



CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

INFORMATION PACK

Date: Thursday, 21 February 2019

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Key:
 Lab - Labour
 Lib Dem – Liberal Democrats
 I&G – Independent and Green

The Deputy Mayor
 Gerri Bird

Democratic Services Manager

The Chief Executive

Russ McPherson (Lab)

Jeremy Benstead (Lab)

Mike Todd-Jones (Lab)

Martin Smart (Lab)

Mike Sargeant (Lab)

Lewis Herbert (Lab)

Carina O'Reilly (Lab)

Rosy Moore (Lab)

Baiju Thittala (Lab)

Carla McQueen (Lab)

Kevin Blencowe (Lab)

Anna Smith (Lab)

Richard Robertson (Lab)

Patrick Sheil (Lab)

Mark Ashton (Lab)

Kevin Price (Lab)

Caroline Hart (Lab)

Sophie Barnett (Lab)

Katie Thornburrow (Lab)

Nicky Massey (Lab)

Dave Baigent (Lab)

Robert Dryden (Lab)

Richard Johnson (Lab)

Donald Adey

John Hipkin (I&G Group)

Oscar Gillespie (I&G Group)

Jenifer Page-Croft (Lib Dem)

Zoe O'Connell (Lib Dem)

Colin McGerty (Lib Dem)

Anthony Martinelli (Lib Dem)

Lucy Nethsingha (Lib Dem)

Damien Tunnacliffe (Lib Dem)

Cheney Payne (Lib Dem)

Rod Cantrill (Lib Dem)

Tim Bick (Lib Dem)

Jamie Dalzell (Lib Dem)

Valerie Holt (Lib Dem)

Markus Gehring (Lib Dem)

George Pippas (Lib Dem)

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Agenda Item 2

Mayor's Announcements

Thursday 21 February 2019

There will be tributes made to two former city councillors following the appointment of a Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

Nigel Gawthrop (Mayor of Cambridge May 2018-January 2019)

Members will know of the sad and sudden death on Friday 11 January of the Mayor, Councillor Nigel Gawthrop. Cllr Gawthrop was first elected in 2012 to represent King's Hedges. In May 2018 he was unanimously voted to be Mayor of Cambridge. During his time on the council he served on various committees: Licensing, Planning, Civic Affairs, Housing Scrutiny, Environment Scrutiny (as Chair), Joint Staff Employment Forum (as Chair) and the Development Plan Scrutiny Sub-Committee (as Vice Chair).

Honorary Councillor John Durrant

Members will be saddened to also be advised of the death of former Mayor and Honorary Councillor John Durrant. John was a Labour Councillor for Abbey from 1987-2008 and Mayor 1996-97. He served as Deputy Leader of the Council and as Chair of the Property and Administration Sub-Committee, Chair of the Planning Committee and Chair of the East Area Committee. He was also a member of the City Board, City Centre Development (Grand Arcade), and the Civic Affairs Committee.

Holocaust Memorial Day

Cllr Bird recently participated in Holocaust Memorial Day, hosted by Great St Mary's. She was very honoured to play a small part in this hugely important remembrance event.

Cambridge Chinese New Year Gala

The Gala was held in the Corn Exchange on 26th January. Each year, more than 1000 people attend the Gala, renowned for its showcase of Chinese culture. She was privileged to be invited to join the celebrations.

YMCA sleep out event

Cllr Bird will be attending the YMCA Sleep Easy event on Friday 15 March – the aim is to raise awareness of the growing problem of homelessness and to raise money which will go directly to local YMCA accommodation services to help homeless young people. If Members would like to join me at this event, or take part in the sleep out, please contact Penny Jackson for further information.

Charity Quiz

This is taking place on 28 February and we are hoping to raise more money than ever before. If you'd like to enter a team please contact Penny Jackson.

Appendix A2 - Council Procedure Rules – Budget Recommendations and Amendments

1. These rules supplement the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules contained in Part 4C of this Constitution. They also modify the Council Procedure Rules as follows.
2. Subject to the provisions contained in this paragraph, only amendments submitted in accordance with the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules shall be considered at the Budget Council Meeting.
 - 2.1 The Executive may introduce amendments at the Council meeting or give advance notice of revised recommendations. This might be necessary, for instance, in response to changed circumstances, or in the light of scrutiny of amendments or to correct technical errors. The Leader must explain why it has proved necessary to introduce any amendment. This is to be done at the beginning of the budget item.
 - 2.2 The Executive may make changes to the budget recommendations to give effect to decisions by precepting authorities.
 - 2.3 Further amendments may be moved by any member in direct response to amendments made by the Executive at the meeting.
 - 2.4 Technical amendments may be made by leaders of minority groups or proposers of amendments to correct arithmetical or factual errors.
 - 2.5 The Mayor shall have discretion to permit amendments from members when satisfied that the need for the amendment could not have been anticipated before the deadline. The Mayor should also be satisfied that advance notice of such amendments was given as soon as reasonably practical, and not left to the day of the meeting unless this was unavoidable.
 - 2.6 Members may submit revised amendments where the Mayor is satisfied that the substantive issues have been considered at the Strategy & Resources Scrutiny Committee meeting.

2.7 The Executive may amend its budget recommendations in the light of amendments moved at the Strategy & Resources Scrutiny meeting or at the Council meeting.

2.8 If the Executive fails to secure Council adoption of its budget, further amendments may be moved, and these rules will not apply;

2.9 The Council may, by a simple majority, suspend these rules and permit further amendments.

3. The rules of debate contained in the Council Procedure Rules shall be modified in respect of the Budget Council Meeting as follows:

3.1 The Executive shall present its budget recommendations. A period of 45 minutes is allowed for this, extendable at the discretion of the Mayor. The format and mode of the presentation is for the Executive to decide.

3.2 Minority groups may then present alternative budgets, subject to compliance with the provisions of this Appendix. A period of 45 minutes is allowed for each alternative budget, extendable at the discretion of the Mayor. The format and mode of the presentation is for the minority group to decide.

3.3. Alternative budgets will then be moved in turn as amendments to replace the Executive recommendation. They will be debated in the usual way, although replacement budgets will be deemed to have been moved and seconded.

3.4 At the conclusion of each debate, a vote will be taken for and against the alternative budget.

3.5 If the alternative budget is voted down, the Leader of the proposing Group may ask for separate votes to be taken on individual proposals within the alternative budget, but there shall be no further debate.

3.6 Where individual amendments have been submitted by councillors, these will then be debated in the usual way. However, where they are to the same effect as something in an alternative budget, they shall be considered at the same time as the alternative budget, with the proposer being able to ask for a separate vote in accordance with paragraph 3.5.

3.7 After consideration of amendments the Executive's budget proposals will be debated in the usual way but, subject to paragraph 3.8 below, no amendments may be moved.

3.8. If the Executive's budget is rejected, amendments and alternative proposals may be made as under the present rules, subject to the dispute resolution provisions set out in the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules contained in Part 4C of this Constitution.

Information note

8b Liberal Democrat Group Amendment to the Executive Budget Recommendations

At the conclusion of the debate and a vote on the amendment it may be that there is a request from the Liberal Democrat Group for separate votes on certain proposals within the amendment (as has been the practice in previous years).

If that is the case and these votes requested were on spending proposals and carried, Council may need to pause proceedings momentarily whilst compensatory saving proposals are identified by officers for the Council to then consider.

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Cambridge City Council Brexit Planning Update for Members 15.02.19

Officers have been assessing what risks to our services the council may face, if we have a no-deal Brexit. I thought it might be helpful to update members on where we are with this.

Our risk assessments to date have not identified any urgent risks for the council, but we need to keep issues under review and continue to update and refine things as more information becomes available and it is clearer how Brexit will play out.

Whilst there has been some information from government on things to think about, the government has not been sharing detailed planning assumption on issues. So on topics such as disruption to medical supplies or food supplies, it is not clear what the government thinks the real impact will be and therefore what circumstances we may need to respond to.

Local Authority Chief Executives have been asked to do a weekly return about issues facing their council via the East of England Local Government Association. Through that process Chief Executives have all been highlighting the need for better information flows to aid planning.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Resilience Forum has also been assessing wider community risks. I represent that city council on the forum.

Below is a quick summary of the issues officers have been considering.

1. Workforce issues

We have a relatively small number of EU staff in the council and we are supporting them on resettlement process where appropriate. We are more concerned about the longer term impact on recruitment for the next wave of staff as immigration rules tighten.

Uncertainty for EU workers it is a bigger issue for other large employers such as Addenbrooke's hospital and many of our businesses.

2. Supply chain issues and essential supplies

We are reviewing supply chain issues. It should be noted that some of our suppliers are also struggling to understand what real impacts on them might be.

We have not identified any high scoring risks so far.

Our assessment is that there is a potential risk area around construction and new build housing – both labour supply and materials.

We also have some parking equipment and card payments with a European supply chain – this may increase costs more than anything else

If there was a disruption of fuel supply would be a risk to our Waste service in particular but also other services that use vehicles e.g. street cleaning; housing repairs

3. Regulatory activity

There is a risk we will need to put more resources into Environmental Health regulation e.g. checking quality of food supplies etc. depending on import regimes and compliance framework. It is very difficult to assess this at the current time.

4. Community Cohesion

Believe this to be a relatively low risk for Cambridge given nature of city but there could be possible tensions in the wider Cambridgeshire geography.

5. Transport disruption

There is a potential risk of problems at Stansted backing up the M11; or ports backing up the A14. Any impacts like this could affect the public and business but would also have a potential impact on staff and therefore our own business continuity.

Risk on the city is not likely to be severe, as we are not in immediate vicinity, but we could see a knock-on impact.

6. Impact on Cambridge Airport

Potential “border”/ import issues to be managed – there is a meeting planned between LRF reps and the airport to understand their own risk assessment and contingency planning

7. Food supplies

There was some suggestion that local authorities should have food plans – but there has been no clear advice on what local authorities can actually do to influence this. As highlighted above, national planning assumptions on this issue would be helpful – e.g. what percentage do we import via Europe? Will all food types be affected or just certain categories?

There is a possible role for Environmental Health and Trading Standards around quality and counterfeit supplies of food and goods going forward.

Our main concern about food is the risk of panic buying and stockpiling, which could have an adverse impact on the vulnerable who may be more dependent on daily/short term shopping.

Antoinette Jackson
15.02.19



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By post and email (James.brockenshire@communities.gov.uk)

Right Hon James Brokenshire MP
Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
2 Marsham Street
Westminster
London SW1P 4DF

19 February 2019

Dear Secretary of State

POWER NEEDED FOR COUNCILS TO APPLY FOR DISQUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLOR ABSENT FROM THE AREA OF A COUNCIL

Councillor Donald Adey was elected to represent Trumpington Ward on Cambridge City Council in 2016 and then onto Cambridgeshire County Council as sole representative for that area in 2017. He subsequently moved to live over 400 miles away in Cupar in Fife Scotland nearly a year ago and is now absent and only rarely visits the city or council meetings in Cambridge.

In response, a motion was passed supported unanimously by those at the last Cambridge City Council meeting, and members of both City and County Council support a request for an urgent change at the next legislative opportunity in covering councillors whose personal circumstances change in this way whilst in office where it is clear that they are in no way effectively delivering their obligations as a Councillor.

We believe strongly that a national process is needed so that a Councillor in such circumstance should be required to vacate their seat when, during their term of office, they are unable to be in any way adequate as a local representative after ceasing to meet the minimum qualifying conditions required for standing for election, and where it can also be clearly evidenced that they are unable to perform Councillor duties for their residents.

A loophole in current legislation has permitted a Councillor to move a significant distance away and twist the system to remain in post by making infrequent token appearances, and thereby draw in this case approximately £15,000 a year in allowances they cannot evidence is justified. Worst of all, residents of that ward are missing out seriously on effective representation.

We are making this request as Leaders of both councils and with the support of Councillors of all parties as we believe a councillor moving a long distance from the boundary of their council area should be considered to have vacated their seat after 6 months or more, requiring a by-election to then be called.

For fairness, we also believe that this needs to be a carefully worded rule change given the tight boundaries of some local councils including Cambridge and the need to accommodate good or family reasons where Councillors have a fair reason to move a modest distance out of their

council area. Therefore, we ask that moving further than a normal commuting distance of 50 miles from the boundary of their council area should be the trigger for such a by-election.

I hope you will give your personal support and support your department in an early change of the legislation in this area. Trumpington residents deserve both a new City and a new County Councillor, and are suffering from an abuse of the current weakness in the law. This is an issue of national not just local concern, and has been reported by the BBC, the Times and Evening Standard, as well as in Scotland. Others sadly will follow Councillor Adey's example in the future if the law isn't changed, and more local residents will suffer unnecessarily.

We will also be raising this issue via the Local Government Association seeking their support, including as this has arisen in other areas and all parties in our two local councils support addressing this abuse.

Yours sincerely



Councillor Lewis Herbert
Leader of Cambridge City Council



Councillor Steve Count
Leader of Cambridgeshire County Council

Att

Cc: Lord Porter, Chair - Local Government Association

BRIEFING PAPER

To:

Cambridge City Councillors

14/02/2019

Report by:

Janet Fogg, Climate Change Officer

Tel: 01223 457176 Email: janet.fogg@cambridge.gov.uk

Subject:

Climate Emergency E-Petition

1. Summary

1.1 The council received an E-Petition on 13/12/18.

1.2 The E-Petition petitions the council to:

1. *Declare a Climate Emergency*
2. *Accelerate its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within the Council's estate and operations, targeting net zero carbon by 2025*
3. *Work with business, the universities, neighbouring local authorities and voluntary organisations to devise and implement a rapid action plan to reduce GHG emissions throughout our city, aiming for net zero carbon by 2025*
4. *Where funding is insufficient, publicly call on the government for more resources to allow Cambridge to meet these targets*

Justification:

Evidence of looming climate breakdown is now overwhelming. Our existence is threatened and we must rapidly reduce GHG emissions. This is the greatest challenge humanity faces.

We recognise the substantial carbon reductions that the Council has made in recent years following the Climate Change Strategy 2016-21.

But we now know that it is now even more urgent to quickly reduce GHG emissions. We want Cambridge to demonstrate leadership amongst local authorities by publicly acknowledging the scale and urgency of the climate crisis, setting more ambitious reduction targets, and working quickly to meet them.

We recognise that is a huge ask. We will help.

With love from the people of Cambridge.

2. Recommendations

2.1 To consider the content of this Briefing Paper and suggest responding as follows:

2.2 1. Declare a 'Climate Emergency':

RESPONSE: The Council recognises the global climate change crisis and the need for urgent action by all in order to prevent further global warming of more than 1.5°C. The council will continue to work to reduce the emissions of its own estate and operations, deliver activities to contribute to emissions reduction in the city and work with partners to achieve the zero carbon aspiration as early as possible.

2.3 2. Target net zero carbon for the Council's estate and operations:

RESPONSE: The Council will continue to implement the projects as outlined in the Carbon Management Plan (CMP) 2016-21, and projects identified since the plan was published, to reduce carbon emissions from its buildings and services by 15% from a 2014/15 baseline, by the end of March 2021. Projects implemented and planned, and progress made against the target is reported in the annual Climate Change Strategy progress report to Environment & Community Scrutiny.

The council aims to achieve the plan's aspiration to reduce emissions by 20% and to achieve the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy's (BEIS) voluntary wider public sector target: to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% from a 2009/10 baseline, by 2020/21.

2.4 3. Work with others to devise a plan to reduce GHG emissions throughout our city, aiming for net zero carbon by 2025:

RESPONSE: The Council set an aspiration to achieve zero carbon status for the city by 2050 in its third [Climate Change Strategy 2016-21](#). The strategy details the actions that are within the council's power and resources to contribute to emissions reduction in the city.

In order to prevent further global warming of more than 1.5°C, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that this would require global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide CO₂ to fall by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching 'net zero' around 2050 and that they would need to peak within 12 years. The Council's aspiration for the city is therefore in line with this guidance and is currently more ambitious than the UK Government's emissions reduction target, which is at least an 80% reduction in emissions from the 1990 baseline by 2050, as detailed in the Climate Change Act 2008.

Achieving net zero carbon before 2050 would be dependent on the implementation of appropriate technologies and policies, and investment of significant extra resources at a national level in terms of decarbonising the electricity grid and heating supplies, regulatory requirements on businesses and other energy users, and the necessary powers, resources and funding for local authorities to contribute to delivering further carbon emission reductions in the city, for the areas it is responsible for and supporting residents, organisations and business to reduce their own emissions.

2.5 4. Publicly call on the government for more resources to allow Cambridge to meet these targets:

RESPONSE: The Council will call on the Government and other relevant organisations and partners to implement the national policy and other changes needed to significantly reduce emissions and provide the powers, resources and funding that will be required for the city's residents, businesses and organisations to be able to achieve this aim as soon as possible in order to avoid a higher than 1.5 degree increase in global temperature.

3. Background

3.1 The petition has 4 requests:

Petition request 1. *Declare a Climate Emergency*

- 3.2 The Climate Emergency campaign originated in Australia and the goal is: 'for governments to declare a climate emergency and mobilise society-wide resources at sufficient scale and speed to protect civilisation, the economy, people, species, and ecosystems'. The website (<https://climateemergencydeclaration.org>) states that 'declaring a climate emergency is the first step in mobilising government and community resources and funds that are not normally available' and that 'declaring an emergency inspires the public to act for the common good'.
- 3.3 In the United Kingdom, a number of local [Extinction Rebellion](#) groups are actively campaigning for the declaration of a climate emergency, in particular at council level.
- 3.4 At the time of this briefing, 11 city, unitary, district and borough councils have declared a 'Climate Emergency', according to the campaign website's records: <http://bit.ly/ce-councils>.

Petition Request 2. *Accelerate its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within the Council's estate and operations, targeting net zero carbon by 2025.*

- 3.5 The Council has set a target to reduce carbon emissions from its buildings and services by 15% by the end of March 2021, with an aspiration to reduce emissions by 20% over this period. This is being achieved through developing and investing in carbon reduction projects and rationalising our estate.
- 3.6 The Council's emissions, which are 1.2% of the city's total emissions, have reduced by 18.4% in 2017/18 from the 2014/15 baseline. This means that we have already achieved the target set in the Carbon Management Plan (CMP) with two years to go, and are on the way to achieving the aspirational target. Officers continue to seek ways to reduce the Council's emissions further and the Council will exceed the aspirational target if possible.
- 3.7 The Council will also participate in the BEIS' Emissions Reduction Pledge. The voluntary target, outlined in the Clean Growth Strategy

(2017) is for the wider public and higher education sectors in England to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2020/21, compared to a 2009/10 baseline, which the Council is on course to achieve.

- 3.8 The Council's own emissions reduction target will be reviewed and amended during the process to develop the council's next CMP due in 2020/21, to be achieved during the plan's duration, taking account of the latest evidence, powers, resources and technology available at the time.
- 3.9 Other large organisations in the city have set targets for their emissions to be zero carbon by 2050. The University of Cambridge recently reported it aspires 'to a long-term ambition to be carbon neutral from energy use by 2050'. Anglia Ruskin University have stated they support 'the aspiration of Cambridge City Council for the city to become zero carbon by 2050 and adopts the same carbon reduction ambition.'
- 3.10 A number of energy saving measures have been installed during the Council's first Carbon Management Plan (CMP) 2011-2016. The Council's second CMP 2016-21 details the actions the Council will take to further reduce carbon emissions from its estate and operations. Measures installed to date as part of the Council's two Carbon Management Plans include:
- LED lighting upgrades at:
 - Mandela House,
 - Grand Arcade, Grand Arcade Annex and Grafton East Car Parks,
 - The Corn Exchange.
 - Solar PV (photovoltaic) systems at Abbey Leisure complex, Brandon Court and New Street Hostel
 - Solar thermal system at Abbey Pool to heat the pools, and a subsequent upgrade of the system to utilise the heat generated in the hot water system for the showers and other services
 - Energy efficiency improvements at community centres and leisure centres:
 - Parkside Pool,

- Abbey Leisure Complex,
 - Jesus Green,
 - Kings Hedges Learner Pool.
- Upgrade and replacement of air handling unit at Abbey Leisure Complex
 - Improvements to heating systems, including new boilers for communal heating at Ditton Court, a new communal heating system at School Court, and upgrades to boiler and pipework insulation at Mandela House
- 3.11 The installation of a number of energy efficiency and renewable energy generation technologies is underway at the Guildhall in 2018/19 including an LED lighting upgrade, solar PV, CHP, double-glazing, replacement of roofing and additional insulation, a Building Management System to improve the control of the heating system, and energy efficiency improvements to the heating and hot water system.
- 3.12 Further Solar PV and LED lighting upgrades are planned for 2018/19 in a number of council sites:
- Parkside Pools - PV
 - Mandela House – PV + LED lighting
 - Kings Hedges Learner Pool - PV
 - Whitefriars Sheltered Housing – PV + LED lighting
 - Crematorium – PV
 - Rawlyn Court – LED lighting
- 3.13 The Council will continue to identify and aim to fund suitable energy saving projects which reduce both the Council's energy costs and carbon emissions. Through this year's Budget Setting Report, further investment is proposed to the Council's Climate Change Fund, which is a dedicated fund to support projects and activities that will help the Council to reduce its energy costs and emissions, for projects at the leisure centres and other sites to be developed and installed during 2019/20.

Petition Request 3. *Work with business, the universities, neighbouring local authorities and voluntary organisations to devise and implement a rapid action plan to reduce GHG emissions throughout our city, aiming for net zero carbon by 2025*

- 3.14 In 2016 the Council set an aspiration for the city to achieve zero carbon status by 2050 in its third Climate Change Strategy 2016-21. This target is more ambitious than the current national target. The UK Government set an emissions reduction target in the Climate Change Act 2008 of at least an 80% reduction in emissions from the 1990 baseline by 2050.
- 3.15 In order to prevent further global warming of more than 1.5°C, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that this would require global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide CO₂ to fall by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching 'net zero' around 2050 and that they would need to peak within 12 years. The Council's aspiration for the city is therefore in line with this guidance and is currently more ambitious than the UK Government's emissions reduction target, which is at least an 80% reduction in emissions from the 1990 baseline by 2050, as detailed in the Climate Change Act 2008.
- 3.16 In October 2018, Government asked the Committee on Climate Change for advice on:
- setting a date for achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions across the economy,
 - whether they need to raise their 2050 target of cutting emissions by at least 80% relative to 1990 levels to meet international climate targets set out in the Paris Agreement
 - and how emissions reductions might be achieved across the economy.
- 3.17 In addition to declaring a 'Climate Emergency', a number of councils have committed to an emissions reduction target sooner than the current national target of 80% by 2050. The majority of these councils have committed to dates which are later than 2025. It is not clear how they will achieve the ambitious targets, as seemingly none have put forward a plan as to how it will be achieved. A number of the councils call on the government to provide the necessary powers and resources to enable them to achieve their targets.

3.18 Achieving net zero carbon before 2050 would be dependent on the implementation of appropriate technologies and policies and investment of significant extra resources at a national level in terms of:

- decarbonising the electricity grid and heating supplies,
- regulatory requirements on businesses and other energy users,
- and the necessary powers, resources and funding for local authorities to contribute to delivering further carbon emission reductions in the city, for the areas it is responsible for and supporting residents, organisations and business to reduce their own emissions.

3.19 The latest statistics produced by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) shows total emissions in Cambridge have declined steadily over the last 11 years. From 2005-2016, total emissions from the city have reduced by almost 30% (from 781.8 ktCO₂ in 2005 to 556 ktCO₂ in 2016, a reduction of 225.8 ktCO₂) or an average of 2.6% (20.5 ktCO₂) per year.

3.20 As the table below shows, emissions would need to continue to reduce at a similar rate for the city to be zero carbon by 2050. They would need to reduce much more rapidly to reach zero carbon by an earlier date.

Table 1: Zero Carbon Targets

| Zero Carbon by (Year) | Length of time | Average annual percentage reduction in order to reach zero by year (%) |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| 2050 | 34 years from 2015 | 2.9 |
| 2040 | 24 years from 2015 | 4.2 |
| 2030 | 14 years from 2015 | 7.1 |

3.21 The Council understands that achieving zero carbon, as soon as possible, will require action by everyone in the city. To achieve the aspiration, the Council works in partnership with a number of organisations within and external to the city to address the causes and effects of climate change including Cambridgeshire County Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council, the Greater Cambridge Partnership, and the Greater Cambridgeshire Combined Authority.

- 3.22 The Council convened the City Leaders Climate Change (CLCC) Group comprising businesses, other major employers, and voluntary and community sector organisations. The aim is to bring together businesses and organisations in the city that have the necessary resources to identify further opportunities for collaborative action to reduce emissions from the city. The first meeting was held in July 2017 and subsequent meetings have been held in March 2018 focusing on the circular economy, achieving low-energy housing in November 2018, and reducing waste in September 2018. A further meeting of the Group will be hosted by the University of Cambridge in February 2019 and will focus on waste and the supply chain.
- 3.23 The Council is also taking a wide range of direct actions which will contribute to reducing emissions in Cambridge. These actions focus on the areas where the Council has direct power, where there are policy levers available, or where the Council is able to influence other actors, including: homes and commercial and industrial buildings; transport; and refuse and recycling.
- 3.24 The latest report to the Council's Environment & Community Scrutiny Committee details the progress on the council's third Climate Change Strategy 2016-21 (previous strategies covered 2008-2012 and 2012-2016) and its 49 actions under 5 objectives:
<https://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/documents/s43766/Climate%20Change%20Strategy%20Report.pdf>.
- 3.25 Climate Change Strategy Objective 1: Reducing emissions from the City Council estate and operations: This objective is delivered through the Carbon Management Plan which sets out the projects the council have identified to reduce energy and fuel consumption and carbon emissions by the emissions target set (see 3.10 above for a list of projects). In October 2016, the council also signed up to a 100% green tariff for all its electricity meters. The electricity provided on the tariff is from 100% renewable sources: solar, wind and hydro/wave energy. *See response to petition request 2, p4-5 of this note, for more detail.*
- 3.26 Climate Change Strategy Objective 2: Reducing energy consumption and emissions from homes and businesses: While the Council is no longer able to set construction standards for new homes, the urban extensions continue to be built to the national Code for Sustainable Homes standards as these are classed as legacy sites, with planning permission approved prior to the abolition of the Code. This includes

Eddington in North West Cambridge, which is one of the largest developments of Code for Sustainable Homes Level 5 homes in the UK and also has the largest water recycling network in the country.

- 3.27 The Council's Sustainable Housing Design Guide seeks to ensure homes are delivered in the city which promote good health and wellbeing for residents, have proven performance and are low carbon. The Guide is included as part of the brief for all City Council developed schemes.
- 3.28 Climate Change Strategy Objective 3: Reducing emissions from transport by promoting sustainable transport: Following a successful bid to the government's Office for Low Emission Vehicles (OLEV) and a financial contribution from the Council, the council will install more than 20 rapid chargers in Cambridge and surrounding areas by 2020, to encourage more of the city's taxi fleet to make the move to less polluting electric vehicles. So far, four rapid chargers, which can provide 80% charge to an electric taxi in just 30 minutes, have been installed in Adam and Eve Car Park off East Road and at Arbury Court Car Park.
- 3.29 In addition to installing new rapid charger points, changes to taxi licensing regulations and incentives for taxi operators have been introduced by the Council to encourage the shift from diesel vehicles to low or zero-emission alternatives. There are now 72 electric/ hybrid taxis licenced in the city. 17 of these are fully electric and 55 are hybrid. The number of fully electric taxis licensed by the council have increased by 12 following the installation of the first chargers.
- 3.30 The City Council is also a partner in the Greater Cambridge Partnership which is seeking to promote sustainable modes of transport to tackle congestion and to reduce emissions and air pollution. For instance, through investment in cycle ways and better bus transport.
- 3.31 Climate Change Strategy Objective 4: Reducing consumption of resources: The council collects a wide range of recyclable materials from residential and commercial premises. In September 2018 53.65% of domestic waste in the Greater Cambridge area was sent for re-use, recycling or composting. In 2017/18 3,015 tonnes of commercial waste and 380 tonnes of commercial food waste was recycled.

Petition Request 4. Where funding is insufficient, publicly call on the government for more resources to allow Cambridge to meet these targets

- 3.32 Cambridge City Council is committed to tackling climate change, and is taking action at a local level. However, to achieve significant emission reductions, action is needed at a national level. The UK Government has control or influence over a range of sectors which have a significant impact on climate change, including energy and power generation, aviation and shipping.
- 3.33 The UK Government also sets the national policy and funding framework on areas such as planning, transport, domestic energy efficiency, and renewable generation which are crucial to reducing emissions.
- 3.34 In the last 5 years, policies to reduce emissions have not been supported or have been cancelled by Government which has made it more difficult for the country, and also local authorities such as Cambridge City Council, to take additional action:
- Removal of the Code for Sustainable Homes making it harder for planners to demand high energy and water standards from developers
 - Scrapping of Zero Carbon Homes resulting in lower energy efficiency standards for all new builds, risking costly retrofit later
 - Lack of funding available for domestic energy efficiency measures in existing buildings following the closure of the Green Deal and the ending of previous financial incentives to install homes insulation
 - Cuts in support for renewables – the reduction and then ending of the Feed in Tariff (FIT) subsidy for all solar PV installations in March 2019 and the ending of Renewables Obligation for new onshore wind farms
 - The Climate Change Levy (CCL) Exemption was closed for renewables from August 2015 after which renewable electricity generated from certain renewable sources and combined heat and power (CHP) was no longer eligible to receive Levy Exemption Certificates (LECs), effectively applying the carbon tax (a tax on UK business energy use of electricity, gas, liquid petroleum gas and solid fuel) to the electricity supplied for the final recipient.

- Reduction in subsidies for electric vehicles: From April 2017, the Government introduced new road tax bands, replacing the previous charges which were directly linked to CO₂ emissions. This has effectively increased the tax for smaller cars, removed the incentive to purchase a lower emission car to benefit from lower road tax and removed the zero tax incentive for new hybrid and alternative fuel models.
- No strategy for the development of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), which according to the CCC 'is crucial to meeting the 2050 target at least cost' following the cancellation of the CCS Commercialisation Programme in November 2015.

3.35 It is not clear if it would be possible for the city's homes, buildings, businesses and transport to achieve net zero carbon¹ by 2025 or how this would be achieved. National policies to encourage zero carbon homes and zero emission vehicles would have to be re-introduced and heating would need to be completely decarbonized.

3.36 The UK's greenhouse gas emissions have reduced by 43% compared to 1990 levels, on the way to a target of at least an 80% reduction by 2050. 75% of these emissions reductions since 2012 have come from the power sector² as a result of the decarbonisation of electricity generation, which is shifting progressively from fossil fuels to low carbon and renewable generation which has increased due to subsidies which are now being reduced or removed.

3.37 According to the Committee on Climate Change's (CCC) 2018 Progress Report to Parliament, 'An 80% reduction in emissions has always implied the need for new national infrastructure – to transport and store CO₂ for example or to provide decarbonized heat'³. The report goes on to explain 'we cannot yet define the 2050 systems for carbon capture, zero carbon transport, hydrogen or electrification of heat'. Negative Emission Technologies, to remove remaining carbon emissions, which

¹ Carbon neutrality, or having a net zero carbon footprint, refers to achieving net zero carbon emissions by balancing a measured amount of carbon released with an equivalent amount sequestered (stored long-term in plants, soils, geologic formations, and the ocean) or offset (reduction in emissions made in order to compensate for or to offset an emission made elsewhere), or buying enough carbon credits (tradable certificate or permit representing the right to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide or the mass of another greenhouse gas with a carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) equivalent to one tonne of carbon dioxide) to make up the difference.

² www.theccc.org.uk/publication/reducing-uk-emissions-2018-progress-report-to-parliament/

³ www.theccc.org.uk/publication/reducing-uk-emissions-2018-progress-report-to-parliament/

have not been fully developed as yet, need to be progressed by national Government.

- 3.38 According to the CCC, 'Transport continues to be the largest-emitting sector in the UK, accounting for 28% of total GHG emissions compared with 27% in 2016' with cars, vans and HGV the 3 most significant sources of emissions. As a district council, the City Council has few opportunities to influence transport in Cambridge. National policies are needed to strengthen incentives to purchase cleaner vehicles.
- 3.39 The Council works to influence national policy through responding to Government consultations including on reductions to the Feed In Tariff, energy efficiency legislations for private landlords, fracking etc.
- 3.40 The Council meets with national Government officers through the University of Cambridge's Centre for Science and Policy's network of academics and policy makers.
- 3.41 The Council is also on the board of the Good Homes Alliance whose aim is to promote and encourage the building of quality sustainable homes and communities by promoting higher quality sustainable housing standards via collaborations with industry and government, creating active knowledge exchange networks, best practice sharing, lobbying for change, partnering on research, and commissioning publications.

4. Background papers

Background papers used in the preparation of this briefing:

- E-Petition:
<https://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/mgEPetitionDisplay.aspx?ID=52&RPID=59628845&HPID=59628845>
- Cambridge City Council Climate Change Strategy:
https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/3230/climate_change_strategy_2016-21.pdf
- Cambridge City Council Carbon Management Plan:
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/carbon-management-plan>
- October 2018 Annual Progress Report to Environment & Community Scrutiny: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/6891/climate-change-strategy-progress-report-2017-18.pdf>

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Labour amendment to the motion 10a Declaring a Climate Emergency proposed by Councillor Moore. Motion 10c will be withdrawn.

Delete all and replace with

Tackling the Climate Emergency

This council notes that:

- Human activities are changing our planet and the need for everyone to take action on climate change is more urgent and immediate than ever.
- According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Special Report in 2018, human activities are estimated to have caused approximately 1°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels, with a likely range of 0.8°C to 1.2°C.
- The Paris Agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by “limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C”.
- In order to prevent further global warming of more than 1.5°C, the IPCC states that this would require global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) to fall by about 45% from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching ‘net zero’ around 2050 and that they would need to peak within 12 years (by 2030) to increase the chances of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees.
- Cambridge City Council set an aspiration in its Climate Change Strategy 2016-21 for Cambridge to achieve zero carbon status by 2050.
- The latest statistics produced by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) shows total emissions in Cambridge have declined steadily over the last 11 years. From 2005-2016, total emissions from the city have reduced by almost 30%.
- Emission reductions in the UK, including Cambridge, since 2012 have primarily come from the decarbonisation of electricity generation in the power sector at a national level, which is shifting progressively from fossil fuels to low carbon and renewable generation.

- To maintain the current rate of emissions reduction and reach zero carbon by 2050, further changes to national policy and infrastructure would be required in all sectors, including industry and commercial, transport and domestic sources.
- Emissions would need to reduce much more rapidly to reach net zero carbon by an earlier date, requiring rapid and widescale changes in energy production, supply and usage at the national level.
- The latest statistics for the source of Cambridge's carbon dioxide emissions are for 2016 and are; 49% from industry and commercial, 31% from domestic sources and 20% from transport.
- Anglia Ruskin University and Cambridge University have also set targets to be zero carbon by 2050.
- We welcome the new building control regulations requiring all new buildings to be nearly zero carbon from 31 December 2020 but note the damage done by scrapping Labour's original 2016 deadline.
- Through the Council's Carbon Management Plan 2016-21 we have taken action to reduce our own emissions, which account for just 1.2% of the city's overall emissions. We have already achieved the target of reducing council emissions by 15% by March 2021, and we are on the way to achieving the aspirational target of reducing them by 20% by that date.

We welcome the petition we have received and thank the over two thousand Cambridge residents who signed it, calling on us to declare a climate emergency.

We are proud that hundreds of local children and young people also marched through Cambridge last Friday as part of "Youth Strike 4 Climate" calling for urgent action to protect the environment from destruction and to halt climate change.

This council declares a climate emergency and we:

- Will continue to reduce the council's building and fleet emissions through developing and investing in carbon reduction projects and we will update our Carbon Management Plan regularly.
- Will continue to support residents and businesses in Cambridge to reduce their emissions using the powers and funding currently available to the council.

- Will establish a Cambridge Climate Charter calling on all organisations, businesses and individuals in the city to each establish their own Carbon Management Plans and to commit to reducing their carbon emissions which will enable us to achieve our city's net carbon-zero aspiration.
- Will continue to work with the Greater Cambridge Partnership and Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Combined Authority to promote sustainable transport.
- Will establish a Clean Air Zone in Cambridge.

We want and we need to be doing more to tackle this climate emergency, and know that with Government leadership (that is currently absent) we could be achieving zero carbon far sooner.

We join the young people of Cambridge and Britain in “demand(ing) that the Government finally declare a climate emergency, and immediately begin to prioritise the protection of future life on Earth, taking active steps to achieve climate justice, reduce plastic and cut carbon emissions and in demand(ing) that the Government recognises that (the young)... have the biggest stake in the future (and)... will be the most affected by their inaction.”

To enable Cambridge and the rest of the UK to reach net zero carbon by 2030, we call on government, industry and regulators to implement the necessary changes with funding, transformed national infrastructure, policy, new technologies and legislation, including:

- Invest in clean, efficient renewable energy and end CO₂ emissions from electricity generation.
- Ban fracking.
- Invest in energy-efficient public transport across the country, including the introduction of electric buses.
- End the sale of all new petrol and diesel cars and vans from 2030 and make cleaner vehicles more affordable and accessible.
- Establish a long-term nationwide Warm Homes strategy with adequate investment for energy-saving and energy-efficiency measures.
- Support a sustainable food revolution ensuring sustainable, fresh food for all whilst reducing food waste.

- Develop a strategy for all UK businesses to be net zero carbon by 2030.

This will reduce the damage caused by climate change and will also create a strong green economy with new jobs, less waste and with sustainable growth, creating a safer, green, clean and healthy world for our children and grandchildren to inherit.

Labour amendment to the Cambridge Live vote motion proposed by Councillor Smith and seconded by Councillor Johnson (additional text underlined and deleted text ~~struck through~~)

Council welcomes the emergency protection provided to the Cambridge Live programme and its customers, given the projected financial losses which jeopardised its future solvency, by returning it in-house to the council. It appreciates the cross-party work of all those involved in implementing the decision and particularly wishes to acknowledge the work of the current Cambridge Live Board.

~~Recognising~~ Council recognises the substantial potential public cost of this rescue, and the role of the Council as founding sponsor and major customer. It is therefore important to understand how far the Council could have done anything differently, either in setup or relationship management, and what key learning points arise. ~~And the eventual need to decide whether Cambridge Live should in future continue in house or be re-launched as an independent organisation (as is successful in many other places), it is important to properly understand what went wrong in Cambridge Live and in the Council's relationship with it, both as its founding sponsor and major partner and customer.~~

We therefore request officers to recommend to the June meeting of the Environment & Community Scrutiny Committee terms of reference for an independent review of these issues to report back to a subsequent scrutiny committee. ~~cross-party members' Inquiry addressing these issues, commencing in September.~~

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Council Meeting: Oral Questions in Order for Council

21 February 2019

1) Councillor Barnett to the Executive Councillor for Housing

Could the Executive Councillor inform Council as to what is being done to bring empty homes back into use?

2) Councillor Bird to the Executive Councillor for Communities

Can the executive councillor update us on the community grants which have been awarded in the recent round?

3) Councillor Martinelli to the Executive Councillor for Streets and Open Spaces

Does the executive councillor feel that the Environmental Improvement Programme is functioning as efficiently as possible?

4) Councillor Massey to the Executive Councillor for Communities

Can the executive councillor update us on our White Ribbon accreditation?

5) Councillor McQueen to the Leader

How is the Council ensuring that local voice of residents in the Cambridge North East area, including in East Chesterton, is heard in the consultation on the action plan consultation?

6) Councillor Gehring to the Leader

While the Brexit nightmare grows by the day, the information of residents, esp. EU citizens, is very limited. What is the Council doing about this?

7) Councillor Cantrill to the Executive Councillor for Finance and Resources

Does the executive councillor agree that many Cambridge residents continue to struggle to make ends meet living in this city?

8) Councillor O'Connell to Executive Councillor for Communities

Does the executive councillor know when the Clay Farm Centre, including the GPs surgery, will finally be occupied?

9) Councillor Todd-Jones to the Executive Councillor for Housing

The Council is proposing to invest £5 million in estate improvement schemes over the next five years. How would this significant investment benefit tenants and leaseholders?

10) Councillor Thittala to the Leader

Is he persuaded that the County Council is fully safeguarding the public's right of access to Castle Mound in the event that Shire Hall is sold?

11) Councillor Green to the Executive Councillor for Communities

Can the executive councillor update us on our progress as a council towards resettling 100 refugees in the city and surrounding areas?

12) Councillor Tunnacliffe to the Executive Councillor for Housing

Does the executive councillor agree with me that one rough sleeper in Cambridge is one too many?

13) Councillor McGerty to the Executive Councillor for Planning and Transport

Can the Executive Councillor for Planning and Transport tell me what effect the supplementary charge before 10.0am has had on car-park usage?

14) Councillor Dalzell to the Executive Councillor for Finance & Resources

In November, the 3C Shared ICT services suffered a 'major disruption'; can the executive Councillor confirm the scale of impacts on City Council services and steps taken since this event to prevent further issues arising in the future?

15) Councillor Bick to Executive Councillor for Planning Policy and Transport

What is the expected timetable for the 'call for sites' in the run-up to work on the new Local Plan?

16) Councillor Pippas to the Executive Councillor for Housing:

How does the Executive Councillor assess the outcome of the recent annual rough sleeper count in Cambridge?

17) Councillor Price to the Leader

What is the leader's view on the Combined Authority's plans to restructure given its huge overspend on staff and overheads?

18) Councillor Payne to the Executive Councillor for Communities

Could the Executive Councillor provide an update on the known usage of the Ask for Angela scheme?

19) Councillor Baigent to the Leader

Can the leader provide an update on the Council's call for Councillor Adey to stand down from both his positions on the City Council and the County Council?

Secondary Questions

1) Councillor Thittala to the Executive Councillor for Environmental Services & City Centre

Almost a year ago the licensing committee updated the hackney carriage and private hire vehicle licensing to encourage more ultra-low and zero-emission vehicles in the taxi fleet. Please can the executive councillor update us on what effect these changes have had?

2) Councillor Baigent to the Leader

What is the Leader's view on the redevelopment of Montreal Square?

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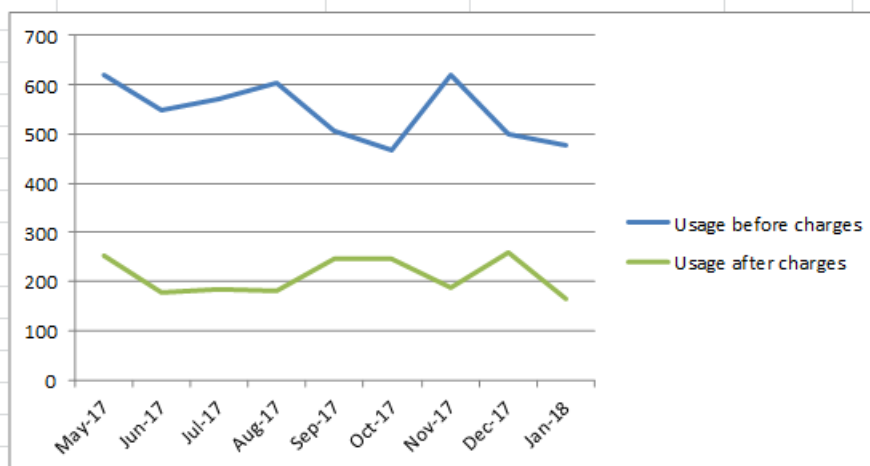
Council 21 February 2019 Written Questions

1. Councillor Bick

To Councillor Blencowe the Executive Councillor for Planning Policy & Transport:

Could the executive councillor provide a table showing usage of the council's shop mobility service on a monthly basis since the introduction of charges in May 2018 compared with usage in each of the same months, 1 year earlier?

| Month | Usage before charges | Month | Usage after charges |
|--------|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| May-17 | 621 | May 18 Charges introduced | 253 |
| Jun-17 | 549 | Jun-18 | 179 |
| Jul-17 | 570 | Jul-18 | 183 |
| Aug-17 | 605 | Aug-18 | 181 |
| Sep-17 | 506 | Sep 18 Charges reduced | 245 |
| Oct-17 | 467 | Oct-18 | 246 |
| Nov-17 | 619 | Nov-18 | 186 |
| Dec-17 | 499 | Dec-18 | 260 |
| Jan-18 | 478 | Jan-19 | 164 |



2. Councillor Cantrill

To Councillor Johnson the Executive Councillor for Housing:

The split between council tenants who pay Local authority rent and those who pay Local Housing Allowance rent (and form of accommodation – normal accommodation and sheltered housing).

Rented

6,780 properties charged at social rents plus service charges, 508 of which are sheltered properties, the other 6,272 are general needs and a few supported and miscellaneous leased dwellings.

301 affordable rented properties charged at Local Housing Allowance levels inclusive of service charges.

Shared Ownership

73 charged at a proportion of social rent, based upon the share retained by the Council, plus service charges.

36 shared ownership homes with rents in line with the HCA model lease of 2.75% or 2.25% of the unsold equity, depending upon which scheme they are on, plus service charges.

3. Councillor Cantrill

To Councillor Moore the Executive Councillor for Environmental Services and City Centre:

The dates the following took place:

- a. Signing by the City Council of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change
- b. Issuing of the first City Council Climate Change Strategy

The dates the following took place:

- a. Signing by the City Council of the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change
 - Cambridge City Council signed the Nottingham Declaration on 22 September 2006
- b. Issuing of the first City Council Climate Change Strategy
 - Cambridge City Council's first Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2008-11 was adopted on 11 September 2008. The Council's second Climate Change Strategy 2012-16 was approved on 9 October

2012 and the Council's third, current Climate Change Strategy 2016-21, was approved on 21 March 2016.

4. Councillor Bick

To Councillor Blencowe the Executive Councillor for Planning Policy & Transport:

(1) How many determinations of planning applications were made by the Planning Committee in the 12 months between February 2018 and January 2019?

(2) How many of these were subject to one or more of the following features:

- A Representation in person made by or on behalf of the applicant;
- A Representation in person made by an objector;
- A representation made in person by an elected councillor not acting as a member of the Planning Committee;
- A condition moved or amended by a member or members of the committee arising during committee proceedings
- Rejection of the officer's recommendation

Q1 In summary **93** applications have been considered by the Planning Committee in that period.

Q2

- *A Representation in person made by or on behalf of the applicant; = 68*
- *A Representation in person made by an objector; = 54*
- *A representation made in person by an elected councillor not acting as a member of the Planning Committee; = 35*
- *A condition moved or amended by a member or members of the committee arising during committee proceedings = 9. This equal to 9.5% of the applications*
- *Rejection of the officer's recommendation = 18. This is equal to 19 % of all the applications determined by the Committee during this period.*

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