



TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY 2030

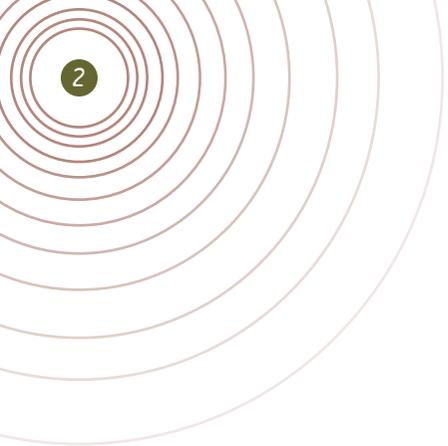
CLIMATE CHANGE PLAN 2021/22

(PART 1)



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INTRODUCTION

Following the declaration of a climate emergency in 2019 the Council began work on the development of a plan of action to achieve its stated goal of achieving Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.

It was intended that the plan should also address how to enable the whole Borough to achieve that same goal, with the ambition of developing a full detailed plan of action in 2020. The impact of the Covid Pandemic on the Council and our need to focus on supporting the community has delayed the development of some elements of the Plan. As a result the Plan is now in two parts.

The first part of that Climate Change Plan is set out in this document - Part 1 is concerned with how the Council achieves a net zero target for carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by 2030. Part 2 will be concerned with how the Council, working with others, intends to help the whole Borough to achieve net zero emissions and is due for publication by November 2021.

Inevitably, the Climate Change Plan (both Part 1 & Part 2) will be 'dynamic': that is, they will be added to and amended as more data is acquired; as we build on the initial options assessment work; and as new opportunities arise from the Government's own policy response and from new technologies.

Throughout, this report refers to carbon dioxide equivalent emissions, or greenhouse gas emissions, recognising that there are several greenhouse gases, of which carbon dioxide is easily the most common, but not the most impactful. Tonnage of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions (CO₂e) is the standard and international currency for representing these emissions, which the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) supports by regularly updating relevant conversion data.



BACKGROUND

CLIMATE CHANGE NOW

There is clear scientific evidence to show that climate change is happening and that cumulative emissions of CO₂e from human activity are the principle driver of long-term global warming. Measurements show that the average temperature at the Earth's surface has risen by about 1°C since the pre-industrial period. Seventeen of the eighteen warmest years on record have occurred in the 21st century and each of the last three decades have been hotter than the previous one. This change in temperature has not been the same everywhere: the increase has been greater over land than over the oceans and has been particularly fast in the Arctic.

The UK is already affected by rising temperatures. The most recent decade (2008-2017) has been on average 0.8°C warmer than the 1961-1990 average. All ten of the warmest years in the UK have occurred since 1990 with the nine warmest

occurring since 2002.

Along with warming at the Earth's surface, many other changes in the climate are occurring:

- warming oceans
- melting polar ice and glaciers
- rising sea levels
- more extreme weather events

Across the world we are already seeing devastating consequences from more frequent and intense droughts, storms, heat waves, rising sea levels, and melting glaciers upon people's lives and livelihoods as well as whole communities and ecosystems. As climate change worsens, dangerous weather events are becoming more frequent or severe and the environmental, economic and social costs increasing.



THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on climate change mitigation, adaptation, and finance, signed in 2016. The agreement was negotiated by representatives of 196 state parties at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC held near Paris, France, and adopted by consensus on 12th December 2015. As of February 2021, 191 members of the UNFCCC are parties to the agreement. The United States withdrew from the agreement in 2020, but officially re-joined on 19th February 2021.

The Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal is to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C, recognising that this would substantially reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. This should be done by reducing emissions as soon as possible. It also aims

to increase the ability of parties to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and make "finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development."

Under the Paris Agreement, each country must determine, plan, and regularly report on the contribution that it undertakes to mitigate global warming. No mechanism forces a country to set a specific emissions target by a specific date, but each target should go beyond previously set targets.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels was issued in October 2018. This report stated that, in order to remain within a 1.5 °C increase, governments must cut emissions of greenhouse gases (globally) by 45% by 2030.

The UN Environment Programme, in their 2019 Emissions Gap Report, found that the Nationally Determined Contributions were insufficient to ensure that global temperature rises stay below 1.5°C, and that nations must triple their efforts in order to meet even a 2°C target. It also found that global emissions had increased in 2018 after a period of stability between 2014 and 2016. Since that Report, evidence is that greenhouse gas emissions embedded in the atmosphere continue to rise, despite the dislocating effect of the coronavirus.

A key finding of the report is that: '...non-state and subnational action plays an important role in delivering national pledges. Emission reduction potential from non-state and subnational action could ultimately be significant, allowing countries to raise ambition.'

UK COMMITMENT

The Climate Change Act 2008 introduced the UK's first legally binding target for 2050 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% compared to 1990 levels.

On 27th June 2019 the UK government amended the Climate Change Act and set a legally binding target to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions from across the UK economy by 2050 with five yearly carbon budgets to set actions and review progress.

The achievement of this target will bring to an end the UK's contribution to climate change.

In April 2021, responding to growing evidence of the impact of climate change, the UK government upped its ambitions further by committing to set into law a more ambitious UK climate change target. Its policy now is to reduce UK emissions by 78% by 2035, compared to 1990 levels.

The Climate Change Committee, originally named the Committee on Climate Change, is an independent non-departmental public body, formed under the Climate Change Act to advise the United Kingdom and devolved Governments and Parliaments on tackling and preparing for climate change.

In December 2020 the CCC produced a report Local Authorities and the Sixth Carbon Budget which considered the role of local authorities in the achievement of the UK's Net Zero target.



KEY MESSAGES

- The UK Government and local authorities share a common goal to deliver Net Zero.
- The Sixth Carbon Budget can only be achieved if Government, regional agencies and local authorities work seamlessly together.
- More than half of the emissions cuts needed rely on people and businesses taking up low-carbon solutions – decisions that are made at a local and individual level. Many of these decisions depend on having supporting infrastructure and systems in place. Local authorities have powers or influence over roughly a third of emissions in their local areas.
- Top-down policies go some way to delivering change, but can achieve a far greater impact if they are focused through local knowledge and networks.
- Four key things are needed to achieve this vision of collaborative delivery:
 - Framework: An agreed framework for delivery for Net Zero incorporating local and national climate action
 - Financing: Appropriate long-term financing to support local authorities in delivering Net Zero
 - Flexibility: Local operational flexibility around how local areas address climate change
 - Facilitation: coherent policy and powers for the facilitation of delivery

The report notes that over 300 local authorities have declared Climate Emergencies and a third have developed strategies and action plans to deliver ambitious targets by 2030 and 2050.

More than half of these have a Net Zero target date of 2030.

But the Report also found that ‘gaps in powers, policy and funding barriers, and a lack of capacity and skills at local level, means such ambitions are unlikely to be delivered’.

HIGH PEAK - DECLARING A CLIMATE EMERGENCY

On October 15th 2019 High Peak Borough Council passed a resolution declaring a climate emergency as follows:

Climate Change is an existential threat. Humans have already caused irreversible climate change, the impacts of which are being felt around the world. Global temperatures have increased by 1°C from pre-industrial levels. Atmospheric CO₂e levels are above the 400 parts per million (ppm). This far exceeds the 350 ppm deemed to be safe for humanity. Extreme weather events have already caused damage and destruction in this country. Locally the effects of climate change are seen in falling water levels and erratic weather conditions affecting farming and infrastructure. Natural habitats, wildlife and biodiversity are in peril not only from Climate Change but also from human intervention, which in turn is increasing the effects of the climate and biodiversity crises.

Scientists warn that we have little over a decade to implement urgent action to reduce and limit CO₂e emissions before we reach a global tipping point. Action is required at international, national and local level to achieve the carbon reduction levels needed.

Councils around the world and in UK are responding by declaring a Climate Emergency and committing the resources to address this emergency.

This Council pledges to:

- 1 Declare a Climate Emergency
- 2 Make High Peak Borough Council carbon neutral in its internal operations and the services it delivers by 2030, and work with partners to achieve this target across High Peak
- 3 Call on the UK Government to provide the powers and resources to make the 2030 target possible.
- 4 Work with partners across the county and region to deliver this new goal through all relevant strategies
- 5 Work to mitigate the biodiversity crisis in its actions across the Borough
- 6 To address this emergency, establish a cross-party working group to assist in investigation, prioritisation, drafting and delivery of a strategy, action plan and timetable including targets for CO₂e reduction, working with officer support and drawing on wider expertise.
- 7 The inclusion of local residents and businesses chosen in accordance with 'citizens' assembly' principles in drawing up this strategy and plan.
- 8 To report back to Council by end of March 2020 with this plan
- 9 Ensure that all Council committees and scrutiny panels consider the impact on climate change and the natural environment when taking decisions and reviewing policies.
- 10 Review progress against the target and report back every six months.

HIGH PEAK - CURRENT EMISSIONS PROFILE

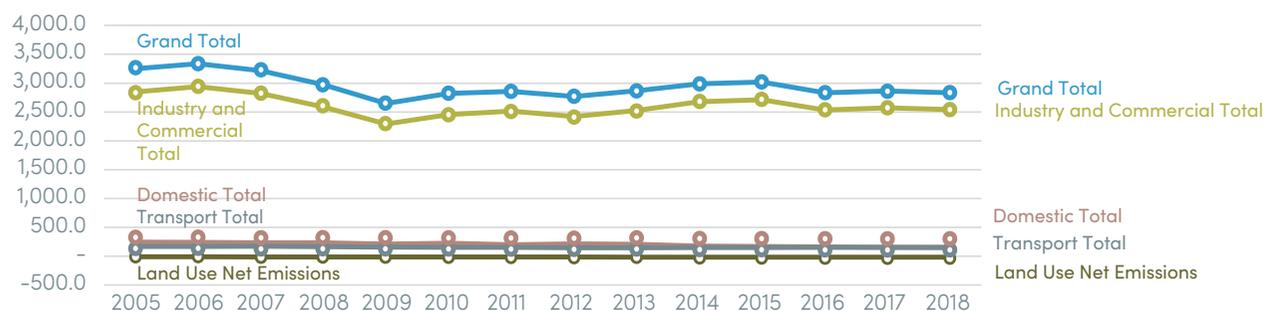
The Government's Department for Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) publishes an annual data set of data for Local Authority territorial CO₂e emissions estimates. The latest data set is for 2018.

2018 Emissions	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Land Use Net Emissions	Total
Kt CO ₂ e	2,543.20	151.7	154.8	-16.7	2,833.00

Since 2005 CO₂e emissions in the Borough have fallen. The decarbonisation of electricity supplies has played a significant part in this.

Overall emissions in High Peak are very high compared to other districts and to the national average – as measured by emissions per head of population (per capita). The most significant factor is the presence in the Borough of cement manufacture – the chemical process involved produces large quantities of CO₂e.

HIGH PEAK EMISSIONS (KT-CO₂E) 2005 - 2018



The following table provides a comparison with other Derbyshire districts and the data on emissions from large industrial installations which includes the cement works shows how this contributes to the Borough's high CO₂e emissions.

Derbyshire CO ₂ e emissions estimates 2018 (kt CO ₂ e)						
Council	Large Industrial Installations	Industry and Commercial Total	Domestic Total	Transport Total	Grand Total	Per Capita Emissions (t)
Amber Valley	-	227.5	215.8	226.3	659.0	5.2
Bolsover	402.3	543.2	167.9	328.3	1,030.1	13.0
Chesterfield	1.8	144.9	178.1	141.7	459.7	4.4
Derbyshire Dales	0.0	222.1	129.4	231.0	545.8	7.6
Erewash	8.7	130.1	175.2	247.6	549.6	4.8
High Peak	2,222.6	2,543.2	151.7	154.8	2,832.9	30.7
North East Derbyshire	0.0	126.3	173.3	237.6	516.1	5.1
South Derbyshire	0.1	203.5	168.8	332.7	695.1	6.7
Derbyshire Total	2,635.5	4,140.7	1,360.1	1,900.0	7,288.3	9.2

CARBON BUDGET

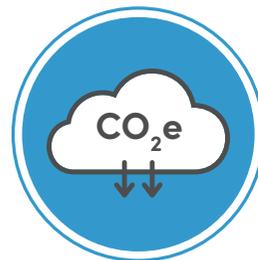
Based on analysis by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, High Peak's 'fair' contribution towards the Paris Climate Change Agreement would be to:

- Stay within a maximum cumulative carbon dioxide emissions budget of 10.8 million tonnes (MtCO₂e) for the period of 2020 to 2100. At 2017 CO₂e emission levels, High Peak would use this entire budget within 6 years from 2020.
- Initiate an immediate programme of CO₂e mitigation to deliver cuts in emissions averaging a minimum of -15.8% per year to deliver a Paris aligned carbon budget. These annual reductions in emissions require national and local action, and could be part of a wider collaboration with other local authorities.
- Reach zero or near zero carbon no later than 2038

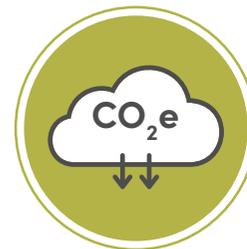
When setting targets for the Borough's 'fair' contribution to UK targets the CO₂e emissions from the chemical process involved in cement production are not

included. Cement production is regarded as a national challenge; in part this recognises that the cement produced in High Peak is in fact used elsewhere.

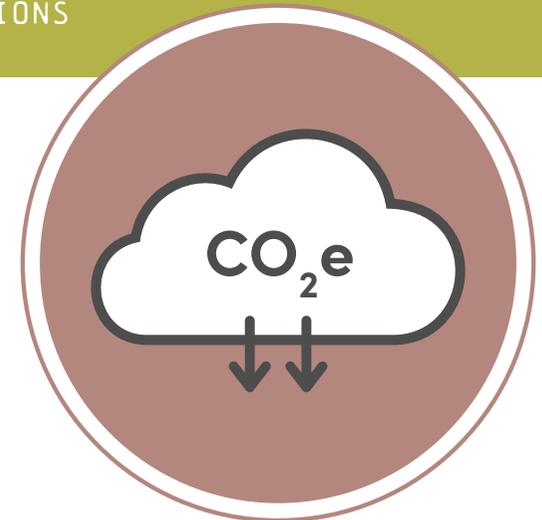
COMPARING EMISSIONS FOR HIGH PEAK 2018 - EXCLUDING LARGE INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS



25%
Transport



24%
Domestic



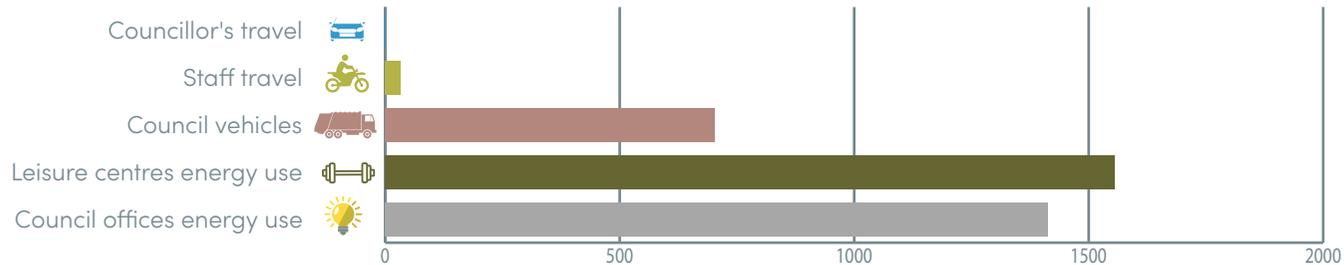
51%
Industry & Commercial

MAPPING THE EMISSIONS OF HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL

The Council has calculated its CO₂e emissions related to our main office buildings, leisure centres, fleet vehicles, staff travel during work and Councillors' travel. A total of over 3,704 tonnes of CO₂e in 2019/20. These

represent part of the council's overall CO₂e emissions. During 2021/22 further work will be undertaken to ensure all data is included to form a baseline against which progress on CO₂e reduction can be measured.

HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL CO₂E EMISSIONS 2019/20 (METRIC TONNES CO₂E)



Technically for the purpose of reporting these figures cover the two types of Greenhouse gas emissions – referred to as scope 1 and 2. Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources – such as the fuel used by council vehicles. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from things like the generation of electricity the Council purchases. There is a third type of emission, Scope 3, which includes all other indirect emissions that occur in a Council's 'value chain' including both upstream and downstream emissions. Currently the Council does not have data on its Scope 3 related greenhouse gas emissions.



INITIAL ACTIVITY

Since the declaration of a climate emergency a number of 'enabling' actions have already taken place:

TRAINING:

(1) Carbon literacy training delivered to Members on 20th January 2020 (2) Negotiated an agreement with Keele University to provide training for staff.

DATA:

(1) We have access to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy estimates of carbon emissions by sector (2005 – 2018).

(2) We have Council data for fleet vehicles, staff travel and energy supplies but further work is required to ensure all emissions are included.

TOOLS:

The Council has access to: (1) Carbon budget tool – produced by the Tyndall Centre and funded by the government this tool identifies the Borough wide Carbon budget and CO₂e reduction trajectory to align with the UK commitment.

(2) SCATTER – a tool being developed to model locally the impact of policy measures by key sectors (business, transport, housing etc.) and trajectories to carbon net zero.

(3) We have drafted a form for the Modern Gov. report management system – managers can use this to set out the climate change implications of report recommendations.

POWERS, BLOCKS AND ENABLERS:

All Heads of Service have contributed to an initial assessment of the powers we have, the opportunities, the blocks, the potential enablers and the potential for the Council to take action now to reduce greenhouse gases and respond to climate change.

PARTNERSHIP AND ENGAGEMENT:

Meetings have been held and attended to lay the foundations for future partnership and joint work on climate change.

(1) Derbyshire County Council has drafted a Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework

(2) A Derbyshire Climate Change Officer Working Group has been established to support delivery through a partnership approach.

(3) Zero Carbon Peak District National Park (PDNP) Climate Change Summit - 15th October 2019 and follow up by meeting with PDNP officers to discuss working together.

(4) Climate Change Summit on 15th January 2020 for local community stakeholder groups and individuals.

(5) Transition Town and other local community groups and established a regular meeting with the High Peak Green Network.

The Council's Climate Change Working Group was established to help develop the Council's Climate Change Plan.

Approach – working group, engagement, partnerships, dates



Climate Change Summit,
January 2020

HPBC PLAN - 2021/22

The Council's Plan of Action focuses on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the use of Council buildings (heat and power); travel and transport (Council vehicles and business travel by staff and Councillors); and procurement (the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the products and services we buy).

In addition, the Plan includes supporting activity such as the development of relevant staff skills; revising the Council's policies and strategies across the range of its activities and decision making processes to ensure climate change is always considered; and performance management to ensure progress is measured and reported.

Offsetting is not considered in the Plan at this time. The priority is to focus on the reduction of the Council's greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1,2,&3) to as close to zero as possible. Once this element of the Plan is developed more fully the possibility of actions to offset the Council's greenhouse gas emissions will be considered.

2021/22 activity in relation to Council owned buildings involves a full assessment of building conditions, future requirements, and options for reducing CO₂e emissions. A report with recommendations for action will inform specific plans and future CO₂e reduction targets which will feature in the 2022/23 updated Plan. There is an expectation that quick wins can be identified and that where these produce cost savings they may be implemented within the current financial year.



2021/22 activity in relation to the Council's vehicles involves working with the Energy Saving Trust and AES (the Council owned company responsible for waste collection, street scene and parks maintenance) to assess the Council's needs, options in relation to developing technology (electric/ hydrogen/other), the investment in infrastructure required to support new vehicles and the production of a fleet replacement strategy up to 2030.

This assessment is expected to be available in late 2021 or early 2022 and in the meantime, where vehicles must be replaced, the Council is choosing the lowest CO₂e emitting vehicles. The Council has undertaken an initial trial of an electric light goods vehicle and an electric waste vehicle.

The Council has set a specific 2021/22 target for the reduction in CO₂e from business miles undertaken by staff based on implementing new ways of working that have been developed in response to the Covid-19 pandemic and which saw the Council's CO₂e emissions from staff travel reduce by over 60%

2021/22 activity in relation to Council procurement is focused on developing a new procurement strategy to include measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Currently the Council does not have baseline data or estimates for CO₂e emissions related to procurement.



HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
BUILDINGS								
Council offices	HPBC Gas and electricity = 1413 metric tonnes The current electricity supply source mix includes 47% renewable and 9% nuclear	Reduce energy use/ improve energy efficiency	Improve insulation -reduce waste. Use of technology - LEDs and improved control systems.	Asset Management Strategy Capital Programme	Commission expert advice to review the estate and determine the action plan. By April 2022 Develop a costed plan for measures. April 2022	Head of Assets Head of Finance	An external consultant can be employed to meet the deadline. The potential for energy reduction will be set by April 2022.	The target for 2030 is as close to zero as possible (this to be determined during the 2021 assets review and detail including milestones to be included in the 2022 plan update)
			Staff practice – Ensure all staff are taking practical measures to reduce energy use.	Organisational Development Strategy	Nominate service champions. Provide Carbon Literacy training to all Heads of Service and Service Champions. Regular awareness raising communication	Head of Transformation Head of Community and Climate Change	Climate Change champions/ Carbon literacy training	

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
Council offices continued		Switch to Green energy	Purchase green energy	Procurement Strategy	ESPO Framework - use the annual negotiation to seek an improved green energy supply.	Head of Finance	The energy mix from current provider (ESPO contract) will improve year on year - to end of contract in 2024 when 100% green energy will be purchased.	2024 - 100% green
			Generate green energy for Council property	Asset Management Strategy Capital programme	Investigate potential as part of the review - for example solar panels on council property.	Head of Assets	The potential contribution of generated energy will be identified and measures installed over a period of time up to 2024.	Project complete by 2024
			Alternative heating		Investigate alternative heating systems - ground source heat pumps etc by April 2022			Determined during the 2021 assets review and detail including milestones to be included in the 2022 plan update

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
Leisure Centres Council owned buildings not directly controlled.	HPBC (2019/20): Electric – 732 metric tonnes Gas – 823.9 metric tonnes	Reduce energy use/ improve energy efficiency Switch to Green energy	All above measures	Asset Management Strategy Leisure contract Leisure Improvement Plan Capital Programme	Work with LC partners to develop a plan for each centre and agree investment and targets. Engage consultants to advise on appropriate energy saving/ green energy measures as part of the Leisure Transformation Plan	Head of Service Commissioning Head of Assets Head of Finance	In the current contract responsibility for utilities is with the contractor – changes will need to be negotiated. The current contract has created an incentive towards energy efficiency – e.g. LED lights have been installed – and this trend will continue.	Determined during the 2021 leisure centre review and detail including milestones to be included in the 2022 plan update.
HPBC Council Housing	Current EPC ratings:	Improve energy efficiency ratings. Install green heating systems Encourage tenants to purchase green energy	Major retrofitting programme including new heating, insulation and triple glazing. Options for generating own power and off-set	Housing Strategy/ HRA Business Plan Capital Programme	Comprehensive review of the options for strategy, delivery and funding required. Consultants to be engaged to assist in strategy and action plan development by April 2022 Submit a proposal and deliver a Green Homes Grants LAD scheme.	Head of Assets Head of Finance Head of Housing Head of Assets	It is likely that Government funding programmes will continue to be available.	TBD – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number/% of properties with improved EPC rating. • % of properties that are band A and B • CO₂e emissions prevented Deliver GHG LAD Scheme targets (detail to be included once proposal is approved)

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
Other buildings	TBD	TBD	TBD	Asset Management Strategy	Baseline data for other buildings to be assessed by December 2021. Review of assets completed and plan developed by April 2022	Head of Assets	TBD	Determined during the 2021 assets review and detail including milestones to be included in the 2022 plan update

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
VEHICLES/ TRAVEL								
	Fleet vehicles HPBC 702 metric tonnes	Reduce CO ₂ e from Fleet vehicles	Reduce miles travelled. Efficient planning of vehicle movements & use Invest in the infrastructure to support EV's or hydrogen vehicles. Purchase green vehicles	Fleet Procurement Programme AES contract Capital Programme	Complete analysis of options. Dec 2021 Vehicles purchased in 2021 to be lowest carbon emitting within available budget. Identify the Investment in infrastructure required to support switch to green vehicles and develop the capital programme. Trial fuel additives to improve performance and EV alternatives when available.	Head of Service Commissioning Head of Finance	Dependent upon the Energy Saving Trust being able to complete its analysis work within the timescale. Technological developments providing an alternative to petrol/diesel vehicles will accelerate but it is uncertain this will fully provide alternatives by 2030. The infrastructure to support such vehicles will form part of the Council's capital programme. Fleet vehicles are replaced on an ongoing basis as they reach the end of their productive life.	To be determined during the 2021 fleet review and detail including milestones to be included in the 2022 plan update 2030 – All fleet vehicles to run on green fuels. But dependent on technology.

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
Vehicles/travel continued	Business miles: SMDC & HPBC staff combined CO ₂ e – 64.59 metric tonnes. Mileage – 290,870 miles.	Reduce Business miles and switch travel mode and use EVs.	Creative incentives in the expenses system, car loan scheme, essential car user designation and lease cars to switch to EV's Use of the pool car. Encourage remote working and virtual meetings (as a default).	HR Policies Covid recovery Plan	Develop the Council's travel policy and plan – Draft December 2021. Develop the Council's policy to support remote working and investment required in IT to support, including virtual/ hybrid meetings – draft April 2021.	Head of OD & Transformation Head of Assets	There has been a 67% reduction during the Covid period to date compared to 2019. The assumption is that in 2021 a proportion of this reduction will be maintained by changed working practices. Beyond 2021 the assumption is that measures to switch to green vehicles/travel will increasingly reduce CO ₂ e	2021 - Maintain reduction at 40% from 2019 level. 2025 – 75% reduction from 2019 level. 2030 - 100% reduction (with any residual CO ₂ e emissions subject to offsetting)

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
Vehicles/travel continued	Travel to work CO ₂ e is not currently known.	Reduce CO ₂ e from staff travel to work	Encourage walking and cycling, use of public transport, and car sharing. Support home/ remote working	HR Policies	Undertake a Staff survey and establish a monitoring system. Consider options to support or incentivise green alternatives. Run awareness campaigns	Head of OD & Transformation	2020/21 is an atypical year in which to establish a baseline and makes setting a specific CO ₂ e target difficult – propose to use 2019. The target could include the proportion of staff switching transport modes or reporting reduced travel with more specific CO ₂ e targets to follow.	CO ₂ e target TBD 2021 30% of staff report a reduction in travel to work by petrol/ diesel engine car. (from estimated 2019 level) 2025 60% of staff report a reduction in travel to work by petrol/ diesel engine car. (from estimated 2019 level)
	HPBC Councillors 1.7 metric tonnes	Reduce Business Miles and switch travel mode	Encourage walking and cycling, use of public transport, and car sharing. Continued use of virtual meetings where permitted.		Consultation with Councillors – by September 2021	Head of Democratic Services	Current Covid related regulations which allow for virtual meetings ended in May 2021. Other meetings are within the Council's control..	2021 TBD 2030 TBD

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
PROCUREMENT	TBD	<p>Minimise the amount of products purchased.</p> <p>Choose low carbon/ carbon neutral products where possible. Use the principles of - reduce, reuse, recycle, buy local.</p>	<p>(Include measures from the strategy when agreed)</p> <p>Develop measures to assess at planning stage the CO₂e in goods, products and services to be procured.</p> <p>Encourage staff to reduce waste.</p>	<p>Procurement Strategy</p> <p>Single use plastic policy</p>	<p>Approval of revised strategy. June/July 2021</p> <p>Commission an assessment of CO₂e embedded in procured products and services - to identify the baseline.</p> <p>Training for all managers.</p> <p>Staff training and awareness campaign.</p>	Head of Finance	<p>Baseline measures will be developed.</p> <p>In response to customer demand and/or legislation information about CO₂e embedded in products will be increasingly become available.</p>	To be determined as part of the development of the new strategy in 2021 and detail including milestones to be included in the 2022 plan update.
		<p>Use contractors /suppliers who working or achieving carbon neutrality.</p>	<p>Develop measures to assess contractors bidding for work.</p> <p>Provide support to develop local companies ability to win contracts with the council.</p>		<p>Engage with current contractors/ suppliers to assess their practice in relation to achieving carbon neutrality.</p>		<p>Local contractors have the advantage of lower CO₂e emissions from travel.</p>	

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
OPERATIONS	The CO ₂ e emissions related to this section are identified elsewhere (energy/buildings, vehicles/travel, procurement).	Improve the management of the Council's green spaces/parks etc.	Reduce grass cutting. Increase tree cover. Improve wildlife habitats and biodiversity.	Parks and open spaces management policies. Tree planting policy.	HPBC - Pilot changes to current practice Integrate changes into the AES contract. Develop a biodiversity strategy. March 22	Head of Service Commissioning Head of Development Control	External support will be obtained to develop the policy and strategy. Measures such as reduced grass cutting, tree planting and biodiversity improvements contribute to reduced CO ₂ e emissions, carbon sequestration and adaptation to the impact of climate change.	To be determined following pilot work in 2021/22.

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

OFFSETTING Currently offsetting is not part of the plan. The priority at this stage is to identify measures to reduce the Council's CO₂e emissions. Part of the Council's plan and activities in relation to the management of parks and open spaces could result in the sequestration of CO₂e but targets for offsetting will be addressed at a later stage.

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
ENABLING	Decisions	Ensure Climate change impact is considered as part of all Council decisions.	All Council decision reports to include a section on the climate change related impact of the decision. All managers to be trained to assess the climate change implications in their work.	Declaration of a climate emergency.	Introduce the climate change assessment reporting tool into the Modern Gov report management system. Provide specific training to managers in the use of the tool and specifically in relation to their service.	Head of Democratic Services Head of Community and Climate Change. Head of Transformation		
	Policies	Ensure key Council strategies and policies support the Council's Commitment to Carbon zero by 2030	Integrate climate change commitments into key strategies and policies.	Declaration of a climate emergency.	Asset Management Strategy Procurement Strategy Fleet Replacement Programme	Head of Assets Head of Finance Head of Service Commissioning	There will be opportunities during the year to review other policies.	

HPBC/SMDC: COUNCIL EMISSIONS

	Baseline CO ₂ e (2019 unless otherwise stated):	Aim	Measures	Council Strategy/Plan	Activity - 2021/22	Responsibility	Risks/ assumptions	Target (CO ₂ e)
ENABLING continued	Skills	Ensure staff have the skills required to contribute to the Council's carbon zero target.	Staff / Member induction, training & awareness	HR Strategies and Plans Communication strategy	Make carbon literacy training available to all staff and Members. Provide service specific training to staff. Provide regular updates and awareness raising through Council internal communications including team meetings	Head of Transformation Head of Community and Climate Change		
	Performance Management	Ensure the Council has sufficiently detailed data on its own CO ₂ e emissions and that of the wider Borough. Ensure the Council's performance on climate change is reported to Members.	Develop the Councils climate change data set. Integrate climate change targets into the Council's performance reporting system.		Identify areas of weakness and commission work where necessary to fill data gaps. Integrate climate change targets into the Council's performance reporting system		Head of Transformation	

BUDGET

The Council has established an earmarked reserve to fund the initial development and delivery of its Climate Change Plan. The reserve will be added to each year depending on the Council's financial situation.

Most of the actions identified for 2021/22 will be funded from within the established Council Service budgets rather than from a specific climate change budget. The work being undertaken this year to assess Council buildings and the Council's fleet of vehicles will identify measures that will be included in the Council's Capital Investment Programme.

The specific budgets related to development of the Plan for the financial year 2021/22 are as follows:

£146,850	Green Homes Grant * (Council funding)
£25,000	Climate Change Reserve Fund
£32,000	Derbyshire Warmer Homes contribution
£3,000	Local Authority Energy Partnership
£2,333	APSE (Energy subscription)

TACKLING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ACROSS THE BOROUGH - TOWARDS THE CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN PART 2

Nationally the Climate Change Committee in its December 2020 report stated that local authorities are directly responsible for between 2- 5% of their local area's emissions.

However, local authorities have many levers that can be used to deliver wider local action to reduce emissions and prepare local areas for a changing climate (in our case local authorities means the Borough and County Council together). Key powers and duties are

- An overarching role to support the economic, health and social wellbeing of communities
- Planning powers over buildings and transport
- Enforcement of building regulations
- Powers to ensure buildings meet basic energy efficiency standards
- Duties to prevent homelessness and prevent hazards in housing

- Duties to manage risk including climate risks such as flooding
- Duties and powers to protect the environment, wildlife and heritage
- Duties to collect and dispose of waste
- Borrowing and investment powers

The Council's Climate Change Working Group has been working through the wider issue of greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough, considering greenhouse gas emissions from travel and transport, housing, industry, agriculture, land use and biodiversity, waste, and energy production.

They have received evidence from many outside agencies and experts and considered suggested actions which could reduce emissions.



The important role played by community and voluntary organisations has been highlighted and the Working Group has been looking at what the Council may be able to do to assist, control or influence greenhouse gas emissions locally, as well as what is needed from Government and other agencies.

It is only through the joint efforts of many agencies, businesses and local voluntary organisations working together that greenhouse gas emissions from the Borough can be reduced to Net Zero.

The Council has a part to play but it does not, on its own, have the power to make these things happen. The Council will be drawing together the results of the Working Group's work together with the results of public consultation into Part 2 of the Climate Change Plan to be published in the autumn of 2021.

The Council has commissioned work by Anthesis to produce data on the Borough's greenhouse gas emissions and to model the pathways to reduce these emissions locally in line with the UK's current commitments to net zero.

