

APPENDIX B

This first draft of an action plan requires SMARTer objectives and actions with input from Services to ensure that actions are deliverable and has the necessary buy in from all parts of the organisation.

The themes where the Council can make meaningful interventions include: energy supply and consumption; permitting and encouraging low carbon development; improving the carbon footprint of existing buildings (public and private sector); protecting and enhancing the natural environment; water supply and flood protection; transport and travel; purchasing and consumption; community resilience; education, communication and influencing behaviour.

We need to be brave and bold if we are genuinely committed to reducing our carbon footprint, and ensuring residents and business adopt similar aspirations.

This Action Plan is about social responsibility, lifestyle change and consideration of future generations.

MITIGATION			
ACTION	WHEN	WHO	RESOURCES
Objective 1 Ensure that EDDC identifies realistic and deliverable plans and actions that contribute to reducing EDDC's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50% by 2030 using 2019/20 baseline levels, rising to 100% reduction by 2050.			
Establish a carbon footprint baseline for all Council buildings and activities. This will enable us to accurately calculate the 50% and 100% reductions and what it requires to be carbon neutral.			
Adopt the Circular Economy approach of refuse; reduce; reuse and recycle, whilst continuing to implement the Waste Strategy, which aims to continuously improve our recycling rate, and operate to high environmental credentials.			
Implement a Sustainable Environmental Procurement policy, which commits the authority to ensuring environmental risks and opportunities are considered at the outset of procurement activity. Enable people to make sustainable purchasing choices. Support and encourage local purchasing and the development of local supply chains. Promote and encourage new business models focused around the Circular Economy. Build the commitment to sustainable procurement in both the public and private sectors.			
Sign the Devon Climate Change Declaration and deliver the commitments contained therein.			
Assist partners, contractors, Town and Parish Councils, community and voluntary groups make meaningful contributions towards reducing their carbon footprints.			

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Objective 2

EDDC will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions from buildings by working in partnership to plan for new low-carbon development and to retrofit energy efficiency and low-carbon heating measures.

Facilitate the Cosy Devon Partnership, the Local Energy Advice Partnership, and similar to enable networking, project collaboration and the testing of new solutions between local authorities, community energy organisations, installers and other interested parties to deliver domestic energy retrofit measures by seizing opportunities for grant funding and market offers.			
Use enforcement and education powers to improve the energy efficiency of private sector homes encouraging landlords, tenants and owners to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.			
Improve the energy efficiency of all Council owned buildings (non housing) as part of our Corporate Asset Management Strategy.			
Planning Permission for new buildings in East Devon will only be given where construction meets high standards of energy efficiency incorporating on-site renewable energy where possible.			
Continue to develop planning policies that support the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions directly and indirectly reduce the risks of climate change on the communities of East Devon.			
Encourage sustainable surface water drainage systems (SUDs) for all new developments where appropriate to help manage risk of changing rainfall patterns.			
Provide support to the Low Carbon Task Force of the Greater Exeter Strategic Plan that is evidencing the need for area-wide low carbon development policies.			
Accelerate the upgrading of insulation and energy saving measures in the Council's housing stock. Install air and ground source heat pumps when upgrading of off-gas properties. Upgrade insulation to minimise fuel poverty.			
Progress regeneration proposals that minimise the carbon footprint and use of natural resources.			
Encourage new business and economic development that operate to sustainable credentials and prioritises a minimal environmental footprint.			
Energy - Reduce electricity consumption within the commercial and public sectors. Develop heat supply networks to deliver low carbon heat. Introduce smart meters and energy storage solutions.			

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Increase the amount of energy generated locally using renewable technologies.			
Objective 3 EDDC will contribute to the reduction of emissions associated with transport and travel by supporting low-carbon vehicles, by promoting sustainable transport and communication choices, and through the sustainable planning of new development.			
Deliver a Fleet Management Plan which aims to be part of delivering a low carbon future through smarter choices, including electric vehicle infrastructure.			
Require staff to reduce travel and utilise sustainable modes of travel. Make electric pool cars available to travelling staff.			
Support sustainable transport in East Devon to avoid leaving any community isolated taking into account public and community transport facilities.			
Continue to promote the Connecting Devon and Somerset project, the aim of which is to provide superfast broadband speeds of over 24Mbps to all premises by 2020.			
Implement WorkSmart principles to minimise staff travel and encourage new forms of service delivery and communication.			
<p>Transport - Develop a transport infrastructure that supports more low carbon travel options for people in East Devon.</p> <p>Reduce energy use and ‘embodied energy’ in the transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Encourage non-car travel for all sectors of the population, through targeted advice, incentives and enforcement.</p> <p>Support car share initiatives.</p> <p>Install electric car charging points in all car parks.</p> <p>Campaign to reduce the air pollution from vehicles.</p>			
Objective 4 EDDC will help reduce emissions from waste by encouraging a reduction in the amount of waste generated in East Devon and an increase in recycling rates, prioritising energy recovery technologies above landfill, and utilising any energy, fuels or compost that are produced as a result of processing waste.			
Ensure the Waste Strategy policies continue to promote the waste hierarchy and the efficient use of energy and fuels generated by Energy Recovery facilities, and that these are implemented effectively.			
Encourage refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle and reduction – The Circular Economy.			
Enhance the green waste scheme and encourage composting of garden waste and use on our parks, gardens and nature reserves.			

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Objective 5			
EDDC will support low carbon energy by helping to identify new models for investment, reducing consumption and lifestyle change, particularly those involving the community.			
Continue to support delivery of regional energy initiatives such as the Local Enterprise Partnerships.			
Continue to facilitate the growth of the community energy sector in Devon by assisting with securing funding, partnerships, networking and training.			
Utilise our Nature Reserves and green space for carbon offsetting projects.			
Build community activity relating to sustainable communities Build community resilience to support climate change and self-sufficiency. Reduce consumption by building a 'sharing economy'. Build an 'alternative economy' focused on quality of life and emphasising sustainable communities.			
Further integrate sustainable behaviour promotion and practice throughout schools, colleges, universities and workplaces. Ensure that communication which is aimed at influencing climate change related behaviour is delivered in a consistent and targeted way. Engage organisations in the private sector, including residential and commercial landlords, in effective action to reduce their carbon footprint. Develop the market for climate change related local business and the skills to ensure that local jobs are created in line with the growing low carbon economy.			
Improve the quality and connectivity of natural habitats. Encourage local community groups and businesses to become more involved in the management of local green spaces			
Manage demand for and supply of water to reduce the expected impact of water shortages on consumers and on wildlife. Reduce the risk of damage to infrastructure and assets due to flooding.			

ADAPTATION

ACTION	WHEN	WHO	RESOURCES
Objective 6			
EDDC will ensure it remains aware of the implications for the district of the most recent projections of climate change			
A briefing and workshops for the Council on Climate Projections will be prepared and publicised within the organisation to raise awareness and achieve buy in.			

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We will implement carbon offsetting schemes on our Nature Reserves, Wetlands and other suitable open space. This includes a programme of tree planting and Nature Recovery Corridors.			
Objective 7 EDDC will continue to provide advice to the community about improving their resilience to a changing climate, and how they can prepare for and respond to extreme weather.			
Ensure EDDC's online and printed advice to communities remains relevant and up to date.			
Continue to support the Devon Community Resilience Forum to encourage communities to develop their own Emergency Plans and Flood Plans.			
We will campaign for people to consume less, reuse and recycle. We will also educate on the need for food and water security, changes required to agriculture and diet.			
Promote local produce with low 'food miles' and educate on dietary and nutritional changes needed to ensure food security.			
Objective 8 EDDC will continue to ensure it is prepared for and able to respond to weather and climate-related events affecting Devon.			
Remain an active member of the Devon, Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Local Resilience Forum.			
Keep the EDDC Emergency Plan and Recovery Guidance under regular review.			
Enhancing EDDC's parks and open spaces to increase biodiversity. To assist species adaptation and dispersal.			
Ensuring that planting in open spaces owned or managed by the Council is drought resistant and requires less watering.			
Objective 9 EDDC will continue to manage the risk of local flooding in East Devon in collaboration with partners and cooperate on other flooding issues to improve resilience.			
Maintain and deliver flood and coastal defence schemes. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable drainage systems • Flood defence measures • Property level resilience • Natural flood management • Partnership working and collaboration with other risk management authorities • Influence spatial planning to implement the principles of the Strategy • Beach Management Plans. 			
Introduce a climate adaptation risk assessment and provide a support service to managers to undertake the assessment in their Services.			
Objective 10			

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EDDC will consider the effects of climate change on policy, decisions, projects and infrastructure.			
Implement EDDC's Public Health Strategy, Green Space Plan and Culture Strategy and Action Plan which will ensure climate adaptation is included in our thinking and actions.			
The committee report template be updated to include a mandatory section on the climate change and sustainability considerations of the reports content.			
EDDC will ensure all key services develop a suitable climate change risk assessment, and that these are reviewed at regular intervals.			

GLOSSARY

Adaptation – preparing for the possible consequences of a changing climate, such as floods and heat-waves.

‘Alternative’ economy – an economy which focuses on quality of life and sustainable communities, rather than more traditional focus on financial prosperity alone.

Biodiversity - the number and variety of organisms found in a particular habitat or eco-system.

Carbon emissions - release of carbon into the atmosphere contributing to the greenhouse effect.

Carbon footprint - is the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions caused directly or indirectly by an individual, group or organisation. It is expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

Circular economy - a concept which encourages more efficient use, and greater re-use and recycling, of materials through the economy, rather than the conventional approach of ‘take/make/waste’; ‘end of life’ products become source materials for new products; man-made materials which are not biodegradable are designed from the outset to be reusable in the development of new products; encourages the lease, rent or sharing of products or equipment, rather than the sale of disposable products.

Decarbonised - the reduction or removal of carbon emissions from the production of energy such as electricity.

District energy scheme - a local system for distributing heat generated in a centralized location for residential and commercial heating, generally using waste heat from local power plants or renewable energy.

Embodied carbon/ energy – the sum of energy or carbon involved in the production of goods and services, including the extraction and transportation of raw materials, manufacture, assembly and maintenance.

Feed-in tariffs - a government scheme whereby generating you own electricity through wind or solar energy means that you can receive payment from your energy supplier for all energy generated known as a ‘generation tariff’. Any surplus generated and not used by the customer receives a higher rate of payment known as an ‘export tariff’.

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Green Deal - a government scheme to retrofit buildings in order to make them more energy efficient, providing householders with the opportunity to use future energy savings to pay for energy efficient measures to be installed in their homes.

Green economy – an economy whose growth in income and employment is driven by public and private investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Greenhouse gas emissions - the release of the six greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which absorbs and emits radiation contributing to the greenhouse effect. These six greenhouse gases are: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Heat supply networks - the method of supplying heat to multiple buildings using waste heat from local power plants or renewable energy, as part of a district energy scheme.

Local supply chain - a system of purchasing and distribution based around the demand and supply of goods within the local area.

Low carbon – generating relatively few carbon emissions.

Modal shift - a change in the type of transport used.

Modes of transport - different methods of transport, such as car, public transport, walking and cycling.

Operational carbon/ energy - carbon emissions/ energy resulting from the use of a building, including transport, lighting, heating, cooling etc.

Quality of life - the conditions in which we live, including social factors such education, environment, and physical and mental health, as well as material and economic factors.

Renewable energy - energy which is generated using natural resources which are renewed such as wind, sun, ground heat or biomass.

Retrofit - the addition of new technology or features into existing older buildings; this often applies to energy efficiency measures.

‘Sharing economy’ - an economy measured by social interactions and exchanges and sharing of goods.

Smart electricity grids – a system which allows energy to be stored, and enables communication between the user and supplier, in order to provide a better understanding of variations in power supply and consumption.

Smart meter - a device for recording and displaying the consumption of electricity in real-time, for the purpose of monitoring energy use by both customers and energy suppliers.

Sustainable - capable of being maintained at a certain level without depleting natural resources.

Sustainable community – a community where everyone is equally able to meet their own needs and improve their quality of life without harming the environment, depleting natural resources or putting any part of society at a disadvantage.

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Sustainable development - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) - an approach to drainage which attempts to mimic natural drainage and prevent the risk of flooding, through a range of techniques in developments and redevelopments.

Transport infrastructure- the network of roads, railways, ports and airports, which are used by different modes of transport.

Zero carbon – refers to achieving net zero carbon emissions by balancing a measured amount of carbon released with an equivalent amount sequestered or offset, e.g. through a local Community Energy Fund which would allow developers' contributions to be invested in local renewable energy projects. Changes to building regulations are expected to include a requirement for developers to build 'zero carbon' homes by 2016, and business premises by 2019.