

SUPPLEMENTARY 1

THE EXECUTIVE

Tuesday, 19 January 2010

- Agenda Item 6. Construction of New Council Housing Phase 1 and
2 Sites, King William Street Quarter and Thames
View Garage Sites (Pages 1 - 7)**
- Agenda Item 7. Barking and Dagenham Climate Change Strategy
(Pages 9 - 42)**

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EXECUTIVE

19 JANUARY 2010

JOINT REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND THE
CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF RESOURCES

This report is submitted under Agenda Item 6. The Chair will be asked to decide if it can be considered at the meeting under the provisions of Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972 as a matter of urgency in order to avoid any delay in the construction of new council housing.

Title: Construction of New Council Housing Phase 1 and 2 Sites, King William Street Quarter and Thames View Garage Sites	For Decision
<p>Summary: This report updates the Executive on progress made on the delivery of new build Council housing as set out in the report of the 17 November 2009.</p> <p>This report deals with the bids for National Affordable Housing Programme (NAHP) Grant made for the sites agreed in the 17 November report, including Phase 1 and 2 Council Housing and Thames View garage sites. It confirms which of the sites have been successful in attracting grant funding and sets out the necessary borrowing required to align with the priorities agreed.</p> <p>It also deals with the delivery of Phase 1 of King William Street Quarter confirming how delivery can take place as HRA New Build in line with the current programme without the Local Housing Company being in place.</p> <p>Wards Affected: Alibon, Gascoigne, Eastbrook, Mayesbrook, Eastbury, Longbridge, Village and Thames.</p>	
<p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>The Executive is recommended to agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To use £1.228m from the re-allocated resources of £7.073m to fund the borrowing requirement for the delivery of Phase 1 Council Housing New build programme. (ii) To use £2.435m from the re-allocated resources to meet the borrowing required after Grant to deliver 31 homes at King William Street Quarter. (iii) To use a further £1.219m from the remaining re-allocated resources to meet the borrowing required for the remaining sites allocated grant at Beamway, Charlton Crescent sites 1 and 2. (iv) To note that a further report will be submitted to the Executive to present options for the use of the remaining re-allocated resources up to the borrowing limit of £7.073m. (v) The procurement of construction services, in accordance with national and EU procurement legislation and the Council's Contract Rules, for the construction of the 	

Phase 1 Council Housing and King William Street Quarter Phase 1 developments in manner described in this report, and to delegate to the Corporate Director of Resources power to appoint the successful contractors.

Reason(s)

To assist the Council in achieving the Community Priority "Prosperous" through increasing the supply and range of family sized social rented housing in Barking and Dagenham by utilising existing HRA land and development sites.

Implications

Financial

The report of the 17 November 2009 identified a total of £7.073m resources that would be redirected to fund the new council house building programme. The Homes and Communities Agency announced in the summer two rounds of bidding for Local Authority New Build funding via the National Affordable Housing Programme (NAHP). The Council has submitted a total of 11 bids under this programme totalling £8.5m. The HCA announced on 11 January 2010 that the Council has been successful in being awarded a total of £3.217m of grant in the latest bidding round. In addition the Council has been awarded separately by the HCA £4,844,050 of grant for the 31 homes at the William Street Quarter.

Legal

Section 80B of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 enables local authorities to exclude specified properties from the HRA Subsidy System by agreement with the Secretary of State. This includes new build properties developed by the Council. Such properties remain within the HRA, with the Council being able to retain the full rental income from such properties.

In addition, amendments to the Local Authorities - Capital Finance and Accounting (England) Regulations 2003 enable local authorities to retain the full capital receipt on any subsequent sale of excluded properties, provided the receipts are used for affordable housing and regeneration projects.

All local authority new build homes receiving NAHP grant will automatically receive exemption under Section 80B. It has, therefore, not been necessary for the Council to make a Section 80B application.

The Council has power to enter into a works contract for the design and build of new homes under section 1 of the Local Government (Contracts) Act 1997 on the basis that such works are properly required for the discharge of the Council's duties.

Contractual

For Phase 1 Council Housing, it is anticipated that the estimated value of the works contract will be up to £3,070,000. This estimated value is below the threshold for the full application of the Public Contracts Regulations 2006, which is currently set at £3,497,313. As a "below threshold" contract, the Council (as a contracting authority) must still procure in line with the general EC Treaty principles of i.e. non-discrimination, equal treatment, transparency, proportionality and mutual recognition.

Utilising the Department of Business, Innovations and Skills "Constructionline" pre-

qualification register of contractors, the report confirms that the procuring department has selected a shortlist of five tenderers and that tenders have been sought using the JCT Design and Build 2005 standard contract terms. It is also noted that tenders will be evaluated using the evaluation criteria and associated weightings as set out in the invitation to tender documentation and detailed below in paragraph 3.4 to ensure compliance with legislation and Council 's Constitution.

For William Street Quarter, it is anticipated that the estimated value of works contract will be up to £6,479,392 and the contract is being procured through the Council's existing Housing Contractor Framework, which has been procured in accordance with the Council's Constitution, the Public Contracts Regulations 2006 and European Procurement Directives.

It is recommended that the procuring Departments seek the advice and support of Corporate Procurement and the Legal Practice in the conduct of the tender exercises and award of the contracts.

In relation to Phase 2 Council Housing and Thames View sites, contractors will be invited to tender for works from the Council's Housing Framework Contractors, the City West Homes Construction Framework or from the HCA Contractors Panel. Whichever route is used the contract will be procured in accordance with EU procurement law (where applicable), the Council's Financial Regulations, Contract Rules and Contract Code of Practice.

Risk Management

Each of the new build projects will be subject to the Council's Capital Programme Management Office (CPMO) process which includes a full risk management process from inception through to design, construction and completion.

The new build programme will be managed by a dedicated project manager within the Strategic Asset Management and Capital Delivery Division. The programme will be monitored by the Housing Joint Ventures Board whose membership includes Divisional Directors of Strategic Asset Management and Capital Delivery, Regeneration and Economic Development, Legal Partner, Procurement, Property and Planning, Finance and Land Services.

Staffing

No specific implications

Customer Impact

The number of larger homes available for Social Rent will increase because of this programme. The Borough currently has over 120 families awaiting 4 bedroom homes and 2,446 families awaiting 3 bedroom homes. Increasing the supply of larger family sized socially rented accommodation will improve the housing overcrowding problem in the Borough; this programme aims to provide up to 31 four (4) bedroom homes for local families on the register.

The programme is currently utilising available garage and infill sites across the Borough, the main criteria for the bids was the ability to deliver the homes within a short time frame, if further funding becomes available from the HCA further sites will be identified and brought forward for approval based on housing need alongside of any criteria laid down by the HCA. All of the new homes built under this programme will be built to Lifetime Homes

and generous space standards.		
<p>Safeguarding Children The provision of more, larger family sized accommodation will alleviate the pressures placed on families who are forced to live in overcrowded accommodation.</p>		
<p>Crime and Disorder Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a responsibility on local authorities to consider the crime and disorder implications of any proposals. In any development the Council will seek to achieve 'secured by design' status to ensure that the opportunities for crime are minimised at the design stage of development. During construction the security arrangements for each site will be the responsibility of the appointed Contractor, for each site adjacent neighbours will be given contact details for the site management in case of any problems and out of hours' emergencies.</p>		
<p>Property / Assets Sites identified for redevelopment in the HRA new build programme will not be available for disposal as part of the borough's Disposal Programme. The estimated combined land value of the HRA new build development sites £2.78m. However, retention will create a long-term capital asset within the HRA for households requiring social rented housing.</p>		
<p>Options appraisal Each HRA new build site has been subject to a full option appraisal process to ensure that the development optimises its contribution to meeting housing supply and impact on the local environment and that the proposed development is in line with Planning Policy. In addition each site will be required to meet minimum sustainability thresholds to minimise impact on the environment in both construction and occupation.</p>		
<p>Head of Service: Sue Lees</p> <p>Jeremy Grint</p>	<p>Title: Divisional Director of Asset Management and Capital Delivery</p> <p>Head of Regeneration and Economic Development</p>	<p>Contact Details: Tel: 020 8227 3300 E-mail: sue.lees@lbbd.gov.uk</p> <p>Tel: 020 8227 2443 E-mail: jeremy.grint@lbbd.gov.uk</p>
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1. Background

- 1.1 By Minute 89, 17 November 2009 the Executive agreed to the use of the £7.073m reallocated from the Capital Programme funding a rolling programme of Local Authority new build homes on a list of identified garage sites. The Executive agreed

to the Phase 1 sites being funded from this money regardless of the allocation of any NAHP grant with the other sites being brought forward when grant was available.

- 1.2 In order to bid directly for the grant made available by the HCA to Local Authorities for new build, the Council had to achieve "Investment Partner Status" with the HCA, this process was completed in August 2009 and successful achievement confirmed in September 2009.
- 1.3 In October 2009 the Council submitted a bid to the HCA for £8.5m of NHPG for all of the sites agreed in the report of the 17 November. This figure represents a grant rate of 58% of total scheme costs, with the remainder of the development cost being met from the £7.073m The HCA announced on 11 January 2010 that the Council has been successful in being awarded a total of £3.217m of grant in the latest bidding round.
- 1.4 The former Linton's site now known as King William Street Quarter was to be the first project delivered by the Local Housing Company. Phase 1 which comprises of 31, three and four bedroom homes on the eastern part of the site has now been granted planning permission pending the completion of the Section 106 Agreement and is programmed to start on site in February 2010. The project had been allocated NAHP grant via First Base who were the Council's proposed partner when the LHC was going ahead.
- 1.5 The Department of Communities and Local Government have recently indicated that they will not be able to take the Local Housing Company through the necessary approvals process for the foreseeable future, for this reason the Local Housing Company will not be able to take Phase 1 forward on programme. The HCA have agreed to transfer the NAHP grant to the Council for direct delivery of these homes but the gap funding will now need to be found from the £7.073m.

2. Grant Allocation and Funding

- 2.1 Financial appraisals were completed for all the sites submitted for NAHP grant to indicate the levels of grant and gap funding required.
- 2.2 The Executive had committed to the delivery of Phase 1 of the Council House building programme regardless of the outcome of the NAPH Grant bid. The confirmation of the reallocation of the King William Street Quarter grant from First Base brings with it the requirement to meet the gap or borrowing requirement to deliver the 31 homes. The table below shows the sites that have been allocated grant and the net cost to the Council which will need to be funded from the re-allocated resources.

Sites allocated Grant

Site	Total Cost	Funding from NAHP Grant	Net cost to Council/borrowing
Phase 1 Total cost (18 homes)	£3,070,926	(£1,842,555)	£1,228,371
Beamway (5 homes)	£777,535	(£466,521)	£311,014
Charlton Cres Site 1 (4 homes)	£839,587	(£419,794)	£419,793
Charlton Cres Site 2 (6 homes)	£977,506	(£488,753)	£488,753
King William Street (31 homes)	£6,479,392	(£4,044,050)	£2,435,342
Total	£12,144,946	(£7,261,673)	£4,883,273
Capital Funding Available			£7,073,000
Balance			£2,189,727

This leaves a remaining amount of £2,189,727 from the agreed re-allocated resources. The HCA have confirmed that it is unlikely that any further rounds of Local Authority New Build grant funding will be available in the foreseeable future. A further report will be submitted to the Executive to discuss options for the use of these remaining resources in due course.

3. Appointment of Contractors for King William Street Quarter and Phase 1 Sites

- 3.1 Following the approval to proceed with the development of Phase 1 Council Housing New Build sites, a list of contractors was drawn up from Constructionline and a pre-qualification exercise was undertaken. A shortlist of five contractors was developed from this process and tenders have been issued to the contractors.
- 3.2 In order to meet the programmed start on site for King William Street Quarter in February 2010, a Pre Qualification Questionnaire (PQQ) was issued to the Council's Housing Framework Contractors and 4 of the 5 Contractors after a shortlisting and interview process were issued with a full tender pack for pricing.
- 3.3 The form of Contract being used for both projects is the JCT Design and Build 2005 with Contractors design post stage D+. The tenders are due back from the Contractors for King William Street Quarter on 8 January 2010 and for Phase 1 Council Housing on 15 January 2010.
- 3.4 The weighting for the evaluation of the tender will be on the basis of 60:40 ratio quality / price. The assessment of the quality criteria will be based on the answers provided to questions as outlined below:
- Contractors Proposals, compliance with Employer's Requirements.
 - What examples does the Contractor have of successfully completing other similar projects, with LBB and other local authorities?
 - How will the contractor deal with the dispersed nature of the works and ensure that each building is completed prior to moving on to another?
 - What particular health and safety issues they would see with this type of work and how they would address these?
- 3.5 It is anticipated that the successful contractor's performance will be monitored and managed by the use of Key Performance Indicators, which will be reported to the

client on a monthly basis. This will include the indicators on the use of local labour, apprentices and local supply.

- 3.6 For the Phase 2 Council Housing and Thames View Garage Sites it is expected that Contractors will either be selected from City West Homes Construction Framework for New Build Housing or the newly established HCA Contractors Panel. Whichever route is used, the contract will be procured in accordance with EU procurement law (where applicable), the Council's Financial Regulations, Contract Rules and Contract Code of Practice.

4. Links to Corporate and other Plans and Strategies

- 4.1 The supply of New Build Council Housing will increase the supply of family sized socially rented accommodation and contribute to reducing the level of overcrowding and housing shortage within the borough.

5. Consultees

- 5.1 The following were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Councillor P Waker - Cabinet Member for Housing
Councillor M McCarthy - Cabinet Member for Regeneration
Lee Russell - Group Manager, Corporate Finance
Yinka Owa - Legal Partner (Procurement, Property & Planning)
Eldred Taylor-Camara - Deputy Head of Law (Procurement, Property and Planning)
Stephen Clarke - Divisional Director for Housing Services
Sue Lees - Divisional Director of Asset Management and Capital Delivery
Jeremy Grint - Head of Regeneration & Economic Development
Glynis Rogers - Head of Community Safety & Preventative Services
Heather Wills - Head of Community Cohesion & Equalities
Paul Ansell - Procurement Officer
Steven Howells – Procurement Officer
Sen Souman - Lettings Manager

6. Background Papers Used in the Preparation of the Report:

Executive Report and Minute 89 - Construction of New Council Housing within the Housing Revenue Account 17 November 2009.

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THE EXECUTIVE

19 JANUARY 2010

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

This report is submitted under Agenda Item 7. The Chair will be asked to decide if it can be considered at the meeting under the provisions of Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972 as a matter of urgency in order to avoid any delay in consulting with the public on the draft Strategy prior to its approval by the Assembly.

Title: Climate Change Strategy	For Decision
<p>Summary</p> <p>Barking and Dagenham’s draft Climate Change Strategy uses national, regional and local best practice examples to set out specific actions for the Council and the Local Strategic Partnership to act on mitigating and adapting to climate change. This addresses both the causes, and the impacts of, climate change. It focuses on reducing the carbon footprint of the borough and ensuring that we are prepared for inevitable changes to the climate and the predicted effects on people, buildings, infrastructure, open spaces and ecology.</p> <p>Climate change continues to remain a key focus of the national government and main political parties despite squeezed budgets and pressures of the recession. The extent of the Government’s commitment to support initiatives to tackle climate change is demonstrated in the recent Pre-Budget report which sets out plans to invest £200 million to improve domestic energy efficiency and fuel poverty and providing further incentives to support low carbon transport.</p> <p>The Strategy will enable the Council to meet its legal requirements in terms of the Climate Change Act 2008 and the emerging Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) as well as many of the objectives of the National Indicators (NIs) around Climate Change, including NI 185, 186, 187, 189, 194 and 198. Most importantly, the strategy will ensure that the Council, its key partners and those that live and work in the borough are prepared for the challenges of climate change.</p> <p>The report seeks the approval of the Executive to the draft Strategy, and particularly the Action Plan, which will then be subject to a formal consultation exercise prior to being presented to the Assembly for formal adoption in summer 2010.</p> <p>The Corporate Management Team (CMT), following consideration of this report, recommended that the Council investigate signing up to the national campaign of “10:10”, which asks Local Authorities , businesses and individuals to sign up to reduce their carbon footprint by 10% in the year 2010.</p> <p>Wards Affected: All Wards</p>	

<p>Recommendation(s)</p> <p>The Executive is recommended to: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve the draft executive summary of the strategy (Appendix 1) and action plan (Appendix 2) and agree to a formal public consultation prior to the finalisation of the Strategy; 2. Approve in principle the adoption of a target to reduce the borough's carbon dioxide emissions by 80% by 2050, in line with the national target, and that the Council collectively works towards this through all departments taking ownership of the strategy and their respective responsibilities in the action plan; 3. Support and encourage those responsible in the Local Strategic Partnership (including those responsible for: highways and drainage maintenance, health and community services, parks and leisure, schools and public building assets, housing services and emergency planning), to work with the Climate Change Team in developing and implementing a comprehensive climate change risk assessment for the Council and the Borough, which will progress performance on National Indicator 188; 4. Agree that the Council will investigate signing up to the national 10:10 campaign, which would require a 10% reduction in carbon emissions through the Councils business practices in 2010; 5. Note that the final Strategy will be presented to the Assembly for adoption in summer 2010; and 6. Note that progress on the key aspects of the Strategy will be incorporated into the regular Corporate Performance reports that are presented to the Executive.
<p>Reason(s)</p> <p>To assist the Council in meeting its Community Priority of "Clean".</p>
<p>Implications</p>
<p>Financial</p> <p>A detailed action plan outlining the main actions to be implemented is included in the report. At this stage the financial implications attached to the action plan relate to existing officer time and utilising external funding. However as the climate change agenda develops it may be necessary for the Council to consider utilising some of its resources, either in isolation or with partners, to deliver the required changes. If any future projects/initiatives require the use of the Council's financial resources, then funding will be need to be considered through the Council's formal financial and budgetary processes.</p>
<p>Legal</p> <p>This report recommends the Executive to commend the included Climate Change Strategy to the Assembly for adoption.</p>

The Climate Change Strategy seeks among other things to help the council fulfil its obligations in relation to climate change and to perform to the required standards set out in the relevant national indicators. The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) have issued relevant guidance. From 1 April 2008 the National Indicator Set is the set of indicators on which central government performance manages local authorities. The indicators cover services delivered by local authorities alone and in partnership with other organisations like health services and the police. Performance against each of the national indicators is published annually by the Audit Commission, as part of [Comprehensive Area Assessment \(CAA\)](#). There are a number of national indicators (NIs) relevant to climate change namely:

- NI 185 - CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations
- NI 186 - Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the local authority area
- NI 188 - Planning to adapt to climate change

NI 185 (CO2 emissions) is a target in the Local Area Agreement of Barking and Dagenham council and its partners in relation to the goal of being 'clean' and 'green'. NI 185 assesses the total amount of direct and indirect CO2 emitted as a result of local authority operations directly from sources owned by the local authority and from external sources which are used further to the discharge of the authority's functions.

Members will in reviewing the draft strategy wish to satisfy themselves that it is sufficiently robust to assist the council meet the requirements of the climate change agenda and the implications of the strategy on the ongoing discharge of council functions. Members may also wish to be updated on future occasions on the council's compliance with the strategy.

In addition the Climate Change Act 2008 creates obligations in relation to climate change. The Act is the world's first long term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change. The Act places a duty on the Secretary of State to reduce CO₂ emissions by 80% by 2050. The proposed strategy seeks to emulate the goals in the legislation by similarly setting a target locally to reduce CO2 emissions by 80% by 2050. The Act places the duty on the Secretary of State not the local authority. Members will therefore wish to satisfy themselves that the target set at national level is deliverable at a local authority level. By virtue of section 61 of the Act the Secretary of State may issue guidance to local authorities about:-

- (a) assessing the current and predicted impact of climate change in relation to the authorities' functions,
- (b) preparing proposals and policies for adapting to climate change in the exercise of their functions, and
- (c) co-operating with other reporting authorities for that purpose

The Secretary of State may also under section 62 of the Act direct a local authority to prepare a report containing any of the following:-

- (a) an assessment of the current and predicted impact of climate change in relation to the authority's functions;
- (b) a statement of the authority's proposals and policies for adapting to climate change in the exercise of its functions and the time-scales for introducing those proposals and policies;

(c) an assessment of the progress made by the authority towards implementing the proposals and policies set out in its previous reports.

DEFRA (in 2009) issued the guidance anticipated under section 61 of the Act entitled 'Adapting to Climate Change: helping key sectors to adapt to climate change'. Reporting officers are confident the proposed strategy complies with the guidance issued.

DEFRA has also published a list of authorities to which it will be issuing a direction to report. The direction will be issued in the early part of 2010 requiring reporting between the summer and end of 2010. Another list contains authorities DEFRA will invite to report on a voluntary basis. However local authorities are not included on either list but attainment of the climate change requirements is no less important for the council as reflected in the mentioned national indicators and as enshrined in the Local Area Agreement.

Risk Management

Failure to implement the Climate Change Strategy will mean that the Council is failing to address the National Government Climate Change Act (2008) which requires local authorities to conduct climate change risk assessments and develop an action plan to tackle these risks. The Climate Change Strategy will help meet this requirement and stimulate further action to ensure the requirements are fully met.

The effects of climate change pose a threat to the borough, in terms of flooding, water shortages, reduced air quality and overheating. Failure to address these risks could pose risk to the boroughs residents, infrastructure and economy.

Staffing

There will be a requirement for staff time as a result of the strategy. A detailed action plan outlining the main actions to be implemented by staff has been included in the action plan. This includes information on the responsible team and department.

Customer Impact

The strategy will work to ensure that the borough's residents are provided with the relevant information to ensure that they are able to address climate change, in the appropriate manner. The borough's residents will be impacted by climate change and the strategy will serve to ensure action are made to assist residents in ensuring they are prepared and able to tackle the challenges.

A full Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) of the strategy is underway.

Safeguarding Children

No specific implications.

Crime and Disorder

No specific implications.

Property / Assets

Climate change poses a risk to the boroughs property and assets, in terms of flooding, overheating and water shortages. In addition, as buildings represent the largest producer of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the borough, buildings will be targeted and represent the greatest opportunity to reduce CO₂ emissions.

<p>Options appraisal Do not develop a strategy and continue on current team work plan – this option was discounted as it would not comply with the legal requirements for the Council as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.</p>		
<p>Head of Service: Jeremy Grint</p>	<p>Title: Head of Regeneration and Economic Development</p>	<p>Contact Details: Tel: 020 8227 2443 Fax: 020 8227 3490 E-mail: jeremy.grint@lbbd.gov.uk</p>
<p>Report Author: Philippa Salter</p>	<p>Title: Climate Change Officer, Regeneration and Economic Development</p>	<p>Contact Details: Tel: 020 8227 3707 Fax: 020 8227 3490 E-mail: philippa.salter@lbbd.gov.uk</p>

1. Background

- 1.1 There are a number of drivers for the Council to produce and adopt a Climate Change Strategy including legal obligations under the Climate Change Act (2008) together with a range of performance measures relating to the climate change agenda (i.e. National Indicator's 185, 186, 187, 189, 194 and 198). Although the Council is performing against all these measures, until it has an adopted Climate Change Strategy, with the demonstrable support of Council Members and senior management, throughout the organisation, the organisation will continue to score zero against NI 188 (Adaptation to Climate Change).
- 1.2 The Strategy consists of three elements:
- (i) The **Strategy** document itself. A condensed version, in the form of an executive summary, which excludes case studies, technical information and graphics that will form part of the main document, is attached at **Appendix 1**.
 - (ii) An **Action Plan** containing key tasks, responsibilities and timescales is attached at **Appendix 2**.
 - (iii) An overarching **Risk Assessment** a copy of which is attached at **Appendix 3**.
- 1.3 The draft Strategy (including the Risk Assessment and Action Plan) is the outcome of extensive joint working and consultation with representatives of departments across the Council. Input of local residents has been secured through consultation exercises with specific groups, a survey/questionnaire of residents and an on-line poll. Contributions have also been made by the Energy Saving Trust, the Greater London Authority and neighbouring boroughs.
- 1.4 The draft Strategy and action plan has been endorsed by CMT and been considered and approved by the Living and Working (LAW) Board and the Local Strategic Partnership (Cleaner, Greener Sustainable Board).
- 1.5 Due to the nature of the climate change agenda, the Strategy has a large number of cross-cutting themes that impact on all Departments in the Council and many

external partners. For the Strategy to be effective, it is imperative that it has the full endorsement of the Executive and that it is genuinely owned as a corporate priority.

- 1.6 In order to inform the Strategy and to ensure that equalities issues are carefully considered and monitored during the formation and implementation of the strategy an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) is being developed. An initial assessment report has been produced and approved. This has been developed through extensive engagement with community groups so that development of the Strategy could be as inclusive as possible.

2. Next Steps

- 2.1 Subject to approval by the Executive, it is intended that the strategy and action plan be the subject of a six-week public consultation, which will be in addition to the extensive consultation that has already taken place in developing the strategy. . Once the consultation is completed, and any necessary amendments made, it is anticipated that the strategy will be presented to the Assembly for formal adoption at its meeting in early summer 2010. The strategy will not be printed or formally published in order to save on resources and ensure that the strategy has a low impact on the environment. Instead the strategy will be made available on the web and low grade summary documents printed.

3. Links to Corporate and other Plans and Strategies

- 3.1 The recommendations in this report support objectives in the following corporate and other plans and strategies:
- Community and Council Plans (particularly 'Clean' and 'Safe' priorities)
 - Housing Strategy
 - Regeneration Strategy 2008-13

4. Consultees

- 4.1 The following were consulted in the preparation of this report:

Councillor V Rush - Cabinet Member for Environment and Sustainability
Councillor M McKenzie – Chair of the Development Control Board
Corporate Management Team
Lee Russell – Group Manager (GM) Resources and Budgeting Team
Sharon Roots – GM Risk Management
Sue Chappell – Strategic Procurement Manager
Carol Sharp - Head of HR
Winston Brown – Legal Partner
Glynis Rogers – Head Community Safety & Prevention Service
Sue Lees – Divisional Director Strategic Management and Capital Delivery
Philip Petre – Interim GM Assets
Ruth Du Lieu – Project Leader Waste & Street Scene Strategy
Neil Pearce – Project Officer Housing Strategy
Ken Jones – Programme Director Local Housing Company
James Goddard – GM Housing Strategy
Anthony Wiggins – GM Capital Delivery Practice
Roger Brett – GM Emergency Planning

David Harley – Regeneration Manager
David Theakston – GM Parks & Commissioning
Paul Fordyce – Asset Strategy Manager
Daniel Pope – GM Development Planning
Andrew Butler – GM Area Regeneration
Darren Henaghan – Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services
Tom Mabey – Barking & Dagenham Enterprise
Jane Hargreaves – Head of Quality & School Improvements
Energy Saving Trust
Greater London Authority
Age Direct
Barking Muslim Group
Gurdwara Singh Sabha Barking
General public, through on-line poll and questionnaire survey at community events, including Residents Unity Week and Big Green Borough Day.

5. Background Papers Used in the Preparation of the Report:

- London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Sustainable Energy Strategy
- Climate Change Act 2008
- Adapting to Climate Change: helping key sectors to adapt to climate change
- Equality Impact Assessment 2008/9

6. List of Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Climate Change Executive Strategy
- Appendix 2 – Climate Change Action and Implementation Plan
- Appendix 3 – Climate Change Risk Assessment

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London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Climate Change Strategy

Executive Summary

Draft December 2009

1.0 Introduction

1.1 What is Climate Change?

The world is getting hotter. Our everyday actions, including using electrical items, driving cars and taking plane journeys, is contributing to the rise in harmful greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, (CO₂). Greenhouse gases rise into the atmosphere and trap sunlight to keep the earth warm. However, the increase in greenhouse gases has made the atmosphere thicker which makes it trap more of the sun's heat rays, increasing the world's temperature.

1.2 The impacts of Climate Change for our borough

Global temperature has risen by just less than 1°C over the 20th century, causing ice-caps to melt and sea-levels to rise and making our weather more extreme and unpredictable. It is expected that the effects of climate change will be most extreme in south-east England. This region will experience warmer, drier summers, with 'extremely' warm days occurring more frequently, as well as milder, wetter winters. Sea-levels will also continue to rise.

All of these changes will increase the likelihood of 'extreme weather' impacts, including:

- flooding;
- water shortages;
- overheating;
- reduced air quality.

If left unchecked, climate change will have profound impacts on our way of life, affecting agriculture and food security, cause water shortages, and impacting our health and economy.

1.3 Climate Change Policy and Legislation

There are a number of different policies and pieces of legislation that Local Authorities must now respond to regarding climate change. This includes the **Climate Change Act** which has brought in new targets and statutory duties for public bodies, including local authorities, such as a new trading scheme, the **Carbon Reduction Commitment**. The objective of this is to encourage organisations to limit carbon emissions and invest in carbon saving measures. Based on the Council's carbon emissions figures for 2008, this will cost the Council in excess of £320,000 a year. The new Act also requires public bodies, including local authorities, to carry out their own detailed risk assessment and make plans to address those risks. An

overarching Climate Change Risk Assessment for the borough can be found in Appendix 3.

The new **national indicators** (NI) also require local authorities to address climate change. These include:

- NI 185 – CO₂ reduction from Local Authority operations (which is in the Council's Local Area Agreement);
- NI 186 – Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the Local Authority;
- NI 187 – tackling fuel poverty - % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating;
- NI 188 – Adapting to climate change.
- NI 194 – % reduction in NO_x and primary PM10 emissions (air quality) through local authority's estate and operations.

1.4 Our Vision for Climate Change in Barking and Dagenham

“For ourselves and for our future, we will work together to reduce our impact on the environment and make the borough a better place to live, work and enjoy. Working to reduce energy use in all buildings, using alternative forms of transportation and ensuring that our community is prepared for any unavoidable impacts of climate change, we will guarantee a cleaner, greener and brighter future for everyone”.

2.0 Climate Change Mitigation

2.1 Introduction

Mitigation relates to action taken to tackle the causes of climate change i.e. by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). The UK Government, through the Climate Change Act, has set an ambitious target to reduce total carbon emissions in the UK by 80% by 2050. Barking and Dagenham has adopted this target for the borough.

2.2 CO₂ emissions in Barking and Dagenham

In 2005 Barking and Dagenham emitted a total of 929 kilo tonnes of CO₂ – equivalent to about 5.61 tonnes per resident. Barking and Dagenham has a population of approximately 166,900 and is one of the fastest-growing in the country. By 2020 the population is likely to have increased to 205,003. The increase in population will mean that the borough's carbon footprint will increase by approximately 422,994t per annum.

2.3 How will the 80% target be met?

There are a number of national processes and policies in place to help the UK meet its 80% reduction target by 2050, including a change in our source of energy. In addition, there are also a number of local processes and policies in place to meet

the local 80% CO₂ reduction target. The proposed London Thames Gateway Community Heating Network, the Council's Carbon Management Programme, the Barking Town Centre Low Carbon Zone, as well as insulation schemes such as Warm Zones and Warm Front are all designed to deliver substantial reductions in CO₂ emissions. In addition, the Council has been awarded £3m Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) funding to help insulate the borough's social housing stock and the Council intends to apply for a further £600,000 in Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP) funding to further assist householders to improve the energy efficiency of their homes.

It has been projected that the 80% CO₂ reduction target can be met, subject to these local interventions taking place, including strategically important projects such as the proposed London Thames Gateway Community Heating Network.

3.0 Climate Change Adaptation

Adaptation relates to action taken to adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases from human activities. An overarching assessment of the risks of climate change to Barking and Dagenham has been undertaken (please refer to Appendix 3). Four main impacts have been identified, these will be addressed in this chapter and include:

- flooding;
- water shortages;
- overheating;
- reduced air quality.

It is important to note that this is not a conclusive list and the borough may be affected by other impacts, such as increased wind speed and subsidence.

3.1 Flooding

3.1.1 Background

A large proportion of the southern part of the borough is in a 'high' Flood Risk Zone which means that there is a 1% chance of flooding or flooding will occur once in every 100 years. The borough is at risk of flooding from a number of sources including fluvial (river) and tidal (coastal) flooding, groundwater, the surcharging of the underground sewer system and the blockage of drains and surface water.

The National Flood Risk Assessment (NaFRA) suggests that 1,978 existing properties across predominately the south of the borough are currently at risk of flooding. 525 of these are at significant risk, whilst the majority (1,392) are at low risk.

3.1.2 The effects of flooding

Flooding can have catastrophic consequences for people and the environment, some common impacts include:

- Disruption to business

- Damage to buildings, infrastructure and open spaces
- Increase risk of injury and health risks (including psychological distress)
- Building insurance and mortgages may become increasingly expensive and difficult to obtain in high flood risk areas
- Disruption to transportation
- Environmental impact, including threats to biodiversity

3.1.3. What can we do to reduce the risk of flooding?

There are a number of ways to reduce the risk of flooding. From building homes that are designed to prevent water infiltration, to developing alternative methods of drainage, to ensuring that the community is fully prepared for a flood event.

3.2 Water Shortages

3.2.1 Background

Water shortages are becoming increasingly common across much of London and the south-east. Climate change is intensifying this problem, since summers are set to be hotter and drier and rainfall patterns changed to intensive downpours which are difficult to capture and store.

3.2.2 The effects of water shortages

Water shortages can have catastrophic consequences for people and the environment, some common impacts include:

- Increase in hosepipe bans. During the summer of 2006, London suffered its worst drought in 70 years, which led to a hosepipe ban for all London householders and businesses.
- As water supplies decrease and water temperature increases, water quality deteriorates, which affects supplies of drinking water.

3.2.3. What can we do to reduce the risk of water shortages?

There are a number of ways to reduce the risk of water shortages, including reducing water use in buildings, through technologies such as rainwater harvesting, grey water recycling and using low water use appliances. It is also important to ensure we raise awareness in the community of the importance and value of saving water.

3.3 Overheating

3.3.1 Background

British summers have become progressively warmer over the last three decades, and nine out of the ten warmest years in the last 350 years have occurred since 1988. Summer heat waves are becoming increasingly common and will be intensified in Barking and Dagenham by the Urban Heat Island Effect.

The Urban Heat Island (UHI) Effect is a process that describes the increase of urban temperatures caused by dark urban land surfaces absorbing and trapping more heat than rural areas. This means that cities remain noticeably warmer, especially at night

time. During the 2003 summer heatwave, differences between London and the surrounding rural areas were up to 10°C higher.

3.3.2 The effects of overheating

Overheating will increase the number of hot and sunny days we have. However, overheating can also significantly impact on human health and comfort, and common impacts include:

- Health impacts such as lack of sleep, loss of productivity, heat exhaustion and even death.
- Transportation disruptions and passenger discomfort.
- Increase use of air-conditioning, which is highly energy intensive and increases CO₂ levels, thus contributing further to climate change.
- Increase in damp, mild summers will have implications for environmental health, for example there could be an increase in the flea population which can affect humans.
- Risk of subsidence and heave (which causes buildings and roads to become unstable) due to drier summers and wetter winters.

3.3.3 What can we do to reduce the risk of overheating?

There are a number of ways to reduce the risk of overheating, both at the local and national scale, including designing buildings to reduce heat penetration and introduce natural ventilation as well as increasing green spaces and green design into urban areas. In addition, the community need to be made aware of methods to keeping cool and coping through heatwaves.

3.4 Reduced air quality

3.4.1 Background

Reduced air quality is a concern as increasing temperatures, and prolonged heat waves will increase the likelihood of summer ozone episodes (smog). This growth will be significant and will have consequences for public health. However, winter time pollution episodes (smog), should reduce since below zero temperatures and low wind speeds (which are associated with pollution episodes) will become increasingly rare under climate change. Wetter conditions will help to wash aerosols and soluble gases from the atmosphere.

Away from the major roads, the air quality in the borough falls well within the levels recommended by the National Air Quality Strategy. However, along our major roads (e.g. the A12 and A13) air quality is poor; therefore an Air Quality Management Area has been implemented.

3.4.2 The effects of reduced air quality

Reduced air quality can significantly impact on human health, including:

- Health impacts - ozone and smog exposure can cause irritation and inflammation of airways and increase a person's susceptibility to respiratory conditions.

- High risk groups include those with chronic conditions, those very young and the elderly.

3.4.3 What can we do to reduce the risk of reduced air quality?

There are a number of ways to lessen the risk of reduced air quality, including increasing the number and quality of green spaces, including encouraging the use of green roofs and walls, reducing harmful emissions from business as well as encouraging less polluting modes of transport, such as walking and cycling.

4.0 Implementation Plan/Action Plan

This section presents how the Council and LSP must tackle climate change in our borough focussing on the following 8 areas:

- The Council (assets and operational)
- Homes (Council owned and private)
- Regeneration and Planning
- Business
- Transportation
- Waste Management
- Procurement.

This addresses how each of these key service areas may be affected by climate change and how in each of these areas we can work to tackle climate change.

4.1 Action Area 1 – The Council (assets and operational)

The carbon footprint for of the Council in 2005/06 was 27,429 tonnes of carbon dioxide. The majority of which arose from Council buildings. In 2007/08 the running costs (including electricity and gas usage for power and heating) was £8.2 million. The Council's carbon footprint has been projected to grow by just under 1% per year, assuming 'business as usual'. The Council is now legally obliged to take part in the Carbon Reduction Commitment and the production of the borough-wide climate change risk assessment, under the Climate Change Act and NI 188, as well as the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

There are a number of ways to reduce emissions from the Council, including:

- Reducing emissions from our own buildings, through the use of smarter technology and effective insulation and building low and zero carbon Council buildings;
- Encouraging staff to reduce emissions by changing their behaviour, for example, switching off monitors when leave the desk, switching off lights and computers and printers at the end of the day, recycling more and encouraging staff to use cars less and use more sustainable forms of transport;
- Changing working practices, such as telephone conferencing to reduce traveling to meetings;

- Working with schools to encourage them to reduce their carbon emissions through similar practices.

Objective 1: The Council will lead by example in implementing best practice in tackling climate change throughout its activities.

4.2 Action Area 2 – Homes (Council and Private)

Housing currently accounts for about 37% of all carbon dioxide emissions in the borough. In addition to this fuel poverty is rising due to increasing fuel prices.

There are a number of ways to reduce emissions from **new homes**, including:

- Strengthen of Building Regulations and the introduction of new building standards, such as the Code for Sustainable Homes (also known as the Code) will help to set higher targets in terms of reducing emissions associated with new homes, by looking at key elements of the building such as energy and water use.
- Introduction of clear and targeted planning policy at the national, regional and local level targeted at reducing emissions from buildings will assist planners to implement and set higher environmental standards, including through the London Plan and the Barking and Dagenham Local Development Framework.

There are a number of ways to reduce emissions from **existing homes**, including:

- Reducing the demand for heating by making improvements in building insulation and air tightness and installing improved heating systems. This must be central to reducing emissions from existing homes since space heating represents the largest proportion of carbon emissions from the home.
- Utilising funding streams such as the Carbon Emissions Reduction Target (CERT) and Community Energy Saving Programme (CESP), which are funding streams provided by utility companies through a Government obligation to reduce carbon emissions. These grants are being utilized by the Council to install insulation and heating upgrades to Council and private homes in the borough.
- Encourage home owners to utilise grants such as the Low Carbon Building Programme to install renewable technology and Warm Zone and Warm Front to install insulation and heating upgrades to their homes.
- All residents should be encouraged to change their behaviour to reduce emissions and energy bills, including switching off unused appliances and lights.

Objective 2: To improve the energy efficiency and resilience to climate change of the boroughs homes.

4.3 Action Area 3 – Regeneration and Planning

Buildings account for approximately 40% of the carbon emissions in the UK. Regeneration and building new homes presents a huge opportunity to reduce carbon emissions arising from the built environment.

There are a number of ways to reduce emissions from new buildings, including:

- Strengthen of Building Regulations and the introduction of new building standards, such as Building Research Establishments Energy Assessment Method (also known as BREEAM) will help to set higher targets in terms of reducing emissions associated with new buildings, by looking at key elements of the building such as energy and water use.
- Through the planning process, we can influence the carbon emissions of a local area by influencing where developments are located and what services they should have near them, and so reducing the need to travel by carbon intensive modes, such as the car. Planning can also influence how the development is built.

Objective 3: For the growth and regeneration of the borough over the coming decades to be low carbon and adaptable to climate change.

4.4 Action Area 4 – Business

Barking and Dagenham has a more substantial industrial sector than most other London boroughs and the country as a whole. The borough is home to nationally important employers such as Ford, Sanofi Aventis, Hi-Grade, Dairy Crest and Welbeck.

There are a number of ways to reduce emissions from businesses, including:

- Providing support and guidance to encourage the adoption of more sustainable practices. This includes tackling emissions associated with energy and water use, waste production, transportation and procurement
- For comprehensive assistance on reducing carbon emissions from the business sector, businesses should visit the Carbon Trust Website at: <http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/default.ct>

Objective 4: To increase business energy efficiency and renewable energy use across Barking and Dagenham and ensure all businesses are prepared for climate change.

4.5. Action Area 5 – Transportation

Nationally, carbon dioxide emissions from transport is increasing, and this is especially significant from road traffic and this remains the focus of initiatives to reduce CO₂ emissions.

There are a number of ways to reduce emissions from transportation, including:

- Use alternative transport, such as public transport, cycling and walking
- Replacing your car for a more energy-efficient option
- Replacing your car for an alternative car, such as an electric car
- The Community must be encouraged to adopt smarter driving techniques, to cut emissions and reduce the wear and tear on the car.

Objective 5: To reduce road traffic growth and ensure the borough's transport system is able to cope with the effects of climate change.

4.6 Action Area 6 – Waste Management

The way that we deal with waste has a direct impact on the environment and climate change. The landfill of waste releases large amount of methane gas (one of the most potent greenhouse gases) and CO₂.

In order to reduce carbon emissions from waste, we must follow the waste hierarchy:

- Refuse wasted items, e.g. plastic bags;
- Reduce the amount of waste we produce;
- Reuse waste;
- Recycle and compost waste.

These measures have the added benefit of reducing the amount of waste going to diminishing landfill sites.

Objective 6: To increase recycling and home composting levels in the borough and aim to reduce the amount of waste produced by the borough's residents.

4.7 Action Area 7 – Procurement

The things we use and buy can have a huge impact on the environment, for example by implementing measures to ensure that only low-flow taps are used by an organisation, we can ensure that less water is used.

Green Procurement is environmentally responsible purchasing and involves integrating environmental considerations into all stages of the purchasing process. Green procurement includes, products that:

- Use fewer natural resources;
- Contain fewer hazardous or toxic materials;
- Has a longer life span;
- Consumes less energy or water in production or use;
- Can be reused or recycled on disposal;

- Generates less waste, e.g. using recycled materials.

Objective 7: To reduce the environmental impact of the products and services purchased.

4.8 Action Area 8 – Implementation

The following steps will be taken to implement the strategy:

- A communication strategy will be launched, to highlight ways that the Local Strategic Partnership can both reduce the boroughs impact on climate change and reduce the effects of climate change. The role out of the Green Champions scheme will assist. Target Groups will include members of the public, key council departments and external stakeholders.
- The Council will incorporate the Climate Change Strategy into key council documents and strategies, as well as policy frameworks and business plans.
- The Council will undertake annual monitoring of the strategy which will require each department named on the Action Plan to provide information on progress. There will be a major internal review after five years.
- The strategy will be continually updated, in the light of new information and research.

Objective 8: To promote the Climate Change Strategy to all stakeholders and ensure the Strategy is implemented through the Council's activities.

5.0 Conclusion

The actions proposed in the strategy and the progress to date is intended to benefit our local environment and the people that live and work in it. Further this strategy will assist the Council and Local Strategic Partnership in meeting local, regional and national objectives and statutory obligations, such as the UK Climate Change Act 2008.

In publishing this document, the Council aims to set the standard for future action to alleviate the effects of climate change, to raise awareness among local people about the issues at stake and declare its intention to work in partnership with the local community to develop a more sustainable future for the Borough.

Action Plan / Implementation Plan

User guide:

This action plan sets out how the Local Strategic Partnership should respond to climate change and is set across 9 Action Areas, these are:

- Programme 1: Council Activity (Council Assets & Activities)
- Programme 2: Homes (Council and Private)
- Programme 3: Regeneration and Planning
- Programme 4: Business
- Programme 5: Transport
- Programme 6: Waste Management
- Programme 7: Procurement
- Programme 8: Implementation and Monitoring

Within these Action Areas, action points are split into:

- a. Mitigation
- b. Adaptation

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
Programme 1: COUNCIL ACTIVITY						
Objective 1: The Council will lead by example in implementing best practice in tackling climate change throughout its activities.						
1. Reduce CO₂ and other harmful emissions						
1.1a	Ensure that all service areas are challenged around their contribution to reducing their impact on the environment to ensure compliance around the use of natural resources.	To be challenged at the Chief Executive's Performance Challenge Day.	Head of Strategy and Performance: Group Manager Performance, Policy and Programme	-	At the next Performance Challenge Day – February 2010. Annual.	• Officer time
1.2a	At least ten Council buildings should have renewable energy technologies installed by 2020.	Conduct feasibility surveys and install feasible measures.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	Low Carbon Building Programme.	The first must be installed by March 2010. Ten installations by 2020.	• Officer time • External funding • Council capital
1.3a	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the Council fleet during business travel.	Set a target and action plan of how to meet the target.	Divisional Director of Environmental and Enforcement Services	-	March 2010	• Officer time
1.4a	Robust monitoring, targeting and evaluation of cost and consumption of resources is required in order that the Council and LSP are ready for rising utility costs and the introduction of the Carbon Reduction Commitment Scheme.	Evidence and results of this must be presented to the LAW board every quarter.	Divisional Director Strategic Asset Management and Capital Delivery: Interim Assets Manager (DRE)	-	Ongoing – Quarterly Report from June 2010.	• Officer time
1.5a	Introduce a sustainable construction policy for all Council contracts, including the refurbishment of Council owned properties to reduce environmental impact of our activities. This should include policies around climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Develop policies and report. Gain Executive approval.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager & Divisional Director Housing Services & Divisional Director Strategic Asset Management and Capital Delivery: Interim Assets Manager (DRE)	-	June 2010	• Officer time

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
1.6a	Develop and implement the measures for the Staff Travel Plan. This will present specific targets to significantly reduce car use.	Present the draft plan to the Executive in July 2010. Report progress through a quarterly LAW board report.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	TfL	July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time Capital cost External Funding
1.7a	Ensure Display Energy Certificates (DECs) are produced in accordance with the legislation and for all buildings as required by the legislation.	Produce annual certificates since October 2008.	Divisional Director Strategic Asset Management and Capital Delivery: Principal Engineer – Building Maintenance (DRE) & Head of Quality and School Improvement: Assets & Divisional Director of Environmental and Enforcement Services: GM Environment & Trading Standards		Ongoing – Annual Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time. Cost for 21 Buildings Cost for 16 schools
1.8a	Review the impact of the roll out the 'Green Champions' Programme.	Annual Progress Report to Law Board.	Divisional Director Strategic Asset Management and Capital Delivery: Interim Asset Manager (DRE)	-	December 2010 onwards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time
1.9a	Continue to implement the Carbon Management Plan. The Council will look to reduce CO ₂ emissions by a further 23% by 2012 (using the 2009 baseline) and a further 23% by 2015.	Annual monitoring report to the Carbon Trust due April 2010. Thereafter report progress to the LAW board every April until April 2015.	Divisional Director Strategic Asset Management and Capital Delivery: Principal Engineer – Building Maintenance (DRE)	Carbon Trust	March 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time £250,000 Council £250,000 Salix £333,00 revenue budget for Building Energy Management Systems

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
1. Adapt to climate change						
1.1b	Those responsible in the LSP (including those responsible for: highways and drainage maintenance, health and community services, parks and leisure, schools and public building assets, housing services and emergency planning) to work with the Climate Change Team in developing and implementing a comprehensive climate change risk assessment for the Council and the Borough, which will progress performance on NI 188.	Initial report presented to the LAW board in March 2010.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	Environment Agency	March 2010	• Officer time
1.2b	Establish the viability of providing services to ensure residents can cope with intense periods of heat, including providing 'cool' centres (cooled public buildings) during heatwaves, with extended opening hours and providing free drinking water in all council buildings and/or publicly accessible areas.	Report to LAW Board June 2010	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager & Divisional Director Strategy Asset Management and Capital	-	June 2010	• Officer time
1.3b	Work with Essex and Suffolk Water to develop contingency planning to ensure that vital functions across the borough have reliable water supply in times of extreme drought.	Agree on a contingency plan by Winter 2009.	Corporate Director of Resources: GM Emergency Planning	Essex and Suffolk Water	June 2010	• Officer time
1.4b	To ensure that all service business continuity plans demonstrate how critical services can be maintained under extreme weather.	-	Corporate Director of Resources: GM Emergency Planning: Business Continuity Co-ordinator	-	June 2010	• Officer time
1.5b	Assess the risk to all Council assets from climate change, including using the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to assess flood risk. This should include carrying out an assessment of all existing sheltered and residential care homes to identify cooling need, as part of the building's overall thermal efficiency. Quantify the likelihood and impact of the risks. Determine an action plan to address the assets at high or medium risk. In addition, review the future management (including design and maintenance regimes) of green spaces in the borough in the light of climate change.	Initial report presented to the LAW board in July 2010.	Divisional Director Strategic Asset Management and Capital Delivery: Interim Asset Manager (DRE) & Head of Quality and School Improvement: GM Schools Estate & Divisional Director of Environmental and Enforcement Services: GM Environment & Trading Standards & Group Manager	Environment Agency	July 2010	• Officer time

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
			Emergency Planning & Head of Leisure, Arts and Olympics: GM Parks and Commissioning & Divisional Director of Adult & Community Services & Divisional Director Housing Services			
Programme 2: Homes (Council and Private)						
Objective 2: To improve the energy efficiency and resilience to climate change of the boroughs homes.						
1. Reduce CO₂ and other harmful emissions						
2.1a	Monitor and collect data from the implementation of the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. This directive requires Local Authorities to issue an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) each time a council owned property changes tenancy.	Report the results of this to the LAW Board annually.	Divisional Director Housing Services: GM Housing Strategy	-	Annual report from March 2010	Officer time
2.2a	Develop a fuel poverty strategy to tackle fuel poverty and energy efficiency in both public and private sector housing. All council-owned homes will be brought up to an average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of stock to a minimum of 70 points by 2016.	Develop an Action Plan by March 2010	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager / Divisional Director Housing Services: GM Housing Strategy	-	March 2010. Meet target by 2016	Officer time External funding
2.3a	Set up a grant or loan scheme, within the soon to be developed LBBB Credit Union to help persuade private sector householders to invest in sustainable energy to help address fuel poverty.	Loan developed by April 2010	Head of Community Services, Libraries and Heritage: Community Development & Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	-	June 2010	Officer time LCZ funding £40,000
1. Adapt to climate change						

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
2.1b	Produce advisory guidance on the risks of climate change to homes, including lists of recommended installers for homes owners and information about available grants.	Produce publications and update website.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager / Divisional Director Housing Services: GM Housing Strategy	-	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time £1000 for promotional material
ACTION AREA 3: Regeneration and Planning						
Objective 3: For the growth and regeneration of the borough over the coming decades to be low carbon and adaptable to climate change.						
1. Reduce CO₂ and other harmful emissions						
3.1a	Deliver the objectives of the Barking Town Centre Low Carbon Zone. Carbon emissions in Barking town Centre will be reduced by 20% by 2012.	Project Plan agreed December 2009. A six monthly report to be presented to the LAW Board. Quarterly progress reports to the GLA.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	GLA	December 2009 – July 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time £240,000 GLA funding
3.2a	Develop a Planning Advice Note (PAN) to guide developers and introduce a clear system to assist in meeting environmental sustainability targets.	Report draft PAN or SPG to the Executive by February 2010	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM- Development Planning/ Climate Change Manager	-	March 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time
3.3a	Enforce the environmental and energy standards set out in the Local Development Framework (LDF) to work to make the growth and regeneration of the borough low carbon. Continue to develop and update planning policy in the light of changing environmental and energy standards.	Update the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) in the light of this and report to the LDF steering group. Six monthly report to LAW Board.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM Development Planning	-	From March 2010 onwards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
3.4a	Implement the best technique of reducing the carbon emissions associated with the public realm, including street lighting dimming and solar panel street furniture.	Agree approach by June 2010	Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services and Head of Regeneration and Economic Development.	-	From June 2010 onwards	• Officer time
3.5a	The Council will continue to work with the LDA and other key partners to deliver the district heating network in the borough. Continue to investigate establishing an ESCo in Barking and Dagenham to take forward high profile low carbon projects in the borough.	Planning application for heat network expected first quarter 2010. ESCo to be confirmed	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM – Sustainable Communities	LDA	June 2012 but dependant on how quickly the heat network is operational.	• Officer time • Cost not known
1. Adapt to climate change						
3.1b	Develop a Planning Advise Note (PAN) for developers on Flood Risk Mitigation.	Publish the PAN by September 2010	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM Development Planning	-	September 2010	• Officer time
3.2b	Ensure that there are planned routes for evacuation and for emergency vehicles to have secure access in the event of an extreme weather event such as a flood, in all new developments. Include into planning conditions.	Investigate and include in the AMR and report to the LDF steering group annually	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM Development Planning & Corporate Director of Resources: GM Emergency Planning	-	Annual	• Officer time
ACTION AREA 4: Business						
Objective 4: To increase business energy efficiency and renewable energy use across Barking and Dagenham and ensure all businesses are prepared for climate change.						
1. Reduce CO₂ and other harmful emissions						
4.1a	Raise awareness and promote the need to address climate change across the business community, including changing legislation such as regarding the Carbon Reduction Commitment. Promote awards and standards such as the	Present at breakfast briefings and provide information on	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	Chamber of Commerce	From January 2010 onwards.	• Officer time

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
	Green Mark Award and the Shell Springboard award.	leaflets and the website.				
4.2a	Deliver the objectives of the Dagenham Dock Sustainable Industrial Park, including focusing development at Dagenham Dock around the environmental business sector.	Report to Law Board June 2010	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM – Sustainable Communities	LTDGC	June 2010	• Officer time
1. Adapt to climate change						
4.1b	Work with businesses to promote the idea of assessing their risk to climate change and implementing measures to reduce this.	Attend briefings and provide information on leaflets and the website.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager and Economic Development Manager	Chamber of Commerce / UKCIP	June 2010	• Officer time
ACTION AREA 5: Transport						
Objective 5: To reduce road traffic growth and ensure the borough's transport system is able to cope with the effects of climate change.						
1. Reduce CO₂ and other harmful emissions						
5.1a	Install 2 publicly-available electric charge points across the borough.	Bid for additional funding. Work with TfL to implement this by December 2010.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM Sustainable Communities	TfL	Install at least one point by March 2010.	• Officer time • £10,000 TfL funding • Additional funding
5.2a	The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) incorporates measures aimed at reducing growth in road traffic and encouraging modal shift. Continue to implement these measures under the present work plan.	Annual report to LAW Board	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM Development Planning and GM Sustainable Communities	Thames Gateway London Partners (TGLP) Travel Plan Co-ordinator;	June 2010 onwards	• Officer time • £3.2m for 2008-09 from TfL, plus additional funding for future years.

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
5.4a	Expand the travel plan functions to support businesses in the borough.	Approach businesses. Produce publicity information. Report progress in the LIP presented to the LAW Board annually.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager and Economic Development Manager	TfL.	June 2010 onwards	Officer time
5.5a	Expand the car club networks across the borough.	Streetcar currently manage the car club in Barking. Similar car clubs must be expanded across the borough. Report progress in the LIP presented to the LAW Board annually.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: GM Development Planning	-	June 2010 onwards	Officer time
5.6a	All public sector agencies in the borough to develop Green Travel Plans including schools, the Council, PCT, police and fire departments.	Annual report to LAW Board.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	-	October 2010	Officer time
5.7a	To support the Mayor of London's aim to dramatically increase the number of electric vehicles (EV) in the capital. The Council will work to encourage residents to change their traditional car for an EV. By 2015, there should be 2,300 EV in the borough, 575 charging points and the Council will ensure that at least 5% of its own fleet is electric.	Annual progress report to LAW Board.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager & Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services	TfL	2015	Officer time External funding
1. Adapt to climate change						
5.1b	Monitor the changing flood risk to the boroughs strategically and aim to initiate and progress discussions around flood-	Use the SFRA to identify. Develop an action plan. Report	Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services: Highways & Civil Engineering	TfL	From June 2010 onwards	Officer time

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
	proofing or re-siting strategically important roads that are in high flood areas (from fluvial and tidal flooding).	progress in the LIP presented to the LAW Board annually.				
5.2b	Work with partners to ensure that all drains and gullies under the Council's control are suitably maintained and cleared to lessen the risk of surface flooding and take into consideration climate change.	Report progress in the LIP presented to the LAW Board annually.	Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services: Highways & Civil Engineering	Thames Water Utilities	From June 2010 onwards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time £ capital
ACTION AREA 6: Waste Management and Environmental Enforcement						
Objective 6: To increase recycling and home composting levels in the borough and aim to reduce the amount of waste produced by the borough's residents.						
1. Reduce CO₂ and other harmful emissions						
6.1a	Produce local food production guidance.	Report to Law Board on progress June 2010	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	-	June 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time
6.2a	Investigate the possibility of making Barking and Dagenham plastic-bag free.	Investigate similar projects in other towns, e.g. Mubury and Chesham. Develop concept with local businesses.	Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services – Refuse and Recycling	Shanks, ELWA & Waste Watch	Decision by July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time
6.3a	Continue to promote recycling and home composting. Assess the feasibility and sustainability of establishing kitchen waste collections across the borough.	Investigate other local authority schemes. Discuss options with ELWA. Adopt this target.	Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services – Refuse and Recycling	Shanks, ELWA & Waste Watch	July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time
6.4a	Aim to achieve an average zero waste growth per head of population by 2015, with total municipal waste arisings growing only in line with increased population.	Investigate ways of achieving this	Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services – Refuse and Recycling	Shanks, ELWA and Waste	March 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
		target. Implement these options.		Watch		
1. Adapt to climate change						
6.1b	Produce guidelines for owners of food premises advising of the increased risk of food poisoning in the face of rising temperatures.	Report to Law board.	Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services: GM Environment and Trading Standards	Food Standards Agency	June 2010	• Officer time
6.2b	Investigate the need to monitor the changing population of disease-bearing vermin and pests.	Report to Law board.	Head of Environmental and Enforcement Services: GM Environment and Trading Standards		June 2010	• Officer time
ACTION AREA 7: Procurement						
Objective 7: To reduce the environmental impact of the products and services purchased.						
1. Reduce CO₂ and other harmful emissions						
7.1a	Introduce sustainable procurement policies and continue to promote Council run schemes, such as the e-Learning course on sustainable procurement, which serves to enable officers to procure sustainably. Utilise the roll out of the Green Champions scheme to conduct audits of the Council's procurement to take part in the Mayor's Green Procurement programme.	Investigate good practice across other local authorities. Engage with council staff responsible for procurement to ensure effective audit trail is set up and ensure staff are aware of the benefits of this.	Divisional Director of Corporate Finance: GM - Procurement and Efficiency	London Remade	Ongoing	• Officer time

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
7.2a	Develop a robust and flexible procurement tool for the procurement of electricity to encourage more sustainable options and reduce cost.	Implement and report progress to the Energy Panel.	Divisional Director Strategy Asset Management and Capital Delivery	-	March 2011	• Officer time
ACTION AREA 8: Implementation and Monitoring						
Objective 8: To promote the Climate Change Strategy to all stakeholders and ensure the Strategy is implemented through the Council's activities.						
8.1	Ensure that climate change is continued to be implemented through the community strategy, corporate plan and the Local Area Agreements.	Make sure that officers responsible for these are informed of the importance of addressing climate change.	Head of Strategy and Performance: Group Manager Performance, Policy and Programme	Barking & Dagenham Local Strategic Partnership	February 2010 onwards	• Officer time
8.2	Monitor the use of staff awareness campaigns in reducing consumption, e.g. displaying energy costs for each main Council buildings and setting targets for reductions.	Report progress to the LAW Board annually.	Divisional Director Strategy Asset Management and Capital Delivery	-	Annual report to LAW Board from March 2010.	• Officer time
8.3	Promote the Climate Change Strategy to all departments and stakeholders and ensure the Strategy is implemented.	Hold workshop events and publicise the strategy on the Council website and in the Council magazines. Obtain sign up from key teams.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development,; Climate Change Manager	-	June 2010	• Officer time
8.4	Provide information for all staff and provide more detailed training for staff in housing, planning and building control surrounding environmental sustainability issues through the Green Champions scheme.	Conduct workshops. Provide information on website and attend the staff induction.	Divisional Director Strategy Asset Management and Capital Delivery / Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	-	June 2010	• Officer time

Code	Action	Target / Milestone	Lead Divisional Head: Officer in charge	Key Partners	Timescale (arranged in date order)	Resources
8.5	Develop a communication plan to ensure that all members of the borough are targeted to act on climate change. This will include measures to change behaviour to reduce energy use and encourage more sustainable behaviour and to ensure that all members of the community are prepared for climate change effects.	Develop plan to include regular (monthly) reports in 'The News', information on the LBDD website and art events.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	Barking and Dagenham Local Strategic Partnership	Develop plan and start implementing measures by June 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time £ for publicity
8.6	Develop a plan to target young people at schools and youth groups and investigate the possibility of setting up a "Young Green Champions" scheme.	Develop plan and investigate potential schemes.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	Barking and Dagenham Local Strategic Partnership	Develop plan and start implementing measures by June 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time £ for publicity
8.7	Investigate the possibility of setting up a Barking and Dagenham Climate Change Partnership, to help reduce CO2 emissions across the borough and to help the borough adapt to climate change.	Investigate similar schemes at Islington and Camden Council.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	Barking and Dagenham Local Strategic Partnership	July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time
8.8	Set up an internal Climate Change sub board of the LAW board, to include senior representation that will work to gain corporate support for action.	Establish group. Gain senior management and Councillor support. Set goals and monitor targets and monitor progress. Publicise and report back annually.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	Barking and Dagenham Local Strategic Partnership	Report annually from July 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time
8.9	Continue to work with the portfolio holder for sustainability and senior officers in order to continue to receive high level commitment to action across the council estate and the wider community, since this is critical for the allocation of resources and the provision of support to staff.	Quarterly Councillor briefings.	Head of Regeneration and Economic Development: Climate Change Manager	-	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer time

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Appendix 3

Overarching climate change risk assessment for the borough and possible adaptation options.

General impacts	Specific risks/opportunities	Adaptation options
<p>Biodiversity: Changes in plant and animal life cycle and growing patterns due to climate changes, competition from exotic species, increased summer drought stress for wetlands and beechwood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of native species. • Habitat loss. • New and exotic species introduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant new non-native species which are drought resistant. • Encourage low-water gardens. • Monitor habitats.
<p>Flood management (including coastal issues): Vulnerable to inundation of floodplains by river water, local flooding when drainage network is overwhelmed, and from tidal surges in the Thames.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to assets. • Death/ injury. • Disruption to services. • Economic cost. • Increased pressure on drainage. • Water storage and balance pond provide more amenity space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify assets are high flood risk. • Inform residents and businesses living in high flood risk areas of the risk (e.g. through an advice leaflet). • Increase monitoring of drains. • Enforce policies from the LDF, regarding developing near flood risk areas. • Relocate strategically important council assets.
<p>Water resources management: Already one of the driest capitals in the world and facing increased demand for water in summer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business disruption. • Affect residents. • Increased risk of forest fires. • Summer water shortages and low stream flows (reduced water quality of rivers). • Drier weather will improve tourism and outdoor leisure activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to use water more efficiently. • Promote water efficiency amongst the borough's residents and businesses. • Make the most of opportunities such as increased potential for tourism and outdoor recreation.
<p>Buildings: Particularly sensitive to temperature increases because of urban heat island effect</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce staff and customer comfort. • Heat stress to staff and community. • Increased need for energy intensive cooling. • Increased subsidence risk in subsidence prone areas. • Reduced need for heating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify buildings and parts of buildings that are overheating. • Retrofit buildings experiencing overheating with solar shading and other non-energy intensive techniques to promote cooling. • When building new council buildings ensure that the need for cooling and heating is included. • Encourage developers to consider the need for cooling. • Identify areas prone to subsidence. • Monitor and make heating

		arrangements for council buildings flexible, so that buildings are not unnecessarily heated.
Transport: Increased disruption to transport service and customer discomfort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger discomfort may lead to increase use of car. • Warmer, drier weather may increase use of bikes and walking. • Increased use of water transport along the boroughs rivers. • Less winter transport disruption (e.g. less ice and snow) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with TfL to promote ways of keeping cool on public transport. • Provide shading at bus stops. • Continue to improve cycling, walking and public transport facilities.
Spatial planning: New housing developments will need protection from flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May restrict development. • May need to incorporate flood resilient design (could be expensive). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to investigate and promote innovative ways to reduce the risk of flooding to new developments.
Industry: More construction days available, problems with safe use of construction equipment due to increased wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased danger to outdoor workers due to more extreme weather. • More construction days. • New growth sectors in economy (e.g. in the 'green' sector) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform local businesses of the risks of climate change. • Promote opportunities for economic growth in 'green' jobs.
Financial and insurance services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased insurance premium, or even refusal of insurance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with insurance companies to ensure that assets will continue to be insured, and introduce measures required to keep insurance coverage.
Tourism, recreation, leisure and lifestyle: Out of town excursion destinations might benefit, heat in London could deter visitors, sport and recreational fishing suffer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement to local tourism and recreational demand. • A shift to more outdoor-oriented lifestyles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the most of new opportunities in tourism and recreational demand.
Emergency planning and security: Population displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More demand on service. • Changes in work, dealing with extreme weather events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure these services have sufficient resources. • Ensure that emergency plans incorporate climate change.
Health and Healthcare: Reduced air quality; increase in flood related health problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More demand on health care facilities. • Health – heat stress and air quality issues. • Reduction in cold related deaths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that these services have sufficient resources and are flexible in change in demand of service.