

Appendix B - Climate Change Strategy 2012-2016 Consultation

Summary of Consultation Responses

No.	Respondent	Response	Cambridge City Council comments
General comments			
1	Residents' Association	Our Committee welcomes this document and fully supports its content.	Welcomed
2	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	While the excellent Carbon Management Plan (CMP) devoted to reducing carbon emissions from the council's property and functions is very detailed, with attention to costs, timescale and sources of funding, there is no corresponding document for the rest of the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP), which means: (a) actions (apart from those in the CMP) are not sufficiently fleshed out and properly costed; (b) important areas of the carbon footprint have been omitted, with no actions at all.	a) The Council recognises that there is a difference in the level of detail included in the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan (CCSAP) and the Carbon Management Plan (CMP). The CCSAP is intended to be a high-level, cross-cutting document setting out the Council's approach to addressing the causes and affects of climate change. As such, it brings together a range of actions that will be taken by different Council services over the lifetime of the Strategy. Further detail on these actions can be found in the seven Portfolio Plans and in relevant strategies and action plans produced by individual services. For example, further detail on many of the planning-related actions included in the CCSAP can be found in the Issues and Options report for the developing Local Plan. In contrast, the CMP is intended to provide a more focussed plan to deliver the Council's emissions reduction target. As such, it contains details of specific capital projects that the Council will deliver by 2016. b) See response to comment 19 below.
3	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	On page 15, the bullet point on Cambridge Carbon Footprint under "Working with local voluntary and community groups" should read "including 'Open Eco Homes', 'Low Carbon Living' events and 'Climate-friendly Homes'".	Amendments made
4	Individual resident	Why has it taken so long for the Council to adopt a strategy on this, way behind other areas and organisations?	This is the City Council's second Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. The first Climate Strategy and Action Plan was adopted in 2008 and covered a four-year period.
5	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	It is promising to see that lead officers have been identified in the Action Plan	Welcomed
6	Energy Manager, Addenbrooke's Hospital	I would like to see references to the other departments in CCC that have responsibility and contributions to the plan.	As part of the development of the CCSAP and the CMP all services in the City Council have been asked to identify actions and projects that would contribute to the objectives of the Strategy. As a result, the actions included in the CCSAP and CMP cover all the main services that have the potential to impact on climate change.
Providing leadership on Climate Change issues			
7	Transition Cambridge	The council should showcase more of its achievements, as an example for residents, partner organisations and other local authorities.	The Climate Change Strategy sets out some of the Council's key achievements over the past 5 years. These included the development of a number of exemplar energy efficiency, water efficiency and renewable energy schemes, including the Richard Newcombe Court sheltered housing scheme and the 'Retrofit for the Future' project in Byron Square. By signing up to the Climate Local commitment the Council has committed to sharing learning with authorities and key projects will be highlighted on the LGA website to this end. Meetings have been held with staff at the University of Cambridge and Addenbrooke's Hospital to share learning from our respective Carbon Management Plans and the communications plan for the City Council's CMP will include a focus on sharing the learning from successful carbon reduction projects.

8	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	It sounds like the Carbon Management Plan is restricted to reducing emissions from the government estate. I would like to see the Council drive change more broadly	The City Council's Carbon Management Plan focuses on emissions from the Council's estate and operations as this is where we can have greatest direct impact. The focus of our work with residents and businesses is on setting and enforcing high standards where appropriate (e.g. through planning policy and conditions) and providing a range of support to assist them to reduce their emissions. However, we have shared learning from the development of our Carbon Management Plan with Addenbrooke's Hospital and the University of Cambridge. We will be sharing learning with other local authorities joining the Climate Local network and we are willing to share the learning from our projects with non-public sector partners.
9	Transition Cambridge	The Strategy needs to report on failures as well as successes.	The Strategy identifies in the 'lessons learnt' section elements of the previous Strategy that went less well and the steps that the Council is taking in response, including the reasons why the Council did not meet the target for reducing emissions from the Council's operations and estate and the areas of our energy usage and carbon emissions data and monitoring that we need to improve.
Planning and growth			
10	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	Action 31 is welcome: an exploration of the retrofit of existing properties, and its funding. With few opportunities to set and enforce high standards, reducing carbon emission from existing buildings, we'd like to see those available included in this CCSAP, such as: Consequential improvements policy, as in Option 50 of the 2031 Local Draft Plan: When work on existing properties (like an extension) is undertaken, require additional measures to improve the building's energy efficiency, compensating for the extra heat-loss from the extension. Lower the normal 1,000m2 threshold of Part L of Building Regulations for this in Cambridge. In spite of the government shelving a similar scheme recently, we support the City Council providing local leadership on this.	The City Council is exploring the potential of developing a planning policy that would require residents and developers to implement additional cost effective measures to improve energy efficiency (for example loft or cavity wall insulation) when other improvements are made to an existing building. Application of such a policy would need to take account of: the nature of the building in question; what would be an appropriate measure to implement; whether the building is a heritage asset; and whether there are any opportunities to fund such improvements through programmes such as the Green Deal.
11	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	More compulsion to comply with legislation and guidelines would have a greater and faster impact on your emissions targets. This could possibly be achieved by stronger planning conditions for new developments	As outlined in Action 15 in the CCSAP, as part of the Local Plan Review the City Council is looking to set high construction standards for new developments linked to the Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM and levels of carbon emissions. If these policies are adopted in the Local Plan, they will be secured through the use of planning conditions on new developments.
12	Residents' Association	Only allow paving of parts of gardens under certain circumstances.	National planning legislation already requires the use of permeable materials when providing hard standings where the surface to be covered is over 5 metres squared. The City Council is also considering developing a new planning policy to further highlight the need for permeable materials, as well as considering the impact of paving over front gardens on visual amenity and biodiversity.
13	Energy Manager, Addenbrooke's Hospital	I would like references made by the CCC regarding enforcement of legislation designed to promote Carbon saving. If CCC is committed to Climate change reduction it must ensure it is using its regulatory powers to ensure others are complying.	As a district Council, the primary tool available to the City Council to promote carbon reduction is through setting high standards for development through planning policy and securing these through negotiation of planning conditions with developers. The other licensing and regulatory powers available to the City Council offer limited scope for enforcing carbon reduction.

14	Cambridge Close the Door	It would be very helpful if the department made it a rule when considering retail planning applications to insist on doors that function properly as doors, appropriate to the number of people using of the space, rather than as optional open spaces during times when energy is being used for heating or cooling inside. Council guidelines for a door policy for businesses operating in the city to ensure doors are closed whenever outside temperatures vary from the CIBSE range for healthy working, and energy is being used for heating or aircon inside, would be extremely useful in achieving significant and measurable energy savings/carbon reduction. Guidelines for maintaining the CIBSE range of temperatures inside the store would also assist this carbon reduction measure.	To an extent this issue could be addressed by planning policy if, as part of the review of the Local Plan, the Council were to develop a policy requiring certain levels of carbon reduction from new non residential development. If the Council chose to set the levels of reduction in line with the proposed changes to Building Regulations, developers of retail developments would need to make their buildings more energy efficient utilising the fabric first approach, which will include the specification of doors with greater levels of air tightness. The Council could also explore opportunities to include encouraging sustainable behaviours in building occupants as we develop our new sustainable development/sustainable construction policy, although it would be difficult to use planning policy to ensure that retailers close doors when the temperatures are colder outside.
15	Individual resident	Halt the development of unaffordable high rise buildings in order to assess their carbon emissions and toll on resources and the infrastructure.	The City Council will be developing a tall buildings policy and a number of options were put forward for consideration in the Local Plan Review Issues and Options Report, ranging from setting a limit on the height of buildings in the City, to looking to whether there are certain parts of the City where tall buildings could be considered more acceptable.
16	Individual resident	Seek to change law so that opportunities for insulation, drainage and energy efficiency are enabled at planning stage.	It is not necessary for a change in legislation to permit these measures. As part of the current Local Plan Review, options are being considered to include higher standards of energy efficiency and sustainable drainage in new developments. If these policies were adopted, they would be secured through the use of planning conditions on new developments.
17	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We would like to see code 5 adopted as a minimum development requirement for housing in the Carbon Management Plan and the Local Plan.	The Local Plan Review Issues and Options report includes an option to allow for the development of a policy requiring a minimum level of the Code for Sustainable Homes (at least Level 4). Consideration could also be given to setting much higher standards for specific scales and types of development, as has been the case with the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan. Flexibility could be written into the policy to enable the standards set to rise should more ambitious national standards be adopted in the future through the government's Zero Carbon Policy.
18	Energy Manager, Addenbrooke's Hospital	Why does the Council not have a 'Merton rule' policy? What do planning officers insist on in terms of climate change?	The Council currently has a 'Merton rule' of requiring all major new development to meet at least 10% of their energy requirements through the use of renewable energy. We have increased these requirements for a number of flagship developments, including the station area redevelopment. The Local Plan Review Issues and Options report identifies a range of options for standards on renewable energy provision in new developments.
Waste and recycling			
19	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We would like feedback to the public on the need for enforcement and whether this enforcement is successful. Enforcement also needs to be adequately funded. When enforcement isn't appropriate, persuasive and supportive approaches are needed, like: engaging people with the global threat of climate change and the need for massive reductions in carbon emissions; realising we can help solve this together; fostering creativity in devising low-carbon solutions; supporting their implementation; helping build communities where this is the norm	The main area where the Council has enforcement powers is in relation to planning agreements. The Council is securing sustainability in new developments, such as those on the fringe of the City, through the use of legal agreements requiring developer funding for this activity. The Council recognises the importance of monitoring and enforcing delivery of these agreements and will report on this publicly through the Joint Development Control Committee. Action 18 in the CCS Action Plan states that the Council will 'Ensure that developments comply with climate change-related conditions of their planning consent or Section 106 agreements'.

20	Cambridge Woodworks	The council should source separate waste at all locations where it is generated, and not co-mingle it all which is capital intensive, carbon intensive and generates little employment. Source separation can achieve up to 100% landfill diversion, is less capital intensive, creates more jobs and can actually generate income for the council in the long run. It will take years to change the way we have learnt to do things, but as it seems we have a long period of austerity to look forward to it might be worth considering. There are plenty of case studies around the world showing the benefits of source separation.	In the interest of running both a comprehensive and efficient kerbside service, recycling from households is commingled but we are able to collect separated materials at 23 public recycling points around the city. The Council is committed to making ongoing improvements to its recycling service with the aim of increasing rates of household recycling, but there are currently no plans for kerbside recycling to be separated at source. The City Council's own rubbish collection is also a combination of commingled (general office recycling) and segregated, for example, the waste dealt with via our depot at Mill Road.
21	Transition Cambridge	Could CCC work with supermarkets to reduce waste from packaging coming into the city? CCC has no regulatory power but it could still play a part in a partnership. Business to business recycling service should be more widely promoted	Current legislation requires supermarkets to minimise their packaging waste, but the City Council has no regulatory power in relation to supermarkets and their waste. Decisions about the packaging that supermarkets and other retailers use are usually made at a national rather than local level, so it is at the national level that local government representative bodies and other important players are working with retailers on packaging.
22	Transition Cambridge	Recycling targets should be set at % or kg per capita of population.	The Council's current target is for 50-55% of total household waste to be reused, recycled or composted by 2015, which is consistent with the County-wide target set in the 2007/8 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This target is consistent with the approach adopted under the former National Indicator 192 and therefore allows us to compare our performance with other local authorities that continue to collect this information
23	Residents' Association	Promote reduction of consumption and reusing resources rather than focusing on recycling. Provide public drinking water taps to reduce reliance on plastic bottles.	The City Council has run campaigns in the past to provide reusable water bottles for students. The Council also supports the national Go Real Campaign for washable nappies and holds regular "Give and Take" events around the City to encourage donation and reuse of unwanted household items. The Council is also a member of the regional waste partnership, RECAP, which runs campaigns to educate people about preventing food waste and reusing materials. However, the City Council recognises that there is scope for further work to promote waste prevention.
Behaviour change, food and consumption			
24	Transition Cambridge	The Strategy needs to include more of a focus on promoting behaviour change. This includes spearheading external campaigns (e.g. encouraging residents to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill through reuse as well as recycling, encouraging residents to think about travel etc) and internal communications and staff awareness initiatives. There are opportunities for joint campaigns with voluntary and community groups, which could help maximise their impact.	While the Strategy does not explicitly mention behaviour change, the Action Plan includes a number of communication and engagement actions, designed to encourage residents to change their behaviour, including campaigns to promote recycling, take up of energy efficiency advice and support, and walking and cycling opportunities. Our recycling campaigns are conducted jointly with volunteer Recycling Champions, but we would welcome opportunities to work with voluntary groups to promote other climate change messages. As part of the implementation of the CMP, the Council is currently developing an internal communications and staff awareness plan.
25	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	In general in this document there is an imbalance in the coverage given to different areas of the footprint, with most of the attention given to energy efficiency in buildings, followed by some attention to transport and waste, with almost no attention paid to other areas of the footprint. In the Carbon Trust's report "The carbon emissions generated in all we consume", there is a chart on page one giving the split of all emissions by high-level consumer need, and this shows that recreation and leisure is by far the highest category.	The Strategy takes as a starting point the recommendations made by the Committee on Climate Change, the Government's independent advisory body on climate change issues, on the role of local authorities. The Committee recommended that local authorities should focus their efforts on the following elements of the carbon footprint: energy efficiency measures in domestic and non-domestic buildings; promoting sustainable transport and concentrating new development in existing settlements with good public transport links; and waste management initiatives.

26	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The issue of food consumption and food security is not mentioned in the strategy - this is something that the Council should be collaborating with other organisations on. While encouraging people to understand their food footprints and the contribution their food choices make to climate change is part of climate change mitigation, focusing on the issue of food security and the importance of increasing the proportion of food produced locally is a necessary part of climate change adaptation, as a changing climate produces food shortages and large price increases. Sourcing food locally and seasonally should be part of both mitigation and adaptation strategies.	Consequently the actions included in the Strategy and Action Plan focus primarily on these aspects of the carbon footprint. However, the Council does currently engage in activities to promote more sustainable food sources, such as providing allotments and supporting fairtrade products, and is working with residents and partner organisations to reduce the level of waste produced in the City (see responses to comments 23 and 33 for further details). The City Council would welcome the chance to discuss opportunities for joint working with CCF and Transitions Cambridge
27	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The Council could explore the possibility of working with local and regional organisations (e.g. Food and Climate Research Network) looking at reducing food footprints. Cambridge Carbon Footprint would be very interested in a collaborative partnership along these lines (following the model of the Home Energy Liaison Group) and is keen to organise a food conference in 2013.	
28	Transition Cambridge	Food sustainability needs to be included in the remit of either CCC or County – ownership/responsibility needs to be taken by an organisation with authority to do something	
29	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The wording of the second objective should be changed to, "To set high standards for residents, businesses and organisations to reduce their carbon emissions in all areas of their footprint, and manage climate risks", to ensure that essential areas such as food and general consumption are covered. (Please note that, according to the Carbon Trust, the average food footprint makes up 20% of an individual's total).	For the reasons outlined in our response to comments the preceding four comments, Objective 2 and Action 12 have not been amended to include other aspects of the carbon footprint. However, the City Council would welcome the chance to discuss opportunities for joint working with interested voluntary groups on these issues.
30	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	Action 12 (d) should be lengthened to "wider sustainability issues such as the importance of understanding the contribution made to individual footprints by food, drink and general consumption, including recreation and leisure".	
31	Transition Cambridge	Sustainable City Grant objectives should include an objective on food production and community gardens, as current objectives make it difficult for a group to show a strong link to their project	We will consider whether the objectives for Sustainable City Grants should be expanded to include sustainable food production and promotion.
32	Transition Cambridge and a Residents' Association	The Council's own tree planting should include fruit and nut trees, and trees for fuel (coppicing). These should be accessible to all residents.	The Council's forthcoming Arboricultural Strategy will include a focus on tree planting on Council property. However, in the context of climate change adaptation, it is unlikely that the Arboricultural Strategy will deal directly with planting trees in order to address food and fuel security issues at this stage. Whilst fruit trees will play a role, we would plan to adopt a 'right tree right place' approach to urban greening with a focus on encouraging large species trees which are shown to play a proportionally greater role in mitigating the effects of climate change. Indirectly however, we plan to be encouraging new community orchards and the recycling of all arisings produced as a result of all tree works within the city.

33	Transition Cambridge	The City Council should explore opportunities for a city farm and opportunities to provide more allotments	<p>The City Council's Community Services Committee considered a proposal to set up a city farm project at Cherry Hinton Hall, but a feasibility study conducted in April 2011 concluded that a city farm at that location would not be feasible. The Council is however supportive of the concept of a city farm in Cambridge, and is willing to consider alternative sites that may be suggested by local residents.</p> <p>The City Council currently manages allotments on 8 of the 22 allotment sites in the city; the remainder are managed by allotment societies. The Council is seeking to establish a further 50 allotment plots this year on newly converted land and at an existing allotment site. There are no further areas of land identified for new allotments within the city (outside of the growth sites). Given the restrictions on suitable space for new allotment sites, the Council's strategy has been to create starter plots, i.e. reducing a full size plot into halves, quarters and eighths, thereby increasing the number of plots but not the number of 'allotments'.</p>
34	Transition Cambridge	Peak oil and energy price rises need to be considered alongside climate change issues. These come under risk management, but the strategy could make this more explicit	A reference to the potential for a peak in global oil production and the likely impact of this on energy prices has been added to the section on 'a sustainable economy' on page 13 of the Strategy.
Working with voluntary sector groups			
35	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	Action 27 We consider that there is a need for core funding for voluntary and community groups in order to ensure they have sufficient capacity to continue to "undertake activities which address climate change and sustainability issues". While annual Sustainable City project funding is very welcome, it cannot replace core funding, especially at a time when external funding is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Voluntary organisations with volunteers are often seen as "trusted communicators" and can complement the Council's activities.	The City Council values the contribution that local voluntary and community organisations make to addressing climate change. It provides support for such groups through its Sustainable City Grants. Following a review of the Sustainable City Grants programme in 2011, the Council decided to: combine two separate elements (core funding and projects) of the Grants into a single pot; focus grants on defined projects that will deliver defined objectives aligned to the Council's environmental objectives; encourage organisations to reduce dependency on core funding from the City Council; and signpost organisations to alternative sources of funding aimed at helping them adapt to a tougher financial climate, including the Government's £100m Transitions Fund. However, although the Council no longer provides core funding, projects can be costed to include all relevant overheads within a full cost recovery budget, provide this can be evidenced.
36	Transition Cambridge	The Council needs to provide space for community groups such as Cambridge Carbon Footprint and Transition Cambridge to base themselves, store equipment, hold meetings etc. Groups are mainly run by volunteers so not short of people, enthusiasm or ideas, but are definitely hampered by lack of storage space and a large place to hold meetings and events that doesn't cost too much to hire	The Council recognises that availability of space is a general issue for many voluntary and community groups in the City. The Council's community facilities have a range of hire charges including a lower rate to community groups. However, City Council community facilities are also there to further other community development objectives, focussing on localised activity. The space is in high demand and contributions to the costs of managing the facilities have to be made, so we are unable to give free use to voluntary groups.
Working with businesses			
37	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The Council should support businesses by: a) consider setting up a group for businesses similar to HELG (Home Energy Liaison Group) b) encourage sign up to existing sustainability accreditation schemes. c) set up sustainable tourism awards for city businesses. d) promoting the savings the Council has made to other businesses.	The City Council has supported the Climate Change Charter and the associated website, which has provided an online forum for businesses to share ideas and learning on carbon reduction and sustainability measures. It is currently exploring other opportunities to provide support to businesses on climate change issues (e.g. a seminar on sustainability for tourism businesses as part of a wider series of events), but it is important that these do not duplicate the support provided by other agencies.

38	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We are particularly pleased to see that action 23 talks about 'green lease' clauses, and would like to see this fleshed out more, for example with awareness-raising campaigns.	Further detail has been added to action 23 to make it clear which types of leases the Council will focus on and the types of provisions that could be included in "green lease" clauses of MoUs. As the action relates to properties that the Council owns and leases to commercial tenants, the intention is to negotiate agreements directly with existing and prospective tenants, rather than conducting an awareness-raising campaign. However, if this initiative proves successful, the Council will share the learning with other Councils and interested organisations.
Water management and efficiency			
39	Individual resident	Suggestions for education campaign on household water use, and working with water companies.	The Council works closely with Cambridge Water, the local water company. Cambridge Water gives away a range of products that can help residents to reduce their water consumption and provides advice on its website on how to calculate your water consumption, practical steps to save water in the home and the garden, and the benefits of installing grey-water recycling and rainwater harvesting systems. The Council is considering signposting residents to these messages.
40	Individual resident	The growth of city is putting too much pressure on existing water resources.	The Council recognises that water supplies are finite and Cambridge is an area of severe water stress. The Council currently addresses levels of water consumption from new housing developments through requesting higher levels of sustainability under the Code for Sustainable Homes. The local plan review may potentially go further in these requirements. The Local Plan Review Issues and Options report sets out three options to limit the impact of new development on water resources, each of which entails different levels of cost and requires different levels of technology to be used: 1) Requiring all new developments to be 'water neutral' 2) Requiring that all new developments be designed to achieve a maximum water consumption of 80 litres per head per day, in line with Code for Sustainable Homes level 5 or 6. 3) Requiring that all new developments be designed to achieve a maximum water consumption of 105 litres per head per day in line with Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 or 4.
41	Individual resident	The Council should promote more green roofs and rainwater harvesting.	The council has installed rainwater harvesting systems in some public toilets in the City. The Local Plan Review Issues and Options Report includes an option for the development of a green roof policy for developments in Cambridge. If the 'water neutral' policy option for new developments outlined in response to the preceding comment were adopted, rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling would be need to be included in new developments to achieve it.
42	Transition Cambridge	The City Council needs to develop a water strategy, potentially in partnership with Cambridge Water. In addition to a focus on water efficiency in new development, it should also focus on older properties.	The Council does not currently have plans to develop a water strategy in partnership with Cambridge Water and other organisation organisations. However, the Local Plan Issues and Options report does include an option to develop a comprehensive water management policy, which could require new developments to include a range of measures to reduce flood risk and enhance biodiversity.
Trees and biodiversity			
43	Individual resident	I suggest that the strategy should be more closely integrated with biodiversity.	The Strategy sets out the actions that the Council has taken to date to protect biodiversity and help the natural environment to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The CCSAP includes a number of actions relating to increasing the tree canopy in the City, reviewing its Nature Conservation Strategy, adjusting management plans for Local Nature Reserves to manage risks associated with climate change, and working with partners to restore a network of healthy habitats.

44	Transition Cambridge	The City Council should provide more tree planting space for communities.	The Council has commissioned an independent report to look at levels of canopy cover across the city on both public and private land. We plan to prioritise those areas where cover is low with the overall aim to raise levels of tree cover in the city as a whole. We plan to achieve this through a number of strategies, including: statutory tree protection (TPO) of suitable trees; reducing inappropriate tree removals through encouraging and enforcing (where appropriate) good management practices; promoting and encouraging new planting and; the promotion of the multiple benefits trees bring to the urban environment.
45	Residents' Association	Protect trees in gardens - only allow them to be removed under certain circumstances, and require they be replaced. Provide advice on suitable trees for gardens with climate change in mind.	The City Council plans to adopt three strategies to influencing the removal of trees on private property. By promoting the multiple benefits that trees bring to the urban environment; by protecting appropriate trees with Tree Preservation Orders; and by reducing removals through encouraging and enforcing where appropriate good tree management practices.
Setting standards and enforcing policies, legislation and regulations			
46	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	Compel landlords to comply with voluntary Landlord Accreditation Scheme and its energy efficiency obligations - or make it compulsory.	The Council has developed a voluntary landlord accreditation scheme (as outlined on page 16 of the Strategy). The Council has provided grants to private landlords joining the scheme to carry out energy efficiency improvements to bring the property up to a minimum standard. The Council intends to continue the scheme and the financial support in future (as referenced in Action 11c in the Action Plan). However, national legislation does not currently allow local authorities to make such accreditation schemes mandatory. Legislation allows local authorities to license private landlords of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs), but under this legislation licensing requirements can include the provision of decent heating, but not energy efficiency or other carbon reduction measures.
47	Energy Manager, Addenbrooke's Hospital	Insist that private landlords providing a service to CCC for accommodation or office space have their premises evaluated for carbon reduction measures and engage on a time-limited program of change.	Last year Cambridge City Council rented 37 properties from private sector landlords to meet the needs of City Council clients. The City Council is open to working with private landlords that it rents properties from to identify how the emissions from properties could be reduced. However, this would need to be set against the existing difficulties of securing enough privately rented properties for City Council clients. In order to prevent landlords from being further discouraged from renting properties to the Council, we would need to offer a supportive approach to landlords, including advice, information and funding and the timescales for any change would need to be reasonable.
48	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The standards need to extend to cover all areas of our footprint, not just emissions from electricity, heating and transport. For example food and our other purchases. According to the Carbon Trust, the average food footprint makes up 20% of an individual's total. www.carbontrust.com/news/2012/03/food-the-carbon-story . These emissions are harder to measure, but need acknowledging in the CCSAP, with an Action explore how to include them better in the future.	The rationale for focussing our efforts on reducing emissions associated with energy efficiency, transport and waste is outlined above. The Council has limited scope for setting and enforcing standards relating to food consumption and other aspects of the carbon footprint within existing legislation. However, as outlined above the Council would welcome a discussion with CCF of the opportunities for joint work on these issues.
49	Residents' Association	Forbid use of outdoor heating for cafes and other businesses. Forbid shops and offices to have doors open to street when heating is on in the building.	The City Council has no regulatory powers, either as a licensing authority or planning authority, in relation to outdoor heating for cafes and other businesses. As the licensing authority, the City Council has a duty to

50	Cambridge Close the Door	Council guidelines for a door policy for businesses operating in the city to ensure doors are closed whenever outside temperatures vary from the CIBSE range for healthy working, and energy is being used for heating or aircon inside, would be extremely useful in achieving significant and measurable energy savings/carbon reduction. Guidelines for maintaining the CIBSE range of temperatures inside the store would also assist this carbon reduction measure.	promote the four licensing objectives of: the prevention of crime and disorder; public safety; the prevention of public nuisance; and the protection of children from harm. Outdoor heating is not an issue covered by any of these objectives. However, the City Council has provided funding to the Close the Door Campaign, which works with local business and encourages them to keep doors closed during winter months when the heating is on in the premises. As we develop our new sustainable construction policies, the Council could also explore opportunities to include measures to encourage sustainable behaviours in building occupants.
51	Cambridge Close the Door	It would be very helpful if the department made it a rule when considering retail planning applications to insist on doors that function properly as doors, appropriate to the number of people using of the space, rather than as optional open spaces during times when energy is being used for heating or cooling inside. Council guidelines for a door policy for businesses operating in the city to ensure doors are closed whenever outside temperatures vary from the CIBSE range for healthy working, and energy is being used for heating or aircon inside, would be extremely useful in achieving significant and measurable energy savings/carbon reduction. Guidelines for maintaining the CIBSE range of temperatures inside the store would also assist this carbon reduction measure.	This issue could be addressed in future to an extent through the City Council's planning policies. The Government is currently consulting on changes to Building Regulations which would require new developments, including retail developments to meet carbon reduction targets. If, as part of the review of the Local Plan, the Council were to develop a policy requiring certain levels of carbon reduction from new non residential development in line with the levels set by revised Building Regulations, developers of retail developments would need to make their buildings more energy efficient utilising the 'fabric first' approach, which will include the specification of doors with greater levels of air tightness.

Supporting residents to reduce their carbon emissions

52	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	Re Objective 2 on page 18 - The greatest challenge is not reducing emissions from new homes and buildings, it is reducing emissions from existing buildings	Action 11 in the CCS Action Plan sets out the range of support that the Council will be providing to homeowners, private tenants, private landlords and housing associations to help improve the energy efficiency of properties. This includes providing additional grants in the short-term, producing guidance on improving the energy efficiency of properties in Conservation Areas, and exploring opportunities for a joint approach to the Green Deal with parts across Cambridgeshire. An additional bullet point summarising this work has been added to the text in the main body of the Strategy on page 21. Action 31 also highlights the Council's involvement with the University of Cambridge and other partners in the Cambridge Retrofit project, which will explore a model for financing and delivering energy efficiency improvements to existing properties in Cambridge over the next 30 years. This is highlighted in the main body of the Strategy on page 23.
53	Transition Cambridge	The Council could promote to people in conservation areas what can be done as much as what restrictions are placed on them in retrofitting properties. The council has several exemplar houses that could be used to promote retrofitting more	The City Council is currently developing specific guidance on retrofitting properties in conservation areas, which will outline both the relevant restrictions and the types of energy efficiency measures that can be installed. Once the guidance has been produced, the Council will consider what specific promotional work could be done.
54	Individual resident	The Council could provide an interactive website for people to calculate their environmental impact and provide help and advice on being more energy efficient.	The City Council does not wish to duplicate the online tools for calculating carbon footprints already provided by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and other organisations. The Cambridge City Council website provides advice on home energy efficiency options.
55	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The Council could provide advice, information and support in making significant lifestyle changes concerning the whole of the individual carbon footprint, not just the areas of home energy, transport and waste. Cambridge Carbon Footprint is happy to work with the Council on this. This should include an emphasis on the importance of the psychology of behaviour change in adopting a low carbon lifestyle.	The rationale for focussing our efforts on reducing emissions associated with energy efficiency, transport and waste is outlined above. However, as outlined above the Council would welcome a discussion with CCF and other interested voluntary groups of the opportunities for joint work on other aspects of the carbon footprint.
56	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	The Council could provide more publicity relating to the benefits of saving energy, suggestions for practical, small scale, actions that the public can take on an individual basis	The Strategy outlined a series of energy efficiency awareness-raising campaigns that the Council has carried out since 2007. The Cambridge City Council website provides advice on home energy efficiency options.

57	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	On page 21 the second bullet point which says "helping residents to make informed choices about their carbon footprint, e.g. through communication and engagement activities" needs concrete examples and details of how this is to be financed.	The relevant bullet point has been amended to provide further details of the types of communication and engagement activities that will be undertaken.
58	Individual resident	Council should have better contact with residents especially families as they will be most affected by climate change.	The Council acknowledges the importance of communicating with residents on a wide variety of issues, including climate change and sustainability. It does this through various means, including the Council website and quarterly issues of Cambridge Matters magazine which is distributed to every household in the City and is available to view on the website. In response to our 2011 Citizen's Survey, city residents indicated that they prefer to receive information from the City Council through the Council website, local newspapers and Cambridge Matters magazine. The Council's Community Development teams also produce seven quarterly newsletters for different areas of the City, in which they often include environmental articles and events information, such as the neighbourhood 'give and take' days.
Promoting low carbon transport and reducing journeys			
59	Residents' Association and individual resident	Introduce a 'Boris bikes' cycle hire scheme in Cambridge.	The City Council introduced a free scheme in 1993, but the scheme was discontinued following theft, damage and abandonment of the bikes. The City Council is not currently progressing a city-wide cycle hire scheme, but it has not ruled out implementing one in future. Any future scheme would need to consider issues relating to: funding; likely levels of demand in a city which already has high rates of cycling and bicycle ownership; and location of the cycle hire racks, particularly in the city centre where there is limited space.
60	Individual resident	Provide cycling routes and cycle parking. Reduce speed limits.	Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council jointly fund a programme of cycle infrastructure schemes (referred to in Action 37 in the CCS Action Plan), including cycling parking and new routes. The Action has been amended in the revised version of the Strategy to make this clearer. The City Council's Environment Improvement Schemes can also include improvements to cycle routes and installation of cycle parking. The Council is working with the County Council on a project to implement a 20mph speed limit in all residential streets in Cambridge. A dedicated officer is now in post to deliver this project over the next 2 years.
61	Residents' Association	Provide greater subsidies for smaller, more flexible and sustainable bus services.	Action 38 in the CCSAP commits the Council to work jointly with bus operators and partners to support improvements to local bus services, including through targeted subsidies and higher emissions standards. This work will include a focus on more flexible and sustainable bus services.
62	Individual resident	Rationalisation of traffic movements required and cannot be solved by giving additional rights to some modes of travel while penalising others. Undue preference to cyclists who continue to commit unpublished traffic offences.	The County Council, as the Highways Authority, is responsible for managing traffic movements, but the City Council does support prioritising sustainable modes of travel such as walking, cycling and public transport over car use. The City Council promotes safe and considerate cycling through information on the back of the City Cycling Map and Cycletips bookmarks given out to school children and foreign language students. The Community Safety Partnership has supported police initiatives such as fitting lights for cyclists fined for having no lights. The Council's City Rangers remove abandoned bicycles, especially those causing an obstruction, and hang notices on parked bicycles which are likely to cause an obstruction. The City Council also facilitates a Cycling and Walking Liaison Group which includes members from pedestrian and disability groups.
63	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	Include specific objective on reduction of emissions from transport	The City Council has not included a specific objective on reducing emissions from transport in the Strategy, as it does not have primary responsibility for local transport issues. However, the action plan does include a number of actions to promote sustainable transport which would help reduce transport emissions in the City.

64	Cambridge Friends of the Earth	Increasing the availability of social housing in the city will reduce commuting and therefore traffic congestion and pollution.	The City Council is not aware of any evidence to suggest that tenants of social housing are less likely to travel significant distances to work than residents in other tenures. The City Council and Housing Associations provided 11,700 rented homes in 2011 (7,263 Council and 4,437 Housing Association). The City Council expects 1300 new affordable homes to be delivered in the City between 2011 and 2015. Most of these will be developed by Housing Associations, but 146 are due to be built by the Council. The Council is aiming for 75% of these properties to be social/affordable rent, and 25% to be intermediate tenures such as shared ownership. The Council will continue to promote the construction of new Affordable Homes to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 as a minimum, but aiming to meet 'Zero Carbon' standards prior to the implementation of national policy in this area anticipated from 2016.
65	Individual resident	Why is the council is undertaking such extensive house building in the Trumpington area which will cause traffic congestion and an increase in climate change emissions. Even if energy efficient homes are built, the gain in energy savings will be lost through an additional half hour of daily travel per person.	The City Council has permitted housing development on several growth sites on the fringes of the City for a number of reasons. One of these is to try to redress the balance between homes and jobs in the City. A large number of people currently live outside the City and commute into the City for employment, which contributes to traffic congestion and transport-related emissions. By locating new development on sites on the fringes of the City rather than outside the City, this will reduce the commuting distance for occupants of the new homes who work in the City and increase the likelihood that they will opt for more sustainable modes of
66	Individual resident	The growth of the city is unsustainable in the long term. Members of BENERA view local development policies in Trumpington as misguided and unsustainable, and not see that the City understands the 'cause and effect' that obtains.	
67	Residents' Association	Work with large retailers on Newmarket Road etc on delivering bulky items to Park and Ride sites as John Lewis does.	The Council acknowledges that while this suggestion might help reduce traffic congestion in the city centre, it would be dependent on both commercial decisions by retailers and the availability of suitable land in appropriate locations. The potential to divert potential customers from the city centre, which could adversely affect the viability of other city centre businesses, would also need to be considered.

Resources

68	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	It would be best if the savings from the Carbon Management Plan were ploughed back into further reductions via a revolving fund.	The City Council has already made financial provision for all the projects included in the Carbon Management Plan for 2011/12-2013/14. Provision for projects included in the final two years of the Plan will be made through the Council's annual budget-setting process. A mechanism has been developed for capturing the majority of the financial savings that will be generated by projects included in the Carbon Management Plan. The City Council has considered reinvesting these savings in a dedicated revolving fund, but it has decided that in the context of the wider need to realise savings year-on-year from the Council's overall budget, it would be more prudent not to restrict the use that these savings can be put to.
69	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We would like to take this opportunity to say how useful the Climate Challenge Fund is in ensuring that the actions in the CMP are taken, and would like to seek assurances from the Council that this fund will continue.	The aim of the Carbon Management Plan is to identify a programme of projects that will reduce emissions from the Council's estate and operations. The Council will use the Climate Change Fund, along with other sources of funding including the Housing Revenue Account and individual service budgets to meet the costs of projects included in the Plan.
70	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	The issue of cost effectiveness of projects piloted through the Council's Climate Change Fund needs addressing if this programme is to be rolled out to non-public sector partners	This comment has been addressed through the inclusion of an additional paragraph on cost-effectiveness of Climate Change Fund and Carbon Management Plan projects in the 'lessons learnt' on page 18-19 of the Strategy.
71	Individual resident	The Council may have to prioritise amongst these 44 actions, as it is likely to have to freeze council tax (e.g. effect on discretionary grants). It should concentrate on quick payback measures.	The City Council currently expects to be able to carry out all the actions included in the Action Plan within expected levels of resources, although some actions which require the Council to explore the opportunities or options for taking a particular course of action may not be fully costed at this stage.
72	Individual resident	Council tax and business rates be levied higher on CO2 emissions.	The City Council is not currently considering charging different levels of council tax and business rates based on levels of carbon emissions.

73	Transition Cambridge	The City Council should investigate the potential to procure 100% renewable energy from Good Energy or Ecotricity (not just a green tariff). It should also include sustainability requirements in tender specifications and contracts and try to influence the whole supply chain.	The Council's current electricity contract supplies 100% 'green tariff' electricity. The Council has investigated purchasing renewable electricity, but the cost was significantly higher than for 'green tariff' electricity. The Council recognises that, with regard to the energy purchasing, it has a responsibility to strike a balance between obtaining value for money and promoting carbon reduction.
Emissions targets			
74	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	The 2012 strategy contains no overarching target concerning Cambridge's emissions as a whole, unlike the 2008 strategy. The CCSAP is very clear and open about the fact that the council's target in the 2008 Strategy of an 11% reduction in the council's own emissions was not achieved, and it is understandable that the council is now very anxious to set ambitious but achievable targets in this regard. This should not mean, however, that no targets at all should be set for emissions reduction outside this. We would like to see how each action or group of actions might contribute to the overall emissions target.	While the Council has set a target of a 20% reduction in emissions from its operations and estate in the CMP, the Council has decided not to include a target for reducing emissions from the City of Cambridge as a whole. While the actions included under Objective 2 in the CCSAP will assist them to reduce their carbon emissions, the individual actions of residents, businesses and other organisations will also have a significant impact. Wider factors such as the economic climate and seasonal and annual variations in temperature will also have a significant impact. It is therefore difficult to identify what proportion of any changes in carbon emissions from the City as a whole can be directly attributed to the support provided by the Council activities.
75	Residents' Association	We would urge the City Council to constantly aim to achieve higher levels of reduction in Carbon Emissions more rapidly than the targets that have been set in the Climate Change Act 2008. We believe that these government targets may be 'too little, too late'.	The Climate Change Act sets a target for the second carbon budget of reducing carbon emissions by 29% by 2017 from 1990 levels. These targets relate to emissions from all sectors. For the reasons outlined above, the Council has chosen not to set a target for the City of Cambridge as a whole, so a direct comparison is not possible. However, the target of a 20% reduction in emissions from our own estate and operations is comparable with targets set by other local authorities.
76	Cambridge Carbon Footprint	We would like to see a comprehensive and detailed comparison of how the Council has measured up to all the targets in the 2008 Strategy.	We have provided details on pages 20-22 of the Council's performance against the two key targets in the previous Climate Change Strategy, which relate to a) emissions from the Council's estate and activities, and b) emissions from the City of Cambridge as a whole. We will report on our progress towards our new target set in the CCS and the CMP for reducing emissions from our operations and estate in our annual Greenhouse Gas report. However, for the reasons outlined above, in future we will not be reporting on emissions from the City of Cambridge as a whole.
77	Director, Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge	A range of comments on the statistics referred to in the Strategy, including: 1) figures on domestic energy consumption in the City of Cambridge. 2) heat and cold related deaths. 3) figures on the overall reduction in emissions from the City of Cambridge, which do not include figures on 'embedded carbon' (the carbon emissions associated with production and transportation of the goods that are consumed by residents and businesses). 4) the approach to calculating the carbon and financial savings associated with energy efficiency improvements to Council properties.	All addressed in revised Strategy