8. Areas for Further Work

All support organisations should regularly provide a page in their newsletter specifically on up to date low carbon funding and resource efficiency support.

Further funding is required at a district, county and regional scale to 'scale up' the delivery of low carbon business support services.

A cross sectoral workshop led by LDNPA, Cumbria Tourism and Cumbria Vision with partners to examine the steps necessary to strengthen the position of Cumbria as a 'Green Destination' would help, in the first instance, to identify key opportunities and to develop a road map for intervention.

A review and expansion is required of the support available to land based industries in Cumbria to mitigate CO₂ and methane emissions and to plan for adaptation.

Appendix 5

Natural Environment: Progress Report 31.3.2010

1. Progress Update

Planning Authorities were asked to organise additional training events for planning staff to improve understanding of the natural environment and enable enhancement and resilience to be better embedded into local development plans. This included training on the use of existing evidence databases on landscape, biodiversity and historic environments. Some initial training on Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base has been undertaken by four District Councils and a further training event on biodiversity was held on 03.03.10.

Planning Authorities were asked to include clear, unambiguous policies in LDF documents that enhance the natural environment and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. All authorities are at different stages of LDF preparation. Eden District Council, South Lakeland District Council and the Lake District National Park have policies in place to protect the environment. SLDC, LDNPA and EDC have policies designed to protect and enhance the natural and historic environment, species, landscape character and geo-diversity, whilst aiming to support positive use of the countryside. The SLDC, Eden and LDNPA policies account for flood risk and Both SLDC and LDNPA policies are climate change sensitive regarding coastal and lakeshore development. However the policies of all 3 authorities appear weak on adaptation generally while acknowledging that SLDC and LDNPA are making some provision to assist species to migrate when their habitats are affected adversely by climate change. SLDC does support green infrastructure in new development but to offset negative impacts from development rather than to adapt to climate change. The remaining district councils plan to complete policies by 2011.

Natural England and NW Climate Change Adaptation group were asked to develop adaptation responses for natural environment assets and vulnerable ecosystems in different character areas across Cumbria. The Cumbria High Fells project was completed on time and is being implemented through the Lake District Partnership. Three other character area studies are ongoing and both the Solway Mosses and Morecambe Bay Limestones projects are expected to finish in July 2010 with the North Pennines project due to complete in September 2010. All three projects will identify actions for stakeholders to take in terms of changing land management practices to respond and adapt to climate change.

Natural England were asked to develop an eco-services map of Cumbria, to identify and value the range of ecosystem services provided and action needed to retain these. The target date for completion is 31.03.12. Bassenthwaite/Haweswater Lakes Eco-system pilot is progressing through the Stillwaters Partnership utilising Defra funding. The lessons learned from the pilot will be used to secure further funding on retaining eco-systems services across Cumbria.

There has been less noticeable progress on developing an action plan to restore and create new habitats with capacity to lock up carbon. A national report on peatlands and carbon emissions has just been published which provides a lead in to this work in Cumbria. In addition a regional database now exists which identifies ongoing restoration work and areas where this is still required. Both the Solway Wetlands Partnership and Peatscapes NW are actively seeking funding for restoration work.

The Cumbria Biodiversity Partnership is scheduled to begin a review of existing biodiversity action plans in September 2010 and acknowledges that it needs to focus on habitats with the potential to capture and store carbon.

2. Achievements

Eden District Council's NI 197 Improved Local Biodiversity: proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented for 2008-09 stands at 36%. They have already met the LAA target for NI 197 in 2010-11 and can be expected to improve on this. A part-time post has been recruited to lead eco-services map project at Natural England, funded until Autumn 2010.

Production of the Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base.

3. Issues

Again there was no response from Barrow Borough Council but examination of the Barrow Port Area Action Plan reveals that a range of policies on nature conservation exist but these do not address the impact of Climate Change other than flood risk. Some delay in training schedules for planning officers.

Generally policies within Core Strategies relating to natural environment do not fully address climate change and need to take a more strategic look at the impacts of climate change on landscape, land use and land management practices in order better shape policies to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts and build adaptive capacity.

4. Messages for Escalation

Training on use of existing evidence databases on landscape, biodiversity and historic environments needs to be continued / extended for planning staff to improve understanding. Planning policies need to help enhance resilience of eco systems and build adaptive capacity of the natural environment.

9. Areas for Further Work

Some District Councils need to focus training on landscape or historic environment databases together with furthering training on Cumbria Biodiversity Evidence Base.

Natural England needs to complete all planned Character Area assessments in Cumbria and engage with a range of stakeholders on actions required. This needs to be done with a view to influencing Core Strategies. Natural England to overlay initial Regional mapping project with agri-environment delivery to review and prioritise actions required to achieve greater sequestration and carbon storage capacity within the natural environment.

Appendix 6

Procurement: Progress Report 31.3.2010

1. Progress Update

Two district councils and the County Council have made good progress on adopting sustainable procurement policies and all district and LDNPA and the County Council are working through EPiC (Effective Procurement in Cumbria) and have committed to achieving at least level 3 of the flexible framework by 31.3.11. EPiC members are currently working with Envirolink consultants to raise their game on sustainable procurement using the flexible framework as a yardstick.

Eden DC has stated that it needs to review procurement policy while the LDNPA needs to formalise sustainable procurement practice within a sustainable procurement policy framework.

UCLAN, CREA and Connections all have policies in place and are working on aligning with the flexible framework while Cumbria Tourism has revised policy to include sustainable principles. Cumbria Vision will shortly be using County Council purchasing policy and procedures.

Progress on a range of supporting actions that flow from having sustainable procurement policies and progressing through the flexible framework is mixed, with those organisations with policy in place making good progress on for example the procurement of energy efficient goods, identifying areas of spend with high carbon content and seeking to influence consumer demand within their organisations.

2. Achievements

The Environment Agency is currently at level 4 of the flexible framework and Natural England is seen as an exemplar and is shaping the Government's approach to sustainable procurement.

Cumbria County Council's sustainable procurement policy is being seen as a suitable policy framework for adoption by some district councils.

The County Council and 2 of the district councils have local supplier engagement policies in place and are working with local businesses to encourage collaborative procurement.

3. Issues

NHS Cumbria is examining the issue and has yet to make progress.

Only the Natural England and to a lesser extent the LDNPA have embraced embedding carbon analysis and climatic resilience in procurement decisions. The majority have some way to go and most are looking to EPiC for guidance.

4. Messages for Escalation

The introduction of a sustainable procurement policy and achieving at least level 3 on the flexible framework by 31.3.11 remains a realistic target for all EPiC members and there is no reason why non EPiC members cannot match this aspiration.

It is important that sustainable procurement becomes second nature within CSP organisations within a couple of years if there is to be any hope of driving down carbon emissions through procurement.

10. Areas for Further Work

EPiC have yet to initiate work on a guide for would be suppliers that would enable suppliers to assess the life cycle carbon footprint of their products and identify carbon reduction opportunities but are contributing to a NWIEP sustainable procurement work stream to develop a carbon calculator that can be used across the region.

The majority of organisations have yet to make progress on introducing whole life costing approach but this will evolve as they progress through the sustainable procurement framework. The target date to embed whole life costing remains 2014.

In order to accelerate progress EPiC could look at the sustainable procurement toolkit developed by local councils and the NHS in the West Midlands and the whole life costing and CO₂ calculator jointly developed by Forum for the Future and Fife council. In support of this a bid to fund a post to carry out research into whole life costing and embodied carbon in goods and standard contracts has been made to NWEIP.

Appendix 7

Spatial planning: Progress Report 31.3.2010

1. Progress Update

Local planning authorities are using sustainability appraisals to inform local development documents.

As the 7 planning authorities are at different stages of developing their local development frameworks it is difficult to be precise on the extent to which spatial planning is tackling climate change through carbon reduction, renewables, reducing the need to travel by car, and ensuring that development can cope with changes in climate and extreme weather events.

Allerdale, Carlisle, Barrow and Copeland have yet to publish their Core Strategy documents. Allerdale and Copeland have produced issues papers that discuss carbon reduction from new development, reducing the need to travel and encouraging renewable energy. Barrow has focused on its Port Area action plan which has recently completed its examination in public. The other 3 have indicated that they expect to respond to the CSP CCAP. In the meantime existing saved local plan policies apply.

Eden DC appears to have adopted its Core Strategy in or around December 2009. There are policies on improving energy, carbon and water efficiency of new development through sustainable design with targets for 'on site' renewable energy generation: 15% from 2011 and 20% from 2016. Large scale renewable energy is also encouraged but caveated to reflect social concern and environmental impact.

South Lakeland DC's Core Strategy is due to enter the public examination stage. Policies support energy efficiency in new development and increased energy from renewables at micro and macro scales to contribute to regional targets of 15% by 2015 and 20% by 2020 subject to minimising environmental impact. Other policies seek to reduce the need to travel by car and promote green infrastructure. SLDC is to undertake a study of renewable energy potential within the District to improve its evidence base.

The LDNPA Core Strategy begins the examination in public phase in May 2010. A range of policies tackle the need to travel by car, sustainable design and construction, energy and water efficiency, and to increase proportion of renewable energy generated subject to minimising environmental impact. New housing is expected to reduce carbon by 10% or more compared to existing housing. Some exceptions can apply if it is shown to significantly increase the cost of affordable housing.

6 of the local planning authorities report good progress on updating strategic flood risk assessments and some have developed policies on and sustainable drainage.

2. Achievements

Allerdale have made significant progress on developing a draft evidence base for renewables and the LDNPA has carried out a similar piece of work in support of hydro-electric power. In addition the LDNPA has developed a low emission strategy policy approach to new development.

3. Issues

Local policy needs to align with regional and national policy direction on climate change as well as Cumbria Sustainable Community Strategy aspiration for low carbon well adapted Cumbria. National policy is under review and the consultation document indicates a considerable tightening of policy to deliver national carbon reduction targets.

Most planning authorities have yet to develop their evidence base for renewables.

Some confusion exists over the action on adopting common policy approach to tackling climate change. The thinking behind this was that the causes of climate change can be found in all areas and the impacts of climate change are equally likely to affect all parts of Cumbria. By working together to develop generic policies to reduce carbon emissions, increase renewable energy generation and ensure communities become more resilient to extreme weather events and changing climate, then the risks to plan production from staff shortages would be reduced. In addition, a level playing field would be created for developers and strong signals would be sent out to stimulate the low carbon economy.

4. Messages for Escalation

The Climate Change Action Plan was written in the run up to 2009 against a dynamic national policy backdrop. The issues identified then for spatial planning remain true today. Getting Core Strategy document policies right is critical given the time taken to prepare and adopt new plans.

Barrow BC failed to provide a response on spatial planning actions though some responses were received on other topics. Its progress was assessed by examining its website. The Barrow Port Action Plan does not

address climate change directly but it does support low carbon travel choices and sustainable construction reinforced by the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards. However the plan portrays on site renewables as a barrier to economically viable development and it provides scope for developers to argue that on site renewable energy provision would render developments unviable. The Core Strategy is expected by October 2011.

Eden DC, SLDC and the LDNPA have completed their core strategies. These appear to be lagging behind developing national policy direction on climate change and it is not clear what contribution they will make to reducing CO₂ emissions within their areas or across Cumbria. Only the LDNPA core strategy refers to Cumbria's NI 186 CO₂ reduction target and that fails to identify a local contribution from spatial planning.

The remaining 4 councils have the opportunity to take a more robust approach to climate change as depicted in the consultation paper Planning for a Low Carbon Future and make a measurable contribution to carbon reduction in Cumbria and stimulate the low carbon economy as suggested within the CSP Climate Change Action Plan.

11. Areas for Further Work

The outcome of the current consultation document is anticipated before the end of 2010. Some analysis of what this might mean for Core Strategies would aid the remaining 4 councils take a more proactive approach to climate change.

Sharper policies are need on sustainable construction and design to drive down carbon emissions from new development. Design statements can request carbon emissions data and energy efficiency data as a prerequisite for planning permission. These need to align with national policy on zero carbon homes, schools, public sector buildings and commercial development.

A focus on carbon emissions data in the planning process will allow spatial planning to make a proportionate contribution to both Cumbria's and individual district CO₂ reduction targets.

Almost half of local councils nationally have included policies on decentralised energy and on site renewable energy generation to displace 10% or more carbon emissions from development (the so called Merton rule). Eden and SLDC have embraced this. The other 4 need to follow their example and set progressively higher targets than 10% if the low carbon economy is to kick-start. Current planning guidance allows and encourages this.

Appendix 8

Transport: Progress Report 31.3.2010

1. Progress Update

Allerdale, Barrow, Copeland, Carlisle and South Lakeland councils, LDNPA, Cumbria CC, Cumbria Tourism, CREA, Natural England, CWT, UCLAN and the Environment Agency have established baseline data for transport and most have or are introducing annual reporting systems. Connexions anticipates having baseline in place by 31.3.10. Eden BC is currently drafting a staff travel plan. SLDC and Cumbria CC have completed green fleet reviews with the Energy Saving Trust. LDNPA aiming to complete business travel plan by 12/09 and introduce video conferencing early in 2010. NHS has mileage data and is still looking at how to reduce it. Cumbria CC has introduced a new car hire contract that specifies low emission vehicles. This is also open to district councils. NHS car lease scheme provides incentives to staff to choose lower emission vehicles.

Allerdale and Copeland are working to reduce fuel consumption through refuse, commercial and street cleaning vehicles. Only EA, Cumbria Tourism and Carlisle have staff travel plans in place. Telephone and web conferencing are well used and Cumbria CC is introducing video conferencing facilities which are open to district council users. LDNPA participating in national park family video conferencing set up and NE already has video conferencing facility. The University of Cumbria has introduced a cross campus travel plan and is actively engaged with stagecoach and virgin trains to improve services for students.

The EA, CREA and NHS provides incentives to drivers to car share on business including priority parking for EA staff. Only connexions, EA and to some extent Cumbria Tourism have travel hierarchy in place that favours public transport. Some evidence of eco driver training and introduction of lean burn Euro V commercial vehicles. Most councils and a number of other partners are shaping websites to meet customer needs without travel.

Cumbria CC has begun work on the Local Transport Plan 3 and is due for completion in March '11. It will address climate change. A sustainability appraisal has begun. A transport framework for a sustainable Lake District has already been agreed by Cumbria CC and LDNPA and will inform LTP3. It identifies priority programmes to provide low carbon transport choices within the Park, to steer cars onto main roads around the Park, improve public transport passenger facilities and introduce smart tickets as well as encouraging alternatively fuelled vehicles.

On target to establish a travel plan in each school by 31.3.10 but no plans to roll out to higher/further education colleges. School travel monitoring process in place but quality of data suspect. New active travel programme with selected schools starts 1.4.10 with cycle/walk focus. Future travel plans now reliant on planning decisions to elicit developer contributions to enable implementation.

The Tourism & Conservation partnership have piloted the development of sustainable travel packs for accommodation providers and the lessons learned are forming the basis for a wider project aimed at a broader range of accommodation.

2. Achievements

LDNPA has won a EST/Guardian fleet Hero's award for best public sector fleet under 250 vehicles that recognises work done to reduce vehicle emissions: 0.8% reduction in 08/09 and first half 09/10 6.3% reduction. Carlisle City Council achieved 4.18% reduction in transport emissions by 31.3.09 compared to 2007/08. CREA on track for 5% reduction.

The Staveley Green Travel Initiative was designed to encourage residents to switch to sustainable transport options by providing individual travel plans. It achieved good results with 7% of residents completing the project end survey. Of these 47% were using sustainable transport more than before the project and 89% were using sustainable transport on a weekly basis.

A carbon emissions baseline has been estimated for the LDNPA and work is ongoing to identify options to reduce carbon. Initial outputs are the GoNoWLakes smart travel card further work is continuing on the 5 priority delivery programmes contained in the Transport Framework for a Sustainable Lake District.

3. Issues

Eden recently withdrew existing video conferencing facility. Car parking studies have been completed for both Kendal and Carlisle but it is not known what effect these will have on reducing carbon emissions.

Progress on rail on increasing rail freight and rail passengers has been limited to promotional activity due to staffing difficulties.

4. Messages for Escalation

Much remains to be done by partners on reducing their own transport emissions. A number of organisations are looking at introducing travel plans for staff and early progress on these would have a significant impact on emissions from travel to and from work.

School travel plans have the potential to significantly reduce transport carbon emissions and ease peak traffic congestion. While all schools have plans in place it is not known how many are implemented and what contribution they are making to reducing carbon emissions.

Video conferencing is being rolled out to County Council offices and is open to district councils in some areas. This coupled with a more aggressive approach to reducing business mileage based on a hierarchy of travel choice with car use the last resort, could further reduce emissions from business travel and provide both carbon and cash savings.

12. Areas for Further Work

There is a need to ensure that the Local Transport Plan contains progressive targets for carbon reduction and that Partner organisations continue to take action to reduce emissions from their own activities and meet the 12% transport carbon emission reduction target by 31.3.11 and 20% target to be achieved by 31.3.12.

The rail transport actions need to be addressed by Cumbria CC.

Appendix 9

Waste: Progress Report 31.3.2010

1. Progress Update

Partners were asked to introduce waste minimisation policies and workplace recycling facilities serviced by a contractor. They were also asked to ensure all procurement contracts minimised waste, particularly packaging waste and contained end of life take back arrangements. Target date for completion of all actions is 31.3.10.

The Waste Planning Authority is making good progress on introducing a replacement Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework. It is anticipated that the new local planning policy framework will be in place by December 2010 and this will divert construction and demolition waste from landfill as new recycling facilities come on-stream.

Commercial waste reduction targets exceeded due to less waste entering municipal waste stream. Trade waste recycling at household waste recycling centres being explored with Shanks Plc. Resource Cumbria Partnership active in sponsoring events to reduce waste from SMEs and tourism sector. Tourism waste pilot under discussion with negotiations for funding and facility location underway.

Farm waste feasibility study completed and vulnerability of Resource Cumbria Partnership's collection and waste management operations to climate change underway as part of refresh of business continuity and emergency response plans.

2. Achievements

A number of Partners have introduced recycling facilities but the majority are still working to reduce waste through procurement contracts. A number have sustainable procurement policies in place with take back of IT equipment common. 3 organisations have made considerable progress and this demonstrates that the task is realistic. Copeland BC joining CBEN Award scheme and issuing Sustainable Purchasing Guide in April 2011 which covers waste minimisation. Eden DC, Environment Agency, UCLAN, Connexions and Cumbria Wildlife Trust completed recycling facility roll out.

University of Cumbria has installed an aerobic composter to turn canteen food waste into compost.

Community waste sector increased waste recycled by 8% exceeding target set.

3. Issues

Only 13 organisations replied. Discounting regional partners and partners with small numbers of staff, often hosted within larger partner organisations, there remains scope for these remaining partners to set up recycling facilities or confirm that these exist within their host organisation. Where they do not exist partners are expected to take action to initiate these.

4. Messages for Escalation

Partners to continue to develop in-house recycling facilities to meet existing CCAP 30% reduction in waste to landfill by 31.3.11, 50% reduction by 31.3.13 and zero waste by 2015.

Partners to continue progress on reducing waste through procurement and supplier take back arrangements completing outstanding procurement policy arrangements by 31.3.11.

13. Areas for Further Work

CCTG to remind Partners of the need for action on workplace recycling and waste minimisation through procurement.

CCTG to explore with Resource Cumbria Partnership practical options for reducing commercial waste and diverting commercial waste from landfill across Cumbria through a structured approach to waste minimisation, recycling and recovery.

Appendix 10

Water: Progress Report 31.03.10

1. Progress Update

Most CSP organisations have yet to focus on using water efficiently and reducing consumption. While they have been active on reducing energy use and carbon emissions, few appear to understand that water distribution also requires energy and therefore releases carbon emissions.

Only a handful of organisations reported that they held baseline data on water consumption or had policies with specific targets to reduce it. A number of organisations reported that no-one had yet been assigned responsibility in the organisation for monitoring or reducing water consumption, but plans were afoot to incorporate water reduction as part of corporate policy in 2010.

Nevertheless, there were examples of good practice reported including waterless urinals in Penrith's Town Hall and water reduction measures by North Country Leisure in Copeland. Good progress is also reported by CREA, the Environment Agency, Cumbria Tourism and UCLAN. Allerdale BC and Carlisle CC monitor waster consumption and have established baselines. The County Council has introduced new software which will establish baseline data and identify high consumption areas for investigation.

Rain water capture and grey water recycling installations exist across the County for CSP members to learn from and adopt, though they remain rare.

Planning authorities are progressing well with incorporating Strategic Flood Risk Assessments Plans into their LDF proposals. Flood protection work is being co-ordinated by Cumbria County Council by its Resilience and Emergency Planning team in partnership with the Environment Agency.

The Environment Agency has now produced the Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for North West Region in December 2009 to 'respond to climate change and population growth by ensuring the resilience of water supply in the future'. A series of actions and targets to achieve this are available from the EA.

The EA has outlined a major piece of work for the next 5 years which will involve understanding the UKCP09 climate impacts predictions and what they mean for abstractors in the NW and Cumbria. The EA already produce Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) which provide an assessment of the water resources available in local catchments, and set out local abstraction licensing practice to help balance the needs of water-users and the environment on a local scale. The CAMS which cover Cumbria are the Eden and Esk CAMS and the Derwent and West Cumbria CAMS.

2. Achievements

An isolated number of CSP members are establishing water use baselines and implementing water efficiency measures. Several business support organisations and partners have held water saving workshops.

The EA is progressing well in its assessment of the County's vulnerability to flooding and drought.

The County Council has developed expertise in responding to and managing the impacts of flooding the details of which are contained in the Multi agency response Plan for flooding in Cumbria.

The 5 new and replacement Fire Stations will collect and recycle grey water to reduce consumption and new fire appliances will use compressed air foam to minimise water use to extinguish fires.

5. Issues

Water reduction is a challenge that needs more attention, supported by greater awareness of the energy and CO₂ that is required to treat and pump water.

Emerging water reduction policies in a few CSP organisations are overshadowed by a far more pervasive lack of activity by the majority of the CSP member organisations to establish baseline use of water, agree policies, set targets and implement action.

4. Messages for Escalation

CSP member organisations need urgently to establish baseline use of water, agree policies, set targets and implement action on water use. The Climate change Action plan sets progressive targets rising from 5% reduction by 31.3.10 to 20% reduction in water use by 2015. Reduced consumption will produce financial savings as well as carbon savings.

14. Areas for Further Work

Environment Agency and CBEN should consider running a training seminar for CSP members on methods and costs and benefits of reducing water consumption and running associated internal awareness programmes.

A similar approach needs to be adopted to raising awareness and improving water efficiency in organisations with large land holdings and for farmers and private estates so that land managers better understand the need to use water wisely and are able modify water abstraction and providing water management solutions that benefit the wider environment and complement flood management strategies.

A Local Climate Impact Profile is being produced in order to highlight the exposure of Cumbrians to the risk of floods and droughts (and other extreme weather events). This will help focus minds on potential solutions and means of adapting.

The introduction of the Flood and Water Management Act in 2010 will require the County Council to lead the setting up of a partnership structure to manage flood risks and share information.

Appendix 11

Leadership, Communication and Engagement 31.3.2010

1. Progress Update;

Some 40 Partners and supporting organisations committed to deliver the Climate Change Action Plan 2009-2014 and this report documents varied progress by Partners towards meeting their commitments and integrating climate change into organisational policy and practice and community strategies.

The monitoring process has revealed that some Partners have yet to allocate responsibility for climate change at a level within the organisation that can effect change and make things happen. Others have exceeded the requirements of the Action Plan: the Lake District Partnership has, for example, recently agreed to establish a carbon budget for the Park area based on a 2% per annum reduction in CO₂ across all sectors.

While some local authorities and the LDNPA have dedicated staff resources to tackling climate change several district councils have merged the climate change role into policy or environmental health structures. Whether this will weaken or strengthen action on climate change remains to be seen. Allerdale BC by contrast has recently approved climate change post on a two year contract and Copeland have appointed a Sustainability Officer.

Cumbria CC and the LDNPA have both agreed to a 25% reduction in CO₂ by 2012 (two years ahead of the agreed CCAP target for delivery). Along with SLDC and Carlisle all 4 authorities have established carbon reduction plans detailing investment levels and ongoing projects to reduce and report carbon savings. Eden DC are following suit. Barrow and Copeland have begun developing their own climate change action plan, based on the CSPs CCAP while Allerdale has completed its plan and is implementing it.

Community conferences and workshops specifically on climate change and low carbon lifestyles have been held across Cumbria by the CSP itself, and also by CALC, the LSPs representing Carlisle, Eden, South Lakeland and West Cumbria, drawing together representatives from across the Third sector, business and public organisations. Furness Partnership has reported its intention to hold a similar engagement event. These conferences have all been well attended, helping to inform community strategies and also to raise the profile of support organisations dedicated to enabling action and funding on climate change. Churches Together in Cumbria has been engaging various faith groups across Cumbria. A series of community groups has also been very active in championing climate change activity, though with little funding to date, their impact has been limited. Nevertheless, they have been delivering 'grass roots' projects that have built up their capacity to deliver more significant projects in future.

A Climate Change Communication and Engagement Fund using regional funding has supported 14 community based projects (seminars and training events, media campaigns, individualised travel planning and energy fairs as well as several feasibility studies for low carbon technology initiatives).

While limited, some success in attracting regional, national and European climate change funds is encouraging, but masks a more general lack of resources and effort dedicated to accessing these opportunities.

Activity to support schools on responding to climate change continues in a peace meal fashion, in spite of Education 21 Group's collective efforts and those of the Cumbria CC Waste Prevention Team which promotes participation in the eco schools awards. A more focused approach, pulling all of this together and linking it to the Carbon Reduction Commitment, Building Schools for the Future programme and the school curriculum is required if schools in Cumbria are to become sustainable schools.

A joint climate change communication programme for Cumbria that engages the public and other stakeholders has not yet been developed. More work needs to be done by Partners before attempting to engage the public on climate change and shift their perceptions and prompt action by citizens to reduce carbon emissions.

2. Achievements:

Comprehensive agreement to the CCAP 2009-2014 by 40 CSP members should not be overlooked, as it concluded a lengthy but successful process of engagement and participation. CSP member organisations such as the University of Cumbria, Cumbria Tourism, CREA, local authorities and Cumbria Constabulary, amongst others, have all taken significant steps to involve their staff / students in developing actions to cut emissions, using effective incentives and training. Much could be learnt from the most successful initiatives.

A plethora of engagement activities on climate change in 2009/10 from EnvirolinkNW, Cumbria CVS, CREA, Cumbria Tourism, Cumbria ESTAC, Cumbria Action for Sustainability, Cumbria Green Business Forum, the Lake District National Park, CSP and LSPs, again amongst others – have all raised awareness about opportunities to take action on climate change and to access funds.

3. Issues

Very few of the public are aware of what local authorities and other CSP member organisations are doing on climate change. Good progress has not been backed up with effective publicity. The messages on progress either are not getting out or being heard. Press releases from all CSP organisations on climate change activity need to become more frequent.

Cumbria has not yet established a strategic mechanism for accessing national and European funding programmes on climate change. This means that Cumbria lags behind other areas in the UK in successfully accessing funding.

The question of a single pan Cumbria climate change communication programme remains a complex issue and needs to be considered in the context of the national campaign 'Act on CO2', the impact of the national press (both positive and negative) and a better understanding of what individual motivation.

Although this has not been tackled in a systematic, co-ordinated manner in Cumbria some organisations (CBEN, Cumbria Tourism, PACT, CAfS etc) have produced guidance, delivered workshops and training targeted to a particular audience, in line with the advice of climate change communication evidence on best practice: one message, one at a time, to one clearly identified and understood audience. The Climate Change Task Group is due to explore options for communications during 2010/11, but this is very much a responsibility of all CSP organisations.

4. Messages for Escalation

More press and publicity is required, without doubt. Whilst the focus has been on activity, publicity has not always followed or been maximised.

More needs to be done to attract external funding into Cumbria to add to local funds and initiate a wide range of community projects and provide opportunities for local business to kick start demand and supply for low carbon technologies. Consideration needs to be given to establishing what should be a self funding post to secure external funding for climate change activity in Cumbria.

15. Areas for Further Work

Very few organisations have begun the process of developing adaptation strategies and risk assessments of the impact of climate change on their operations and services. This must be a priority going forward.

With an appetite by communities for taking action on climate change continuing to grow, a clearer strategy for supporting these communities (or at least signposting them to support – both technical and financial) needs to be developed. This extends to how the potential of the Cumbria Community Energy Trust could most effectively be realised.

To celebrate progress on climate change in Cumbria, to allow CSP organisations to benchmark their activities against others and to facilitate an acceleration in activity by CSP members on climate change, a 'best practice on climate change' workshop should be organised for summer 2010. The nature of this workshop needs agreement at senior level and with the CSP Climate Change Task Group, but it should include a series of best practice examples across the 11 themed areas of the CCAP, as exemplified and facilitated by CSP organisations leading in their field.

Activity on climate change in schools remains as a major untapped opportunity for wider engagement and carbon reduction and the County Council needs to develop and resource a clearer approach to transforming schools into sustainable schools.

More integration with the work and targets of the Energy Saving Trust would undoubtedly help both the CSP and EST to more effectively meet their targets on tackling climate change.

End.