

Environment Strategy

Final Version

CONSULTEES

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Environment and its importance

The environment has a vast scope ranging from the global ecosystem that supports all life on Earth; to an individual's experience of the immediate area they are in. The environment is the most valuable and precious asset that we possess. We depend on it for the very basics of life such as food and air as well as those aspects that add quality to our lives such as open space for recreation and the ability to support activity that generates wealth.

We acknowledge our duty to take action to combat global environmental problems recognising that they will ultimately have an effect at a local level. Locally, we have a duty to ensure that the geographical area we control is a healthy, prosperous and pleasant place for all.

The Rio Earth Summit set the challenge for local authorities to establish how economic growth would be managed whilst ensuring that the local and global community would share in the benefits. In short, managing growth whilst protecting the world around us (sustainability). We have responsibility to protect our community from immediate harm which is likely to affect health or quality of life in the near and short term; and to take into account factors for which the impacts are much more long term.

Sustainable Development: *'meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'*¹

Economic welfare and social wellbeing are closely linked to the quality of the environment. So it is important to consider present needs in terms of cleanliness, access to open space as well as safeguarding the future.

This overarching Strategy explains how we deliver environmental performance through different areas of the Council's activities and its policies and strategies. This Strategy is not subordinate to other strategies. This Strategy will enable Ipswich Borough Council to improve its environmental performance by identifying and addressing environmental issues that are not covered by other policies and strategies; and by referencing and monitoring environmental actions that are addressed elsewhere.

Throughout the document action points are identified and summarised; in most cases these actions form part of funded activity for the operational areas responsible. However, some of the action points are aspirational aims designed to add further environmental enhancement. These aims do not currently have funds identified to support them and they will only be delivered if external funding is secured or internal reprioritisation of budgets takes place. Those action points that are affected in this way are identified as *'Aspirational Goals'*. A work stream has been identified in the Implementation Plan to examine feasibility of the aspirational goals.

1.2 Scope

This document will address the following:

- Review progress in achieving the Council's 2007 Environment Strategy
- Climate Change issues and our capacity to address these
- Management of resources: energy, water, waste, use of land, materials and supply chain
- Protecting and enhancing the immediate environment: Air quality, contaminated land, cleanliness, biodiversity and monitoring the Council's activities for compliance

2. Strategic Fit

2.1 This Strategy is an overarching document, which explains how other strategies policies, and plans contribute to our environmental objectives.

2.2 This document is driven by the Council's corporate strategy **Transforming Ipswich** and its community strategy **One Ipswich** from which we set our strategic objectives.

'Transforming Ipswich' identifies 6 key themes to develop performance:

- Clean & Green Ipswich
- Expanding Ipswich
- Safe Ipswich
- Strengthening Communities in Ipswich
- Travel Ipswich
- Vibrant Ipswich

The primary theme for this strategy is Clean & Green Ipswich

Clean & Green Ipswich

We will work with the community to make Ipswich a model urban clean and green place

- Seek to continually improve the cleanliness of Ipswich and seek to enhance the town through effective urban design
- Reduce waste by supporting initiatives that reduce, re-use and recycle
- Ensure that residents and businesses value the environment and take action to reduce environmental impact through education, campaigning and enforcement
- Ensure adequate open spaces and amenity areas are available
- Protect and enhance biodiversity, by managing, developing and interpreting our valuable natural habitats and sensitive wildlife sites
- Monitor air, land, water and noise pollution within the Borough and take measures to minimise local pollution consistent with sustainable development principles
- Reduce carbon emissions by encouraging and supporting initiatives that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency

However, the crosscutting nature of the plan means that other themes have some link to Environment Strategy where an aspect of the theme reflects an environmental concern.

Travel Ipswich We will develop and encourage the provision and use of an integrated and effective transport system, which maximises the use of public transport, walking and cycling and reduces the overall impact of travel on the environment

Safe Ipswich We will work with the community to keep Ipswich a safe place to live

Expanding Ipswich We will work with business and external funders to encourage new investment and sustainable development

Safe Ipswich We will work with the community to keep Ipswich a safe place to live

Strengthening the Community of Ipswich We will help individuals and groups in the One Ipswich who experience disadvantage and will work towards everyone having the opportunity of a decent home

Vibrant Ipswich We will enrich and protect the town's historic assets and diverse cultural offering whilst working to attract award winning architecture and increase the availability of public art and live performance opportunities, as well as encourage participation in all sports and leisure pursuits to create an even more vibrant town

The Council is a partner in the Local Strategic Partnership 'One Ipswich' which has developed a community plan to shape the development of communities in Ipswich. The One Ipswich Community Plan acknowledges the importance of the environment in outcome 4 '**create a better environment for the people of Ipswich.**'

2.3 Summary of objectives

The objectives contained within **Transforming Ipswich** and **The One Ipswich Community Plan** are summarised as follows and so form the objectives for this Strategy:

1. Reduce carbon emissions
2. Promote and ensure sustainable development
3. Manage resources
4. Reduce & manage waste
5. Value, safeguard & enhance open spaces
6. Prevent pollution, safeguarding people, flora & fauna from harm.
7. Ensure cleanliness and an attractive town
8. Protect & enhance biodiversity
9. Promote positive environmental action

2.4 Ipswich's role in Creating the Greenest County

To complement the strategic approach Ipswich is a partner in the county wide initiative 'Creating the Greenest County' which develops commitment to action in the following areas:

- Climate change
- Community & business engagement
- Landscape & biodiversity
- Local food, drink and tourism

Creating the Greenest County reports to the Suffolk Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)

2.5 Vision

The 2005 Environment Strategy set the vision:

Transforming Ipswich into a low carbon community

This vision remains and sets the agenda for this strategy but there are two streams to the Environment Strategy; 1. Taking steps to preserve and protect our environment for the future but also, 2. Ensuring a healthy environment for the people living in it now. Overall aspirations for Ipswich is that the town should be an exemplar for urban living so the vision for this Strategy is:

Leading by example to establish Ipswich as the greenest town in the greenest county.

2.6 Drivers for Action: International and National

The principal drivers for action have focussed on sustainable development and the need to address the causes and effects of climate change. This is because these issues are so broad and their effects so significant that they will impact on other environmental issues such as biodiversity.

Since the Rio Summit there have been several key drivers for improving sustainability:

- Kyoto Protocol 1997: where the UK agreed to a CO₂ reduction target of 20% (from a 1990 baseline) by 2010.
- Stern Review 2006: Outlined the damage that would be inflicted on the economy by the consequences of climate change and established that in the long term taking mitigating action now would cost less than reactive measures that deal with the outcomes of inaction. However, whether preventative or reactive the expenditure required to address the consequences of climate change will require greater expenditure in this area than is currently made.

In response HM Government and local government working collectively have established the following:

- 2000. Nottingham Declaration: Recognition of the actions that can be taken at local level, a call to action and agreement to lead on climate change issues by signatory councils.
- 2002. Energy Efficiency Commitment: An obligation on the energy industry to reduce energy consumption by helping their customers to become more energy efficient.
- Climate Change Act 2008: Sets targets for 80% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050 (26% by 2020) against a 1990 baseline.
- 2006. Securing the Future: Outlines the Government's stance on developing growth through: influencing behaviour, promoting a One Planet economy, recognising that Climate Change is the greatest threat, protecting natural resources, creating fairer communities and recognising that the Kyoto Protocol undertakings must be exceeded.

2.7 IBC Strategies and Plans

The table below lists the strategies and plans that have the most direct impact on the environment.

Table 2.1 IBC Strategies and Plans

Name	Date Adopted or review date
Ipswich Local Transport Plan	Review 2010
Local Development Framework (Core Strategy)	Adoption 2010
Landscape & Wildlife Strategy	Adopted 2004 –now under review
Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Suffolk	Review 2013
Air Quality Assessment Strategy	Adopted 2006
Contaminated Land Assessment Strategy	Adopted 2006
Drainage & Flood Defence	Review 2010
IMPACT Carbon Management Plan	Review 2010
Procurement Strategy	Review 2010
Allotment Strategy	Review 2010
Tree Management Policy	Adopted 2010
Healthy Ambitions Suffolk	Draft stage

2.8 Performance Indicators

HM Government, through a series of national performance indicators, measures the Council's performance. The most relevant are listed in the table below:

Table 2.2. National Performance Indicators for the Environment

Number	Definition	Reported by
185	CO ₂ output from Local Authority operations	Environmental Services
186	Per capita output of CO ₂ for Local Authority Area	Defra
188	Level of adaptation to Climate Change	Environmental Services
189	Flood and coastal erosion risk management	Transport & Regeneration
187	Percentage of households on income based benefits living in a home with a SAP rating of less than 35	Housing Services
63	Average SAP rating of LA dwellings	Housing Services
194	Air Quality- percentage reduction in NO _x and primary PM ₁₀ output from Local Authority operations	Environmental Services
197	Biodiversity percentage of sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	Leisure & Culture
192	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse recycling and composting	Environmental Services
193	Percentage of municipal waste landfilled	Environmental Services
195	Improved street and environmental cleanliness- levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and flyposting	Environmental Services
106	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	Transport & Regeneration

3. Background

3.1 Characteristics of the Borough

Ipswich is a regional hub with around 350,000 people in the immediate catchment area. It is the County Town of Suffolk, is at the heart of the Haven Gateway sub region and recognised as an area of major growth.

Ipswich has been changing rapidly with significant growth planned for the next 15 years. Our population is expected to increase by 20,000 by 2021, an increase of 15%. Major expansion of housing, jobs and higher and further education, along with a renaissance in the heart of Ipswich, requires significant investment and infrastructure. However, recently the current economic recession has slowed this growth significantly and previous patterns of growth may not be repeated over the next few years.

The town is set within an attractive rural environment with a rich heritage, benefiting from well-managed parks. With large areas of green space, nature reserves (including one designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) Ipswich is the gateway to the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths AONB as well as the internationally important Orwell & Stour RAMSAR; we also own a considerable stretch of the Orwell riverbed extending along the Shotley and Deben peninsulas. Many people in Ipswich enjoy a high quality of life. There are however, areas of the town where social and economic deprivation are key issues and the Council is working with its partners to improve outcomes in these areas. As a result of Ipswich's urban characteristics and mixed economy there is a relatively low per capita output of CO₂ at 5.7 tonnes per capita¹

¹ Source: DECC 2007 Local Authority Carbon Dioxide figures

4. Achievements to Date

4.1 Overview

Ipswich has some notable examples of successful environmental actions. These include one of the highest levels of recycling and composting rates for any UK urban authority, an ambitious programme to reduce our own emissions; becoming a signatory of the Nottingham Declaration and the award winning development at Ravenswood pioneering the use of sustainable drainage systems. Whilst progress against sustainability objectives is pleasing we acknowledge that there is more work to be done and this will be set out in later sections of this Strategy.

Adopted in 2005 and reviewed in 2007, the previous Environment Strategy set out 30 action points designed to achieve environmental improvements and awareness. Summarised, the actions fall into several broad categories:

- Managing Borough property and facilities better to reduce our consumption of resources and impact on the environment.
- Influencing the wider population to make sustainable choices and to encourage sustainable design in buildings.
- Enhancing local environmental quality.
- Preserving and maintaining habitats.
- Protecting the environment and health of the people of Ipswich.
- Promoting renewable energy.

4.2 Managing Borough properties and facilities better

Key to achieving this action has been the establishment of the Environmental Strategy Team in 2008 with the aim of improving the Council's own environmental performance and encouraging positive environmental behaviour in the community.

Leading by example is of major performance and the Council has demonstrated its commitment by adopting challenging targets for cutting our own carbon emissions as detailed in section 5. In the first six months since launching its Impact carbon reduction programme the Council has reduced its carbon emissions by nearly 4%.

Best practice has been applied to buildings that the Council has commissioned and refurbished. The newly built Reg Driver Centre in Christchurch Park incorporates high levels of thermal efficiency, renewable energy through the use of a biomass boiler; a green roof and rainwater harvesting. Energy efficiency and carbon reduction now form an important part of the contracting process. For example, when the contract for the refurbishment of Crown Pools was drafted potential bidders were required to demonstrate how they would ensure that the building would be 30% more energy efficient as well as delivering on price and quality criteria.

The Impact Programme has at its core a plan for cultural change designed to embed carbon reduction into IBC business processes and decision-making.

The Council has introduced whole life costing in its procurement process. This means that the impacts of energy consumption and eventual disposal are factored into purchasing decisions as well as the up front unit price.

4.3 Influencing the wider population to make sustainable choices and encourage sustainable design

In 2005 IBC started to roll out the Carbon Reduction Programme (CRed Suffolk) in partnership with other councils across the County. Initially a mass communication campaign, this has now matured into a support programme to enable communities to make environmental improvements in their own localities and interest areas. Now re-branded under 'Suffolk Climate Change Partnership' the programme has a community advisor and also business advisor who supports smaller businesses in reducing carbon emissions and in turn, business overheads.

Ipswich Borough Homes has an ongoing commitment through the 'Ipswich Standard' to improve the thermal performance of its housing stock. The Council also ensures that when improvement grants for heating are awarded that it is backed by a requirement for up to date insulation in the property in question.

The Council works in partnership with both British Gas and CAN East to incentivise, simplify and ensure best price for households to insulate their homes.

The Council encourages its staff to make sustainable travel choices through its continuing commitment and development of its own Impact Green Travel Plan which offers support to staff choosing to travel sustainably whilst funding this from car parking fees levied to staff that use their cars to commute to the town centre. The provisions in the Plan have helped to reduce the percentage of sole driver commuting by IBC town centre staff fall from 63% to 50% since its introduction in 2006.

The Borough encourages the adoption of sustainable building design: an example of this is the requirement for a higher level of the Code for Sustainable Homes in the last phase of the Ravenswood development.

IBC has used its planning powers to ensure that the impact of traffic in our town is reduced. For example, a travel plan was set as a planning requirement for the University Campus Suffolk to mitigate the added demand on roadscape in that area.

4.4 Enhancing local environmental quality

To further enhance the appearance of Ipswich and sense of wellbeing, a Graffiti Squad has been established to ensure prompt removal of this form of vandalism.

4.5 Preserving and maintaining habitats

There are several important wildlife habitats in Ipswich. 10 sites are being proactively managed whilst management plans are being developed for another 6 areas that have been identified as having particular worth.

4.6 Protecting the environment and health of the people of Ipswich

Work is ongoing to develop Air Quality Management Plans for the four Air Quality Management Areas in Ipswich. Continuing improvement is made to drainage and flood defence plans with particular progress in working with the Environment Agency to update Ipswich's tidal defences. The Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Suffolk has been reviewed and a further plan is in place to direct activity up to and including 2013.

4.6 Promoting renewable energy

Wind turbines are a clear visual statement of the impact of renewable energy and a valuable educational tool. They make a statement about the values of the landowner and provide a means for the community to share in some of the wealth generated. It is for these reasons that IBC has identified three sites on its own land for the potential for wind generation. This land is being marketed to potential partners and negotiations are ongoing.

5. Climate Change

5.1 Background

The overwhelming majority of the scientific community now accepts accelerated Climate Change as a fact; and that it arises from increased levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere primarily caused by human activity – mostly through the use of fossil fuels in industrialised countries.

The concentrations of CO₂ in our atmosphere now stand at 380 parts per million (ppm) which is a higher concentration than at any time in the last 650,000 years. We are also witnessing the fastest rate of change. In the last 650,000 years the greatest shift in the increase in CO₂ was 30 ppm per thousand years, but today we have achieved this level of shift (30 ppm) in just the last 17 years.² It is these increased concentrations of CO₂ that are responsible for trapping increasing levels of the Sun's energy in the atmosphere causing an overall temperature increase in the lower levels of the Earth's atmosphere. By 2080, if CO₂ emissions continue unchecked UK Climate Impacts Programme predict that this region will experience temperature increases between 3 & 5 degrees Celsius.

5.2 Impacts & Consequences of Climate Change

The implications of climate change are likely to be that:

- The seas become warmer giving rise to more extreme weather such as hurricanes, downpours and heatwaves.
- For East Anglia, winter rainfall increase of 20% and summer rainfall decrease of 45- 60%, with 30% more peak rainfall intensities giving rise to more flash flooding
- Increased melting of polar ice raising sea levels.
- Ocean currents (that dictate our local climate) become weaker due to a drop in salt concentrations caused by melt water.
- Seas give off absorbed CO₂ as the ambient temperature increases.
- Increasing deserts making more land uninhabitable.

The speed at which these changes are taking place is unprecedented and the need to adapt rapidly presents a real challenge as species adaptation to changing conditions (evolution) takes place over many thousand years.

The consequences of these changes are:

- Increase in heat related deaths and hospital admissions for heat stress
- Increases in skin cancers
- Summer water shortages
- Coastal land loss
- Increased inland flooding
- Damage to property
- Disruption to the economy caused by storm damage to infrastructure
- Food shortages due to drought and also due to crop damage from flood or storm
- Reduced water quality in streams & rivers
- Subsidence

² Petit et al. Nature (1999). Etheridge et al. JGR (1996)

5.3 Responses to Climate Change

The Stern Review concludes that to limit temperature increase to 2°C above pre industrial levels, carbon emissions will need to be stabilised at 500ppm. The cost of this is estimated at 1% of Gross Domestic Product “a level that is significant but manageable”³. However, investment made in the near term will only be recouped over a long period of time.

The challenge therefore, is for IBC to reduce its own emissions of CO₂ and to influence the wider community to do the same whilst making preparations to deal with the challenges and opportunities arising from the consequences of climate change.

Mitigation & Adaptation

The process of reducing CO₂ emissions is termed **Mitigation**

The process of making preparations for the consequences of climate change is termed **Adaptation**.

In recognition of the challenges of climate change IBC became a signatory to the Nottingham Declaration in 2008. This is recognition of the actions that can be taken at local level, a call to action and agreement to lead on climate change issues by signatory councils. By signing the Declaration this Council undertook to produce a Climate Change Action Plan within two years that sets out how mitigation and adaptation will be actioned in its roles as:

1. As manager of its own estate
2. As a service provider to the community
3. As a community leader

Action

We will publish a Climate Change Action Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Nottingham Declaration.

These themes have been adopted by HM Government and translated into the National Performance indicator set as NI 185 & NI 186 (mitigation) and NI 188 (adaptation).

5.4 Reducing Emissions from the Council’s Own Operations

In 2008 the Council was successful in gaining a place on the Carbon Trust’s Local Authority Carbon Management Programme, a package offering expertise and support to public bodies aiming to reduce their carbon emissions. IBC have packaged this programme as IMPACT to reflect the importance of the process both for the environment but also for business efficiency (cost). A key deliverable of the Programme is the requirement for a Carbon Management Plan, which establishes the baseline emissions (footprint), sets targets for reduction and outlines the process for how this will be achieved. The IMPACT Carbon Management Plan has been approved by Executive and now part of IBC policy framework. **The IMPACT Plan forms the Council’s strategy for addressing NI 185 and the Nottingham Declaration requirement to apply mitigation to its own estate.**

IMPACT Programme Target

Ipswich Borough Council will reduce CO₂ emissions from Council operations by 30% by 2013 and by 50% by 2021 from 2007 baseline level of 10,179 tonnes.

5.5 Mitigation- IBC's actions as a community leader.

Ipswich Community Carbon Footprint

As well as understanding the impact of our own operations, the Council also has an obligation to influence carbon reduction in the community. As part of this it is necessary to understand the overall emissions for the geographical area that the Council governs. There are several methodologies for reporting carbon footprints that take into account, measure and estimate different factors. Defra collate and produce data sets which are reported for the National Indicators and it is these figures that will be used when assessing carbon reductions for Ipswich. Due to the complexity in gathering this data there is a time lag of about 2 years before the data is published.

The DECC data for the 2005 to 2007 years for Ipswich are as follows:

Table 5.1 Ipswich Area Carbon Dioxide Emissions⁴

	2005	2006	2007
Industry	317,000t	310,000t	293,000t
Domestic	271,000t	274,000t	267,000t
Road Transport	125,000t	126,000t	124,000t
Total	714,000t	711,000t	685,000t
Per capita	5.9t	5.9t	5.7t

Targets

The Suffolk Local Strategic Partnership has agreed a target of 12% reduction over 3 years, which equates to 4% per year. To put the target in to context, a 4% reduction on the baseline equates to 28,560t CO₂. Emissions generated by an area are only affected in part by behaviour; other issues include the carbon load by electricity generation, trunk roads running through an area and the type of industry and commerce to name but three. As a result, local councils will be limited in their ability to exert a significant influence on per capita emissions; estimates on the level of influence vary from 5% to 20%.

Action

We will identify actions and activities that will stimulate action in the wider community targeted to help achieve 12% CO₂ reductions per capita by 2011.

⁴ Source: DECC 2007 Local Authority Carbon Dioxide figures

Current Programme of Actions to Reduce Community Emissions of CO₂

There are several actions in place specifically to reduce emissions through community engagement. These are:

- Suffolk Climate Change Partnership (formerly CRed Suffolk) – a joint approach to assessing and addressing the impacts of climate change previously supported by a mass communication programme across Suffolk aimed at engaging with and educating communities to encourage the uptake of carbon footprinting and reduction. In addition, a business advice service is offered to small businesses auditing and identifying actions that will reduce carbon and overheads. This is available to businesses and community facilities that do not qualify for support from the Carbon Trust.
- Cool Suffolk – a competition across Suffolk challenging young people to produce a piece of information media that promotes Climate Change in a way that is relevant to their own age group. The winning entries are used as a key communication tool for work with young people
- ANSWER – an EU funded project involving several countries designed to promote energy efficiency. For Ipswich this will be an intensive street-by-street engagement with residents in three wards, an approach not previously tried in Suffolk.

In addition activities undertaken by other teams have a positive effect on CO₂ emissions:

- Ipswich Borough Homes –improvements to energy efficiency of the housing stock
- Planning – requirements for renewable energy & heat
- Procurement – requirements for energy efficient equipment and reductions through the supply chain
- Recycling and composting municipal waste
- The Local Development Framework (Core Strategy) policies CS1, CS5, DC1 &DC2 include drivers to reduce emissions including a 15% requirement for renewable energy in major developments and carbon neutral housing by 2016
- Promotion of sustainable drainage and water efficiency reduces the need for pumping water which in turn reduces demand for energy

However, to give more certainty that targets will be met a further set of actions is proposed. These involve reviewing the grants system and providing opportunities for support to install renewable heating and energy systems. In particular, we will investigate how the newly introduced Government fiscal initiatives 'Feed in Tariffs' and the forthcoming 'Renewable Heat Incentive' can be used to increase the take up of small scale renewables by households.

Action

We will research and review actions that will enable members of the community to reduce carbon emissions.

- 1. Consider the provision of small grants to enable community groups to initiate environmental improvements that will deliver carbon reduction.**
- 2. Apply standards and criteria to IBC grants to ensure that the beneficiary supports our environmental objectives.**
- 3. Investigate installing renewable heat and energy in IBC housing stock.**
- 4. Investigate the opportunities to offer financial support in Improvement Grant system for the installation of renewable heat and energy.**
- 5. Investigate the opportunities to offer financial support for the installation of renewable heat and energy.**
- 6. Investigate the opportunities to incentivise thermal efficiency measures in private housing stock.**

5.6 Adaptation – safeguarding against the effects of Climate Change

Guidance for NI 188 sets out a set of indices that give a level of achievement for how prepared a council is to deal with the effects of climate change.

Applying a scale from 0 (getting started) to 4 (fully adapted) it is expected that councils will progress by a level per year the levels also require a greater degree of involvement with external partners as the levels increase. The Suffolk Local Strategic Partnership has agreed a target for this indicator of 1 for 2008/09 rising to 3 in 2010/11.

This Council has a key role to play in ensuring that our community is protected against the climatic changes anticipated. This is influenced through our Drainage & Flood Defence Policy, the Local Development Framework and through involvement with, and contributions to the Environment Agency's Flood Defence Strategy. These strategies will promote action to address issues such as reducing the urban heat island effect, adequate shading, protecting against increased rainwater run off, sea levels & fluvial flows and water shortages.

The **Floods and Water Management Bill** drafted in response to the widespread flooding in 2007 identifies key roles and activities for councils in flood risk management:

- Introduction of NI189 to monitor performance
- Incorporation into emergency planning
- Avoiding development in flood risk areas
- Retrofitting of sustainable drainage systems
- Control of paving over of gardens
- Development of Surface Water Management Plans to facilitate the above measures

IBC officers contribute to the development of plans led by the Environment Agency that are aimed at reducing flooding and pollution. The most relevant of these are:

- The East Suffolk Catchment Management Flood Plan
- The East Anglian River Basin Management Plan (water framework directive)

Recognising the mix of services involved in delivering water management the Council has set up a **Drainage and Flood Defence Working Group** to ensure a co-ordinated approach internally and with other councils or agencies. In addition, Ipswich Local Development Framework (Core Strategy) CS1 has incorporated the requirement for sustainable drainage in new developments to address surface water management.

6. Managing Resources

The Government strategy document 'Securing the Future 2006' identified the need for equity across the globe and stresses the need to move to a 'One Planet Economy'. In developed nations we consume resources at a rate that if it were repeated by all nations would mean that we need 3 planets to support us. This is the driver to manage the consumption of resources.

6.1 Energy

As a society we are dependent on oil, gas and to a lesser extent coal. Not only do these fuels emit CO₂, but they are a finite resource that is likely to become much more scarce and consequently more expensive well before the end of the century. This creates two challenges:

- How we adapt our living to cope with a scarcity of fossil fuels
- How we address the inequalities created if fossil fuels become more expensive as scarcity increases.

There is a need to accelerate moves to conserve energy in all sectors so that the resources that we have last longer and so that we are better prepared to adapt.

Action

We will research and review actions that will enable energy efficiency.

- 1. Investigate installing renewable heat and energy in IBC housing stock.**
- 2. Investigate the opportunities to promote Government incentives and where possible link those to existing grant systems for the installation of renewable heat and energy.**
- 3. Investigate the opportunities to incentivise thermal efficiency measures in private housing stock both owner occupied and rented.**
- 4. Consider installing renewable heat and energy generation in Council buildings.**
- 5. Review energy performance of all Council Buildings, identifying and implementing energy efficiency opportunities.**

N.B *Items 1,2, 3 &4 are also action points for reduction of community emissions of CO₂ shown in section 5.5*

6.2 Water

East Anglia is classed as 'semi arid' with the lowest levels of annual rainfall in the country and water scarcity is anticipated in the summer months. This reflects the droughts anticipated as a result of Climate Change but also arises from an expanding population in a low rainfall area with modern lifestyles creating greater demands for water consumption.

The supply and cleansing of water is a source of carbon emissions. Water does not make up large part of IBC's carbon footprint but for some services such as sports centres it is a significant expenditure item.

Water companies have a vested interest in promoting water saving and have been active in installing water meters to drive this. Councils are uniquely placed to communicate with their communities, not only can they promote messages but they can lead by example.

For example, GreenSpace has improved its preparation of soil for planting to retain more moisture, selects plants for their drought tolerance and follows weather reports to limit the watering regime.

As previously noted at 5.5 the Local Development Framework (Core Strategy) has put in place measures to conserve water in new developments.

Action

We will promote water management by:

- 1. Establishing a water management plan for our own estate as part of the IMPACT Programme.**
- 2. Review water usage for washing IBC vehicles.**
- 3. Investigate rainwater harvesting and use of spring water for grounds maintenance use.**

6.3 Waste

The management of waste is a key function of the Council's activities and a key performance area attracting considerable attention.

Appropriate management and recycling of waste is essential for the following reasons:

- Prevention of pollution
- Conserving raw materials and energy
- Preventing the escape of greenhouse gasses arising from the landfilling of waste

Ipswich has worked in partnership with the other Suffolk councils in delivering the Joint Waste Strategy for Suffolk. A key aspiration of the Joint Waste Strategy is to achieve a recycling and composting rate of 60% and to minimise the waste that needs to be landfilled or treated as residual waste.

Through kerbside collections and recycling centres Ipswich achieved a combined recycling and composting rate of 41% in 2008/09, which is amongst the highest in the country for an urban authority. Although this is a good achievement, the challenge is now to take recycling and composting to the 60% target. This will require the Council to consider smaller waste streams with lower percentage returns e.g. food waste. To extend the composting brown bin service a further 1000 homes were issued with bins in 2009.

In the Council's own operations we have extended the range of materials that we recycle. Both Grafton House and Gipping House have extensive recycling and reuse facilities with compostable waste (tea bags, fruit peelings etc) being added to the range of on site facilities. Recycling services are also available at other IBC offices and facilities.

Action

The CleanSpace work plan to increase recycling and composting includes:

- 1. Conduct a food waste pilot a. to encourage usage of brown bins for food waste b. to introduce meat included food waste collections.**
- 2. Improve signage for recycling centres.**
- 3. Extract recyclate from street sweepings and litter picking.**
- 5. Extend 'Recycling on the Go' street recycling litter bins.**
- 6. Continuing promotion of recycling in all walks of life; home, school work & on the go.**

In addition:

- 7. We will incorporate a waste management plan in the IMPACT Programme setting standards for disposal of waste with targets for waste reduction and recycling for IBC operations.**

Aspirational Goals

- 8. Establish a household waste exchange centre**
- 9. Establish a commercial waste exchange centre**

6.4 Use of Materials

The Council is major purchaser of goods and services, which exerts an influence in the local area and beyond. Nationally, councils have the ability to exert considerable influence on the supply chain.

We need to ensure that our values are reflected in our purchasing activity. Examples of developing practice are:

- Incorporating energy efficiency requirements in refurbishment tenders
- The inclusion of whole life costing to allow for the purchase of equipment which is more efficient both in terms of whole life expenditure and end of life disposal

The Procurement Strategy is currently under review. Issues that are being considered are the screening of companies to promote ongoing improvement in carbon reduction, ethical sourcing and a sound environmental policy for organisations wishing to work with the Council. This reflects best practice demonstrated in the private sector for example Marks & Spencer as part of their 'Plan A'⁵. It will be necessary to develop a phased approach as smaller suppliers will have more challenges developing environmental policy although there are environmental and sustainability advantages to working with local suppliers.

As part of the IMPACT Programme the staff group 'Transformers' have identified opportunities to reuse stationary and discourage indiscriminate use of new equipment. The Group will continue to seek to identify unnecessary use of resources. In our operations the Council has for many years recycled hardcore for the use in highways operations and elsewhere. These actions have the benefit of reducing waste and conserving resources as well as cost.

Action

- 1. We will ensure that the revised Procurement Strategy requires environmental assessment of suppliers and partners (where allowable under procurement regulations).**
- 2. We will include a plan to manage our consumption of materials in the IMPACT Programme assessing what we consume, how/where it is sourced and what is reused.**
- 3. We will switch to water based gloss paint in IBC works**

⁵ Plan 'A' is Marks & Spencer's sustainability programme outlining how they will raise their environmental performance & influence their customers to share those values.

6.5 Use of Land

Access to green space is a key factor in ensuring a healthful and equitable environment. The Council's Landscape & Wildlife Strategy sets out how the Borough's assets of land are managed and preserved. As stated previously, Ipswich is the gateway to a rich heritage of high quality landscape and important wetlands.

Ensuring that brown-field sites are developed is a way of preserving our open spaces. In 2008/09 99% of new homes were built on previously developed land. However, the draft Regional Spatial Strategy has given this Council a target of allocating land to accommodate at least 15,400 additional residential units between 2001 and 2021. New build on green-field sites will be necessary to achieve this number of extra units.

It is anticipated that the effects of diminishing oil supplies will increase the need to grow crops for local markets and also drive the utilisation of more land for growing food, particularly on a small scale by individuals.

Allotments play an important role in providing leisure activity and promoting health: they also assist in combating climate change by providing a source of local food with minimal CO₂ emissions. The Allotment Strategy is to be reviewed in 2010 and will assess the availability of land against demand and anticipated requirements. Currently there is high demand for allotments and consideration will be made of this.

To encourage an appreciation of the links between production and consumption we have set an aspirational goal to establish 'pocket' orchards on small areas of land for use by the locality. We will focus on old and rare varieties that are not generally used in commercial cultivation. This action will be taken forward when funding becomes available.

Whilst Ipswich has many attractive areas, access between those sites sometimes involves crossing areas of little visual or environmental quality. This mars the experience of residents, workers and visitors lowering perceptions of the town and may limit its appeal as a destination. IBC aims to develop a 'Green Routes' programme, to identify key routes into and through the town where additional attention could be given to planting and publicising directions, whilst lending support to residents and businesses to enhance the appearance of those areas.

To further improve Ipswich's visual appeal, reduce grass cutting and improve biodiversity, we aim to extend wildflower planting in verges and plant vacant spaces as meadowland as funds become available.

We aim to provide a woodland burial site to extend choice to the bereaved with associated benefits to wildlife.

The use of open land in and around Ipswich has been plotted both through the Haven Gateway partnership and through the Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities Study commissioned as part of the preparation for the Local Development Framework. This work needs to be taken forward to identify gaps in provision, barriers, scoping, prioritisation and to develop a co-ordinated approach to delivery and management reflecting the interrelationship of sites.

Ipswich has generous provision of parks and green spaces relative to its area and population. Consideration will continue to be given to how parks are used to ensure

that current needs are reflected. Safe cycle routes through parks will be established to encourage wider use and appreciation as well as promoting sustainable travel.

Action

1. **We will develop an Open Space Strategy, which further develops and assesses the provision of open space, linkage with other sites, future needs and options to meet demand.**
2. **We will consider the increased demand for allotments in the forthcoming review of the Allotment Strategy.**
3. **We will establish safe cycling routes through our parks.**

Aspirational Goals

4. **We will identify 'Green Routes' for consideration of improvements.**
5. **We will provide a woodland burial site.**
6. **We will provide community orchards.**
7. **We will extend wildflower planting in verges**
8. **We will plant vacant spaces as meadow.**

7. Transport

Transport is responsible for nearly 20% of all carbon emissions in Ipswich and has a major impact on air quality particularly where there is traffic congestion. Transport also has a significant effect on noise levels be it from road, rail, air or port activity. All transport modes present environmental concerns, which require some management by the Council. However of these, road traffic presents the greatest environmental challenge for Ipswich.

Traffic congestion has an economic impact if goods and people can't move freely around and across the town. The space devoted to accommodating on street parking for cars often characterises our townscape, coupled with growth in road traffic this can discourage walking, cycling and on street play. Walking, cycling and outdoor play have all been identified as healthy activities that should be encouraged to promote health in the community. The growth in road transport has also been noted to have negative effect on wildlife corridors.

Ipswich's Role in Transport Strategy.

As the Passenger Transport Authority and the Highway Authority, Suffolk County Council is the statutory body responsible for determining transport policy in Ipswich. However, Ipswich does have significant powers provided through its Highway Agency agreement with SCC. This means that Ipswich can undertake works within the highway without having to obtain permission, for example, making improvements to sustainable transport provision such as cycle and pedestrian routes. Ipswich uses its discretionary powers to support public transport such as grants to support bus routes that are not commercially viable but socially desirable, the provision of bus shelters and highway infrastructure work to aid access.

The primary drivers for transport strategy are the Ipswich Transport Strategy (ITS) and the Council's Local Transport Plan (LTP). The strategic objectives are to contain the growth in traffic and congestion by improving flow at key junctions whilst discouraging single occupancy car use in favour of walking, cycling and public transport (modal shift). These aims are pulled together through the Ipswich Major Scheme 'Ipswich – Transport Fit for the 21st Century'. The scheme contains a package of sustainable transport measures covering the full range of travel patterns – in and around the town centre, between the town centre and the suburbs, and to and from the rural hinterland and towns. It comprises landmark changes to the town centre bus interchanges: expansion and improvement of other bus facilities; an Urban Traffic Management and Control system; Real Time Passenger information system and a detailed programme of improvements to the walk/cycle routes and crossings. The scheme aim is to achieve a 15% modal shift.

In support of this there are two schemes to promote modal shift that will be underway in 2010, Travel Smart and Ipswich Smiles.

TravelSmart funded by Defra Greener Living Fund and Suffolk County Council with input from IBC; offers individualised travel marketing and planning to 17,000 households in Ipswich. Delivered by the sustainable transport charity Sustrans, the project encourages modal shift to cycling, walking and public transport. Focussed on two sectors, the inner ring around the town centre and a second area that adjoins specific bus routes; the project covers the following wards: Castle Hill, Rushmere, St Margarets, Westgate, Gipping, Alexandra, Bridge, Sprites and Stoke Park. The

programme aims to achieve modal shift of up to 15% in the target areas. Launching in Spring 2010 a final report will be made in Spring 2011.

IpswichSmiles is a pilot scheme that is principally funded by ERDF & SCC with further financial contributions from public transport providers, Business Improvement District and business networks. The aim of the scheme is to encourage modal shift by supporting small to medium sized local businesses (SMEs) in establishing travel plans in the organisation. The package will include technological innovations to make public transport more attractive, such as ticketing and timetabling by mobile phone, and a set of incentives and rewards for those travelling sustainably. The programme will also include exploration of how businesses might be able to use salary sacrifice to support the purchase of bus passes through the payroll. The scheme aims are to achieve a 15% reduction in carbon emissions arising from travel & congestion and encourage modal shift of up to 15%.

Both scheme are exploring ways of delivering multi operator and journey ticketing. The vision is to create simple and equitable schemes that encourage greater travel by passenger transport and promote accessibility to key services through provision of affordable travel. Multi operator ticketing schemes are considered particularly beneficial for Ipswich, where two major operators provide commercial services.

The Council is able to offer its own Green Travel Plan for staff travel as an exemplar of travel planning. Supported by charges for staff parking, the Plan offers discounted commuting on public transport and encourages walking, cycling and car sharing. Staff surveys indicate that the scheme is now achieving a level of 50% of staff travelling sustainably by bus, walking, cycling, rail or carsharing.

8. Protecting the Environment

8.1 Air Quality

Air quality has a significant impact on the life chances of residents in affected areas and this is amplified where individuals suffer from respiratory difficulties. The Council regularly checks air quality at 49 sites to ensure that it meets statutory requirements. Through regular assessment the Council has identified three areas where air quality fell below required standards and were, as a result, declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).

In order to fulfil its obligations the Council is now required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan stating how the conditions causing poor air quality will be mitigated.

In Ipswich the 3 AQMAs share similar characteristics of high traffic congestion and canyonisation (tall, terrace effect buildings on either side of roads). Possible remedies are to: improve traffic flow, restrict idling of vehicles, work with bus & haulage companies to improve emissions of their fleets, place restrictions on roads and to make physical changes to improve the flow of air.

A team has been established to develop an Air Quality Action Plan. The updated Plan will be published during 2010. The Team will consider available remedies, the practicalities of their use and develop a realistic action plan.

Action

We will publish an Air Quality Action Plan.

8.2 Contaminated Land

Contaminated land is a threat to human health, can pollute watercourses and ground water. The Council's Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy allows for a programme of identifying all contaminated land across the Borough between 2006 & 2011.

8.3 Light Pollution

Light pollution is an emerging issue of concern causing obscuring of the night sky and creates ecological impacts. The provision of artificial light is heavily relied on in today's society and a balance must be struck between the need to enable economic activity and safety, and ensuring that we do not light unnecessarily. In many cases poorly designed lighting lights the space above us as well as the areas that we need to be, this represents a waste of energy which is contrary to the Council's aim to reduce carbon emissions. To help combat this the Council specifies lighting that minimises light spill when street lighting is replaced and uses Institute of Light Engineers guidance in the course of its operations, when considering illuminated lighting and in considering planning issues.

8.4 Cleanliness

The existence of litter, graffiti, flytipping and inappropriate storage of waste has a considerable effect on a sense of wellbeing in an area, has ongoing influence on crime levels, a sense of ownership and community cohesion.

The Council places an emphasis on clean streets and performs well in the National Indicator 199, which measures the level of cleanliness with only 4% of locations being reported as falling into the poorer categories. In 2007 Ipswich won the Clean Britain Award for Cleanest Town.

StreetCare offer the following services to minimise the negative effects of litter etc:

- Cleaner Ipswich Hotline – A dedicated line to report any streetscene issues
- Graffiti Squad – ensures the prompt removal of graffiti
- Investigation of all flytipping
- Enforcement of secondary retail litter
- Close working with media companies to address vandalism of cable boxes
- Improved weed control

In addition CleanSpace has developed an enforcement strategy, which will enable the use of a suite of remedies to address inconsiderate behaviour where education and persuasion fails. The enforcement strategy addresses: flytipping, Duty of Care breaches, litter arising from business, waste left near bins, misuse of recycling facilities and bins left on pavements throughout the week.

Environmental Protection Services provide the following actions to ensure private land is kept clear of accumulations that present a risk to public health;

- Investigation of all complaints to determine risk
- Enforcement action to require removal of accumulation
- Removal of accumulation in default

8.5 Biodiversity

The provision of, and access to, areas that support wildlife as well as its incorporation into the streetscene and localities is vital to ensuring a feeling of wellbeing and place shaping.

Green spaces are vital ecosystems supporting an interlinked dependency of plant, animal and insect life. In turn this activity supports human life by:

- Providing potential sources of food
- The means to pollinate food crops by providing habitats to insects
- A potential source of medicines
- Providing urban cooling
- Forming and binding soil
- Absorbing rainwater runoff – helping to reduce flash flooding
- Promoting health – the provision of trees reduces the incidence of Asthma rates in children
- Sequestration of CO₂

The Council currently seeks to promote and manage biodiversity through:

- Parks & Landscape policy which identifies sensitive habitats
- Identification of 23 sites (6 of which are privately owned) for positive conservation management
- 10 sites being proactively managed with management plans in place
- Development of a tree management policy
- Protection of the tree line identified in the Local Development Framework
- Wildflower planting in wider verges

Trees in particular play an important role in supporting urban life and will become more important as we need to adapt to climate change. Ipswich has generous tree cover but many are aging and require a proactive programme of replenishment. We also propose to increase the number of street trees to further improve urban cooling

the town's visual appeal. We will also work with communities to achieve localised tree planting.

The dwindling bee population is giving real concern, without bees many plants will not be able to reproduce giving subsequent threats to biodiversity and food production. Ipswich will contribute to efforts to halt the decline by investigating the provision of apiaries for both solitary and honey bees. In the case of honey bees we will work with bee keeping associations to encourage community adoption.

At present the Council does not have a strategy in place that outlines and manages how Ipswich habitats interrelate with the sensitive areas beyond its boundaries. In addition it will be necessary to develop plans to promote management of the remaining 13 sites identified for positive conservation management. We will support biodiversity by establishing wildlife sites that support species at risk and provide an educational opportunity.

Action

- 1. We will develop positive conservation management plans for the protection of 7 IBC owned sites and enter into negotiation regarding 6 identified sites that are privately owned.**
- 2. The proposed Open Space Strategy will address how sensitive sites in Ipswich relate to the wider area.**
- 3. We will establish a pre-emptive programme of tree replacement and increase the number of street trees.**

Aspirational Goals

- 4. We will establish apiaries in parks.**
- 5. We will support community tree planting.**
- 6. We will establish 6 wildlife sites.**
- 7. We will establish a wildlife trail.**

9. Compliance & Monitoring

9.1 Complying with IBC Environmental Objectives

Councillors and Officers across the Council are involved with policy development and decisions where the environment is not the primary driver. There is potential for decisions to be made that have a negative impact on the environment that is not apparent at the time.

The Environmental Strategy Team will review all policies to ensure that they are consistent with Transforming Ipswich environmental aims and goals. Revised guidance will be published for committee report authors, which will be based on a series of closed questions that should be easier for a non-environmental specialist to use.

Action

We will monitor all policies plans strategies and reports to ensure that:

- a. **They reflect, or do not conflict, with IBC's objectives to reduce carbon emissions or that if they do adequate mitigation measures are in place.**
- b. **That actions and proposals do not have adverse environmental impacts or that adequate mitigation measures are put in place.**
- c. **We will publish a more rigorous environmental checklist and screening for report authors and provide training to support its use.**

9.2 Environmental Management Systems

Although the CleanSpace, RoadSpace, GreenSpace and Highways functions hold ISO 14001 environmental management system accreditation this is not repeated across the Council. There is no centralised document that records all environmental policies or actions by teams. This leads to a fragmented approach and a lack of ownership.

It is desirable to address this issue by applying an environmental management system to the council as a whole. As a first step the Council will conduct an audit of all operational areas not currently part of the ISO 14001 system to check for and catalogue any environmental risks arising from our operations.

Action

We will conduct an audit of all operational areas of the Council to identify environmental risks with a view to extending the existing ISO 14001 system to the Council's operations as a whole.

9.3 Implementation, Monitoring & Review

- 9.3.1 An Implementation Plan is shown at Appendix B
- 9.3.2 A Table of Performance Indicators & Targets is shown at Appendix A
- 9.3.3 A Progress Review will be presented to Executive and published annually
- 9.3.4 Updates will be presented to Directors Team at 6 monthly Intervals

Table 9.1 Environmental Performance Indicators & Targets

Number	Definition	Target 08/9	Outturn 08/09	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Reported by
NI 185	CO ₂ output from Local Authority operations	baseline year	baseline year	3.9	7.2	Environmental Services
NI 186	Per capita output of CO ₂ for Local Authority Area (%age reduction)	4.00	0.48	8.00	12.00	Defra
NI 188	Level of adaptation to Climate Change	1	1	2	3	Environmental Services
NI 189	Flood and coastal erosion risk management					Planning Transport & Regeneration
NI 187a	Tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	11.00	9.9	9.5	9.25	Housing Services
NI 187b	% of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a high energy efficiency rating	27.3	27.3	22.5	23.5	Housing Services
NI 63	Average SAP rating of LA dwellings					Housing Services
NI 194	Air Quality- percentage reduction in NOx and primary PM ₁₀ output from Local Authority operations					Environmental Services
LOCAL 23	Average number of days to investigate & close complaints of noise nuisance	40	33.7			Environmental Services
LOCAL 98	Complete air quality review assessments as per statutory timetable & guidance	100	75			Environmental Services
NI 197	Biodiversity percentage of sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	50	43.5	44	46	Environmental Services
NI 192	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse recycling and composting	43	41.3	44	46	Environmental Services
NI 193	Percentage of municipal waste landfilled					Environmental Services
NI 195i	Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of litter.	3	5	4	4	Environmental Services

NI 195ii	Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of detritus.	4	5	4	4	
NI 195iii	Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of graffiti. (Prev. BVPI 199b)	2	4	3	3	Environmental Services
NI 195iv	Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of fly posting. (Prev. BVPI 199c)	5	3	4	4	Environmental Services
NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – levels of fly tipping. (prev BVPI 199d)	2	0	2		Environmental Services
LIB 023	Percentage of visits to collect syringes and needles discarded in public places undertaken within the target time (2 hours)	100	100	100	100	Environmental Services
LOCAL 099	% of all small fly tips removed from public land within 2 days	99	98.01			Environmental Services
LOCAL 100	Removal of offensive racist or sexist graffiti on public land - within 24 hours	100	100			Environmental Services
LIB 037	The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the council per 1,000 children under 12	4.6	4.38			Leisure & Culture
LIB 038	The number of sports pitches available to the public per 1,000 population	0.38	0.38			Leisure & Culture
LIB 039	Area of parks and green spaces per 1,000 head of population (hectares).	4.23	4.23			Leisure & Culture
NI106	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land					Planning Transport & Regeneration
NI 170	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	2.00	1.80			Planning Transport & Regeneration
LOCAL 041	Increase the length of cycle routes [kilometres] (not including signed routes)	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	Planning Transport & Regeneration

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Action	Timescale	Notes	Owner
We will publish a Climate Change Action Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Nottingham Declaration.	2010	The Climate Change Action Plan will incorporate several actions identified in the Climate Change section of this Strategy	Environment Strategy Team
We will identify actions and activities that will stimulate action in the wider community targeted to achieve CO ₂ reductions of 12% by 2011.	Timescale to be identified in the climate Change Action Plan		
Consider the provision of small grants to enable community groups to initiate environmental improvements that will deliver carbon reduction.			
Investigate installing renewable heat and energy in IDC housing stock.			
Investigate the opportunities to offer financial support in Improvement Grant system for the installation of renewable heat and energy.			
Investigate the opportunities to promote Government incentives and where possible link these to existing grant systems for the installation of renewable heat and energy.			
Investigate the opportunities to incentivise thermal efficiency measures in private housing stock.			
Incorporate sustainable drainage & water efficiency Framework	2009	LDF approved. Draft now subject to external approval	Development Control & Planning Policy
Consider installing renewable heat and energy generation in Council buildings.	Ongoing		IMPACT Team

APPENDIX B

Review energy performance of all Council Buildings, identifying and implementing energy efficiency opportunities.	September 2010	This is for completion of first cycle but will be ongoing thereafter	IMPACT Team
as part of the IMPACT Programme.	December 2010		IMPACT Team
Incorporate a waste management plan in the IMPACT Programme setting standards for disposal of waste with targets for waste reduction and recycling	July 2010		IMPACT Team
We will include a plan to manage our consumption of we consume.	October 2010		IMPACT Team
Review water usage for washing IBC vehicles.	April 2010		CleanSpace
Investigate rainwater harvesting and use of spring water for grounds maintenance use.	April 2010		GreenSpace
Conduct a food waste pilot a. to encourage usage of brown bins for food waste b. to introduce meat included food waste collections. Improve signage to recycling centres and rationalise range of recyclables collected. Extract recycle from street sweepings. Extend 'Recycling on the Go' street recycling litter bins.	March 2010		GreenSpace
We will ensure that the revised Procurement Strategy partners.	2010		Accountancy

APPENDIX B

	2010	Staffing shortages in the team have lead to long timescales	Environmental Protection
Produce conservation management plans for the protection of 7 IBC identified sites and enter into negotiation over 6 private sites.	March 2010		Green Space
We will publish an Open Space Strategy	March 2011		GreenSpace
We will monitor all policies plans strategies and reports to ensure that: a. They reflect, or do not conflict, with IBC's objectives to reduce carbon emissions or that if they do adequate mitigation measures are in place. b. That actions and proposals do not have adverse mitigation measures are put in place	July 2010	This will be a check on existing policies and then at consultation stage as they are reviewed	Environmental Strategy
We will a. publish an environmental checklist for report b. provide training to support its use.	a. November 2009 b. 2010	Part a completed 2009 but now requires training to support its use.	Environmental Strategy
Conduct a risk assessment exercise to ensure that activities that present a significant environmental risk are identified and managed.	March 2011	External Training will be required before commencement of this task	Environmental Strategy
Conduct feasibility studies of Aspirational Goals identified	March 2011	To be conducted by operational areas affected but to be co-ordinated by Environmental Strategy	Environmental Strategy