Climate Change and Environment Strategy and the Environment Fund

To:	Environment and Green Investment Committee
Meeting Date:	1st July 2021
From:	Steve Cox, Executive Director, Place and Economy
Electoral division(s):	All
Key decision:	No
Forward Plan ref:	N/a
Outcome:	Move forward the Net-Zero target for Cambridgeshire County Council towards 2030 and align spending and investment decisions to deliver Net Zero and Doubling Nature, as set out in the Joint Administration Agreement.
Recommendation:	Committee is asked to: a) Note the Council's progress delivering the May 2020 approved Climate Change and Environment Strategy b) Approve a review of the Climate Change and Environment Strategy to bring forward the net-zero target towards 2030 and alignment of key resources by December 2021, as set out in paragraph 4.2 c) Approve the development of a 'Routemap to Net-Zero and Doubling Nature' Programme including a medium-term resourcing strategy by March 2022.

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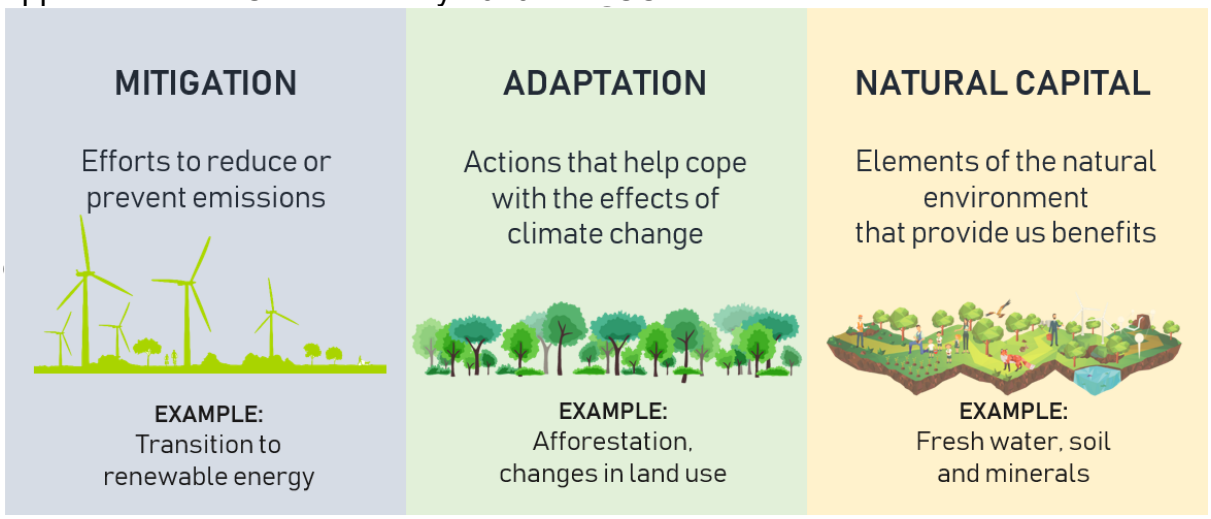
1 Background

1.1 In May 2019, the Council declared a Climate and Environment Emergency recognising that our natural and built environment is the most precious inheritance for which we act as caretakers for the next generation and that society is facing global challenges of population growth, climate change and equalisation of living standards not faced before at this scale.

1.2 A Five-Year Climate Change and Environment Strategy (CCES), and Action Plan was approved at Full Council in May 2020. The CCES covers three themes as set out below in



1.3 Figure 1 Describes the three themes identified within the CCES covering mitigation, adaption, and natural capital., twelve priority areas and seven targets. Four of the targets focus on carbon reductions developed from evidence on the Council's carbon footprint and the CUSPE 2019 research report 'Net-Zero Cambridgeshire: What actions must Cambridgeshire County Council take to reach net zero emissions by 2050?'.

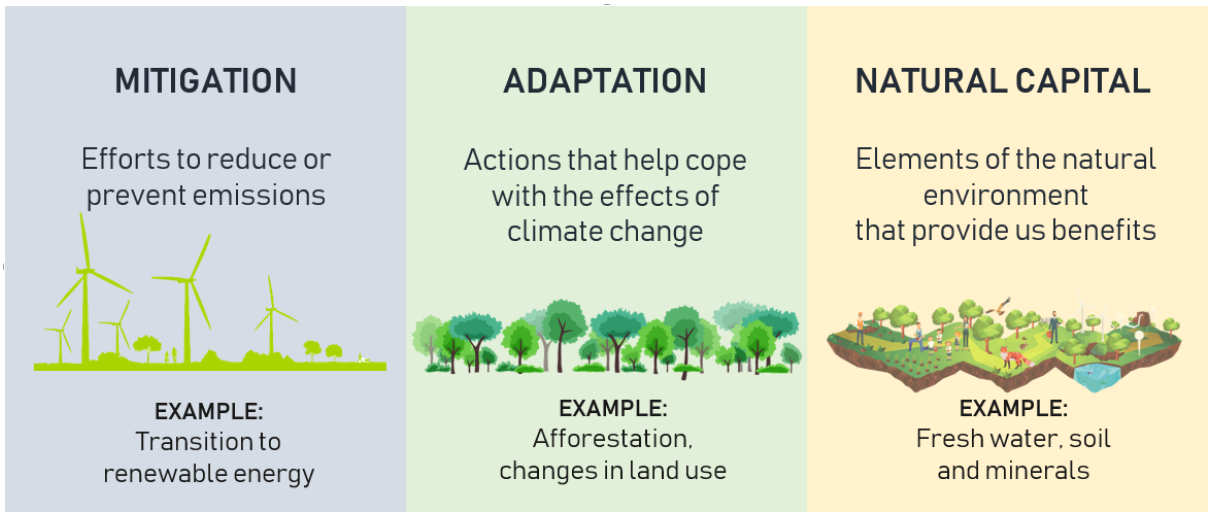


Figure 1 Describes the three themes identified within the CCES covering mitigation, adaption, and natural capital.

1.4 The CCES contains a commitment to a number of targets, including reducing our 'scope 1' (direct) emissions by 50% by 2023 (compared to 2018 levels), reduce our 'scope 3' (indirect) emissions by 50.4% by 2030, and to deliver Government's net zero carbon target for Cambridgeshire by 2050.

1.5 Delivery of the five year strategy is supported by an Environment Fund comprising £16 million capital borrowing. The Environment Funding is broadly allocated on the following basis:

- £15million to take all Council owned and operated buildings off fossil fuels and onto low carbon heating by 2025

- £1million to cover EV charging for Council buildings, support for oil dependent communities to decarbonise and £300,000 for other projects

1.6 Carbon reduction targets are monitored on an annual basis and the Council has published its annual carbon footprint for the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20. It is now gathering the data for the publication of 2020-21.

1.7 County-wide CO_2 emissions for Cambridgeshire in 2018 (the most recent year of data available in January 2021) were just over 4.5 million tonnes. A reduction of 1.8% since the previous year. The 4.5m tonnes does not include emissions of other, non-CO_2 GHGs such as methane (CH_4) or nitrous oxide (N_2O), which are not broken down by local authority area in the published statistics. Across the whole UK, CO_2 accounts for 81% of all GHG emissions. The 4.5 million tonnes exclude emissions from peatland, which are thought to be significant across the county, although the exact figure is currently unknown.

1.8 The Council's own CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions (as an organisation) were 206,579 tonnes in 2019-20, which includes indirect ("scope 3") emissions from our supply chain partners and contractors but it is known that the data is not fully complete. The reporting year 2019-20 was prior to the implementation of the Council's Climate Change and Environment Strategy in May 202 and the impact of the covid-19 pandemic.

2 Main Issues

2.1 Progress Against Targets

The Council approved capital borrowing of £16m for the Environment Fund and £13.5m is in the business plan for 2021-22 to support the delivery of the CCES Targets and Action plan.

To date £4.48m of £16m has been directly committed into delivery of low carbon heating and EV charging projects from the Environment Fund. This includes the sum of £2.5m Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme Funding the Council succeeded securing during 2020/21 for low carbon heating for Council buildings.

An additional capital borrowing of £65.1m is committed in the business plan (21/22) into green investments via the energy programmes.

The Action Plan contains 127 actions and progress is summarised in Table 1 below and a description of progress against each of the targets is provided from paragraph 2.2.

Table 1 Summary of action plan progress

Status	Number of actions	Example actions in this category
Complete	5 (4%)	"Establish a County Council Climate Change website with a range of education and awareness materials on climate change action, including signposting to existing materials."
In progress	70 (55%)	"Annual carbon footprint calculations to be published to demonstrate progress*" – complete for 2019/20, but an ongoing task* "Ensure all new Council buildings, extensions and retrofits are designed to the highest energy efficiency standards, incorporating renewable generation where feasible and Electric Vehicle (EV) chargepoint provision. Assessment of all buildings and implementation plan in place by 2023."
Not Started	49 (39%)	"Reform the annual budget planning process to reduce the Council's carbon footprint and to support wider decarbonisation of service delivery and the communities we support."
Paused	4 (3%)	"Through our Public Health, Social Care and Emergency Planning recovery functions, find ways to help manage the impacts on vulnerable

Status	Number of actions	Example actions in this category
		people of severe weather or temperatures, including care homes, to prevent the vulnerable in our communities becoming more susceptible to the impacts of climate change.*" – pressures on these service areas dealing with the pandemic response meant 2020/21 has not been the right time to implement some measures.*

2.2 Target 1: Reduce Council's organisational net carbon footprint for our buildings and transport assets (scope 1 and 2) by 50% by 2023

Key actions and examples of delivery against this target are centred around:

- Improving the Council's build stock to reduce energy demand
- Decarbonising council vehicles, including provision of EV charging at offices – for example pool cars, library vehicles, gritters etc

2.2.1 A Low Carbon Heating Programme to retrofit air source heat pumps and replace gas and oil boilers at Council owned and operated sites are underway at 20 sites. These projects will complete Autumn 2021. The 20 projects are funded by a combination of the Environment Fund and Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme, government grant, which the Council applied for and was successful securing £3.4m. The balance of the project costs, £1.86m is funded from the Council's Environment Fund. Further low carbon heating projects are being scoped for delivery during 2022-23 with the aim to take all relevant sites onto low carbon solutions by 2025 and support delivery of target 1.

The 20 projects underway will save approximately 408 tonnes CO_2e per annum, or 17% of the scope 1 total from 2019-20, and a further 243 tonnes CO_2e per annum (10% of scope 1) will be reduced when the Council disposes of nine buildings over the next few years including Shire Hall and Babbage House.

2.2.2 A schools retrofit programme has been underway since 2015 to reduce energy consumption, generate renewable energy and reduce carbon emissions on maintained schools. A summary of the carbon reductions is identified below in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of carbon reductions in tonnes CO_2e

	2014/15 to 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 to date	Cumulative Total
Maintained school carbon reductions (tCO_2e)	670	108	15	62	-	855
Council Investment	£1.99m	£0.478m	£0.064m	£0.275m	-	£2.807m
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (grant)	-	-	-	-	£0.229m	£0.229m

2.2.3 In December 2019, the Council approved Nearly Zero Energy Building standards for all new public buildings it will build, own and occupy (with the exception of schools until detailed costs could be understood).

There are a number of new building projects underway that this policy is influencing including:

- £611,311 investment into solar carports for the New Shire Hall (Civic Hub) providing 40% of all the on-site needs for electricity and saving 720 tCO2e by 2050.
- Adult Social Care commissioning are developing an exemplar 80-bed care facility designed to be free from fossil fuels and cut carbon emissions. This exemplar project, forecasts that over 70% of regulated electricity for the building will be met from onsite renewables and avoid 100 tCO2 emissions per annum or 3000 tonnes over thirty years when built.
- A specification for new schools will be piloted at Alconbury to deliver the Near Zero Energy Standards to understand the capital cost increases and lifecycle benefits.

2.2.4 Workplace EV Chargepoints: An £120,000 project for the installation of EV chargepoints at 18 Council offices is procured and delivery expected this year to reduce emissions from Council and staff vehicles.

2.2.5 Overall position: The carbon footprint report for 2019/20 was approved at Environment & Sustainability Committee in January 2021. Overall, carbon emissions were broadly consistent with the previous year (18/19), however increases were observed for scope 1. This increase is due to a combination of increased gas usage, likely to be because of more colder days than the previous winter, and an increase in transport emissions from highways service vehicles as more fuel was used from the depots. Scope 2 remains zero as 100% renewable electricity is purchased.

Looking forward, for 2020/21, the data for buildings/energy usage is showing a reduction but data for transport is not yet available. Figure 2 below shows estimated emissions for the next few years based on predicted emissions savings from current and future planned low carbon heating projects, expected project completion dates, known plans to dispose of certain buildings, and assuming no change in transport emissions.

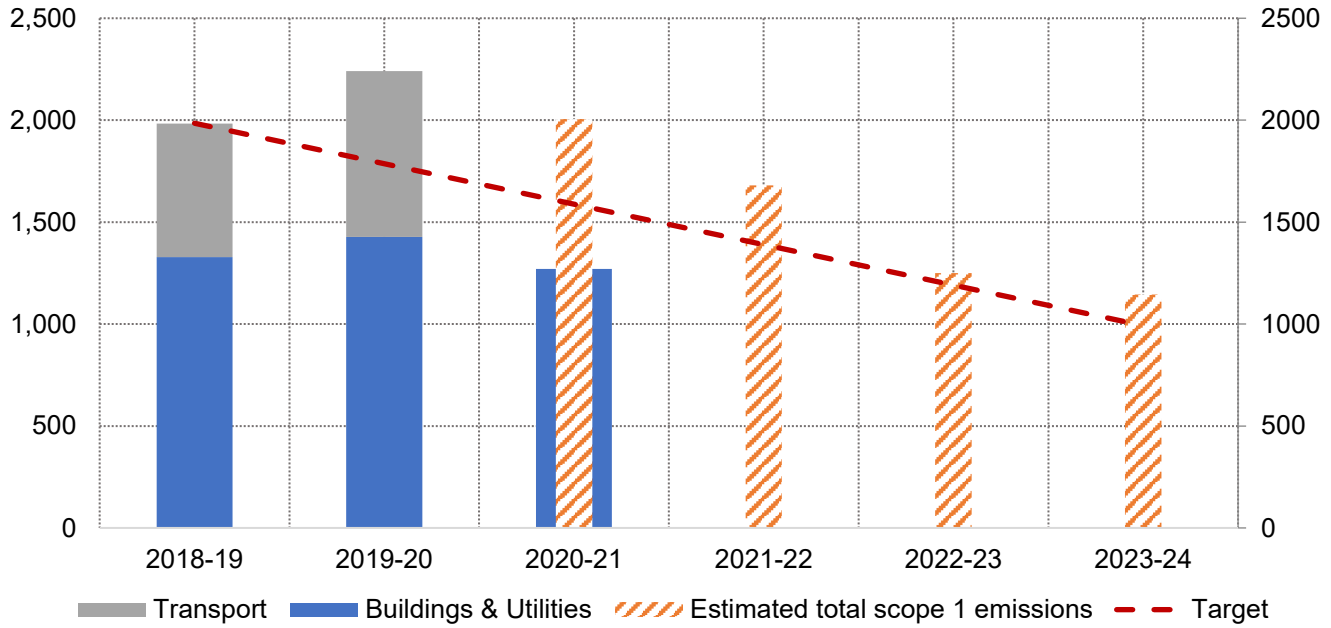


Figure 2 Performance against target of 50% reduction in scope 1 and 2 net emissions by 2023 where the y-axis is tonnes of CO_2e

2.3 Target 2: All council departments to implement measures to ensure services are adapted to climate change

Key actions to deliver this target are centred around:

- Upskilling officer to enable identification and implementation of adaptation opportunities
- Integration of adaptation into existing work programmes
- Development of work programmes to deliver specific adaptation challenges

2.3.1 Improving Environmental Decision Making. Since March 2021, the committee template has been updated to include significant implications for climate and environment to inform decision makers. This includes guidance for report writers. Regular review of the quality of these implications will be undertaken to identify training and development needs for staff. In addition, a Member and Office Carbon literacy and Doubling Nature Training Programme is under development and will be implemented from October 2021 starting with Senior Managers and Members. The aim of the programme is to build understanding and confidence across the organisation to develop and implement strategies and actions that design out carbon and improve nature capital.

2.3.2 Think Communities: A presentation to the Think Communities Board in January 2020 on the impacts of Climate Change was well supported. A number of discussions with the 'Think Communities' programme has taken place on how to build community resilience to the impacts of climate change. The pandemic paused detailed discussions but moving forward place coordinators are identified as early participants for the carbon literacy training to help integrate adaptation to flooding and overheating risks into existing conversations with our communities.

2.3.3 Resilient Infrastructure: Ensuring the infrastructure managed by the Council can withstand the effects of climate change now and in the future. The following is taking place:

- Workshops with Milestone during 2020-21 have been delivered to support the development of a Carbon Strategy for the highways contract and to explore use of materials resilient to impact of excessive heat
- Investment of £ 2.73m over five years into flood attenuation and highways biodiversity improvements to improve flooding risk. This includes clearing verges, gullies, grips and developing local flood resilience through targeted flood alleviation works and supporting community alerts and access to information.

2.4 Target 3: Deliver a net 20% increase in biodiversity (net gain) across all Council property, land projects and wildlife sites by 2030

Key actions to deliver this target are centred around land management approaches across the urban and rural estates and understanding our biodiversity. For example, the Rural Estates team have undertaken an initial assessment to identify potential opportunities for increasing biodiversity on the rural estate and developing opportunities for investment into Biodiversity Net Gain via the planning system. It is also working with tenant farmers to share best practice on managing for nature, soil management and for reducing carbon emissions from peat.

However, a comprehensive biodiversity audit across all the Council's estate (urban, rural, County wildlife sites) is needed. This will provide a baseline from which to measure net-gain; help guide interventions; and provide the evidence base increasingly required when applying for grants. This broader audit work has been planned but is not yet funded.

2.5 Target 4: Reduce the Council's emissions from purchased goods and services (scope 3) emissions by 50.4% by 2030

Key actions to deliver this target are centred around leveraging emissions reductions via the procurement process.

2.5.1 Procurement: Testing how to include carbon foot-printing into procurement was undertaken during 2020/21 as part of the £100M Energy Services Contract procurement. The learning from this raised a number of key issues including effective comparison of carbon footprints provided by suppliers, supplier skills and readiness to provide quality carbon foot-printing and the need to upskill clients to understand what a quality proposal looks like.

2.5.2 The Council and University College London (UCL) were awarded £18000 funding from the Local Government Association to create a Carbon Calculator and Code of Practice for inclusion in procurements. The project formally concludes in July and will enable emissions associated with specific goods/services to be quantified and compared in procurements and ii) set out expectations across wider range of environmental considerations (e.g. waste). The LGA are exploring how to fund further action on this project to continue its developments as a tool that all Local Authorities can use.

2.5.3 In October 2020, Environment and Sustainability Committee approved the inclusion of the shadow carbon price into busines case decisions. Energy project business cases have been testing how this works, including the value of the carbon savings into investment cases. More widely, including carbon emissions reductions/savings/increases into the corporate template for Capital Programme Board is being scoped to capture information on embodied carbon (e.g. carbon emitted from products, or construction materials, or building something) and the operational carbon savings.

2.6 Target 5: 100% of Council strategies include policies to tackle Climate Change by 2023

Action to date has focused on compiling a list of the councils' strategies and initiating conversations with strategy "owners" across the organisation. The following key strategies include climate change and net-zero carbon:

- The Council's Strategic Framework
- Medium term Financing Strategy
- Investment Strategy
- Pension Scheme

Significant work remains on fully integrating climate change into how we do things.

2.7 Target 6: To sign up to a shared target with partners and the community by 2023 to deliver 50.4% greenhouse gas emissions reductions by 2030 in tonnes/CO_2 per annum for Cambridgeshire based on 2018 baseline

This target was designed to align policy across all levels of Government and to build wider buy-in from communities and businesses.

Actions during 2020/21 include:

- Supporting the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Commission for Climate Change in their review and Phase 1 report
- Collaborating with Greater Cambridge Partnership for investments into energy infrastructure to facilitate clean growth
- Working with the Greater Cambridge Planning Service on net-zero evidence bases to inform local plan policies and area action plans
- Working with the Combined Authority on the early stages of their Alternative Fuel Strategy
- Participating in Officer groups to strengthen intra-authority collaboration e.g Climate Change Officers group and Cambridgeshire Action on Energy Group, to share best practice.
- Signing the UK100 pledge for 100% clean energy for Cambridgeshire communities and the renewed pledge 'Race to Zero' ; setting up the Countryside Climate Network to bring representatives of rural areas to share best practice, advocate for rural communities and identify opportunities for rural areas to support emissions reductions

2.8 Target 7: Deliver Government's net-zero carbon target by 2050

Key actions to deliver this target include:

- Delivery of 100% clean energy for Cambridgeshire
- Enabling residents to make changes in their own lives
- Sharing knowledge and understanding with our communities

2.8.1 Investment in Renewables: The Council's first 12Megawatt solar farm became operational during 2017. An investment of approximately £10m has saved 20,200 tonnes of carbon emissions up to 2021 and over a 25 year lifetime is forecast to reduce approximately 126,000 tonnes of CO2 emission. In addition, the Council has approved during 2020/21 investments totalling £42.3m into the following projects for construction during 2021/22 to reduce annual carbon emissions of 5060 tCO_2e from March 2022 and 2,175,000 tCO_2e by 2050 with the three projects.

- 29.4MW capacity Solar Farm at North Angle with cumulative carbon emission savings of 105,000 tonnes over 30 years.
- Swaffham Prior Community Heat Project, cumulative tCO_2e savings over 30 years of 39,500tCO2e
- Babraham Park and Ride – Smart Energy Grid, 7300 tonnes CO_2e savings over 30 years

2.8.2 The Schools Energy Programme includes supporting Academy Schools to decarbonise. Table 3 identifies a total investment of £9.159M of capital borrowing has been invested and grants of £1.88M secured to support annual carbon emissions reductions of 2,826 tCO_2e and lifetime savings over 30 years of 84,780 tonnesCO2e at Academy schools.

Table 3 Carbon emissions savings from various investments in the Schools' Energy Programme

	2014/15 - 2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 to date	Cumulative total savings to date
Academy school carbon reductions (tCO_2e)	2020	516	43	6.4	241	2,826
Council Investment	£6.08m	£1.74m	£0.239m	£0.102m	£0.998m	£9.159m
Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme	-	-	-	-	£1.888m	£1.888m

2.8.3 Solar Together: This is a collective purchasing scheme for Cambridgeshire residents to purchase and install solar panels on their home. The scheme reduces costs for residents by creating economies of scale and removes much of the complexity when deciding if and how to install. To date in the Autumn 2020 Scheme, 1,335 homeowners have accepted their quotations and 14% of installations are complete – equating to 827kW installed and an estimated 170 tonnes CO_2 saved will be saved per annum or 4,930tCO2 by 2050.

2.8.4 Engagement: A wide range of engagement activities have taken place which will contribute to reducing emissions these include:

- Providing information to Parish Council's on how to measure their area's carbon footprint
- Presenting at Parish Council and community group meetings on how to purchase community EV Chargepoints
- Developing the Climate, Energy and Environment pages on the Council's website to share the Council's work and provide advice to individuals and business on how to reduce their emissions

3 Legislative and Policy Change

3.1 The Climate Change and Environment Strategy was developed during 2019. Since then, Government has brought forward a number of key policy and regulatory frameworks.

3.1.1 *The 6th Carbon Budget:* The Climate Change Act 2008 gave responsibility to the Committee on Climate Change to establish a series of 5-year carbon budgets to help the UK meet its carbon reduction targets. The Sixth Budget (2033–37) was published in September 2020 and recommended that to deliver net zero by 2050 the UK must reduce its emissions by 78% by 2035. In April 2021 this new target was enshrined in law. Key steps identified to deliver this reduction are:

1. Increase uptake of low carbon solutions
2. Significant expansion of low carbon energy supplies
3. Reduce demand for carbon intense activities – e.g through improving building design to reduce energy demand
4. Land and greenhouse gas removals – primarily through nature-based carbon sequestration like afforestation and peatland restoration

3.1.2 *The Agricultural Act 2020:* The Agricultural Bill was passed into law 11th November 2020. It sets out how farmers and land managers in England will be rewarded in the future with public money for "public goods" – such as better air and water quality, thriving wildlife, soil health, or measures to reduce flooding and tackle the effects of climate change, under the Environmental Land Management scheme (ELMS). ELMS would replace existing land management subsidies. These incentives will provide financing for landowners to aid in delivery of the government's 25 Year Environment Plan and commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

3.1.3 *The Transport Decarbonisation Plan* (TDP) will set out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, to achieve carbon budgets and net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050. This includes accelerating model shift to public and active transport, decarbonising road vehicles, decarbonising how we get goods and place-based solutions. Publication is anticipated imminently. Linked to this, Government has recently published its Bus Strategy "Bus Back Better", in which large-scale improvements and decarbonisation features heavily. Significantly, it sets expectations on use and design of bus lanes.

3.1.4 *Energy White Paper:* Published in December 2020 the focus is on delivery of net zero and the fundamental changes required to the UK's energy system. The Paper is intimately related to Government's Ten Point Plan, setting out mechanisms to deliver all of the energy related points. It aims to:

1. Transform Energy – decarbonising the whole energy system
2. Support a Green Recovery – grow the economy and create jobs in the clean energy sector
3. Reducing fuel poverty – exploring regulatory changes to reduce costs to end users, improve building standards and introduce minimum Energy Performance Certificate (EPC band B) for all non-domestic rental properties.

3.1.5 Significant policy is also emerging that will affect the roles, responsibilities, and funding available to Local Authorities to deliver action:

The Environment Bill 2020, which has completed its second reading in Parliament, will establish all-encompassing targets, plans and polices for improving the natural environment, covering environmental protection; waste and resource efficiency; air quality; water; nature and biodiversity; conservation; and regulation of chemicals. Important provisions for biodiversity net gain are also anticipated. The Bill will likely directly affect several council services including waste management, rural estate and planning.

3.1.6 Locally, substantial work to underpin new policy and climate action is underway. The Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Independent Climate Change Commission (CPICCC) was established by the CPCA in 2020 to "provide authoritative recommendations to help the region mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change". Phase I (complete) has focused on recommendations under the themes of: Transport; Buildings, Energy and Peat. Phase II (underway) will focus on: the role of nature; adaptation; water; waste; business & industry; innovation; and ensuring a Just Transition.

Phase I delivered a wide range of recommendations and stretching targets, many of which would fall to the Local Authorities to deliver. These included:

- Swift electrification of transport, including provision of charging infrastructure, electrification of all Council fleets by 2030 and exclusion of diesel vans/trucks from city centres.
- Use of planning and enforcement powers to deliver improved energy efficient buildings, and local authority own estate to be net zero by 2030
- Lobbying roles with Ofgem, Ofwat to enable investment into future-proofing these networks
- Improving understanding of peatland extend and condition to inform conservation approaches, including emphasis on balancing carbon and agriculture
- Delivering organisational carbon footprint to net-zero by 2030

Discussions are now underway at the CPCA to establish next steps for implementation of some of the recommendations.

4 Conclusion - Summary Analysis of Progress

4.1 Although progress has been achieved across all seven targets, there are some targets where more delivery has taken place than others. Contributory factors include the type of funding available, demands on existing staff and budgets; skills and time needed to build the wider corporate buy-in into new policy and delivery models.

4.2 With the new legislation and policy frameworks coming forward it is proposed more can be achieved, quicker for the Climate and Biodiversity Emergencies if:

- The CCES Strategy, Targets and Action Plan are reviewed to reflect legislative and policy changes, the findings from the Independent Commission for Climate Change for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and to the ambitions of the Joint Administration.
- A Net-Zero and Doubling Nature Programme and Resourcing Plan is developed to sit alongside the strategy aligning the Council's medium-term finances and resources with delivery
- The Environment Fund is reviewed, as part of the CCES review, to identify how best to allocate the capital borrowing to improve the scale and pace of delivery against targets and identify how other resources can be identified or aligned to support revenue projects such as the biodiversity audit, to inform the budget planning for 2022/23.
- A framework to collect, analyse and report data from across the Council on net-zero and doubling nature is developed to inform and publish annual progress reports

5 Alignment with corporate priorities

5.1 Communities at the heart of everything we do

The Climate and Biodiversity Emergencies negatively impact communities through heightened risks of flooding, overheating, drought, loss of nature. This will continue to impact the lives of our communities unless more is done during the next 10 years to reduce carbon emissions, rebuild natural capital and keep global warming under 2 degrees temperature rise as set out in the Paris Agreement.

5.2 A good quality of life for everyone

As above

5.3 Helping our children learn, develop and live life to the full

Young people have protested that Governments around the world need to do more to protect and enhance the environment and not leave the full cost to future generations. The programming of action to deliver Net-zero and Doubling Nature is needed to ensure intergenerational fairness.

5.4 Cambridgeshire: a well-connected, safe, clean, green environment

See 4.1

5.5 Protecting and caring for those who need us

The vulnerable in our communities will be more susceptible to the impacts and costs of climate change impacts. The review and resourcing of the CCES, targets and action plan must provide for a 'Just' transition and a better future for everyone.

6 Significant Implications

6.1 Resource Implications

The review of the Strategy and aligning resources to deliver net zero and doubling nature ambitions, will require staff time to deliver.

The aim is to complete the CCES review to allow any budget plan implications to be discussed and included where appropriate in the 2022-23 Council's budget.

6.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications

There are no significant implications.

6.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications

There are no significant implications.

6.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

The strategy review and alignment of funding will provide an opportunity to discuss A 'Just' Transition for everyone.

6.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

This is an opportunity to engage with districts, the CPCA, the Independent commission on Climate Change for Cambridgeshire, other partners, public, private and third sectors to align priorities, targets and funding to deliver the scale of change for net-zero carbon emissions.

6.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

None.

6.7 Public Health Implications

Reviewing the strategy and resources allows further alignment of public health factors to be included in the plans for tackling climate change and biodiversity loss.

6.8 Environment and Climate Change Implications on Priority Areas

6.8.1 Implication 1: Energy efficient, low carbon buildings.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive
Explanation: The intention is to improve the CCES Strategy and better align resources to deliver more quickly. This will create more positive change.

6.8.2 Implication 2: Low carbon transport.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive

Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.3 Implication 3: Green spaces, peatland, afforestation, habitats and land management.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive
Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.4 Implication 4: Waste Management and Tackling Plastic Pollution.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive
Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.5 Implication 5: Water use, availability and management:

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive
Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.6 Implication 6: Air Pollution.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive
Explanation: As 6.8.1

6.8.7 Implication 7: Resilience of our services and infrastructure; and supporting vulnerable people to cope with climate change.

Positive/neutral/negative Status: Positive
Explanation: As 6.8.1

Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?

Yes, Name of Financial Officer: Sarah Heywood

Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?

Yes or No, Name of Officer:

Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by the Council's Monitoring Officer or LGSS Law?

Yes or No , Name of Legal Officer:

Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes , Name of Officer: Elsa Evans

Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?

Yes or No, Name of Officer:

Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?

Yes or No, Name of Officer:

Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health?

Yes or No, Name of Officer:

Have any Environment and Climate Change implications been cleared by the Climate Change Officer?

Yes, Name of Officer: Emily Bolton

7 Source Documents

7.1 Documents

- Climate Change and Environment Strategy, May 2020
- Climate Change and Environment Action Plan 2020-2025
- Annual Carbon Footprint Report, 2018-19
- Annual Carbon Footprint Report 2019-20

7.2 Location

- https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/cambridgeshire-climate-change-and-environment-strategy-2020.pdf
- https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/ccc-climate-change-and-environment-strategy-action-plan.pdf
- https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/ccc-carbon-footprint-report-2018-191.pdf
- https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/ccc-carbon-footprint-report-2019-20.pdf