

Climate Action

Councils & Beyond

Ciara Hanson CMLI
Brick By Brick

Public Practice / Climate Response Working Group



Recruitment starts again in April for Oct '21 Cohort
<https://www.publicpractice.org.uk/>



Join our LinkedIn Group!
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8902130/>

Accomplishments of officers in PP / CRWG networks....

Officers developing Climate Action Plans even in absence of political declarations

Local authority officers
influencing professional and
industry action plans

Many officers actively
delivering climate / carbon
strategies within local
authorities

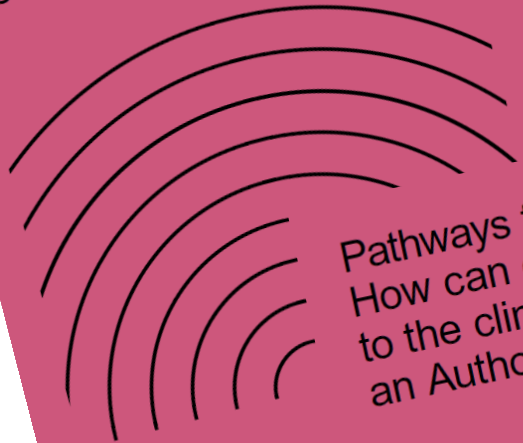
***Knowledge share and
working groups bridging
across local authority
boundaries***

Design Quality training – building
awareness of environmental and
landscape

“Secured a Low Energy Design Strategy
(targeting Passivhaus standard) for all new
homes delivered
by a council over the next 20 years”

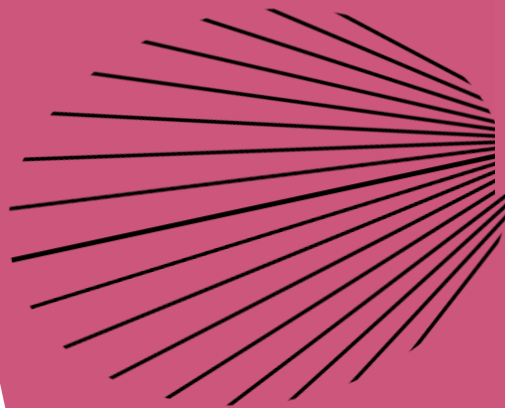
Public Practice Resources

On Target:
How can Authorities
meet their carbon
emissions target in new
developments?



Tara Gbolade

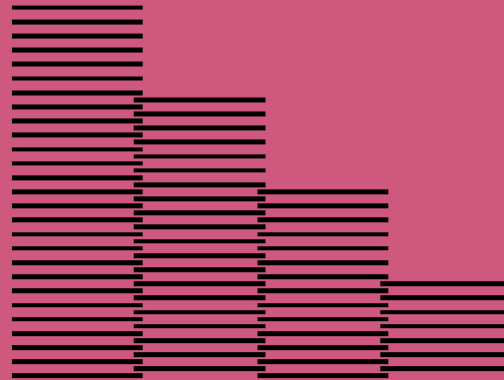
Pathways to Climate Action:
How can officers respond
to the climate crisis within
an Authority?



Ciara Hanson & Laetitia Pancrazi

PN015

Making 'Net Zero' Happen:
How can Authorities target
the highest standards
in energy performance for
new council-led homes?



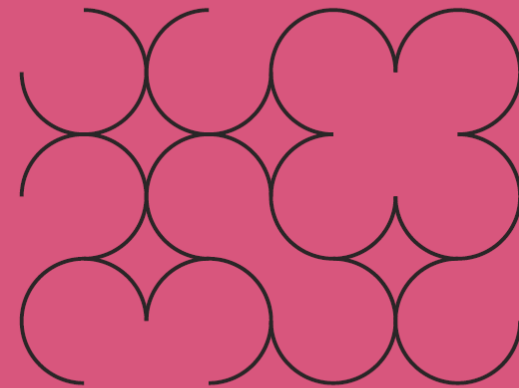
Helen Evans

PN014

Resilience & Renewal:
How is COVID-19
changing public planning?

08.06.2020

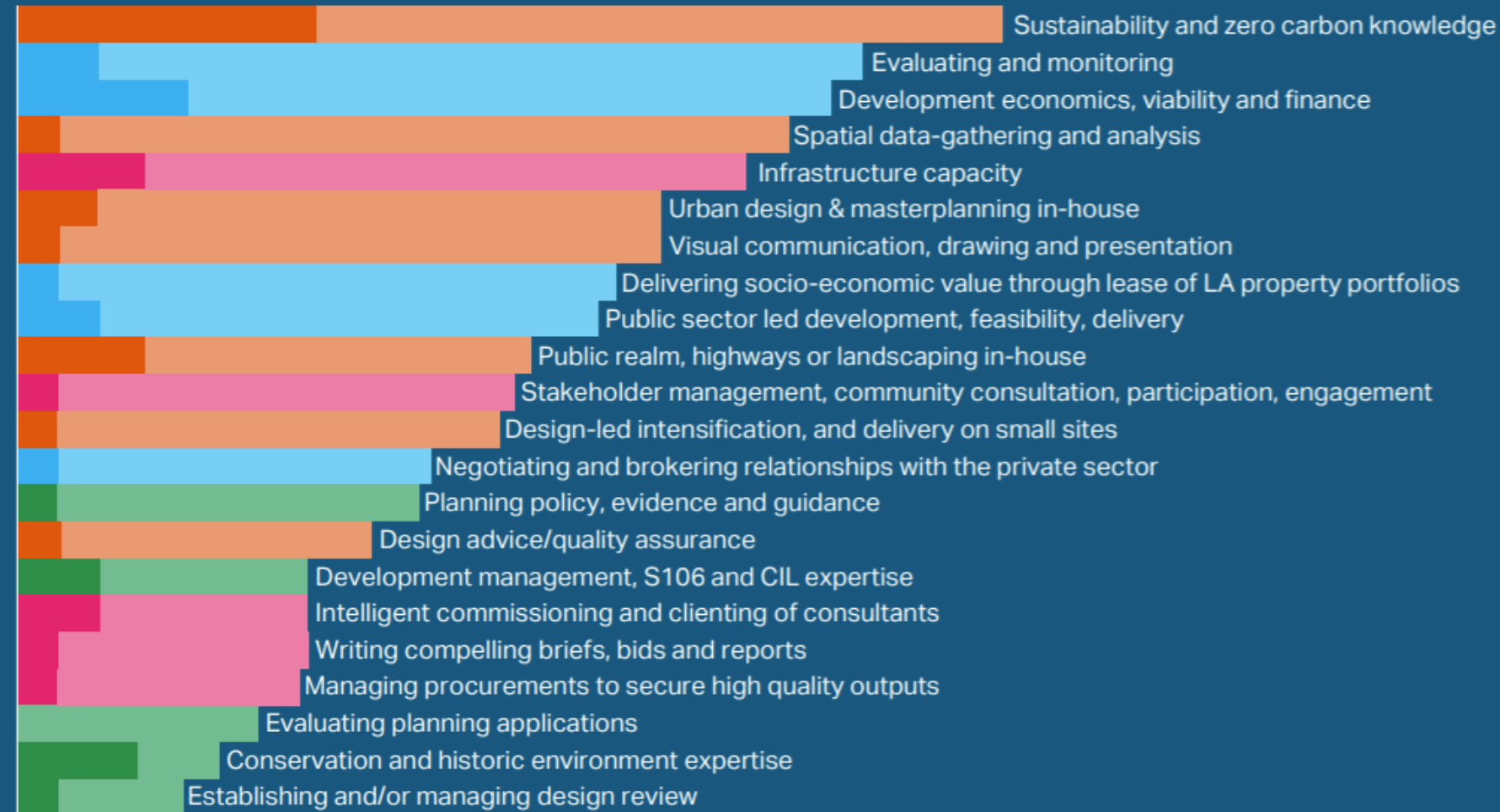
Planning with Nature:
How can Authorities
develop and implement
a green infrastructure
strategy?



Ben Smith

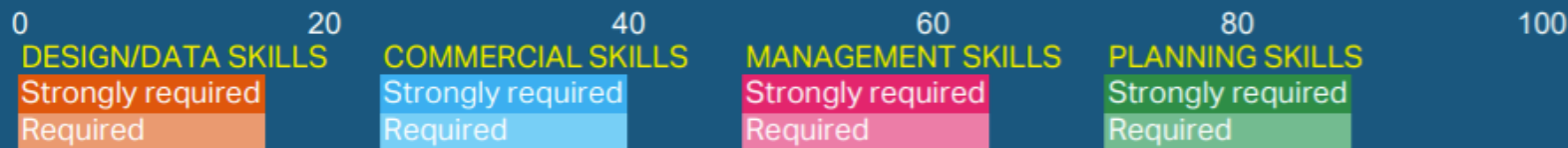
PN017

Authority capacity needs



Key specialisms authorities lack include:

- Environmental sustainability and zero carbon knowledge and skills
- Evaluating and monitoring the impact of regeneration
- Understanding of development economics, viability and finance



B R I C K

B Y

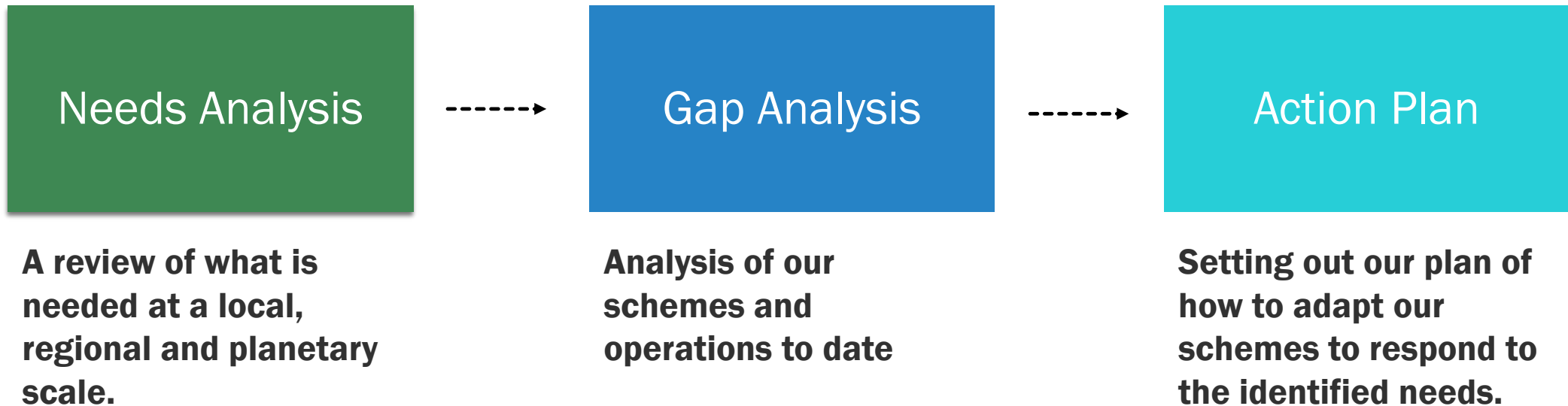
B R I C K

HOW IS CLIMATE RESPONSE RELEVANT TO US?

In the UK, the built environment, accounts for around 42% of emissions

**5.2 million buildings are currently at risk of flooding in the UK
(Environment Agency, 2019)**

WHAT HAVE WE DONE SO FAR?



ACTION PLANNING

	Health and happiness
	Equity and local economy
	Culture and community
	Land and nature
	Sustainable water
	Local and sustainable food
	Travel and transport
	Materials and products
	Zero waste
	Zero carbon energy



<https://www.bioregional.com/one-planet-living>

GAP ANALYSIS

Addresses sufficiently (3)
Addresses somewhat (2)
Doesn't address at all OR N/A (not included in calculations)
Actively inhibits / opportunities missed (1)



3.3. Ravensdale gap analysis

		Design	Const	Ops	Strengths:	Areas of improvement:
Health & Happiness	Physical wellbeing:				- Homes designed to be comfortable and climate-resilient year-round	- A more considered approach to the use of greenery looking at environment e.g. UHI, shading, AQ should be given - Potential to look at costs of green coverage and growing plants on the exteriors of buildings
	Mental wellbeing:					
	Feelings of Safety & Security:					
Equity & Local Economy	Tackling deprivation:				- Good quality market housing subsidising affordable units elsewhere - priority to local people - Provision of 8 permanent FTE jobs.	- Consideration of local suppliers, trades and training - Support local businesses on occupancy through early engagement - Demonstrate how design has considered demography and specific local needs
	Access to quality housing:					
	Support employment opportunities:					
Culture & Community	Support resident integration:				- Good public consultation and engagement - Design features to encourage interaction	- Support for community integration and meting neighbours on occupancy - improved common areas - Celebrate the local and contribute to a sense of place - Encourage and support the culture of sustainability
	Neighbourliness:					
	Social cohesion:					
Land & Nature	Urban greening initiatives:				- Regeneration of brownfield site - Good use of SUDS	- Improve the quality of the green roof - Take measures to engage people with nature - Improve Urban Greening factor
	Biodiversity net gains:					
	Natural flood prevention measures:					
	Access to nature:					
Sustainable Water	Water efficiency:				- Water efficient appliances and appropriate target - Greenfield run-off rates	- potential to integrate water butts for residents gardening and construction needs
	Minimise run-off:					
Sustainable Food	Healthy, low-impact diets:					- potential to provide growing spaces/allotments
Travel & Transport	Improve public transport access:				- Strong travel Pack with info on cycling routes, discounts on car club - Development future-proofed for EV's until 2040	- Reimagine cycle storage to make more attractive and usable - Consider technology to support sustainable transport
	Pedestrian & Cycle facilities & routes:					
	Reduce private vehicles on fossil fuel:					
Materials & Products	Low impact:				- Timber frame construction - Demonstration of responsible sourcing - Reasonable interior specification (e.g. low VOC paint, BREEAM A+ carpet, FSC flooring, kitchen units etc)	- Commitment to 'materials derived from recycled and reused content' - Potential to locally source materials
	Responsibly sourced:					
	Circular principles:					
	Reduce impact of consumption:					
Zero Waste	Waste hierarchy:				- Commitment to 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste to landfill. - Promotion of recycling	- Potential to look to support people to adopt a waste hierarchy - more information within residents' handbook
	Zero from construction:					
Zero Carbon Energy	Maximise energy efficiency:				- Units are energy efficient (good reduction against Building Regs at Be Lean stage) with good use of renewables	- Look to replace gas with ASHP or electrically driven equivalent. - Provide renewable energy tariff on occupation
	Renewable energy on-site:					
	Renewable off-site:					

BUSINESS WIDE TOOLS

Set up
business
wide
initiatives

Standard
Employers
Requirements
Updated

Post Occupancy
Survey

Updated
Standard
Residents
Handover Pack

Community
Insight
Baselines

Design brief
and
specifications

**How to achieve net zero carbon
on projects already underway?**

ONE PLANET LIVING : NET ZERO CARBON

Be 100%
renewable
electric homes

Maximise
Solar PV on
site with
storage
capability

Low heating
demand
Energy
efficient

< 35
kwh/sqm/y

target for < 15
kwh/sqm/y

Low total
energy use
demand of

< 105
kWh/sqm/y

target for < 35
kwh/sqm/y

unregulated
energy
consumption
is offset by
UK offsite
renewable
and/or
woodland and
reforestation
projects

Proportion of
energy
savings at Be
Lean, Be
Clean and Be
Green stages
60%; 30%;
10%.

Follow The
Low Energy
Transformation
Initiative (LETI)
guide.

Thank you

Ciara Hanson CMLI
Brick By Brick

THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY IN LAMBETH



Lambeth, working together to tackle climate change.

Climate change has become a climate crisis. We need to act urgently to protect the health and wellbeing of Lambeth's residents.

How? By becoming carbon neutral. It's a necessary target. And an ambitious one.

That's why we need your help. Only by joining forces with the amazing Lambeth community, can we become carbon neutral as a borough.

Share your ideas for reducing carbon emissions and creating a more resilient Lambeth. Your ideas will be shared with the Lambeth citizens' assembly, who will help create a climate action plan for the whole borough.

Let's work together to tackle the climate emergency and create a better future in Lambeth.

Have your say

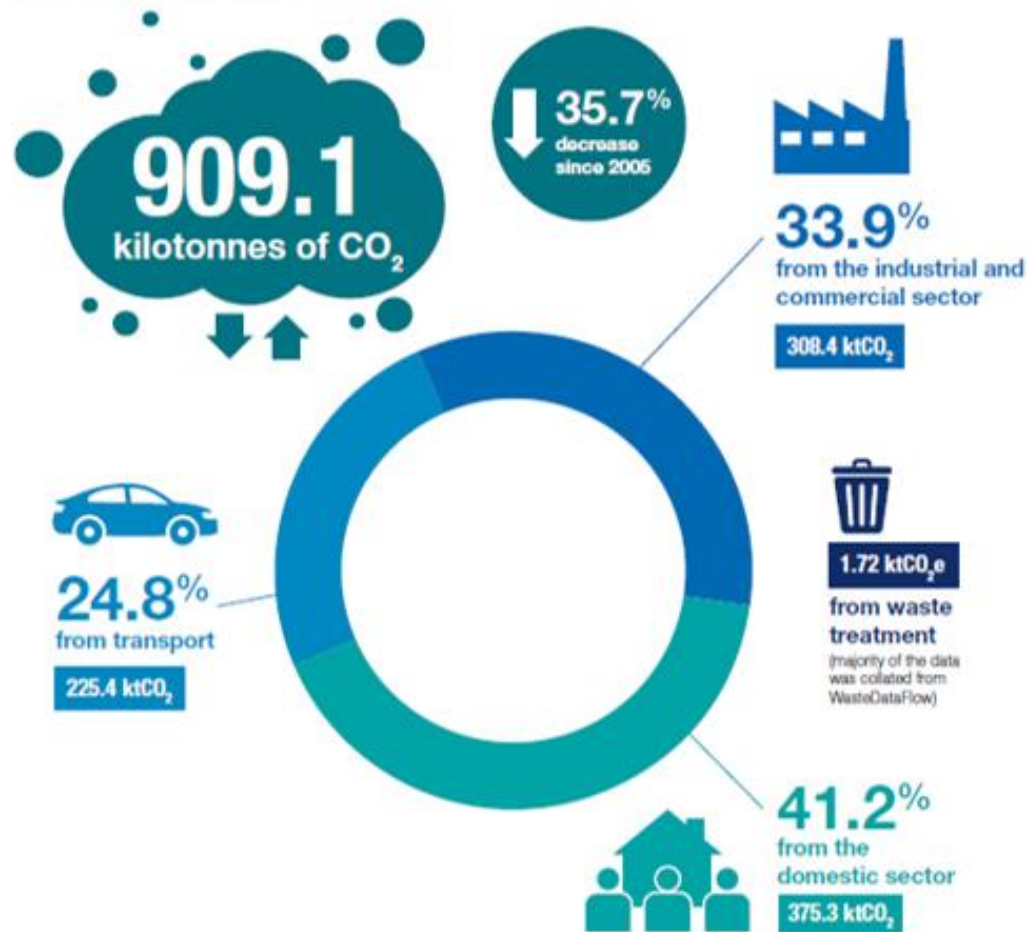
Learn more about the project

<https://lambethclimateaction.commonplace.is/>

CAUSES & IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Lambeth total emissions



EXTERNAL: BOROUGH WIDE CARBON EMISSIONS

- Three main sources of carbon emissions
 1. Homes
 2. Industrial and commercial
 3. Transport
- These emissions arise from the fuel we use to heat and power our homes, workplaces, and vehicles
- We have seen significant decreases over the last 15 years, particularly as the UK has increased the amount of renewable energy produced
- But we will need to go much further to reach carbon neutrality

Contributors to total emissions



Transport
for council
operations

0.9%

of total emissions

298 tonnes of CO₂e

of which



97.4%
from fossil
fuel vehicles

290.3 tCO₂e

of which

84.0% from
diesel vehicles

243.51 tCO₂e



Scope 2
emissions

7.07 tCO₂e

Scope 3 emissions from
losses through T&D

0.60 tCO₂e

Transport covers use of the council fleet.



Use of
electricity and
gas to power
buildings

98.9%

of total emissions

32.33 ktCO₂e

of which



67.2%
Gas

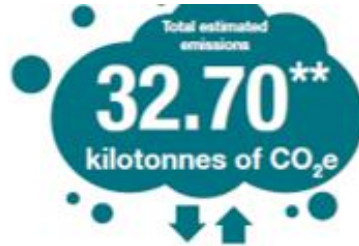


32.8%
Electricity



**Council-owned
housing**

is the most significant
contributor to total electricity
and gas consumption in council
buildings (68.1%), and to total
emissions from electricity and
gas (65.7%)



32.70**

kilotonnes of CO₂e



Water supply
and treatment

0.2%

of total emissions

74 tonnes of CO₂e

of which



67.6%

from treatment

49.76 tCO₂e



32.4%

from supply

* Data collated from our council records. This is the first calculation of our carbon baseline and we are still gathering data from our council operations. This infographic is based on approximate figures from our 2018-19 baseline for which we have data.
** Total estimated CO₂e emissions (32.70 ktCO₂e) for council operations and breakdown by sector given in CO₂e. CO₂e means CO₂ equivalent gases.

INTERNAL: COUNCIL'S CARBON EMISSIONS

- The gas and electricity we use to power buildings is the biggest source of emissions for the council (98.9%)
- Of this, the most significant contributor is our council homes (65.7%)
- Council accounts for less than 5% of borough-wide emissions, but plays a critical leadership and enabling role

The impacts of climate change on people in Lambeth

Climate change has been identified as **the greatest public health challenge** impacting mankind.

Our climate and other natural systems are changing and becoming less stable due to human activity.

The key climate change risks in Lambeth are:



Rising temperatures and heat waves



Climate change means **more frequent heat waves** are inevitable



By the 2030s,

3 in 4 flats in London are expected to experience indoor air temperatures over **28°C** in heat wave scenarios

The 'Urban Heat Island' effect

Urban areas experience temperatures up to

10°C higher

than the adjacent countryside



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN LAMBETH

- Rising temperatures and heat waves
- Increased risk of flooding
- Increase in air pollution

Climate change, like covid-19 and other shocks, could worsen existing vulnerabilities and inequalities

The greatest health and economic burden will be experienced by those **unable to prepare, adapt and recover** due to:



Existing health problems



Extremes of age



Social deprivation



People in deprived areas are more likely to live in **poorly ventilated homes, with limited access to green space, more air pollution** and limited options to improve housing conditions.



Climate action needs to recognise this threat and mitigate the risks for our most vulnerable residents in particular.

LAMBETH YOUTH COUNCIL : CLIMATE CHANGE









11 JUNE 2020

Approach
climate change
from our
perspective

Connect
climate action
with social &
economic justice!



Climate action is not an additional priority—it is the means by which we can achieve some of our core outcomes

	Carbon	Health	Economy	Equity	Resilience
Action					
Insulating homes 	Cuts energy demand and cuts carbon emissions	Reduces fuel poverty as people stay warmer	Creates jobs for local people, and people save money on their energy bills which they may spend locally	Increased access to affordable warmth	Households are better placed to withstand future energy price rises as well as overheating during heatwaves
Car sharing 	Reduced fuel consumption cuts carbon emissions	Reduced NOx improves air quality. Improved wellbeing through social interaction	People save money on their fuel, which they may spend locally. People can make journeys (e.g. to work) that they may not otherwise be able to do. Reduced congestion	Brings people together; can reduce isolation and loneliness	Increased resilience to impact of future fuel price rises
Cycling 	Reduced fuel consumption cuts carbon emissions	Reduced NOx from combustion engines improves air quality. Increased activity increases health	Money saved on petrol. Reduced congestion	Increased connections to local community through cycling initiatives	Resilience to future increase fuel costs

CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE PROGRAMME



VISION & KEY OUTCOMES

A just, thriving and resilient Lambeth, that has played its part in mitigating the worst impacts of climate change and has adapted to protect the health, wellbeing and prosperity of its residents. To achieve this, we will:



INTERNAL: Transform the council's operations and estate to be carbon neutral by 2030



EXTERNAL: Agree and facilitate a borough-wide approach to reach carbon neutrality



EXTERNAL: Improve the borough's resilience to the impacts of climate change

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW: WORKSTREAM STRUCTURE

Communications & engagement

Data & decision-making

Adaptation & resilience

Energy & buildings

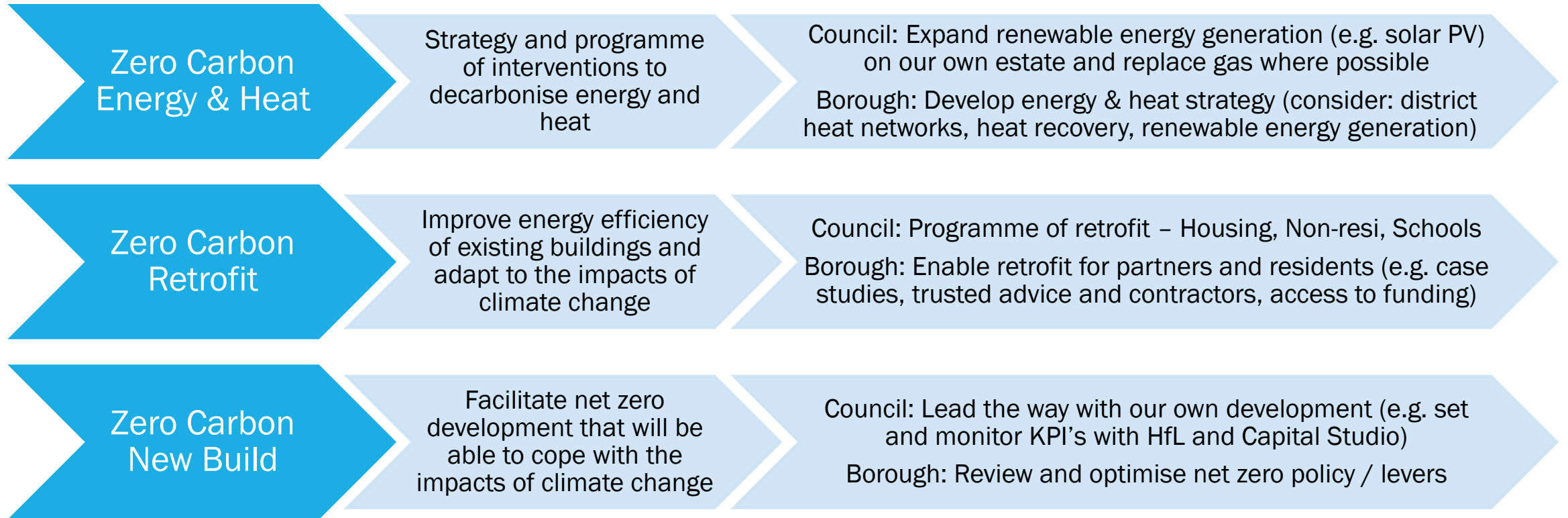
Transport & air quality

Waste & circular economy

Inequality and public health: Reducing fuel poverty, prioritising residents at risk of impacts, improving health

Green economy: Local training & jobs, community wealth building (e.g. community energy), increasing green business

EXAMPLE: ENERGY & BUILDINGS WORKSTREAM - SCOPE & KEY PROJECTS



Inequality and public health: Reducing risk of negative impacts, prioritising residents at risk of impacts

Green economy: Local training & jobs, community wealth building (e.g. horticulture jobs), green business

A CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY ON CLIMATE CHANGE



Typically between
20 and 150
members of the
public



To deliberate for
over at least
twenty five hours



The members
are randomly
selected to a
profile that
reflects the
diversity of the
population the
process is
serving



After sharing ideas
and opinions with
each other, and
hearing from a range
of independent
experts, the
participants write a
set of
recommendations



A diverse panel
of key
stakeholders
meets to check
the process is
balanced and
unbiased



All citizens are
paid for their
involvement and
supported to
participate fully

C-19 HAS DELAYED OUR CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY

- But we need to maintain momentum around this work
- We launched our online pre-engagement in July 2020
- <https://lambethclimateaction.commonplace.is/>

What do we know about climate change in Lambeth?



14 comments

We're building and sharing the evidence base of carbon emissions and climate change in Lambeth. Do you have anything to add? Help us to keep improving it.

[View details & comment](#)

What can I do about it?



24 comments

Many Lambeth residents are already taking action to reduce their environmental impact. Find some practical tips and resources, and share your ideas for individual action.

[View details & comment](#)

What can we do about it together?

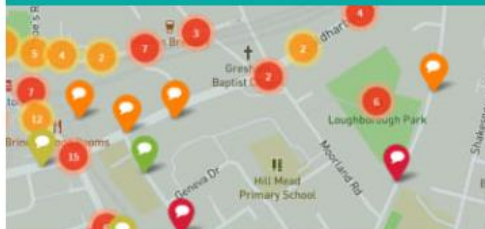


18 comments

Lambeth is home to many organisations and projects that are taking steps to address climate change. Learn more and share your ideas for collective climate action.

[View details & comment](#)

The Lambeth Climate Action Map



Help us build the map of climate change solutions, ideas, and challenges in Lambeth. What's happening or should happen in your neighbourhood?

Learn more about climate change



2 comments

What is climate change? What is a citizens' assembly? What does net zero mean? Simple explanations for some of the words and phrases used to talk about climate change.

What do you think of this website?



5 comments

Share your feedback and ideas for improving this website.

OUR KEY FOCUS AREAS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS



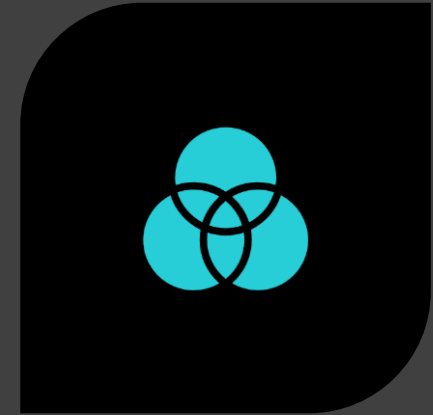
AWARENESS & ENGAGEMENT:

Hold a successful and inclusive citizens' assembly and publish our borough-wide climate action plan



DATA & IMPACT MEASUREMENT:

Continue to improve our baseline data and agree our roadmap to net zero (council & borough-wide)



COLLABORATING & EMBEDDING:

Embed climate mitigation and adaptation into business as usual and support a green economic recovery

THANK YOU



WORKING TOWARDS A CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

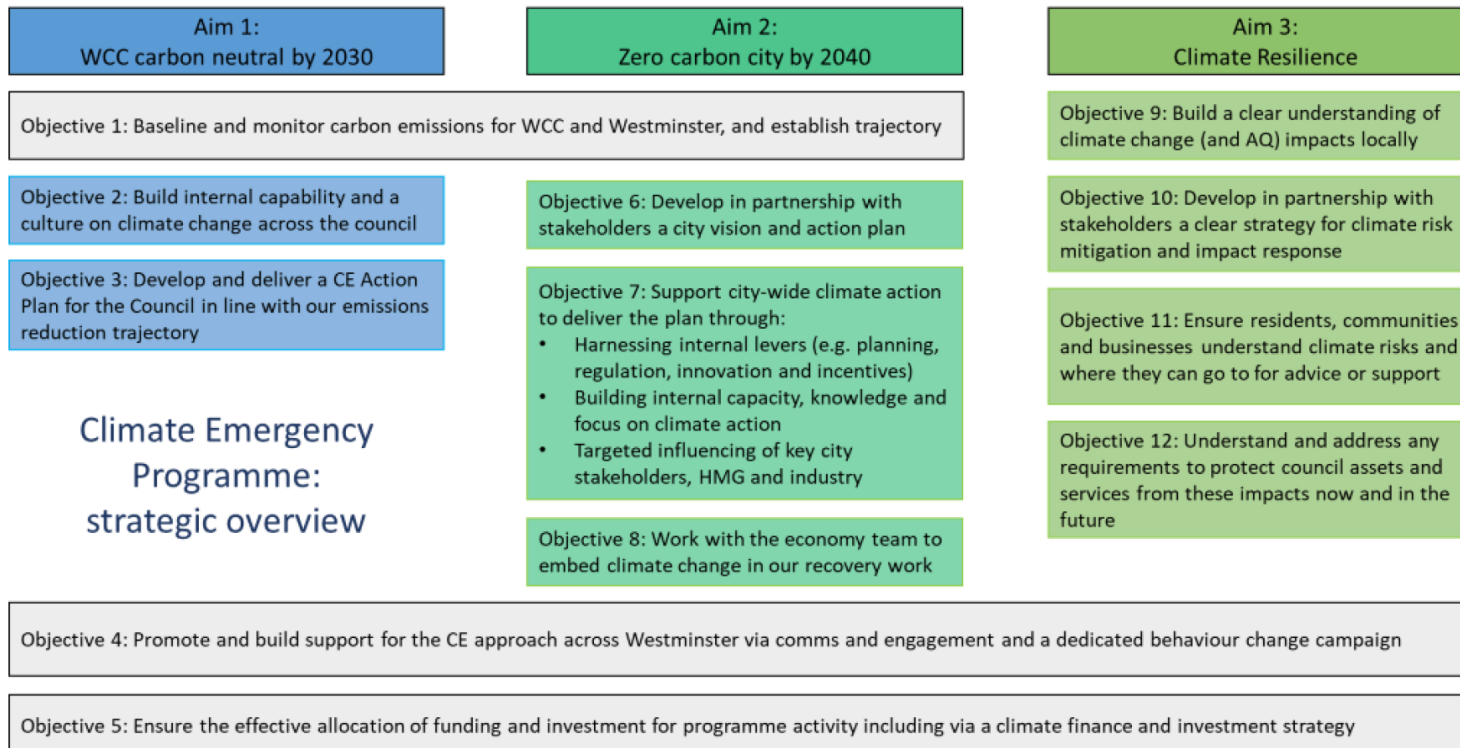
JO GAY – TEAM LEADER: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND PROJECTS



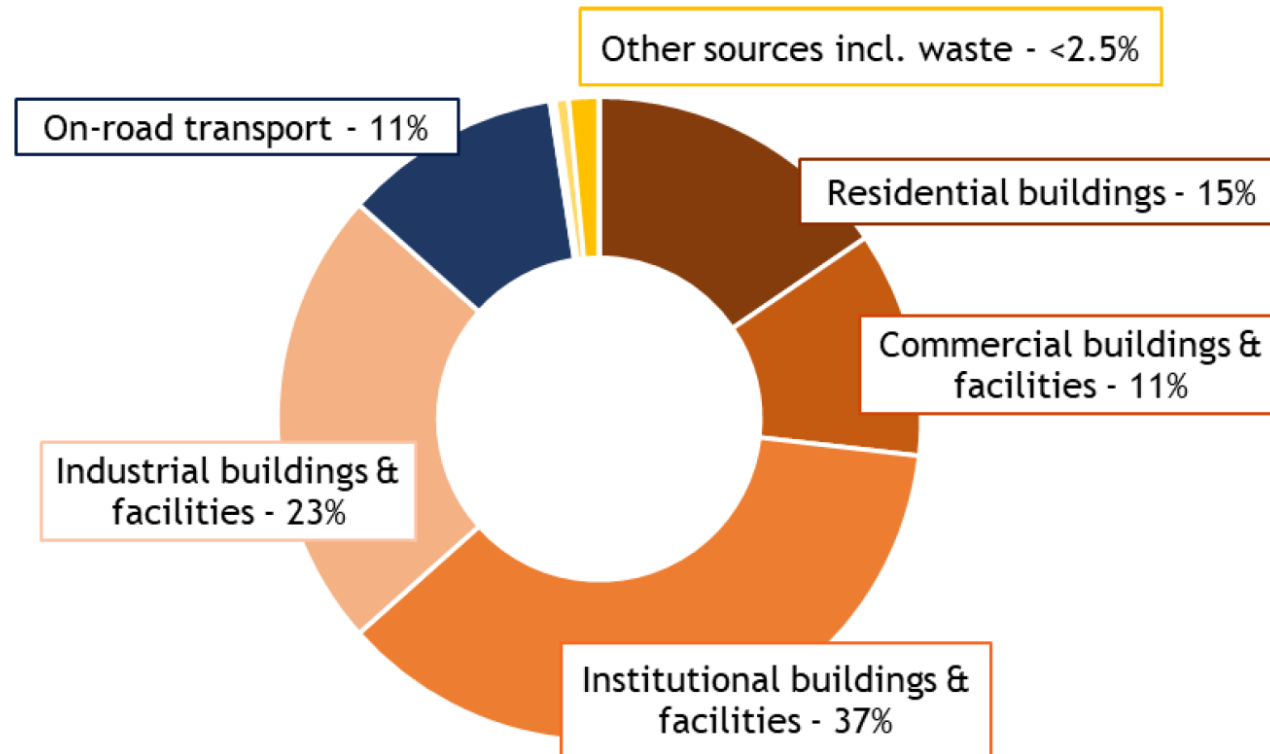
CLIMATE EMERGENCY DECLARATION

- WCC Carbon Neutral by 2030
- Zero Carbon City by 2040

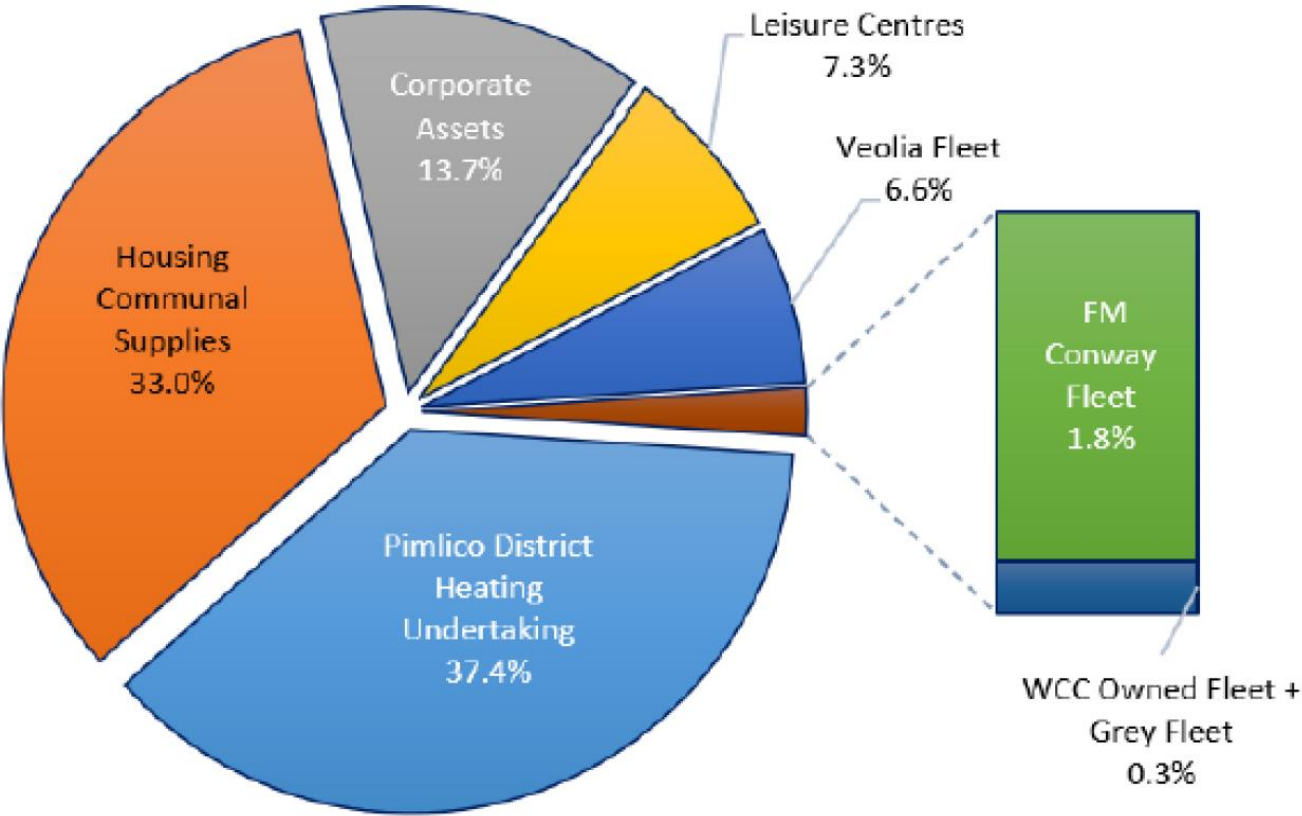
CLIMATE EMERGENCY PROGRAMME KEY OBJECTIVES



CITY WIDE EMISSIONS (2017)



COUNCIL EMISSIONS (2018)



DEVELOPING THE ACTION PLAN



Buildings, assets and operations

1. Eliminate emissions across WCC estate & assets:
 - Maximise the use of low carbon energy (e.g. solar, heat pumps & green tariffs)
 - Deliver energy efficient streetlighting
 - Deliver holistic improvements across WCC sites
 - Confirm offsetting strategy for residual emissions
2. Design and build all new facilities to zero carbon standards



Homes and communities

3. Improve energy standards across WCC housing stock:
 - Target EPC B standard
 - Roll out low carbon heat pumps and/or solar energy
 - Innovate solutions on hard to treat building typologies
 - Deliver a zero carbon retrofit pilot
 - Deliver a large scale retrofit programme on all properties



Travel and transport

4. Eliminate emissions from WCC travel:
 - Reduce the frequency of WCC refuse collections
 - Electrify the refuse and street-cleansing vehicle fleet
 - Set zero carbon standards for all WCC vehicles
 - Prioritise flexible and sustainable travel modes



Low carbon energy

5. Decarbonise PDHU
 - Replace gas-fired CHP with low carbon heat pumps
 - Use secondary and waste heat sources (e.g. from the tube)
 - Expand low carbon heat networks across the city



Consumption and waste

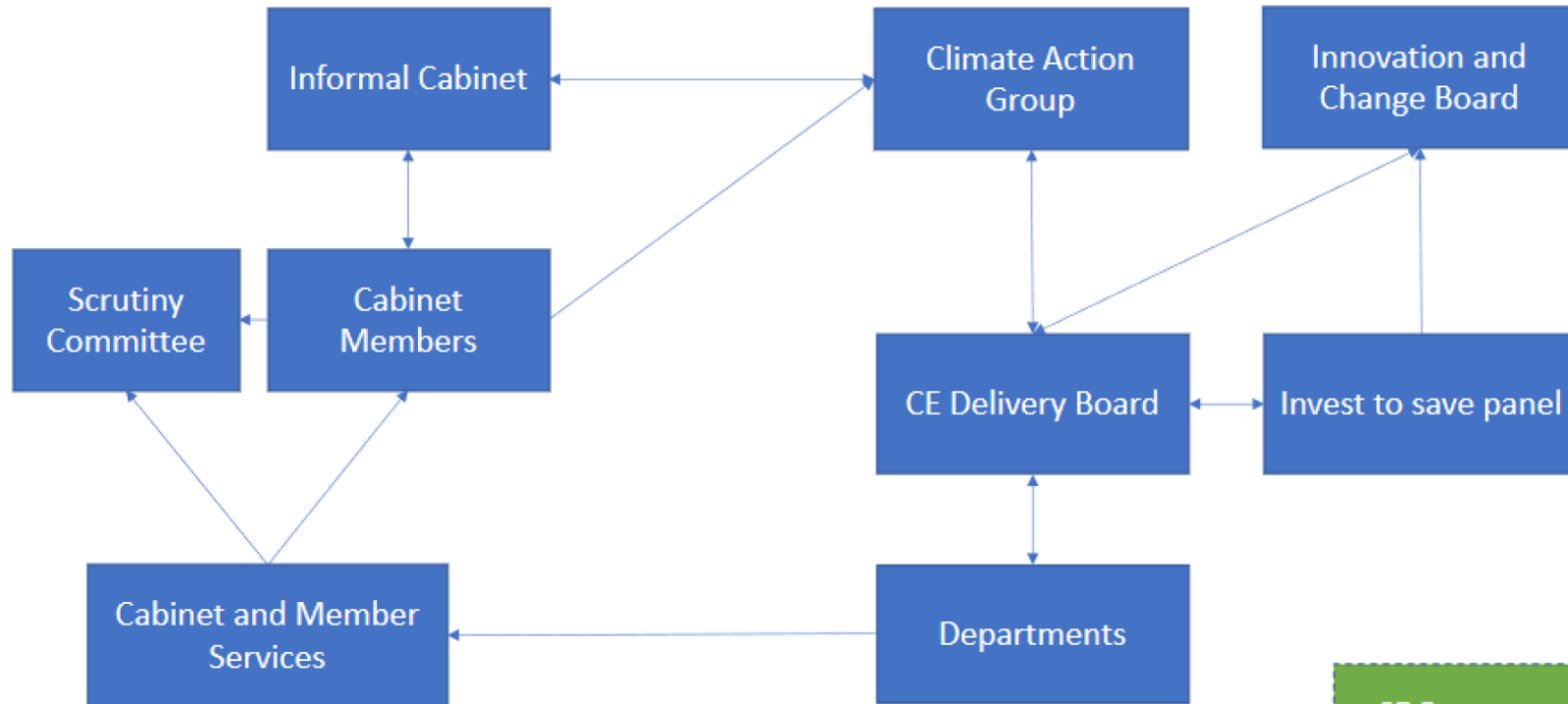
6. Cut the impact of outsourced services:
 - Set low carbon performance standards in all WCC contracts
 - Deliver a low carbon highways maintenance programme (electrified plant and low carbon materials)
 - Address the embodied carbon of procured goods & services

PANDEMIC-DRIVEN OPPORTUNITIES

Monitoring site	Type of site	24/03 – 22/04 2019 NO ₂	24/03 – 22/04 2020 NO ₂ *	% change
Marylebone Road	Kerbside	59.8	30.5	- 49
Horseferry Road	Urban Background	43.4	25.6	- 41
Oxford Street	Kerbside	59	28.6	- 51.5
Strand	Roadside	80.2	38.5	- 52
Covent Garden	Urban Background	44.2	24.5	- 44.6
Cavendish Square	Roadside	51.3	29	- 43.7
Oxford Street East	Roadside	64.4	35.9	- 44.3
Buckingham Palace Rd	Roadside	56.6	25.8	- 54.4

*2020 data has not yet been fully ratified and calibrated and may be subject to subsequent adjustments

NEW NORMAL



CE Programme
Team in I+C

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME

Let's keep in touch

climateemergency@westminster.gov.uk