



To: Executive Councillor for Finance and Resources:
Councillor George Owers

Report by: David Kidston. Strategy and Partnerships Manager

Relevant scrutiny
committee: Strategy & 21/3/2016
Resources
Scrutiny
Committee

Wards affected: Abbey Arbury Castle Cherry Hinton Coleridge
East Chesterton King's Hedges Market Newnham
Petersfield Queen Edith's Romsey Trumpington
West Chesterton

CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY 2016-2021

Key Decision

1. Executive summary

- 1.1 Cambridge City Council remains committed to supporting international efforts to mitigate climate change and to taking steps to support residents to respond to the effects of climate change. Much has been achieved through the Council's current Climate Change Strategy, which covers the period from April 2012 to March 2016.
- 1.2 This report presents a new Climate Change Strategy for the five year period from April 2016 to March 2021. It proposes five new, thematic objectives for the revised strategy, and a range of activity that will contribute to the delivery of these objectives.
- 1.3 The Executive Councillor for Finance and Resources approved a draft of the Climate Change Strategy for public consultation at Strategy and Resources Committee on 12 October 2015. Public consultation was carried out on the revised Climate Change Strategy between October 2015 and February 2016. The report summarises the key issues raised by consultees, and outlines the changes that have been made to the Climate Change Strategy in response.

2. Recommendations

The Executive Councillor is recommended to:

- a) Note the key issues raised through public consultation, as set out in Appendix A and B.
- b) Approve the Climate Change Strategy presented at Appendix C.

3. Background

- 3.1 Tackling climate change remains a key policy priority for the Council. The Council's vision includes the following statement: "A city that takes robust action to tackle the local and global threat of Climate Change, both internally and in partnership with local organisations and residents, and to minimise its environmental impact by cutting carbon, waste and pollution".
- 3.2 The Council's Annual Statement for 2015/16 includes a commitment to "conduct a comprehensive review of our Climate Change Strategy", which covers the period from April 2012-March 2016, with the aim of becoming "a leader in tackling climate change".
- 3.3 The Executive Councillor for Finance and Resources approved a draft of a new Climate Change Strategy for public consultation at Strategy and Resources Committee on 12 October 2015. The new draft strategy set out the action that the Council proposed to take from April 2016 to March 2021 to support global efforts to mitigate climate change and to support local residents and businesses to adapt to the anticipated effects of climate change.
- 3.4 The revised Climate Change Strategy focusses on five thematic objectives. These objectives have been identified through:
 - analysing available evidence of the sectors which contribute most to carbon emissions in Cambridge;
 - considering the responsibilities for local authorities identified by the Committee on Climate Change, the Government's independent advisory body on climate change issues; and
 - identifying the areas of Council activity which will have most impact on climate change.
- 3.5 The five objectives proposed for the revised strategy are:
 1. Reducing emissions from the City Council estate and operations
 2. Reducing energy consumption and emissions from homes and businesses in Cambridge by promoting energy efficiency measures, sustainable construction, renewable energy sources and behaviour change
 3. Reducing emissions from transport by promoting sustainable transport and reducing car travel and traffic congestion

4. Reducing consumption of resources, increasing recycling and reducing waste
5. Supporting Council services, residents and businesses to adapt to the impacts of climate change

3.6 The new strategy identifies a total of 46 actions to deliver the above objectives. Some of these actions represent a continuation or evolution of existing areas of activity, such as:

- Supporting residents to access financial support for domestic energy efficiency improvements through the Action on Energy partnership.
- Working with partners in Cambridge Retrofit to mobilise private finance for investment in large-scale retrofit of buildings and estates in Cambridge and promote exemplar projects and good practice
- Constructing new council homes to high sustainability standards and, where possible within the national planning policy framework, using local planning policy to secure high sustainability standards in new residential and commercial developments in Cambridge.
- Continuing to engage in partnership working where appropriate, including County-wide and EU funded projects, to promote energy efficiency and low carbon energy.
- Continuing to promote recycling and increase opportunities for residents and businesses to recycle.
- Using local planning policy to promote sustainable transport options and investing in improvements to walking and cycling infrastructure including cycle lanes, junction improvements and new cycle parking.

3.7 There are also a number of new areas of activity and focus in the new strategy, which have been identified in response to: analysis of the sectors which currently contribute most to the city's carbon footprint; learning from current city council activity and good practice from other local authorities and organisations; and partnership or funding opportunities. These include:

- Implementing the City Council's Fuel and Water Poverty Action Plan (linked to the Anti-Poverty Strategy).
- Working with partners in the Cambridge Sustainable Food network to promote sustainable food sources and reduce food consumption and waste.
- Investing in improvements to public transport and cycling infrastructure through the City Deal to tackle congestion, reduce

journey times, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.

- Promoting low-emissions buses and taxis in partnership with the County Council, bus companies and taxi companies.
- A greater focus on supporting residents and businesses to respond to the anticipated effects of climate change, including flooding, water shortages and heat waves.

4. Consultation findings and response

4.1 Public consultation was carried out on the revised Climate Change Strategy from October 2015 to February 2016. A number of different consultation methods were employed, including:

- A workshop on the 2 February 2016 attended by 30 people from local environmental groups, including Transition Cambridge, Cambridge Carbon Footprint, Cambridge Friends of the Earth, Cambridge Greenpeace, Cambridge Greens, Cambridge Pivotal, Cambridge Sustainable Food, and Fossil Free Cambridgeshire.
- Face-to face meetings with academics and other experts:
 - Sir David King (the Foreign Secretary's Special Representative for Climate Change and the former Chief Scientific Advisor to the Government);
 - Professor Doug Crawford-Brown (Professor Emeritus and former Director of the Cambridge Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research, University of Cambridge);
 - Dr Aled Jones (Director of the Global Sustainability Unit, Anglia Ruskin University)
- Publishing the draft strategy and a questionnaire survey on the City Council website from 13 October 2015 to 12 January 2016. The survey was publicised via the City Council's Twitter account, and a media release. A total of 103 responses were received to the survey. As the table below shows, 87.4% of responses were from Cambridge residents. 3.9% of responses were from community or voluntary sector organisations, including Cambridge Carbon Footprint, Cambridge Sustainable Food and Cambridge Friends of the Earth.
- Discussion of the impact of climate change on equalities groups in Cambridge at meetings of the Equalities Panel on 7 December 2015 and the Joint Equalities Group (JEG) on 20 November. The key issues from these discussions informed the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the strategy.

Table 1 – Respondents to the online consultation survey

| Respondents | Percentage |
|---|-------------------|
| Cambridge residents | 87.4% |
| Visitors to Cambridge | 2.9% |
| Cambridge businesses | 1.9% |
| Community or voluntary sector organisations | 3.9% |
| Public sector organisations | 1.0% |
| None of the above | 2.9% |

- 4.2 The findings from the consultation survey are summarised in Appendix A. Most of those who responded were supportive of the objectives and actions included in the new Climate Change Strategy. 86% of respondents agreed with the five objectives set out in the strategy. In relation to the proposed actions, most of respondents agreed that the actions would help achieve each of the five objectives. The level of support range from 80.2% of respondents who felt that the actions in the strategy would reduce emissions from transport in Cambridge (Objective 3), to 90.6% of respondents who felt that the actions in the strategy would support Council services, residents and businesses to adapt to the impacts of climate change (Objective 5).
- 4.3 The key issues raised by residents and stakeholders who participated in the above consultation activities are summarised in Appendix B. The council has provided a reply to each of these issues, to explain if each suggestion can be incorporated in the strategy, or if the council already has a means or an alternative way of doing what is being suggested. Where a suggestion cannot be taken forward, the council has explained why not.
- 4.4 The finalised version of the Climate Change Strategy attached at Appendix C has been updated to reflect those suggestions that can be incorporated. For ease of identification, amendments made to the text of the strategy have been underlined in the version at Appendix C.
- 4.5 One of the key changes made to the Climate Change Strategy in response to the consultation feedback is the inclusion of an aspiration to achieve zero carbon status for Cambridge by 2050. This would require per capita emissions in the city to reduce by 18.9% by the end of the strategy period from the baseline position in 2013. This aspiration is intended to contribute to international efforts to limit global temperature increases to 1.5°C, as agreed by international governments as part of the Paris agreement in November 2015.

4.6 This aspiration will be extremely challenging to achieve in the context of anticipated future population, housing and commercial growth in Cambridge. The Council also has limited influence over key sectors of the economy which have an influence on carbon emissions, including energy generation, aviation, shipping and agriculture. The ability of the Council to act is also affected by:

- recent changes to national planning policy on sustainable housing standards;
- the removal of national funding for domestic energy efficiency improvements through the Green Deal; and
- the significant reductions in subsidies for renewable energy provision will also limit.

4.7 The Council cannot therefore achieve this aspiration on its own. It will require the City Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, the Universities, local businesses, and voluntary and community groups to work together closely to exploit opportunities and resources, in order to maximise our collective impact.

4.8 The finalised strategy also includes a target (at action 1.1 on page 18 of the strategy) to reduce carbon emissions from the Council's estate and operations by 15% by 2021, with an aspiration to reduce our emissions by 20% through further projects that are still being developed. This target was agreed by the Executive Councillor for Finance and Resources as part of the new Carbon Management Plan at Strategy and Resources Committee on 18 January 2016.

4.9 Other key changes that have been made to the Strategy since it was last presented to Strategy and Resources Committee include:

- Addition of an executive summary to provide an overview of the strategy.
- Addition of a specific action to the action plan (2.13 on p30 of the Strategy) to develop a more coordinated and comprehensive communications programme to encourage behaviour change by residents and businesses and reduce their carbon footprint. Text has been added to the strategy at 4.37 outlining some of the communications actions that will be considered.
- Addition of updated information on the Green Deal and the Cambridgeshire Action on Energy Scheme (at 4.11 and 4.29 in the Strategy) and the Council's Fuel and Water Poverty Action Plan (at 4.12 in the Strategy).
- Addition of a specific action (2.14 on p30 of the Strategy) to the action plan to include a consequential improvements policy in the

draft Local Plan, which requires residents who are seeking planning permission to extend their homes to also make energy efficiency improvements to the rest of their home.

- Provision of further detail and updated information at 5.15 and 5.17 in the strategy on steps being taken by the Council to promote low emissions buses and taxis in Cambridge, including:
 - a £4.5m partnership funding bid to the Office for Low Emissions Vehicles (OLEV) to support the roll out of low emissions buses across all frequent bus services in Cambridge;
 - increasingly strict emissions targets for buses in Cambridge agreed through the Quality Bus partnership;
 - a bid to OLEV to support the introduction of low emissions taxis in the city, including significant investment in rapid charging infrastructure; and
 - consultation on changes to taxi policies to encourage a shift to low emissions vehicles.

4. Implications

(a) Financial Implications

The Council published a new Carbon Management Plan for 2016-2021 in January 2016, which is the primary vehicle for delivering Objective 1 of the strategy. The plan sets out 22 projects to reduce carbon emissions from the Council's estate and operations in 2016/17 and 2017/18. These projects will cost a total of £1.73m, with £520,000 of this coming from the Council's dedicated Climate Change Fund. The Carbon Management Plan will deliver estimated annual financial savings of £91,500, albeit potentially in the form of future cost-avoidance. It is expected that further carbon reduction projects will be identified over the period of the plan, which will incur additional costs.

The majority of actions contained in the Climate Change Strategy under Objectives 2 to 5 are already budgeted for. They will be funded through existing budgets for delivering key services, particularly for projects or actions that will deliver climate change benefits as part of wider planned developments or improvements to key services. These fall within the General Fund or the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) depending on the services involved.

A limited number of actions, such as action 2.1 on the Green Deal and action 3.3 on low emissions buses and taxis, are dependent to an extent on securing government and other external funding sources for climate change activity.

(b) **Staffing Implications** (if not covered in Consultations Section)

Lead officers have been identified for projects in the Climate Change Strategy who have the capacity to deliver the projects within the stated timescales. The Climate Change Officer will be responsible for strategic co-ordination of the overall delivery of the Climate Change Strategy, including the Carbon Management Plan. The Environmental Policy Group (EPG), which is chaired by the Director of Environment and attended by the relevant Heads of Service, will provide strategic direction for the delivery of the Climate Change Strategy and the Carbon Management Plan.

(c) **Equality and Poverty Implications**

An updated Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the aims and objectives of the Climate Change Strategy has been produced, taking into account available evidence and views provided by the Equalities Panel and the Joint Equalities Group (JEG). The EqIA identified potential broader impacts of climate change on particular equalities groups, but has not identified any specific negative impacts associated with the objectives and actions in the Climate Change Strategy. The EqIA is published on the Council's website:

<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/content/equality-impact-assessments>

(d) **Environmental Implications**

The Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and the Carbon Management Plan will have a high impact on the environment by setting out a planned approach to: reducing emissions from the City Council estate and operations; reducing energy consumption and emissions from homes and businesses in Cambridge; reducing emissions from transport ; reducing consumption of resources, increasing recycling and reducing waste; and supporting Council services, residents and businesses to adapt to the impacts of climate change

(e) **Procurement**

The Climate Change Strategy includes two actions relating to procurement: reviewing the quick procurement guide for staff on sustainable procurement, and auditing a sample of contracts to check that they comply with the Council's Environmental Procurement Policies

(f) **Consultation and communication**

Details of the public consultation on the Climate Change Strategy are provided at paragraphs 4.1 to 4.4 in this report.

(g) **Community Safety**

The Strategy and Action Plan have minimal impact on Community Safety.

5. Background papers

The Council's Greenhouse Gas Report for 2014/15 was used in preparation of this report. The report is available at:

<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/climate-change>

6. Appendices

Appendix A - Climate Change Strategy consultation survey responses

Appendix B – Key issues raised by consultees in the Climate Change Strategy consultation

Appendix C – Finalised Climate Change Strategy

7. Inspection of papers

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
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Appendix A – Climate Change Strategy consultation survey responses

The tables below summarise the responses received to the questions in the online consultation survey.

Question 2: Do you agree with the objectives that we have chosen for the Climate Change Strategy?

| Answer Options | Response Percent |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Agree strongly | 62.8% |
| Agree | 23.3% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 7.0% |
| Disagree | 4.7% |
| Disagree strongly | 2.3% |

86 respondents answered this question. 17 respondents did not answer this question. 34 respondents provided further comments in response to this question.

Question 3 - Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed under Objective 1 in the Climate Change Strategy will reduce emissions from the City Council's estate and operations?

| Answer Options | Response Percent |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 48.7% |
| Agree | 39.7% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 6.4% |
| Disagree | 1.3% |
| Strongly disagree | 3.8% |

78 respondents answered this question. 25 respondents did not answer this question. 36 respondents provided further comments in response to this question.

Question 4 - Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed under Objective 2 in the Climate Change Strategy will reduce energy consumption and emissions from homes and businesses in Cambridge?

| Answer Options | Response Percent |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Strongly agree | 42.9% |
| Agree | 42.9% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 6.5% |
| Disagree | 2.6% |
| Strongly disagree | 5.2% |

77 respondents answered this question. 26 respondents did not answer this question. 35 respondents provided further comments in response to this question.

Question 5: Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed under Objective 3 in the Climate Change Strategy will reduce emissions from transport in Cambridge?

| Answer Options | Response Percent |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Strongly agree | 52.6% |
| Agree | 27.6% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 5.3% |
| Disagree | 7.9% |
| Strongly disagree | 6.6% |

76 respondents answered this question. 27 respondents did not answer this question. 43 respondents provided further comments in response to this question.

Question 6: Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed under Objective 4 will help reduce consumption of resources, increase recycling and reduce waste?

The table below summarise the responses received to the above question in the online consultation survey.

| Answer Options | Response Percent |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Strongly agree | 41.1% |
| Agree | 43.8% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 4.1% |
| Disagree | 5.5% |
| Strongly disagree | 5.5% |

73 respondents answered this question. 30 respondents did not answer this question. 38 respondents provided further comments in response to this question.

Question 7: Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed above will support Council services, residents and businesses to adapt to the impacts of climate change?

| Answer Options | Response Percent |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Strongly agree | 48.6% |
| Agree | 41.9% |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 1.4% |
| Disagree | 4.1% |
| Strongly disagree | 4.1% |

74 respondents answered this question. 29 respondents did not answer this question. 29 respondents provided further comments in response to this question.

Question 8: Do you think that there are any other steps that the Council should take, in addition to those set out in the Strategy, to help reduce carbon emissions in Cambridge?

| Answer Options | Response Percent |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 66.2% |
| No | 7.0% |
| Don't know | 26.8% |

71 respondents answered this question. 32 respondents did not answer this question. Some respondents provided further comments in response to this question.

Question 9 Do you think that there are any other steps that the Council should take, in addition to those set out in the Strategy, to help local residents, businesses and other organisations prepare for, and respond to, the effects of climate change?

| Answer Options | Response Percent |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Yes | 40.9% |
| No | 16.7% |
| Don't know | 42.4% |

66 respondents answered this question. 37 respondents did not answer this question. Some respondents provided further comments in response to this (see Appendix B)

Appendix B – Key issues raised by consultees in the Climate Change Strategy consultation

The tables below provides a summary of the key issues raised by:

- respondents to the online survey
- participants in a workshop for local environmental groups
- one-to-one meetings with academics from the University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin University, and the Foreign Secretary’s Special Representative for Climate Change
- members of the Council’s Equalities Panel and Joint Equalities Group

Question 2 - Do you agree with the objectives that we have chosen for the Climate Change Strategy?

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
|--|--|
| <p>Some consultees felt that the objectives covered the right broad areas and were based on a sound analysis of the major sources of carbon emissions and the areas where there is greatest scope for impact. One academic commented that overall the strategy and the range of activity being carried out by the Council “is impressive”</p> | <p>The Council welcomes these supportive comments</p> |
| <p>Some consultees felt that there should be clearer criteria or targets for judging whether the individual objectives have been achieved, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the Council’s estate and operations by x % (e.g. by 11% per annum) • reducing greenhouse gas emissions from (or caused by) homes and businesses by x% • percentage of new properties built to particular sustainability standards • percentage increase in the number of cycling journeys within the city • increasing domestic recycling rates to 70% • measurable targets for supporting residents and businesses to adapt to climate change <p>This point was also made by a number of consultees in responses to subsequent questions about the individual objectives.</p> | <p>We have chosen not to set individual targets as part of the five objectives. Where possible, we have identified targets for individual actions included in the action plan below. These targets relate to the expected outputs from these activities.</p> <p>In the revised Climate Change Strategy, we have also set a clear target for reducing emissions from the Council’s estate and operations by 15% by 2021, with an aspiration to reduce our emissions by 20% through further projects that are still being developed. This target was agreed by the Executive Council for Strategy and Resources as part of the new Carbon Management Plan at Strategy and Resources Committee on 18 January 2016.</p> <p>We have also set an overall aspiration to reduce emissions per person in Cambridge (see below for details).</p> |
| <p>Some academics and other consultees felt that clearer targets and more radical action is needed in order to avert dangerous</p> | <p>In the revised Climate Change Strategy, we have set an aspiration to achieve zero carbon status for Cambridge by 2050. On an</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
|---|--|
| <p>climate change and meet international and national targets, including the COP21 commitment to “aim for a 1.5°C rise on pre-industrial temperatures”. The Strategy should set overall targets for reducing carbon or greenhouse gas emissions in Cambridge. Without an overall target, any reduction in greenhouse gas emissions could be seen as an achievement. Targets proposed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing greenhouse gas emissions per person by at least 10% each year compared to the previous year, giving an overall reduction of at least 41% after five years. • reducing the "embodied emissions" of the non-fuel goods and materials imported into Cambridge per person by at least 10% each year, giving at least 41% over five years. • achieving carbon neutrality in Cambridge by 2030 or 2040. • Becoming the UK’s first zero carbon city. <p>This point was also made by a number of consultees in responses to subsequent questions about the individual objectives</p> | <p>even trajectory, this would require per capita emissions to reduce by 18.9% by 2021, the end of the strategy period, from the baseline position in 2013. This aspiration is intended to contribute to international efforts to limit global temperature increases to 1.5°C, as agreed by international governments as part of the Paris agreement in November 2015.</p> |
| <p>One academic suggested that the only way to achieve zero carbon status for the city, is through integrated transport, housing and waste solutions. For example, building district heating schemes alongside new transport infrastructure.</p> | <p>While the Council supports this approach, it should be noted that not all areas of the city have suitable heat demands to make the use of district heating technically feasible.</p> <p>The draft Local Plan identifies a strategic district heating zone, closely linked to the city centre, in which developments would be required to connect to existing or planned district heating networks where available. This was informed by heat mapping undertaken as part of the Decarbonising Cambridge Study, which identified areas in the city considered suitable for district heating.</p> <p>As well as the city centre, the study also identified the Addenbrooke’s Hospital site as being suitable for a heat network. The hospital does already have an energy network, which is being modernised and expanded as part of the new development at Addenbrooke’s.</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
|--|---|
| | <p>We have also previously used Area Action Plans to identify developments suitable for the use of district heating, for example the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan. This system is now being installed as part of Phase 1 of this project.</p> <p>Integrated transport projects to support the growth agenda are being investigated and delivered as part of the City Deal.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees recognised that the City Council has maintained its commitment to tackling climate change where other local authorities have not, despite extremely tight resource constraints.</p> | <p>The Council welcomes this acknowledgement</p> |
| <p>Some academics and other consultees felt that, although funding opportunities are more limited, the Council should show ambition and play a leadership role. Cambridge has an international reputation as a city and many countries look to Cambridge to set the agenda. Whilst it is difficult for the City Council to set out an ambitious strategy given the limits of national government funding and policy changes, the strategy should outline an ambitious vision and target for the City. The Council should engage directly with local businesses, universities, environmental groups and Cambridgeshire County Council and encourage them to co-operate and pool resources on initiatives that would reduce carbon emissions in Cambridge and help achieve this vision for the city.</p> | <p>In the revised strategy we have added text to the executive summary (see 1.8 to 1.9) and the section on monitoring impact (see 8.10 and 8.11) to address this issue.</p> <p>The council recognises that it will be challenging to achieve zero carbon status for Cambridge in light of recent changes to national planning policy and key funding streams. The Council cannot reduce emissions from Cambridge on its own, because policies for some major carbon-emitting sectors of the economy (e.g. the power sector, aviation and shipping) are set at a national and European level. The Council is also not directly responsible key areas of local policy and service provision which impact on climate change (e.g. transport). The Council will work with Cambridgeshire County Council, the Universities, local businesses, and voluntary and community groups to exploit available opportunities and resources and maximise our collective impact on greenhouse gas emissions from Cambridge.</p> |
| <p>Some academics and consultees felt that the objectives and associated actions should place greater emphasis on behaviour change required by residents and businesses They suggested that the Council needs to engage in more regular, more effective and high profile communications on climate change issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Cambridge-wide campaign on climate | <p>We have amended Objectives 2 and 3 in the revised Climate Change Strategy to include a specific reference to behaviour change.</p> <p>The Council has engaged in a range of communications activity aimed at encouraging behaviour change, including articles in Cambridge Matters and producing the Greening Your Home document which provides detailed advice and information on saving energy in the home, saving water,</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
|--|---|
| <p>change issues to unite residents and businesses behind the goal of a zero carbon Cambridge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing publicity and communication linked to the climate change strategy. • Communicating the impact of the first Carbon Management Plan and celebrating projects which have reduced emissions from Council buildings in order to inspire others • Holding awareness raising events, such as 'Open Eco Offices' events. • Making the climate change strategy a more attractive and user friendly document, so that it can be used as a tool for engaging residents in climate change issues. Examples cited included Bristol and Leeds. • Making tenants and residents aware of steps they can take to reduce their carbon footprint, e.g. through promoting exemplar buildings. • Promoting the business case for action on carbon reduction to local businesses through partnerships such as Cambridge BID • Providing case studies of best practice in retrofitting buildings. • Running targeted campaigns on carbon reduction issues, e.g through student unions on housing standards and how to control energy usage. • Organising visits to Waterbeach waste management plant for staff and residents to raise awareness of scale of waste generated. | <p>sustainable food, efficient use of resources, sustainable transport and greening your garden.</p> <p>The Climate Change Strategy also already includes some actions that are designed to achieve behaviour change, e.g. communications actions linked to the Council's Fuel and Water Poverty Action Plan (action 2.3) and action 4.8 (Continuing to carry out targeted recycling awareness campaigns, including national Zero Waste week and Love Food Hate Waste, and campaigns to encourage greater recycling by Houses in Multiple Occupation)</p> <p>However, we recognise that there is a need for a more coordinated and comprehensive communications plan designed to encourage behaviour change in residents and businesses in relation to all the objectives of the strategy. A specific action has been added to the action plan at 2.13 (Developing a coordinated and comprehensive communications programme to encourage behaviour change by residents and businesses and reduce their carbon footprint) and text has been added at 4.37 outlining some of the communications actions that will be considered</p> |
| <p>Some consultees felt there is a need to limit or stop growth in Cambridge, including population growth, housing development employment growth, and economic growth. Consultees argued that if growth continues, any carbon reductions achieved through the strategy will be outweighed by the impact of an increased population, development and commuting.</p> | <p>While the Council is committed to tackling the causes and consequences of climate change, it has to balance this with other policy priorities, including securing the prosperity of the city for residents.</p> <p>The Council recognises that a combination of expected population growth, housing development and employment growth in Cambridge could have an impact on total carbon emissions from the city, and will make achieving targets on per capita emissions in the city challenging. As the</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
|--|---|
| | <p>revised strategy sets out, the population of Cambridge is expected to increase from 123,900 in 2011 to 154,200 in 2031¹. The draft Cambridge Local Plan makes provision for 14,000 new homes and 12 hectares of commercial development over this period and forecasts 22,100 new jobs by 2031.</p> <p>However, through policies set out in the draft Local Plan, the Council it is seeking to ensure that the growth of the city is managed is as sustainably as possible and that new developments meet high sustainability standards. As a result, many of the major proposed developments in the city are likely to include innovative carbon reduction schemes, including district heating schemes, renewable energy provision and on-site energy centres which will reduce the impact of this development.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees questioned whether increases in global temperatures were the result of carbon emissions, and therefore whether the objectives in the strategy would have the desired impact</p> | <p>In its review of available scientific evidence the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that much of the observed increase in global temperatures has occurred since the 1970s, with each of the last three decades being successively warmer at the Earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850. The IPCC concludes that "it is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century." The approach adopted in the Council's Climate Change is therefore based on reducing carbon emissions associated with human activity.</p> |

Question 3 - Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed under Objective 1 in the Climate Change Strategy will reduce emissions from the City Council's estate and operations?

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
|---|--|
| <p>A number of consultees felt that the measures identified under Objective 1 were worthwhile and would help reduce the Council's carbon footprint.</p> | <p>The Council welcomes these comments</p> |
| <p>Some consultees felt that the actions need to be more concrete and demonstrate</p> | <p>The majority of the actions included in the Climate Change Strategy represent clear</p> |

¹ Population projections taken from [Population Forecasts 2013 Districts and Wards.xls](http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population-and-demographics/population-forecasts) at <http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/population-and-demographics/population-forecasts>

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
|--|---|
| <p>more commitment to taking certain steps, e.g. 'implementing' rather than 'exploring' particular projects or measures.</p> | <p>commitments to take particular steps. In these cases the council is confident that the actions are feasible and it has the resources needed to be able to deliver them. However, some of the actions will require further investigation and development before it is clear whether they are feasible and represent an efficient use of resources.</p> |
| <p>Energy supply - Some consultees suggested that the Council should purchase energy from renewable energy sources, through either a green tariff with an electricity provider, Power Purchase Agreements with renewable energy companies, or exploring 'green gas'.</p> | <p>The Council's existing energy supplies are substantially sourced from Green Energy suppliers. It was agreed at Strategy and Resources Committee on 12 October 2015 that in future priority would be given to use of Green Energy Tariffs, subject to costs being broadly comparable with alternative sources</p> |
| <p>Electric vehicles – some consultees suggested that the Council should buy and lease only electrically powered vehicles, and insist that major contractors do the same.</p> | <p>We have purchased 8 electrically powered vehicles as part of the Council's new carbon management plan, and will consider buying further electric vehicles if they meet service requirements. Where we do not buy electric vehicles we will purchase fuel-efficient fleet vehicles.</p> |
| <p>Lighting - some consultees suggested that the Council should install energy efficient, motion-sensing lights in all council buildings, and ensure that employees are encouraged to turn them off when not in use.</p> | <p>The Council has already installed LED lighting at Abbey Pools, the Grand Arcade Annex car park and the Corn Exchange, and is investing in LED lighting and motion sensors across a range of sites as part of the new Carbon Management Plan.</p> |
| <p>Renewable energy - some consultees suggested that the Council should install solar panels on Council buildings and Council housing, and construct solar farms on Council-owned property. Other consultees suggested that the Council should install electricity storage systems to capture renewable energy and use it to provide power to Council buildings in peak periods.</p> | <p>As outlined in the strategy, we have installed solar PV panels at Cherry Hinton Village Centre, Brandon Court sheltered housing scheme, and New Street Hostel, and a solar thermal system² to provide hot water at Abbey Pool. The reduction in FIT rates from January 2016 has made solar PV a less cost effective way for the Council to reduce carbon emissions, but we will continue to install PV panels where on-site electricity consumption makes them viable, such as at the Guildhall. We will also keep the situation under review, as it is possible that any further reductions in the cost of solar technology in future may make wider</p> |

² Solar thermal systems use photovoltaic (PV) panels to capture solar energy and provide a renewable source of hot water for the pool.

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| | installations of PV panels more viable. |
| Some consultees suggested that the council should focus on Combined Heat and Power schemes. | The Council has installed Combined Heat and Power systems where they are effective, such as at Parkside Pools. |
| Electrically powered heat pumps – some consultees suggested that the Council should replace boilers with electrically powered heat pumps (ground source or air source). | The Council has reviewed a range of alternative energy sources as part of its first Carbon Management Plan, but found that ground source or air source heat pumps were not viable at any of its sites. |
| Sustainability exemplars – Some consultees suggested that the council should establish an exemplar retrofit property or make new developments on Council-owned land (e.g. Mill Road) sustainability exemplars. | The Council has used external funding to develop exemplar Council homes which are fitted with a range of innovative energy efficiency measures. There are examples where the Council has required high sustainability standards for development on its land, such as the affordable housing and the community centre being constructed at the Clay Farm site in Trumpington. |
| <p>Incentives and behavioural change for staff – some consultees suggested that the Council should provide incentives and take steps to encourage behaviour change amongst staff, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • incentives for staff to travel by sustainable means and a no flying policy for Council staff travelling on Council business. • incentivising staff who pursue sustainability projects, either through reward as part of the appraisal process, or through publicising successful schemes (e.g. through Cambridge Matters). • Including training on permaculture and sustainability as part of all officers continuing professional development. • Installing heating controls that allow staff to control room temperatures. • provision of cycle facilities to encourage Council staff to cycle to work, e.g. secure and well-lit cycle parking, and lockers, showers and changing rooms for cyclists. | <p>The Council has some incentives in place, such as cycle mileage expenses, and provides secure cycle storage, lockers and showers at many of its main buildings.</p> <p>We will be promoting behaviour change as part of an internal communications plan identified in the new Carbon Management Plan, and will be installing heating controls in buildings that do not have them and training staff to ensure that heating programs better match building usage.</p> <p>Salary increments for all staff are determined as part of annual performance reviews. As part of performance reviews, all staff are assessed against a number of criteria, including performance against the Council's competency framework. One of the core competencies for all staff is "managing resources and delivering results", which includes "minimising carbon use and waste". Staff training and development needs are identified as part of the performance review process, and will be determined by their existing skills and experience and the future requirements of their roles.</p> |
| Procurement – Some consultees suggested that the Council should review | The Council has a Quick Procurement Guide for Sustainable Procurement for staff |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <p>procurement policies to see if there is scope to be more ambitious and adopt higher standards. Others suggested that the Council should engage with the Council's supply chain and ensure that tender specifications reflect the Council's carbon reduction objectives.</p> | <p>and a more comprehensive guide to "Buying Green in Cambridge City Council". This guidance requires staff to actively consider the environmental aspects for every procurement, including all goods, works and services (as well as products). As far as is practical, sustainability considerations are written into the specification and evaluation criteria for all procurements where it is relevant to the subject matter of the procurement.</p> |
| <p>Financial investments – One consultee suggested that following the Council's decision to avoid direct investment in institutions with material links to environmentally harmful activities including fossil fuels (where consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities), the Council should ensure that the Cambridgeshire Pension Fund does not have any such investments.</p> | <p>The City Council is one of a number of Council's that are members of the Cambridgeshire Fund. In accordance with the Council motion in October 2015 on fossil fuel divestment, the Chief Executive of the City Council wrote to the Cambridgeshire Pension Fund to call on it to consider an ethical investment policy and disinvestment from fossil fuels.</p> |
| <p>One consultee suggested that the Council could consider alternative sources of finance to support schemes to improve the efficiency of their estate, e.g. partnership schemes such as the Energy Performance Contracting arrangements as set up by the County Council.</p> | <p>The Council has accessed the Energy Performance Contracting arrangements established by the GLA and Cambridgeshire County Council, and has appointed Bouygues to carry out LED lighting installations at the Grand Arcade and Graton East Car Park.</p> |
| <p>One consultee questioned whether the Council should pursue District Heating Schemes in the city centre in partnership with the University of Cambridge, because such schemes cause could damage to priceless historic buildings.</p> | <p>The Council would consider each District Heating Scheme proposal on a case by case basis, although it should be noted that enabling connection of historic buildings to district heating networks can be achieved without causing harm. The current scheme proposed is part of the ongoing renovation of the University of Cambridge's New Museums site, which is a 1970s 'Brutalist' building.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees questioned whether the proposed schemes had been fully costed, or whether a full cost-benefit analysis had been carried out.</p> | <p>The Council's new Carbon Management Plan provides estimated costs, financial payback periods and CO2 emissions reductions for all planned carbon reduction projects.</p> |

Question 4 - Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed under Objective 2 in the Climate Change Strategy will reduce energy consumption and emissions from homes and businesses in Cambridge?

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <p>Some consultees were supportive of the actions proposed under this objective and the emphasis in the strategy on promoting energy efficiency measures before renewable energy.</p> | <p>The Council welcomes these comments</p> |
| <p>Rather than “promoting” and “encouraging” high sustainability standards and renewable energy provision in new development, some consultees felt that the Council should require this through planning policy and conditions, despite the changes to national planning policy introduced by the Government.</p> | <p>Following the Government’s national Housing Standards Review, the Code for Sustainable Homes has been discontinued from March 2015, and the introduction of the national zero carbon homes policy has been postponed. As a result, we will no longer legally be able to use planning policy to require new homes to be built to sustainable construction standard. We will continue to work with developers to deliver sustainable housing developments and to promote other construction methodologies, including the new Home Quality Mark standard currently being developed by the Building Research Establishment (BRE) and the approach adopted by partners in the Good Homes Alliance.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees felt that particular standards should be required, for both domestic and non-domestic properties, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4; • BREEAM Outstanding, rather than BREEAM Excellent standards; • Passivhaus standards • AECB carbonlife <p>Some consultees suggested that these standards should be included in the Council’s Sustainable Housing Specification.</p> | <p>As a result of the Government’s Housing Standards Review, local planning authorities are no longer able to set construction standards related to new housing. As a result, we are unable to require new housing development to be built to the Code for Sustainable Homes, which has now been discontinued, or any other construction standards.</p> <p>However, wording has been included in the draft local plan to show that the Council would be supportive of the use of construction standards such as Passivhaus, LEED and the BRE’s new Home Quality Mark. A range of standards for energy efficiency are also being considered as part of work to develop the Council’s Sustainable Housing Specification.</p> <p>In relation to non-residential development and the pursuit of BREEAM outstanding instead of BREEAM excellent, when setting standards for construction in non-residential development, all policies must be shown to be both technically feasible and financially viable to be in accordance with national planning policy. The draft local plan policy</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| | <p>seeks to require BREEAM certification for all scales of non-residential development, and BREAAAM 'outstanding' would not be viable for all schemes. However, this does not rule out achievement of the 'outstanding' standard on a case by case basis and the Council will continue to work with developers to identify such opportunities.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees suggested that the strategy should aim for higher than an EPC 'C' rating, both for Council homes and private housing.</p> | <p>As outlined in the strategy, the Council has made a significant investment of £4.3m in energy efficiency improvements to Council homes. As a result, the Council housing stock has an average 'C' energy efficiency rating, with 80% of properties meeting or exceeding this standard. It will be more challenging and costly in future to bring the remaining 1450 properties up to a C standard, because they are harder to treat solid wall properties which require external insulation to significantly improve their energy efficiency. Over the next five years, the Council will continue to progressively install external insulation to these properties.</p> <p>The average EPC rating for private homes is currently lower than for Council homes. The Council will continue to provide support and secure funding opportunities for homeowners and private landlords where possible. We will also utilise new legislation, for example the minimum energy requirements for the private rented sector, to drive improvements across the housing stock.</p> |
| <p>Water meters - Some consultees suggested making water meter compulsory for all residents and businesses.</p> | <p>The Council does not have the powers needed to take forward some of the measures proposed by consultees. For example, the Council is actively promoting uptake of water meters, but cannot make them compulsory, as water metering is the responsibility of water companies.</p> |
| <p>Energy efficiency - Some consultees suggested providing grants to domestic property owners for insulation and other energy efficiency measures. Other consultees suggested encouraging the University of Cambridge to improve the energy efficiency of its buildings.</p> | <p>Action on Energy has secured Green Deal Communities funding to provide a range of insulation and heating grants while also working directly with the energy efficiency industry. The Council also has a particular focus of fuel poverty and the links with health.</p> <p>The Council works with the University of Cambridge to develop initiatives and support</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| | partnership work on energy efficiency, for example through schemes like Cambridge Retrofit. |
| <p>Renewable technology - Some consultees suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing support for the installation of solar panels on residential and commercial properties, either through direct financial support or promoting the support that is still available through FITs from Government • encouraging renewable energy provision through planning policy and making planning permission easier for renewable energy • promoting community owned renewable energy • promoting innovative technologies, such as battery storage systems to store energy generated from solar panels • working with landlords, Universities and language schools to improve energy efficiency in the private rented sector, e.g. publicising the legal requirement to improve EPC ratings or incentivising improvements in EPC ratings through Council Tax discounts, or providing financial support for energy efficiency measures and water meters | <p>Some of the actions suggested by the consultees are already being pursued by the Council, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting remaining financial support available for solar panels and other renewable energy sources through advice on home energy. • The draft Local Plan contains a policy supporting additional renewable and low carbon energy generation, including community energy projects. It also requires new non-residential development to meet the BREEAM excellent standard, which require renewable and low carbon energy generation. |
| <p>Some consultees suggested encouraging businesses to keep their doors closed.</p> | <p>The Council supports the ‘Close the Door’ campaign, which campaigns for local businesses to close their doors to reduce energy consumption</p> |
| <p>Some consultees identified a range of additional measures that they felt should be pursued under this objective, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and retention of skilled building control staff to help implement the retrofit of buildings. • Providing classes for residents to learn about using sustainable technology fitted to their homes. • Promoting smart metering to residents • Promoting green mortgages • Discounting planning application fees for sustainable buildings or adaptations. • Street level scheme to promote | <p>The Council will consider the other suggestions made by consultees as part of the implementation of the climate change strategy.</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| competition between residents on energy efficiency. | |

Question 5: Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed under Objective 3 in the Climate Change Strategy will reduce emissions from transport in Cambridge?

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <p>Some consultees expressed support for the broad approach and particular actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading cycling provision. • Number 7 in questionnaire – what is this | <p>The Council welcomes these comments</p> |
| <p>Some consultees felt that improvements are needed to bus services to encourage residents and visitors to travel by bus, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the number of electric buses or electric hybrid buses, moving to 100% low emissions buses at a faster rate than proposed in the strategy, and ensuring that electric buses are powered by 'green' electricity. • Orbital bus routes linking park and ride sites and the station. • Providing express bus service into hub on the outskirts of Cambridge • Improving the location of bus interchanges, including locating some on the outskirts of Cambridge. • More frequent bus services, including during evenings and night buses. • Increasing the number of park and ride sites, extending the hours of operation into the evenings and introducing free travel on park and ride buses at peak times. • More convenient ticketing and better information on route planning and timetables • Oyster card schemes to replace conventional bus tickets | <p>Some of the proposals suggested by consultees are being considered by the relevant authorities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As set out in the Strategy, the Council is working with Cambridgeshire County Council and local bus operators in the Quality Bus Partnership to promote a shift from diesel powered buses to low emissions buses in the city over the next 10 years. We expect the first buses to be in place by 2020, with the ambition for 100% low emission buses accessing a controlled zone by 2025. • A funding bid has been submitted to the Office for Low Emission Vehicles to support the earlier roll out of low emissions buses across all frequent bus services over the next five years. • The City Deal partnerships is currently consulting on a 'Western Orbital', to provide a new, fast and reliable link for buses between the west and south of Cambridge either along or near the M11 <p>A number of the other suggested changes (including frequency of bus services, park and ride provision, and ticketing systems) are the responsibility of Cambridgeshire County Council as the highways authority. We will forward these suggestions to the County Council for their consideration.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees suggested that improvements to promote increased cycling are needed:</p> | <p>The City Council, Cambridgeshire County Council and other partners has taken steps to address some of the suggestions made</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to cycling routes, focussing on areas where provision is currently poor. • Widening cycle lanes. • Segregating cycle lanes from bus lanes and other vehicles • Additional, dedicated cycling spaces in multi-storey car parks. • Giving priority to cycling and walking routes in new developments • Improving traffic management in order to improve safety for cyclists, including co-ordinating traffic lights and cycle crossing • Traffic light signals which allow cyclists to move off ahead of cars. • Ensuring that buses allow bicycles on board to allow mix-modal journeys. • Introducing a cycle high scheme, similar to those in London and Paris. • Involving cyclists in the design of new provisions designed to cycling infrastructure • Supporting Cambridge Cycling Campaign's 'Making Space for cycling' campaign | <p>by consultees, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering a joint £500,000 programme of improvements to existing highways for cyclists, including widening of some paths and improvements to some junctions and roundabouts. The new Climate Change Strategy includes a commitment to continue with this work. • Some of the City Deal proposals include segregated sections for cycle lanes, particularly around bus stops • The Council has invested in 600 new cycle parking spaces in the city centre and the new Local Plan sets minimum standards for numbers and design of cycle parking spaces to be provided in all new developments • The Local Plan includes policies aimed at safeguarding existing cycling and walking routes, and identifying new cycle routes on land outside the public highway |
| <p>Some consultees suggested that better, more integrated transport planning was needed, including integrated cycling and public transport provision</p> | <p>Cambridgeshire County Council's Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire prioritises the provision of integrated cycling and public transport provision as part of new developments. This document has been developed in parallel with the Council's draft Local Plan.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees suggested greater action was needed on taxi policy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional charges for larger or more polluting vehicles. • restricting the number of taxis that are able to access the city centre. • Requiring taxis to turn off their engines whilst waiting or idling • a faster transition to low emissions taxis. | <p>The finalised Climate Change Strategy has been updated to reflect the latest position on low emissions taxis. During 2016 and 2017, we will tailor our Taxi Licensing Policy to incentivise low emission taxis. The Council will consult taxi organisations on a range of potential incentives, including some of those suggested by consultees.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees suggested that rather than "facilitating" electric charging points, the Council should take the lead on</p> | <p>The City Council has taken steps to promote electric charging points in the city, including:</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <p>installing electric charging points around the city, either through direct expenditure or using S106 monies from new developments. Other consultees suggested that the Council should plan now for increased ownership of electric vehicles, provide free, dedicated parking for electric or hybrid vehicles, or establish a hydrogen refuelling station.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing electric charging points in some council car parks. • Submitting a bid for up to £1m to support the roll out low emission taxis across Cambridge. This will include the roll out of rapid charging infrastructure for electric taxis, which is needed for them to be viable. The Council also has also included a capital project on its Projects Under Development (PUD) list, which if implemented, would provide a further £100,000 over four years for electric taxi charging infrastructure. |
| <p>Some consultees suggested that as part of the City Deal, steps should be taken to reduce vehicle traffic coming into, and travelling around the city, before implementing measures to improve sustainable transport. Specific suggestions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing congestion charging, similar to the London scheme, and reinvesting the income into alternative modes of transport. • Introducing 'traffic gating' schemes to control the flow of traffic into the city • Introducing an Ultra-Low Emissions Zone. • Investment in traffic management schemes, including co-ordinated traffic lights to improve traffic flow and 'smart traffic management' systems giving buses priority over cars. • Introducing a parking levy for commuters who park in the city centre. • Limiting access to the city centre to low emissions vehicles and vehicles carrying disabled passengers. • Preventing cross-city centre vehicle journeys. • Reducing or removing car parking provision in the city centre, or introducing parking restrictions. • Not approving new city centre developments with car parking provision. • Requiring HGVs to unload freight at distribution hubs located outside the centre and promoting low carbon deliveries in the city centre, such as | <p>The Cambridge Access Study will consider the conditions and challenges on the transport network in and around Cambridge. The Study will recommend transformative improvements and interventions to considerably improve access, capacity, and movement to and within the city. It also aims to reduce congestion and delay, and general traffic levels in the city to below current levels.</p> <p>As part of the study, the Greater Cambridge City Deal issued a call for evidence from 29 October to 30 November 2015, which provided an opportunity for individuals or organisations to put forward their thoughts on how they believe the congestion issues in Cambridge can be solved. As well as seeking written submissions, four public sessions were held during November where different perspectives on the problem and potential solutions were discussed.</p> <p>All realistic suggestions made through the call for evidence will be explored as part of the Cambridge Access Study. A summary of ideas put forward through the call for evidence was reported to the City Deal Joint Assembly on 17 December 2015 and Executive Board on 15 January 2016. Suggestions made included congestion charging and 'traffic gating' schemes.</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <p>cycle couriers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using restrictions on unloading or reducing deliveries by lorries on main routes into the city (e.g. Mill Road) during peak times, or work with Cambridge BID to manage deliveries better. • Introducing car free days • Banning large buses, such as the City Tour buses and tourist coaches from the city centre. • Allowing local residents to go through bollarded junctions to reduce journey distances and congestion. | |
| <p>A number of consultees commented on the relationship between the growth of Cambridge and carbon emissions. Suggestions included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using planning powers to restrict new employment and housing growth in the city centre • Encouraging new business or housing growth away from Cambridge, rather than on the outskirts of the city, which does not have the infrastructure to cope with growth • Building new housing closer to Cambridge so that it is viable to cycle or use public transport, rather than expanding villages around Cambridge which encourages people to travel by car into the city • Building shopping hubs outside the centre to reduce numbers of people travelling into the city centre. • Preventing homes in new developments being bought for investment purposes and the left unoccupied, as this does means that new development and growth does not address housing demand | <p>While the Council is committed to tackling the causes and consequences of climate change, it has to balance this with other policy priorities, including securing the long term prosperity of the city for residents.</p> <p>Through policies set out in the Local Plan, the Council is seeking to ensure that the growth of the city is managed as sustainably as possible. The Local Plan focusses on accommodating new housing provision in the existing urban extension sites at the edge of the city and other sites in the existing urban area. Significant housing development is also planned in some settlements in South Cambridgeshire to meet anticipated housing demand and population growth.</p> <p>The Local Plan includes policies to ensure that developments in the urban extensions are accessible to the city centre and major centres of employment by high quality public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>The City Deal is providing £100m of investment in new cycling and public transport provision on arterial routes to reduce existing congestion and help ensure that the city's transport infrastructure is better placed to cope with planned growth.</p> |

Question 6: Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed under Objective 4 will help reduce consumption of resources, increase recycling and reduce waste?

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <p>Many respondents felt that the actions under this objective were important. Others felt that while the actions were worthwhile, they would not necessarily have the greatest impact on carbon emissions.</p> <p>Some respondents commented that many of the actions focus on reducing food consumption, but they do not address reducing consumption of manufactured goods, which account for a significant proportion of greenhouse gas emissions. They suggested that raising awareness of the need to reduce consumption and providing support for activities such as making, repairing, exchanging and reusing goods should be given more prominence in the strategy.</p> <p>Some respondents suggested that the Council has limited scope for reducing transport and consumption of manufactured goods, as this is a matter for national government through agricultural policy and import duties.</p> | <p>The Council recognises that while Cambridge Sustainable Food, with support from the Council, is working hard to promote sustainable food choices, residents will need to reduce consumption of other resources, including manufactured goods, in order to reduce emissions.</p> <p>The Council already promotes voluntary groups which support reuse of goods. It has provided publicity for Cambridge Re-use, Emmaus and other reuse charities, The new Climate Change Strategy includes an action (4.9) to continue to “promote voluntary and community groups, e.g. Cambridge Reuse, Emmaus and other recycling and reuse charities”. It has also provided funding through its Sustainable City Grants for the Cambridge Carbon Footprint “Carbon Conversations” programme, and has supported voluntary groups to promote ‘circular economy’ activities, including making, repairing, exchanging and reusing goods.</p> <p>As suggested by consultees, an additional action has been added to the strategy (4.10) to “reduce consumption of resources by working with community groups to engage and support people in choosing things carefully, making them last well and then re-homing or recycling them.”</p> |
| <p>Respondents proposed a range of actions to promote more sustainable food choices, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about sustainable food and displays of food growing • Promoting the benefits of eating less meat, because it has a greater carbon footprint than other foods, and it can bring health benefits. • Promoting local businesses that use local produce • Promoting sustainable food to businesses, including: working with supermarkets to encourage them to stock affordable, locally grown produce; and promoting “doggy bags” in restaurants to reduce food waste. • Supporting low income residents to | <p>The Council is an active partner in Cambridge Sustainable Food (CSF), along with local voluntary groups, businesses and other organisations. The Council has provided financial support through its Sustainable City Grants programme and has contributed a number of actions to the CSF action plan.</p> <p>CSF aims to promote the availability of sustainable food in Cambridge and encourage residents to make sustainable food choices. As a result of the partnership’s work, Cambridge has recently been awarded Sustainable Food City status by the national Sustainable Food Cities Network.</p> <p>Some of the activities carried out by CSF have included:</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <p>access sustainable, healthy food, including promoting growing skills in low income communities and giving food away with food from food banks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting food growing in new developments, including through green walls and roofs and community growing areas in new developments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging over 1000 people in activities focussed on sustainable food and reducing food waste through 25 events delivered as part of a 2 week Pumpkin Festival in October 2015. • Providing a directory of sustainable food businesses on its website. • Launching and promoting a Sustainable Food Pledge for businesses. • Free family cookery workshops targeted at low income areas. |
| <p>Some respondents acknowledged the constraints upon the Council, but suggested that it needed to be more ambitious in its aims and efforts to increase recycling rates in the city. Some respondents suggested the following specific changes to recycling and waste activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More frequent recycling and green waste collections, particularly during summer months, would encourage residents to recycle more. • Reducing the size of black bins or introduce incentives to reduce black bin waste. • Improving kerbside recycling facilities for blocks of flats. • Increasing the types of materials that can be recycled, such as clothing. • Make it clearer which items can and cannot be recycled. • Providing skips periodically for neighbourhoods to facilitate recycling of bulky waste. • Encouraging food businesses and other retailers to reduce food waste rather than increasing commercial food waste recycling. • Working with supermarkets and businesses to reduce unnecessary packaging and reduce incentives for customer to bulk-buy products • Reducing all unnecessary packaging in catering outlets under its control, and working with the Universities, colleges and businesses in the city to do the same | <p>The Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Shared Waste Service will focus upon increasing the amount of waste diverted from landfill and ensure that waste is treated as a resource. The quantity and quality of recycling will be increased through service design and the design and implementation of targeted communications campaigns, some of which are set out in the revised strategy.</p> <p>The Shared Waste Service will continue to support the national Zero Waste week, national Love Food Hate Waste campaign and work with partners in the Cambridge Sustainable Food partnership to deliver a range of actions to reduce waste.</p> |

Question 7: Do you agree or disagree that the actions listed above will support Council services, residents and businesses to adapt to the impacts of climate change?

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| <p>Using planning powers to require adaptation measures in new developments, including water conservation and designing properties that are resilient to heat waves</p> | <p>As outlined in the Climate Change Strategy, the Government’s Housing Standards Review (HSR) recommended limiting the extent to which local planning authorities in areas of water stress can set water consumption standards for new homes. It is likely, therefore, that we will only be able to set a standard of 110 litres per head per day through planning policy, which was the optional standard identified by the HSR. However, we will continue to work with developers to attain higher levels of water efficiency and sustainable construction, including in the delivery of new Council housing in the city, where work on a new Sustainable Housing specification will include requirements related to water efficiency.</p> |
| <p>Some respondents proposed further action to reduce flood risk in Cambridge associated with climate change and promote water conservation , including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not giving planning permissions to developers to build on flood plains or in locations that currently experience surface water issues (e.g. Darwin Green). • Not widening arterial roads. • Preventing people dumping garden waste in ditches. • Managing water runoff. • Promoting the benefits of replacing hard surfaces with SUDs, rain gardens, grey water recycling and water butts to residents, as such measures can be reflected in water bills. • Not allowing front gardens to be replaced with hard surfaces. • Not replacing paved surfaces on Council property with ash felt. • Maximising green spaces in new developments. | <p>In accordance with national planning policy, planning permission for housing and other vulnerable developments is not permitted on land on the functional flood plain. With regards to the Darwin Green site, while there are currently surface water drainage issues associated with the site, a Surface Water Drainage Strategy for the site, approved as part of the outline planning permission, will ensure that this flood risk is mitigated. Indeed the drainage strategy for the site will lead to betterment in the area, reducing flood risk not just to the site itself but to neighbouring communities through the extensive use of sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>The draft Local Plan includes a detailed policy requiring all scales of development to utilise sustainable drainage systems to manage surface water runoff. The policy includes requirements: for priority to be given to the use of nature services; that water is seen as a resource and is re-used where practicable; that a water sensitive approach is taken to the design of development; promotes a multifunctional approach to surface water management</p> |

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
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| | <p>features; all hard surfaces to be permeable where possible and for flat roofs to be green or brown roofs.</p> <p>A policy is also included related to the paving over of front gardens. While planning permission for paving over front gardens is not always required, where an application is required, then this will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated that there will be no adverse impact on surface water runoff and flood risk.</p> |
| <p>Some respondents suggested proposed further action to reduce water consumption and respond to water shortages associated with climate change, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring new buildings and retrofit work includes water buffers (such as green spaces and trees to allow temporary water storage during peak periods • Rolling out individual water consumption meters to all houses in Cambridge. • Working with Cambridge Water to promote water saving. | <p>The Council does not have the powers needed to take forward some of the measures proposed by consultees. For example, the Council is actively promoting uptake of water meters, but cannot make them compulsory, as water metering is the responsibility of water companies.</p> <p>However, as part of work to deliver the Council's Anti-Poverty Strategy and Fuel and Water Poverty Action Plan, we have developed links with Cambridge Water and are promoting water saving and seeking to increase the uptake of free water efficiency products that are available through the company.</p> |
| <p>Several respondents emphasised the need to plant more trees and foliage in the city as part of the Council's Tree Strategy, in order to help reduce flood risk, and provide shade and cooling. Some respondents suggested that the Council needs to do more to retain and maintain existing trees.</p> | <p>In October 2015, the Council approved a new Tree Strategy, which will provide a strategic approach to the management of Council tree assets for the period 2016 to 2026. This will be achieved through a combination of policies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree protection • Sustainable and responsible management of the Council's own tree stock • Canopy cover enhancement, including increasing the Council's tree stock as part of an annual tree planting programme, and exploring community tree planting and sponsorship schemes in the public realm <p>The full strategy is available on the Council website here:</p> <p>http://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/mgChooseDocPack.aspx?ID=2791</p> |

Question 8: Do you think that there are any other steps that the Council should take, in addition to those set out in the Strategy, to help reduce carbon emissions in Cambridge?

Question 9 Do you think that there are any other steps that the Council should take, in addition to those set out in the Strategy, to help local residents, businesses and other organisations prepare for, and respond to, the effects of climate change?

Many of the issues raised in response to the two questions above were also raised under previous questions. The table below summarises the additional issues raised in response to this question which were not covered elsewhere.

| Issues raised by the consultees | Cambridge City Council response |
|--|--|
| <p>Some academics and other consultees suggested that the Council should engage and collaborate more with other cities in the UK and internationally to learn from their experience and action on climate change. Cities can be the focus of change. For example, a network of mayors of 1200 cities attended an event link to COP21 in Paris.</p> | <p>The Council has reshaped the role of its Climate Change Officer to increase the focus of this post on external engagement in climate change issues, including engaging with other local authorities to learn from their experience of what works. Council officers attend conferences and events delivered by the Carbon Trust, the Local Government Association’s Climate Local network and other bodies to hear best practice from other councils.</p> <p>It should be noted that some local authorities that have been very active on climate change issues, such as Leeds City Council and Bristol City Council, are metropolitan authorities operating in the larger, core cities. As such these Councils have greater resources, powers and responsibilities than district Council’s operating in two-tier systems such as Cambridge City Council.</p> |
| <p>Some consultees suggested that the Council should engage in more national lobbying activities on climate change issues, potentially through the Local Government Association (LGA)</p> | <p>The Council carries out a range of direct policy and influencing activities, including responding to relevant consultations and writing to Ministers on specific issues. For example, in accordance with the Council motion on fossil fuel divestment in October 2015, the Chief Executive wrote to the Secretary of State for climate change to call on the government to support fossil fuel divestment and highlight the impact of recent government policy changes on climate change issues.</p> <p>The Council is an active member of the LGA’s Climate Local network, which carries out collective lobbying activity on behalf of all member councils on climate change issues. The Council is also a member of the Government’s Local Adaptation Advisory Panel Steering Group, which will be providing advice on the update of the National Adaptation Programme.</p> |