

SUMMARY SHEET

ITEM REF NUMBER:	5/ 2007	MEETING DATE:	19 July 2007
ITEM TITLE:	Report of Sustainability Working Group		
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1. SUMMARY

1.1 This report sets out the conclusions and recommendations of the Sustainability Working Group.

2. DECISIONS REQUIRED

2.1 The Board is asked to consider the following recommendations of the working group:

Issues for Southwark Alliance Member Organisations

That Southwark Alliance partner organisations should:

1. adopt a shared protocol for reducing waste within their own organisations (e.g. printing all documents double sided, avoiding disposable catering items where possible). (See Section 4)
2. investigate ways in which their procurement processes can be used to get businesses they contract with to up-skill their staff in sustainable technologies. (See Section 8)

Issues to be referred for consideration by Southwark Alliance Management Group

1. That sustainability should be prominent in Southwark's next Local Area Agreement and this should be reflected in the LAA Grant funding strategy for 2008-11. (See Section 3)
2. That consideration should be given to the creation of a formal thematic partnership to co-ordinate activity on sustainability issues across the borough. (See Section 3)
3. That the Alliance, in conjunction with the council's Environment and Housing Department, should promote a borough-wide 'Waste Week' during 2007-08. (See Section 4)
4. That Southwark Council and CRISP should work with appropriate organisations (e.g. Groundwork and SOUHAG) to promote community composting on estates across the borough. (See Section 4)

5. That consideration should be given by the Management Group to 'Green Doctor' and 'Green Business Club' initiatives outlined in paragraphs 5.9 when developing the 2008-11 LAA Grant funding strategy.
6. That professional information and advice should be made available on climate change and initiatives that can be undertaken/ funded locally. (See Section 5)
7. To consider the feasibility of awarding 'Green Plaques' in the borough to raise awareness of biodiversity. (See Section 8).
8. To consider the feasibility of a competition for a 'green roof'. (See Section 8)

Ongoing Issued to be Noted and Taken Forward

1. To note that the Alliance is funding a real nappies scheme in Council nurseries and that the Southwark PCT and Southwark Council should work together to promote the environmental and economic benefits of real nappies. (See Section 4)
2. To note the various initiatives being undertaken in relation to climate change and summarised in paragraph 5.4.
3. To endorse the recommendations of 'Skills for a Low Carbon London. (See Section 7)

3. Introduction

3.1 At its Awayday on 22 September 2006, the Alliance Board confirmed that it wished to focus on the sustainable use of resources as one of its four priorities in 2006-07. The Sustainability Working Group met on four occasions and considered the following:

- the council's waste minimisation strategy
- the council's climate change strategy
- the sustainability of major regeneration programmes, including the use of the planning system
- Skills Gaps in the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sectors
- the council's biodiversity plan
- the Eco Schools initiative, run in Southwark by Groundwork

3.2 This report sets out some of the issues discussed and some recommendations for the wider Southwark Alliance to consider. In the main, the working group was impressed by the quality of the strategies already in existence. However, it was felt that there was a need to increase the profile of sustainability initiatives across the borough, including more joint working between partner organisations. The working group also agreed that sustainability should figure prominently in Southwark's next Local Area Agreement and that this should be reflected in the LAA Grant funding strategy for 2008-11.

3.3 Ultimately, action on sustainability needs to be long-term and taken forward across the whole borough. It is important that there is a body within Southwark's partnership structure to promote and co-ordinate activity. Although the Southwark Environment Forum, which is supported by the council, has become more action orientated, it is not yet operating at the level of a full thematic partnership. There is a particular need for greater business representation and the involvement of a number of key statutory agencies other than the council.

3.4 **The working group therefore recommends that:**

- sustainability should figure prominently in Southwark's next Local Area Agreement and that this should be reflected in the LAA Grant funding strategy for 2008-11.
- the Southwark Alliance Management Group should give consideration to the creation of a formal thematic partnership to co-ordinate activity on sustainability issues across the borough. (This would mean focusing on the five key areas outlined in Southwark 2016: energy/climate, water, transport, air-quality, waste, plus biodiversity.)

4. Waste Minimisation

4.1 The Waste Minimisation Strategy 2006-09, concentrates on education and public awareness campaigns to help overcome barriers to waste minimisation and motivate people to make choices to minimise waste. To deliver the strategy, the council is forming partnerships with retailers, other local businesses, the waste community sector and local communities.

4.2 The working group was advised that there has been a 10% increase in waste production over the last five years. The waste minimisation strategy aims to reduce the growth of waste to less than 2% by 2010, as a first step to reducing the amount of refuse produced.

4.3 A number of projects have been established, including the following:

- real nappy campaign - with funding from the Southwark Alliance. (Disposable nappies constitute 3% of the total waste stream)
- stop junk mail campaign - 6,000 packs distributed. (DEFRA estimates that unwanted mail constitutes 3-4% of the waste stream)
- smart shopping campaign, working with supermarkets and shoppers (3,000 reusable shopping bags distributed to date)
- 'reuse in the community' initiative (e.g. furniture reuse pilot in SE22 and SE15 in Spring 2007, community give and take days)
- subsidised home composting project and wormeries scheme run in association with Community Recycling in Southwark Project, CRISP (3,750 home compost bins and 510 wormeries sold to date)
- working with business to reduce waste through the Environmental Business Award scheme and BASE project (which CRISP also manage)
- working with schools, including waste audits, school assemblies and other projects. (NB The Alliance is funding a composting/ wormeries scheme in schools during 2007-08.)

4.4 Among the issues raised at the working group were:

- the sanctions currently in use for people and organisations responsible for excessive production of waste and failure to use recycling receptacles appropriately
- the importance of a strong and effective communications strategy for transmitting messages regarding waste minimisation
- identifying ways in which the Alliance and the council could engage more effectively with business on waste minimisation
- whether Southwark Alliance Community TV could be used to get messages across
- the possibility of the Southwark Alliance sponsoring a waste reduction week.

4.5 **It is recommended that:**

- The Alliance, in conjunction with the council's Environment and Housing Department, should promote a borough-wide 'Waste Week' during 2007-08.
- Southwark Alliance partner organisations should adopt a protocol for reducing waste within their own organisations (e.g. printing all documents double sided, avoiding disposable catering items where possible).
- Southwark Council and CRISP work with appropriate organisations (e.g. Groundwork and SOUHAG) to promote community composting on estates across the borough. (NB CRISP set up 13 community composting sites on estates some years ago and it is something that both CRISP and Groundwork are keen to explore again.)
- Southwark PCT and Southwark Council should work together to promote the environmental and economic benefits of real nappies. (NB The Alliance is funding a real nappies scheme in Council nurseries during 2007-08)

5. Climate Change

5.1 When considering the council's Climate Change Strategy, the working group was advised that:

- the council, working with its partners, is seeking to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions across the borough by 80% of current levels by 2050.
- buildings are responsible for approximately 85% of all direct emissions locally.
- a 'decentralised energy strategy' for the borough, including local combined heat and power (CHP) networks, is a key strand of the strategy, as this is much more efficient than conventional electricity generation processes.
- the council will take advantage of the Elephant and Castle and Aylesbury Estate redevelopments to increase substantially the proportion of power and heat produced locally.

5.2 The climate change strategy sets out a framework for reducing carbon dioxide emissions by all sectors across the borough. Southwark Council can influence a significant portion of emissions through its planning and regeneration policies, and through the management of its dwelling stock. However, the majority of emissions are outside of the council's direct control.

5.3 The following table shows the sources of CO₂ in the borough and how the Southwark Alliance can influence the actions of different agencies. The areas ticked are where the Alliance has little or no direct influence.

Where CO ₂ is coming from			Who can act?
Housing 36%	Council	existing	Council – management & 'HECA' duties
	Private & RSL	existing	Council – HECA duties RSLs ✓ Private homeowners
		new	Council – building regs. enforcement, planning policies, regeneration
Non-domestic buildings 49%	Municipal – existing & new		Council – operation and new-build standards
	Schools	existing	✓ Schools – premises managers Council – capital works & support via 'Eco-Schools'
		new	Council – BSF programme, build standards
	Commercial, NHS, higher education etc.	existing	✓ Individual building owners/ operators
new		Council – building regs. enforcement, planning policies, regeneration	
Transport 14%	Council		Council fleet management, fuel policy, staff 'Green Travel Plan'
	Others		Council – planning policies, regeneration ✓ Business/organisations – transport policies etc.
Waste 1%	Council		Waste management service, waste reduction and recycling in own operations
	Commercial		✓ Commercial waste operators, waste reduction & recycling in organisations
Indirect emissions	Council		'Sustainable Procurement Strategy'
	Others		✓ Business/organisations – buying policies

- 5.4 At its meeting on 15 March 2007, the Southwark Alliance Board endorsed the Southwark Climate Change Strategy, with an 80% emission reduction target by 2050 and a commitment towards decentralised energy generation in the borough. It also agreed *inter alia* to work in partnership with the council to develop and adopt a climate change implementation programme and a climate change engagement and communication plan. Other recommendations agreed by the Board include:
- For Southwark Alliance partners to become signatories to the Mayor of London's 'Green Procurement Code', which supports and stimulates the market for recycled products as a positive step in tackling indirect emissions.
 - To encourage local businesses to become signatories to the Mayor of London's 'Green Procurement Code'.
 - To encourage partner organisations and the local business sector to develop green travel plans.
- 5.5 The council - and by extension the Southwark Alliance - has least influence in the non-domestic property sector - particularly commercial businesses. It also has limited influence over individual home owners, particularly in matters that require considerable financial investment. The sector gaps can be simply described as follows:
- Individual residents: how they manage their homes, how they travel, what they buy, what they do with their waste
 - Organisations (private, public & voluntary): how they manage their buildings, work travel, purchasing, what they do with their waste
- 5.6 The actions required can be categorised as:
- Physical measures: anything from an energy saving lamp, to a combined heat and power installation.
 - Behaviour change (e.g. turning equipment off standby, using the car less).
- 5.7 Southwark Council will coordinate the development of the joint climate change implementation programme. To this end, a letter has been written to relevant senior managers to initiate the process. Appendix 1 sets out potential local sources of funding to address climate change. Appendix 2 sets out areas where organisations within the borough could start putting in place action plans to tackle energy and associated CO₂ emissions.
- 5.8 The working group was particularly concerned to see the Alliance taking a leading role in publicising climate change and in particular, the practical measures that individuals and organisations in the borough can take to reduce energy consumption and CO₂ emissions. As a first step, the Alliance is sponsoring a borough climate change day and a business breakfast on climate change later in 2007.
- 5.9 The Board is asked to refer to the Management Group for further consideration two potential initiatives:
- **Green Doctor** – This is a scheme successfully piloted in Leicester and Leicestershire. It involves free, one-off visits to low-income households in priority wards in Leicester city. It aims to address energy and environmental problems such as fuel poverty, waste and

water use, using a combination of technical and non-technical measures. Over the last three years in Leicester and Leicestershire:

1. 794 home visits were carried out
 2. saving £9,971 per year in energy costs
 3. leading to 68.17 tonne reduction in carbon emissions
 4. by introducing 6,884 energy saving measures.
- a '**Green Business Club**', in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce and Business Improvement Districts. Green Business Clubs around the country have proved to be a useful mechanism for encouraging Businesses to adopt more environmentally sustainable practices. In York, a thriving Green Business Club has two seminars a year which focus on different aspects of environmental management, including waste and recycling, energy efficiency, environmental legislation and other environmental issues. 14 Businesses in West Yorkshire have identified £500,000 worth of savings together in a Resource Efficiency Club, working in partnership with Envirowise. Groundwork Southwark and Lambeth estimates that a successful and sustainable Green Business Club could be established in Southwark for around £50k.

A similar scheme could be introduced in Southwark if sufficient funding could be identified. Exact costings would depend on the scale of the operation required. The Leicester and Leicestershire pilot has recently been extended for a further year as a result of a further grant of £118k from the local authority.

- 5.10 The working group also considers it important that professional information and advice is made available on climate change and initiatives that that can be undertaken/ funded locally. One suggestion is a dedicated web site pages or pages on an existing site to advise people and companies on good practice and direct them to relevant services.

6. The Sustainability of Major Regeneration Programmes and the Use of the Planning System

- 6.1 National planning policy guidance states that sustainable development should be the core principle underpinning planning at the local level. Local planning authorities are now required to carry out sustainability appraisals of all planning documents. For example, since the establishment of the working group, the council has produced and consulted on a draft supplementary planning document (SPD) on design and access statements, which provides developers with more details about how to fulfil a new statutory requirement on them to show how the design of a development proposal helps to improve the environment. The sustainability appraisal for this SPD is summarised in Appendix 3 to illustrate how Southwark's planning policies are firmly based on the principles of sustainable development.

- 6.2 The working group placed particular emphasis on the council's use of Section 106 agreements to promote sustainability. (Section 106 agreements are also known as 'planning gain', and can include developers providing funding for initiatives of social benefit to compensate for any deleterious effects arising from developments requiring planning consent.) Section 106 is, therefore, a very important mechanism for balancing the requirements of society, the economy and the environment. With major redevelopment in prospect for the Elephant and Castle area and the Aylesbury Estate, among other areas, the working group considered it to essential that the developments themselves reflect best practice in relation to sustainable development.

- 6.3 The shift towards a more sustainable pattern of development will require a number of social changes. One of the biggest challenges is making sustainable city living - in more densely populated neighbourhoods, with less use of private cars - attractive to families. This is why the operation of Section 106 policies is crucial to sustainability. If the growth in population resulting from the housing development planned for Southwark is not supported by renewed infrastructure, the quality of life will deteriorate and sustainability benefits will not arise.
- 6.4 In Southwark, 12% of CO₂ emissions are from road traffic. This is much lower than the national figure of over 23%, partly because of the relatively efficient way in which inner London is developed, with more opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport, and less dependence on private cars. Future development patterns can have a great impact on CO₂ if they seek to reinforce the features that make sustainable modes more viable.
- 6.5 More efficient use of land (e.g. higher density housing and mixed-use development) provides more opportunities for local services to be provided within walking distance. Southwark encourages car free developments in suitable locations and strictly limited parking standards elsewhere. On the other hand, secure and convenient cycle parking needs to be designed into developments from the beginning and not left as an afterthought.
- 6.6 The working group also gave consideration to policies in the Southwark Plan regarding energy efficiency and renewable energy. It was noted that major developments are currently required to draw at least 10% of energy requirements from renewable sources, and that amendments to the London Plan will be seeking to increase this to 20%. Developers are required to submit energy statements with planning applications. The subsequent discussion on the council's climate change strategy showed how the council is intending to promote major energy efficiency improvements through local combined heat and power initiatives. The working group endorsed this approach.
- 6.7 The working group also considered the guidance currently given to householders around planning and building regulations concerning solar panels and small domestic wind turbines. It was pointed out that the council was awaiting changes to national guidance on these matters. (Draft guidance was issued for consultation in April 2007.) The changes proposed by the government will make a wide range of microgeneration equipment, such as solar panels and wind turbines 'permitted development', in that they will not require an application for planning permission, as long as they are within certain limits. The council is currently considering its response, which is likely to be generally favourable, as the government's proposals will provide householders with clarity about what they can and cannot do in a common regime that will apply to the whole of England. However, there are some issues over the practicability of applying limits to noise and vibration caused by wind turbines, which the council is likely to suggest needs further consideration.

7. Vocational Skills and Sustainable Technologies

- 7.1 The transformation of the way we use energy and the utilisation of the planning framework to address sustainability will require a skilled workforce. The skills needed range from training domestic energy assessors, to ensuring there are enough plumbers who are able to fit solar water heating systems.

7.2 The Learning and Skills Council and London Energy Partnership led a discussion at the working group on existing and planned vocational training provision to enable local people to acquire relevant skills relating to sustainable technologies. Tony Day, London South Bank University and London Energy Partnership, identified a number of drivers that would increase demand for people with vocational skills in renewables and energy efficiency. In particular, the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) sets minimum energy performance standards for new and existing buildings, and has the potential to generate a large number of jobs. The latter include the provision of advice on improvements; accredited independent experts, inspectors and surveyors capable of carrying out technical assessments of low and zero carbon technologies, such as solar energy, as well as skills in installing renewable technologies.

7.3 Some of the key skills and professions are set out below.

- Energy Efficiency Installers (i.e. gas and oil fitters; cavity wall, solid wall & loft insulation; glazing; plumbers & HVAC installers; CHP; electrical trades)
- Renewable Energy Installers
- Construction
- Architects, Surveyors & Engineers
- Home/Energy Inspectors & Energy Advisors
- Housing
- Planners/ Building Control

7.4 The relative newness of the agenda means that the range of qualifications available is limited, particularly at lower levels. This means that while the Alliance can recommend that employers train their staff, there are few specific qualifications to market or promote. In addition, 14 different Skills Councils share responsibility for these skills. This makes it hard to recommend one organisation for the LSP to work with to take this agenda forward. However, in March 2007, the London Energy Partnership published 'Skills for a Low Carbon London' - a report that looks at the skills and the action needed to take this agenda forward.

7.5 The recommendations of the report include that:

- skills needs relating to sustainable technologies should be fed into the work of the London Skills and Employment Board, which is developing a skills strategy for London
- an Energy Trainers' Forum for London should be established to co-ordinate energy efficiency and renewable energy training across the capital
- energy efficiency/renewable energy training for planners should be rolled out and extended
- the London Energy Partnership should ensure that training and skills are embedded within the Mayor of London's new Climate Change Mitigation and Energy Strategy
- communications about regional strategies and initiatives should be strengthened with London's energy efficiency and renewable energy employers
- partners should be encouraged to contribute to consultations on the development of building regulations concerning energy efficiency, and in particular with regard to skills and training impacts as new regulations are introduced
- close links be established with the London Environmental Business Support Network
- London employers should be encouraged to go beyond minimum standards in energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives
- that energy efficiency should be 'mainstreamed' in everyday working practices.

- 7.6 One of the challenges of this agenda is that LSP members are not, in general, direct employers of the people whose skills will make the difference. Where they are direct employers, staff will need to be trained at all levels to ensure they have the relevant skills. This is not a short-term action, but LSP members should ensure that their organisations are assessing the skills their staff will need to meet this challenge, and address any skills needs.
- 7.7 Where Alliance members are not direct employers, high standards should be set for external contractors, such as requiring them to commit to workforce development in this skill area. Using the procurement process could be a very strong tool for driving up standards, but it is also one with significant legal and cost implications. There are bodies developing good practice in this area, such as the European Community (via the European Social Fund) and the GLA. The working group considered that employers within the LSP should review their procurement procedures to reflect good practice in this area.
- 7.8 One of the barriers for businesses in sectors concerned with sustainable energy is that they are often micro, SMEs or self-employed. This type of business finds training expensive, both in terms of direct costs and time. However, the benefits of such training can be significant. One possible future use of NRF funding might be to establish a small loan fund for businesses wishing to develop skills in this area.
- 7.9 **The Board is recommended to agree the following:**
- that Southwark Alliance member organisations should investigate ways in which their procurement processes can be used to get businesses they contract with to up-skill their staff in sustainable technologies.
 - to endorse the recommendations of 'Skills for a Low Carbon London'.

8. Biodiversity

- 8.1 The working group received a presentation on the council's biodiversity plan 2006-10, *Work for Wildlife*. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act introduced a duty for all public authorities to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity from October 2006. Local authorities have a key role to play in conserving biodiversity, through their role in:
- developing and influencing local policies and strategies
 - planning and development control
 - owning and managing their estates
 - procurement
 - education, awareness raising and advisory functions.
- 8.2 The aim of *Work for Wildlife* is to provide a unified strategic framework for Southwark Council to work with its partners to conserve, enhance and promote biodiversity in the London Borough of Southwark for the benefit of residents, visitors and future generations. In the process, it will seek to achieve the following objectives:
- conserving and enhancing existing natural habitats within Southwark
 - conserving and enhancing existing species within Southwark
 - increasing grassland, wetland and woodland habitat resources in Southwark
 - tackling ecological threats

- increasing public awareness of ecology
- engaging communities in *Work for Wildlife*
- engaging children and young people in *Work for Wildlife*
- engaging key stakeholders in *Work for Wildlife*
- developing an ecological monitoring strategy
- establishing habitat and species working groups
- promoting national and regional priority habitats and species relevant to Southwark.

8.3 *Work for Wildlife* contains a generic action plan, plus detailed action plans for three particular habitats and three specific species. The objectives of the generic action plan are to:

- improve the health of the borough through biodiversity actions.
- raise standards in schools and increase education and awareness of biodiversity for all in the borough.
- make the borough safer for all sections of the community through biodiversity actions.
- create a high quality sustainable environment through biodiversity actions.
- ensure that everyone has an equal opportunity to share prosperity within the borough and to improve the quality of life for those most disadvantaged through biodiversity actions.

8.4 The habitat and species action plans cover the following:

- Parks and Open Spaces
- Woodland
- Private Gardens
- Bats
- Stag Beetles
- Corky-Fruited Water Dropwort

8.5 The working group was advised that the council is keen to work with agencies involved in the Southwark Alliance, including the health service and housing associations, on particular aspects of the biodiversity strategy. In particular, the Southwark Biodiversity Partnership is keen to integrate biodiversity into Housing Estates, by creating wildflower meadows, reducing stump grinding of dead trees and planting hedgerows where suitable. Some of this can be achieved by changing the maintenance regimes of some estates at no cost.

8.6 The working group was keen to see biodiversity promoted more extensively across the borough, not least through initiatives designed to raise public awareness. **Therefore, it is recommending that the Management Group be asked to consider the feasibility of:**

- **a Green Plaque Scheme** – This is a suggested way to support the implementation of the Southwark Biodiversity Action Plan. In the same way that Blue Plaques have been used to recognise and celebrate the contributions of famous people to the life of the borough, a Green Plaque scheme could be used to celebrate the presence of important and rare species of plants or animals in the borough. Researching potential sites and modest events around the unveiling would help to raise the profile of protecting the boroughs biodiversity amongst local residents. A programme to engage local communities in understanding and celebrating biodiversity, commissioning and installing around a dozen cast iron Green Plaques could be organised for somewhere in the region of £40,000.
- **a competition for a 'green roof'**.

9. Awareness Raising, Education, Information and Communications

- 9.1 One of the recurrent themes of the working group's discussions is the need to influence people's behaviour and to make it easy for them to adopt more sustainable lifestyles. This can take many forms, ranging from the simple provision of information about matters such as waste minimisation and recycling to initiatives in more formal educational settings.
- 9.2 One example of the latter is the Eco Schools initiative, which provides a framework to enable schools to become more sustainable. It involves children and young people in practical environmental activity that is designed to enable them to become more effective citizens, by encouraging them to take responsibility for the future of their own environment.
- 9.3 The programme, which leads to a European environmental award is run internationally by the Foundation for Environmental Education, and is administered in England by ENCAMS. For the last three years, Groundwork has worked with Southwark Council to encourage primary and secondary schools to register as eco-schools and to promote opportunities in environmental education. Last year, Groundwork worked with ten schools in the borough, and expects to develop contact with others over the coming period.
- 9.4 As noted above, a climate change day and business breakfast will be funded by the Southwark Alliance in 2007. The working group also considered the following possible initiatives, for which funding has not yet been identified:
- a waste reduction week
 - a competition designed to encourage schools (and their pupils) to make environmental improvements to small areas of land, as part of a wider approach to raising environmental awareness among the borough's school-age population.

Potential Local Sources of Funding to Address Climate Change

1. For 'hard to reach' sectors, the key will be to develop attractive packages which make it easier to save CO₂ - for example, an all-in-one package comprising: energy audit and advice. An ideal package would be an enhancement of the 'HelpCo' offering. (HelpCo is a not-for-profit company, which delivers services to householders that tackle fuel poverty and combat climate change.)
2. For domestic residents, funding is likely to come from the new 'Carbon Emissions Reduction Target' (CERT) imposed by Government on energy suppliers. This is an extension of the 'Energy Efficiency Commitment', which obliges energy suppliers to meet energy savings targets within the domestic sector. 40% of scheme funding will be targeted at those in receipt of benefits. The new CERT scheme will roughly double the energy saving measures that are targeted in the current EEC scheme. In addition, small-scale renewable energy installations and action to change behaviour will also be funded under the CERT scheme.
3. The council has a duty to address energy efficiency across the whole borough housing stock under the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA). This programme has successfully secured EEC funding in the past for investing in domestic energy efficiency. The HECA programme is likely to remain the main delivery route for directing CERT funding to local residents. However, the voluntary sector would be ideally placed to deliver 'behavioural change' projects funded through the CERT scheme.
4. To boost investment to eliminate 'fuel poverty' the Government recently launched a £7.5m 'Community Energy Efficiency Fund'. The council's HECA team will be preparing a bid for this funding to establish a 'door to door' energy surveyor scheme to increase the take up of grants for energy saving measures.
5. As part of the Mayor's Climate Change Action Plan (February 2007) the GLA recently introduced two schemes aimed at householders. One offers free insulation to London households in receipt of benefits (and reduced priced insulation to others); the other offers a 'one stop' service for the able-to-pay (providing and energy audit and advice on measures).
6. For SMEs, funding is limited – the government agency, 'Carbon Trust', provides advice and interest free loans for accredited energy saving measures. Free advice on energy, waste, water and resources is available from the government-funded Envirowise scheme. SMEs can book free site audits through the Envirowise scheme. However, because of the time and resource constraints on small businesses, there is limited take up of the available assistance.
7. An SME version of the HelpCo scheme (outlined in paragraph 5.7, above) could help deliver carbon savings in this sector. This would use the combined energy purchasing of a group of small businesses to negotiate a discounted energy supply tariff. This would be combined with the free audits available from Envirowise and interest free loans available from the Carbon Trust. Council officers are currently exploring the options for establishing such a scheme. As with the existing HelpCo domestic scheme, the economic sustainability of such a scheme will depend on the number of customers that can be signed up. In the recent 'Energy White Paper', the Government announced that a streamlined business resource efficiency advice service would be launched through Business Link.

Appendix 2

	Action in own operations	Influencing others
RSLs	New build & refurbishment standards. Major development – possible CHP/district heating node, or connection to nearby scheme.	Housing management – provide advice/grants to tenants. Promotion of domestic Energy Services Company (ESCo) energy supply contracts e.g. 'HelpCo' where group buying of electricity and gas gives home owners a discounted energy rates, energy advice on billing (alarms for over consumption), energy advice and access to interest free loans for energy saving measures.. Energy labelling of homes – spreads awareness of energy/CO ₂ and scope for savings.
Large commercial / retail	Energy management, adopt green travel plans, procurement – join Mayor's Green Procurement Code Replacement of heating plant – opportunity for CHP/district heating node, or connection to nearby scheme. Opportunity for CHP derived cooling.	CSR – can demonstrate commercial advantage to competitors. Staff behaviour/awareness – spread to home. Could adapt national campaigns for local use e.g. Marks & Spencer 'Plan A' climate change campaign. Supply chain – opportunity to influence or set standards for suppliers. Funding of environmental/climate change schemes in the community (e.g. through Business Improvement Districts)
Large health (hospitals)	Energy management, travel & purchasing (through PASA – join "Mayor's Green Procurement Code" Expansion of existing on-site CHP – to neighbouring buildings. Replacement of heating plant – opportunity for CHP/district heating node, or connection to nearby scheme.	

	Action in own operations	Influencing others
Small health (local surgeries)	less significant	Promotion of grants for vulnerable and those on benefits. Links between health and badly heated homes, damp etc.
Higher education	Energy management, adopt green travel plans, purchasing – join "Mayor's Green Procurement Code" University & college sites - replacement of heating plant – opportunity for CHP/district heating node, or connection to	Addressing the energy skills gap. Use of sustainable energy systems as educational tool.

	nearby scheme.	
Secondary / Primary	<p>Energy management, travel & purchasing (could make greater use of council contracts for 'green' products).</p> <p><u>Council officers currently investigating scope for:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy monitoring and targeting, series of free energy audits. • Schools ESCo – third party funds energy measures, school repays capital cost via ongoing energy savings. • Third party financing of renewable energy systems. 	<p>Energy & climate in curriculum.</p> <p>“Pester power” pupils changing parents’ behaviour.</p> <p>Sustainable energy systems as educational tool. Wider community influence of schools, e.g. visibility and awareness of sustainable energy systems at school.</p>
Voluntary sector	less significant	<p>Raising awareness, providing advice.</p> <p>Where home visits are made (for whatever service) opportunity to use this to deliver energy advice and grants.</p> <p>Council’s own HECA initiatives often limited by resources available to ‘knock on doors’</p> <p>Could train local “energy champions” from different voluntary groups who could raise awareness and help secure grants.</p>

Impact on Sustainability of the Draft Supplementary Planning Document on Design and Access Statements

Reduce car dependency - Overall, the draft SPD will result in significant positive impact on reducing car use and promoting sustainable transport.

Compact mixed use development - The draft SPD will contribute towards better access to local services such as GPs and community facilities. It will also provide more certainty to developers allowing development to support more contributions.

Protect and enhance biodiversity - Overall positive impact, though this assumes that some of the contributions received for open space and public realm are used for initiatives to improve biodiversity.

Maximise benefits of regeneration - The draft SPD will assist with identifying the impacts of schemes and will help to make development in the borough acceptable in terms of its impact on local communities.

Promote clean technologies - Less of an impact, however it is possible for contributions to be negotiated towards clean technologies and industries.

Sustainable tourism - The range of contributions sought and the type of uses that will be charged will help make tourism development more sustainable. However, could widen contributions towards training.

Inward development that is sustainable - Initially there may be less ability of schemes to support contributions as developers are caught out having paid higher land prices. But over the long-term, contributions should be factored into the cost of land making it more sustainable.

Improve river ecology and amenity - Indirectly, could be positive impact if some of the contributions for open space and public realm are used to improve river ecology and amenity. Additional contributions could be negotiated.

Protect and enhance open spaces - Open spaces are identified as priority and large residential, retail and office schemes will be asked to contribute to ensure existing levels of funding are maintained. This is a positive outcome. However, monitoring will need to check that this is enough to overcome impacts of new developments. There is scope to seek additional contributions from schemes that are not close to local parks.

Improve health - Overall positive impact. This is identified as priority and contributions will be sought towards health provision, sport and play.

Reduce crime and fear of crime - Positive impact as contributions towards the public realm can be used for initiatives to improve community safety. However, developments will also need to contribute to safety through good design.

Provide good quality affordable housing - The emerging UDP sets out thresholds and policy on contributions to affordable housing. The draft SPD will improve the positive impact of this policy by setting out amounts to be sought.

Reuse vacant and underused buildings and land - Overall positive impact over the longer term. The draft SPD provides up front guidance to developers allowing them to factor costs of contributions into schemes.

Encourage communication between groups - Positive impact. The draft SPD sets out procedure for involving the community in the identification of impacts, setting priorities and deciding how fund should be spent.

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions - Contributions sought towards sustainable transport and open space and public realm are likely to result in reductions to

greenhouse gas emissions.

Improve air quality - Likely to be positive impact, see above.

Reduce waste going to landfill - The draft SPD does not proposed specific charges relating to waste management, however there is scope for contributions to be negotiated. The emerging UDP also sets out policies relating to waste management that will need to be satisfied if development is to be approved.

Increase renewable energy use - Likely to be indirect positive impact through contributions towards transport. There is also scope to negotiate additional contributions, though no set charges are propose in the draft UDP.

Sustainable rail and freight transport - Likely to be positive impact given focus on sustainable transport contributions.

Support indigenous growth and inward investment - The draft will support sustainable inward development by helping to mitigate the impacts of new development. By being upfront, in the long term developers will be able to factor in costs of contributions into price of land, which is likely to enable schemes to support more contributions.

High quality urban design with sustainable construction - The draft SPD seeks contributions towards the public domain. Additional contributions could also be negotiated towards sustainable construction, though no specific guidance provided.

Tackle poverty and social exclusion in areas of need - There is likely to be a positive impact, particularly given opportunities for community involvement in identifying impacts and deciding priorities. Standard charges are also presented for employment training, however there is scope to expand these to additional employment generating uses.

Promote high quality cityscape - Overall positive impact as contributions sought towards public realm and open space.

Maintain and enhance historic environment - Overall positive impact as contributions sought towards management of archaeology in the borough.

Flood risk - Likely to be indirect positive impact as result of contributions being collected for open space and public realm. Though nature of impact will depend on what collected funds are used for.

Increase tree cover - Likely to be overall positive impact as result of contributions towards open space and public realm.

Challenge discrimination - Likely to be positive impact given standard charges seeking contributions towards employment training, and guidance on involving the community.

Ensure opportunities for employment for all - Likely to be positive impact given contributions sought towards employment training. Threshold could be extended to other employment generating uses. This is also an identified local and strategic priority. Additional contributions may also be negotiated towards business support, though no specific charges proposed.

Respect people and their contribution to society - There is likely to be a positive impact, particularly given opportunities for community involvement in identifying impacts and deciding priorities. Standard charges are also presented for employment training, however there is scope to expand these to additional employment generating uses.