

Green Action for Change

Camden's environmental sustainability plan (2011-2020) - Draft



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Green action for change - foreword

Sustainability is a top priority for this administration and since taking office in May 2010, we have honoured a number of our manifesto commitments on this agenda.

Firstly, we have created a dedicated cabinet member for sustainability, and I am delighted to have been tasked with this important role. Secondly, in July 2010 we completed a study on how we might reduce borough-wide CO₂ emissions by 40% by 2020, in line with the Friends of the Earth "Get Serious about CO₂" campaign target. This study has provided us with an evidenced-based approach which has underpinned the development of this new plan.

Thirdly, we held a Green Summit as promised within three months of the election. The Camden Green Summit held on 17th July was a great success. Over 100 residents and representatives from community groups and organisations shared ideas to help define a vision for a low carbon, sustainable Camden. In August we held a further sustainability seminar for the Bangladeshi and Somali community, while in early September we held a public seminar to share the findings of the 40% borough-wide CO₂ reduction study. This draft Plan reflects many of the ideas from these events.

The 40% CO₂ reduction study makes it clear that the council cannot achieve this target alone. The study highlighted the key role of Government and its targets to decarbonise the national grid by making changes to electricity

generation that will mean less carbon being produced. It also highlighted the need for our residents and businesses to take responsibility for their own impacts through behaviour change.

The council however has a key role in creating the foundations for success, ensuring that we attract inward investment and form the partnerships and delivery vehicles necessary for green infrastructure projects such as combined heat and power (CHP) led local energy networks and building retrofits, with a need for a step change in solid wall insulation in particular. And, of course, we are committed to leading by example in reducing the emissions from our own estate and operations.

As well as tackling the causes of and adapting to climate change, we are committed to improving local air quality, reducing and recycling waste and enhancing our local biodiversity and green spaces.

But it is very important that we hear from you - our residents, businesses and communities - on what you think of this draft plan. I do hope you are able to find the time to complete and return the questionnaire at the end of this document and attend the second Camden Green Summit on 29 January at Maria Fidelis School.

I look forward to seeing you there.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Angela Mason".

Councillor Angela Mason CBE
Cabinet Member for Sustainability and
Deputy Leader for the Council

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Introduction



Our aspiration

- To achieve a better quality of life for ourselves and future generations
- To nurture all our natural resources and reduce carbon emissions and waste
- To mobilise people to take action to change their life styles and behaviour.

This is an endeavour where everyone in Camden has to take responsibility and play their part.

Our promise

Our promise as a Council is to:

- Lead by example in reducing the environmental impacts from our own operations
- Create the foundations for success through our planning policy, support for green infrastructure and supporting the local green economy
- Attract the necessary investment for green infrastructure, buildings and transport
- Engage and empower communities and individuals to take responsibility for their own environmental impacts
- Work with our local, regional and national partners in the public, private and voluntary sector.

Good progress has been made in greening the borough in recent years. However, changes to national and regional policies and programmes, together with the state of the public finances, have required us to renew and refocus our approach.

Climate change remains an urgent priority and our greatest environmental threat. As well as reducing our carbon emissions, we must adapt to the climate changes that are already happening. More now than ever, we need to use natural resources wisely and manage and reduce our waste. We must also protect plants and wildlife, to safeguard the biological diversity in the borough for both its own sake and for its ecological services, and reduce air pollution from vehicles and other sources.

Key challenges to reducing carbon emissions include the high number of 'hard to treat' homes and buildings, the lack of space and difficulties involved in promoting local energy generation, the growing population and the need to engage the whole community to take responsibility for their own emissions. There are also enormous challenges in identifying the necessary investment and space for waste management facilities, especially at a time when the public finances are so tightly constrained.

Yet, despite these challenges and the economic environment, there are also opportunities we can exploit, which do not require large public investment. In Camden we have a growing green business sector which can benefit from national and regional investment targeted at creating a

low carbon economy, such as the Government's proposed Green Deal for home and business energy efficiency measures, the new Energy Company Obligation proposed to take over from the existing obligation on energy suppliers to reduce carbon emissions (Carbon Emissions Reduction Target) and the London Green Fund. We also have a thriving green community sector which is vital in delivering an agenda far wider than the Council can achieve alone.

If we work together effectively, we can deliver practical and significant change. We have therefore created a new cross-sector and strategic Camden Sustainability Partnership Board, linked to our Local Strategic Partnership, including community representatives. The Board will oversee the delivery, monitoring and review of this Plan, provide a forum for sharing knowledge and best practice and identify initiatives that can help us realise our vision.

About this Plan

The Plan replaces our current sustainability plan, Delivering a Sustainable Camden (2008-2012). It focuses on the key environmental issues on which the Council and our partners can have the biggest impact:

- Reducing Camden's carbon emissions
- Adapting to a changing climate
- Managing and reducing waste
- Enhancing biodiversity, improving green spaces and involvement in gardening and food growing.

The Plan contains the key targets and actions from the Local Development Framework (2010-25), the North London Joint Waste Strategy (2004 – 2020), the new Camden Transport Strategy (CTS, 2011-31), the Air Quality Action Plan (2009-2012) and the Biodiversity Action Plan (2010-2012).

Our key goals

Creating a low carbon and low waste borough

Our key short term goals are to:

- reduce carbon emissions by 10% by 2012 from 2005 levels
- reduce residual household waste by 3% by 2012 from 2008/09 levels

Our key medium term goals are to:

- reduce carbon emissions by 40% by 2020 from 2005 levels
- reduce residual household waste by 10% by 2020 from 2008/09 levels
- contribute to a North London recycling and composting rate of 50% by 2020 from 30% (Camden) levels in 2009-10

We are keeping our long term aspiration to reduce carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 in line with the national government target.





Actions

In order to achieve greater engagement and partnership with each sector in the borough, the actions that will be taken have been organised under the following chapter headings:

- Leading by example as a council
- Creating the foundations for success - planning, infrastructure and capacity
- Empowering our communities
- Encouraging businesses, institutions and the voluntary community sector to take responsibility
- Encouraging schools and children and young people to take responsibility
- Improving homes and supporting households

What people have told us

We know from surveys in 2008 and 2009 that over 70% of people in Camden are concerned about climate change and want the Council to play a leading role. At the Camden Green Summit in July 2010, over 100 residents and representatives from community groups and organisations helped us begin the process of developing the vision for a sustainable Camden. In September 2010, the community was again well represented at a public seminar where we presented a study into how Camden as a borough could reduce our carbon output by 40% by 2020.

This draft Plan reflects many of the ideas from these events, such as striking a better balance between heritage and energy conservation when making decisions about refurbishing our

buildings, and acknowledging and addressing the embodied emissions from consumption as well as the territorial emissions from our buildings and transport.

Tell us what you think of this draft plan

We are keen for residents and businesses to tell us what they think of this draft plan during the consultation period which runs from 20 January to 20 February. A consultation questionnaire has been included at the end of this document and planned consultation events include the second Camden Green Summit on 29 January at Maria Fidelis School.

Review and reporting

The final Plan, scheduled for adoption and public launch in April 2011, will be reviewed annually and will need to remain “live” to take into account the changing national picture. Our progress on this Plan will be reported annually as part of the Council’s wider reporting process.

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The key issues and challenges in Camden

Reducing Camden's carbon emissions

Why this issue is important

There is an overwhelming scientific consensus that climate change is happening and that human activity, through the burning of fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas), significantly contributes to this. Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas, representing almost 80% of total human-made greenhouse gas emissions.

The Stern Review on the 'Economics of Climate Change' demonstrated the economic case for acting now to prevent climate change, with the future costs of tackling the consequences far higher than tackling the causes of climate change now.

Camden's territorial carbon emissions

Camden's 'territorial' carbon emissions – the emissions from our usage of buildings and transport within the borough boundaries - have

increased slightly in absolute terms since they were first measured in 2005. This was primarily as a result of an increase in consumption in non-domestic buildings (the commercial and industrial sector). However, taking population increases into account, per capita emissions have remained stable at 7.5 tonnes per person.

In November 2008, recognising the importance of Camden's commercial sector to our emissions, we created the Camden Climate Change Alliance, a network of businesses and other institutions working together to share knowledge and practice on carbon reduction. The Alliance now has 125 members. As our membership has grown, our collective footprint has increased from 91,708 tonnes of CO₂ in November 2009 to 232,000 tonnes in November 2010, representing 21% of Camden's total commercial and industrial emissions. Based on those organisations that have submitted two years of information, we

Table 1: Absolute CO₂ emissions in the London Borough of Camden

Sector	2005 Baseline		Latest figures (2008)	
	Emissions (kilotonnes CO ₂ pa)	Emissions (%)	Emissions (kilotonnes CO ₂ pa)	Emissions (%)
Domestic buildings	422	26%	420	25%
Non-domestic buildings	1,041	63%	1,101	65%
Transport	182	11%	171	10%
Total	1,645	100%	1,692	100%

Source: statistics provided by Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

have estimated that there was an average of 5% reduction in the Alliance's overall emissions between 2009 and 2010.

Measures required to reduce carbon by 40% by 2020 – an evidenced-based approach

In July 2010, we commissioned a study on how we might reduce borough-wide CO₂ emissions by 40% by 2020, in line with the Friends of the Earth “Get Serious about CO₂” campaign target. This looked at all territorial emissions within the borough, not just at the Council itself.

The study highlighted the key role of Government and its targets to decarbonise the national grid by making changes to electricity generation that will mean less carbon being produced. The study also highlighted the significance of combined heat and power (CHP) led local energy networks, the need for a step change in the amount of solid wall insulation across Camden and the need to empower people to take responsibility for their own impacts through behaviour change.

Table 2 summarises how that 40% target might be reached and the full study is available at www.camden.gov.uk/4020. Although reliant on changes at the national level to electricity generation, there are some ambitious achievements for all of us in Camden to aim for, and these are drawn out in the actions later in this plan.

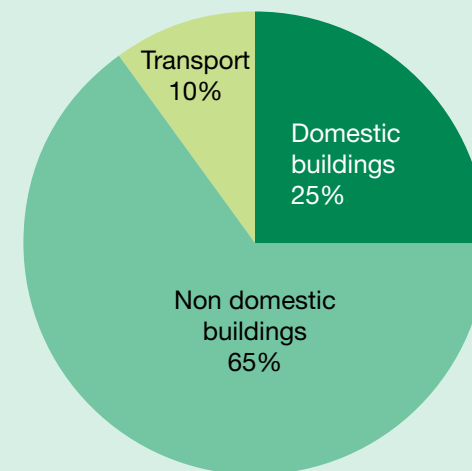
Table 2 – Key Measures for achieving a 40% CO₂ reduction in Camden

Measure	% of total CO ₂ saving
Government targets to green the National Grid	43%
CHP led energy networks	19%
Behaviour change	12%
Solid wall insulation for homes	11%
Road transport efficiencies	7%
Other energy efficiency measures in buildings	6%
Renewables	2%
	100%

Understanding the whole story - emissions from the consumption of products and goods and the ‘rebound effect’

The ‘territorial emissions’ from our usage of buildings and transport within the borough do not include the ‘embodied’ emissions involved in the production and transportation of products that we use in construction or in goods that we consume, such as food and clothes. Studies have shown that emissions from consumption growth have exceeded carbon savings from efficiency improvements in the global supply chain of products consumed in the UK. Whilst the UK’s territorial CO₂ emissions decreased between 1992 and 2004, consumer emissions increased considerably over the same time period.

Graph: Absolute territorial CO₂ emissions in the London Borough of Camden



Source: DECC



Our water consumption is another significant contributor to carbon emissions which is not part of Camden's 'territorial' emissions. Water supply is very energy intensive and the UK water industry is one of the largest consumers of industrial electricity, mainly due to its wide use of pumping systems. Some water companies have calculated that approximately 90% of their annual energy consumption can be attributed to the pumping of water. If people wasted less water, less energy would be needed to pump water around the country.

Another important issue is the 'rebound' effect. This happens when monetary savings achieved through one carbon reduction action are invested in a carbon producing action. For instance, a household might insulate their loft and then use the subsequent savings in fuel bills to purchase goods which use lots of carbon in their production, transportation or usage, or even to pay for a flight abroad.

Embodied emissions and the rebound effect are both important challenges that need to be addressed. Whilst it is not possible for us to measure the amount of carbon involved in the production and transportation of products and goods consumed in the borough, and whilst we are only a very small part of the global economy, we can raise awareness of these issues, encourage people to consider the impact of their purchasing and consumption choices and signpost people to available information and guidance.

What is already being done

- A strategic approach to creating combined heat and power-led local energy networks in the borough, with attention focused initially on identifying schemes along the Euston Road Corridor and in Gospel Oak that can form the basis of a borough-wide network
- The Camden Climate Change Alliance, a network of businesses and other institutions working together to achieve carbon reduction
- Borough-wide cavity wall and loft insulation programmes
- Exemplar solid wall retrofit projects
- Promotion of behavioural change through our free small steps environmental advice service and pilot behaviour change projects
- Green travel measures such as walking and cycling initiatives, car clubs, electrical vehicle charging points and emissions-based parking.

What we want to achieve

Reduce carbon emissions from 2005 levels by:

- 10% by 2012
- 40% by 2020
- 80% by 2050

What will be different?

- Low, and wherever possible, zero carbon buildings
- Fewer car journeys made in lower carbon-emitting vehicles, with more people walking and cycling
- Informed residents, businesses and communities taking responsibility to reduce their own impacts on the environment



Adapting to a changing climate

Why this issue is important

As well as reducing carbon emissions to prevent further climate change, we need to adapt to the climate changes that are projected to take place, some that may be happening already. In 2002, Camden experienced widespread flooding caused by a series of thunderstorms and high intensity rainfall with damage to homes and organisations estimated then at £1 million. Meanwhile, the extreme heat wave of 2003, when average summer temperatures were 2°C higher than normal, led to more than 2,000 additional deaths in the UK.

Surface water flooding and heat waves are the key climate change risks for Camden. The Environment Agency has recognised the pressures on our drainage system by listing Camden as the seventh most vulnerable settlement to surface water flooding out of 2,000 settlements in England. On the other hand, the risk of heat waves is made worse in cities by the “urban heat island effect”, which already warms inner London by more than 10°C on some nights. Increased urbanisation and release of waste heat would further increase this – on top of the effects of global warming.

The presence of the urban heat island effect and forecast increases for both Camden residents and visitors could mean that temperatures could increase by up to 9°C by 2050, with prolonged periods of daily temperatures at 40°C.

It will be increasingly important to conserve water to ensure its availability during heat waves and droughts. Water is a precious resource and is not as abundant as people might think - London is drier than Istanbul, and the South East of England has less water available per person than the Sudan and Syria. And water shortages don't just affect us; they can also harm wildlife. Fish, birds and other wildlife that rely on ponds, rivers and streams struggle to survive when these dry up or run low.

It is important that our buildings are able to cope with future changes in climate. For example we need to design our buildings so that natural cooling measures are used instead of more energy intensive active cooling systems such as air conditioning. We also need to ensure that all developments mitigate surface water flooding through sustainable urban drainage systems such as green roofs.

We also need to protect and enhance shading for our residents either in existing green spaces or in other areas of the public realm where people are likely to rest and linger, for example by planting additional trees.





What is already being done

- Climate change adaptation requirements have been included in the Local Development Framework, for instance green roofs, tree planting, natural ventilation, summer shading and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
- Green roofs and water conservation measures have been installed on Camden's housing estates
- The highways resurfacing programme and street tree planting are helping to reduce surface water flooding and increase soil stability
- Provision of information to residents and businesses on the changing climate and the actions they can take.

What we want to achieve

- To better understand, manage and mitigate the risks to Camden from a changing climate.

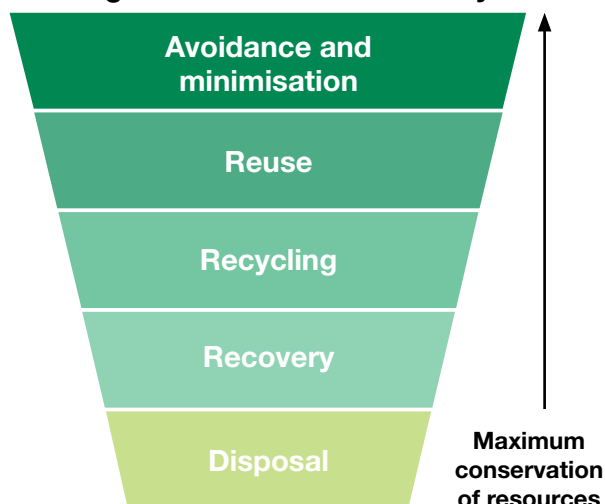
What will be different?

- Less risk of flooding
- More buildings designed and retrofitted to cope with the changing climate
- Fewer water shortages
- Better 'cool zones' such as parks, green spaces and the public realm
- More residents, organisations and communities informed of the role they can play in helping us adapt to a changing climate.





Figure 1: The waste hierarchy



Managing and reducing waste

Why this issue is important

Each year in the UK we generate about 100 million tonnes of waste from households, commerce and industry combined. Most of this ends up in landfill, where biodegradable waste generates methane, a powerful greenhouse gas. And valuable energy is used up in making new products which are later disposed of, so also contributing to climate change.

Food and garden waste represents almost 30% of Camden's waste stream and reducing this is a key priority for Camden. European regulations govern the amount of biodegradable waste that authorities are permitted to dispose of in landfill. If these targets are missed, councils could face very high fines.

Camden's approach to managing waste follows the waste hierarchy. This sets out the order in which options for waste management should be considered based on environmental impact.

Managing waste in Camden

Waste needs to be both collected and disposed of. Camden collects around 123,000 tonnes of waste every year. The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) disposes of Camden's residual waste (what is left over after recycling is taken out). 47% of our residual waste is currently

taken for incineration to generate energy and 53% is taken to landfill.

Camden faces a number of challenges as an inner London borough. Flats and maisonettes make up about 75% of the borough's total housing. Providing waste and recycling services to these are particularly challenging. The number of households is also expected to rise by around 1,000 each year. Furthermore, Camden has a highly transient population, with 30.7% of residents estimated to move each year. Ongoing and clear communication is therefore crucial in keeping residents informed of the services available.

Table 3: Composition of Camden's waste

Material Category	%
Organic	28
Paper and card	25
Dense Plastic	11
Plastic Film	8
Glass	6
Textiles	4
Metals	2
Electronic goods	1
Miscellaneous	15
Total	100

Source: Waste Composition Report Camden Findings July 2010

Our performance on waste and recycling

In Camden there has been a steady decline in the residual waste per household through a combination of waste prevention and recycling initiatives that have been in place for many years.

We increased recycling and composting to 30% in 2009/10 from 28% in 2008/09. This has helped us to reduce residual household waste from 512kgs / household/yr in 2008/09 to 482kgs/ household/yr in 2009/10.

In 2010 we have enhanced the recycling service introducing food waste collection for the entire borough. So far this has resulted in not only a rise in the tonnage of organic waste being collected, but has also led to a rise in dry recycling being collected. Residents are now recycling more of their waste than ever before.

What is already being done

- Waste minimisation campaigns and a sub-regional programme of work with NLWA including promoting home composting, Love Food Hate Waste, the mail preference service and real nappies
- Provision of the Recycling and Re-Use Centre (Regis Road, Kentish Town)
- Promoting reuse including Give and Take events, furniture and paint reuse
- Community composting initiatives
- Recycling facilities for the majority of Camden residential properties and schools
- The roll out of an enhanced recycling service to all low rise properties and council and

private estates which should be completed in Spring 2011

- Borough-wide recycling services (kerbside and bring sites) / organic waste collection services
- We are trialling recycling in parks and open spaces at Euston Square
- Commercial recycling services provided with lower charges compared to waste collection
- Reducing waste from road materials – Camden is already reusing and recycling paving and kerbs.

What we want to achieve?

- To reduce residual household waste per household from 2008/09 levels by:
 - 3% by 2012
 - 5.5% by 2015
 - 10% by 2020
- As a member of the North London Waste Authority, the London Borough of Camden will contribute to a North London recycling / composting rate of 50% by 2020. Camden will aim to maintain year on year increases in recycling
- To increase commercial waste recycling levels (we will set a target for this once proposed national policy changes become clearer).

Camden will work in line with any changes to national policy arising from the Government's review of waste policy in England and the Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy due to be published in early 2011.



What will be different?

- less waste produced
- more waste reused
- more waste recycled and composted
- more energy efficient waste and recycling services.



Improving air quality

Why this issue is important

Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts such as the worsening of lung and heart conditions and has been linked to 5,000 premature deaths in London each year. Fine air particles are associated with the most damaging impacts to human health. Protecting local air quality therefore has a vital role to play in safeguarding public health and the environment, as well as improving our quality of life.

The European Union and UK Government have set standards and objectives for a number of air pollutants. Camden has been declared an Air Quality Management Area since 2000 for failing to meet the long term objectives for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀). Since 2009, Camden has breached the long and short term air quality objectives for NO₂. Meanwhile, a number of areas located close to heavily trafficked roads in Camden are at risk of breaching the short term PM₁₀ objective.

The key sources of NO_x (nitrogen oxides) and PM₁₀ emissions in Camden are road traffic (in particular diesel vehicles), gas boilers and to a lesser extent diesel trains, small industrial processes and construction sites. PM₁₀ and NO₂ levels are highest alongside Camden's busiest streets. For example on Euston Road, the annual mean concentrations are twice the NO₂ air quality limit.

A key challenge for Camden is that the roads experiencing the highest levels of traffic and air pollution are not operated by us, but by TfL. In London generally, TfL operate some 5% of the road network, but this carries some 33% of London's traffic, showing the importance of their role. Furthermore, a large proportion of NO_x and PM₁₀ emissions in Camden arise from outside the borough, including London's busy road network and longer distance sources from the European mainland. These challenges highlight the importance of partnership work with regional and national government and other agencies, and Camden has a strong relationship with both the GLA and TfL with regards to initiatives to improve air quality.

Reducing public exposure to air pollution is particularly challenging in urban areas like Camden. The growth in development in Camden is leading to new residential properties being located in areas of particular poor air quality, for example alongside congested and busy streets. Aligned with this is the need to strengthen the provision of information to the public on the sources and health effects of air pollution, and what measures they can take to reduce their exposure to air pollution. This is especially important for the young, elderly and people with existing breathing and heart conditions.

What is already being done

- Camden has a dedicated Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP, 2009-2012) with a package of measures to reduce NO_x and particulate matter (PM₁₀) emissions in Camden by:
 - reducing emissions from transport;
 - reducing emissions associated with new developments
 - reducing emissions from gas boilers and small industries
 - raising awareness about air quality initiatives
- Air quality data is monitored in Camden across all of the identified pollutant types via three real-time continuously operating stations and 23 nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes



- We have created the innovative Travelfootprint website to inform people about the least polluting forms of transport and eco-driving
- We have installed the first publically accessible biomethane refuelling station in London
- We have contributed to the development of national planning guidance to reduce the air quality impacts of biomass boilers and CHP

- We have promoted alternatives to car travel for many years, with the number of journeys by bicycle more than doubling since 2001 and car volumes reducing by around 30 per cent
- We have increased the number of clean vehicles in our fleet (hybrid, electric, LPG and biomethane)
- TfL have introduced cleaner buses for part of their fleet
- TfL are running, with Camden, a joint dust suppressant trial along Euston Rd, aiming to reduce the amount of particulates (PM₁₀s) in the air.



What we want to achieve

- Reduce levels of NO₂ by up to 50% by 2015 on our most polluted roads, in partnership with regional and national government, to achieve the NO₂ air quality objectives
- Continue to comply with the air quality objectives for PM₁₀ concentrations and endeavour to reduce these in the long term in order to protect public health.

What will be different?

- Lower levels of road traffic and increased use of sustainable transport
- Higher proportion of low emission vehicles on our roads such as biomethane, electric, hybrid
- Reduced energy use from gas boilers
- Improved awareness of the sources and health impacts of air pollution and how to avoid generating pollution.





Enhancing biodiversity, improving green spaces and involvement in gardening and food growing

Why this issue is important

We need to protect and improve biological diversity to keep our planet healthy. A biologically diverse natural environment is crucial to our economic prosperity, our health and our wellbeing. It provides for all our needs as plants and animals provide our food, clothes and medicines.

Green spaces contribute to the quality of life for people living, working and visiting Camden by offering opportunities for personal relaxation and enjoyment. Access to the natural environment brings mental and physical health benefits. People's exposure to nature helps them to understand and appreciate their link to, and dependence on, the environment.

Nature and green spaces also play an important role in helping to address air quality and climate change adaptation. Trees and plants purify the air which helps to reduce air pollution. In future, green spaces will provide ever more important 'cool zones' as temperatures increase.

Green space such as parks, allotments and communal and private gardens can also be used for growing food, even in an urban environment like Camden. Increasing the amount of locally grown food improves access to nutritious, low cost food, forges community spirit and helps to make the environment more

pleasant. It also reduces food miles and the associated carbon emissions.

What is already being done

- Camden manages over 60 urban green spaces, with a programme of investment to ensure our open spaces are safe and accessible to all and provide an appropriate range of facilities
- Eight Camden parks have been recognised as some of the country's best green spaces, winning prestigious Green Flag Awards: Bloomsbury Square, Brunswick Square, Russell Square, St Georges Gardens, St Martins Gardens, Talacre Gardens, Waterlow Park and Maygrove Peace Park
- There are 17 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) under active conservation management, representing 47% of all sites in the borough, a 17% increase since 2009
- The Camden wildlife survey has been set up on the Greenspace Information for Greater London website www.gigl.org.uk
- 65 permissions have been provided for green roofs through the planning process and we have installed several green roofs on council housing blocks
- We have planted new street trees in association with public realm improvement schemes

- 10 Community Orchards and 44 nesting boxes have been installed on housing estates
- 13 Housing Estates have been targeted for new investment in biodiversity, including the planting of meadow-land and hedgerow, which will be supported by a community gardening programme
- 65 new food growing sites through the Capital Growth scheme, exceeding the 2012 target of 60 sites and four new sites in our own parks at Montpellier Gardens, Waterlow Park, St Benets Garden and Elm Village Open Space.

What we want to achieve

- All SNCLs to be under active conservation management by 2012
- Increase our areas of lowland meadows, acid grasslands and heath
- Enhance parks and green spaces for nature and encourage improvement of private gardens as habitat for a range of wildlife
- Improve the built environment for biodiversity and improve wildlife corridors within the urban landscape
- Protect and enhance waterways and wetlands
- Safeguard and improve existing woodland, hedgerows and trees
- Identify the status and distribution of the bat species present in Camden and provide opportunities for roosting and foraging
- Encourage further community food growing.

What will be different?

- More green space and a greater variety of plants and animals
- Better ecological connectivity within the urban landscape
- More people actively involved in nature conservation and with an appreciation of the value of biodiversity
- Open space used for food growing where it doesn't conflict with nature conservation interest.



3 Actions



The council leading by example

Camden's annual direct spend on goods and services is approximately £420 million and the environmental impacts of this buying activity are complex.

As part of this, every year the Council spends £13 million on energy (including for our housing estates) using over 413 million kWh of gas and electricity, producing over 95,000 tonnes of CO₂. Like other large organisations, Camden Council is now part of the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRCEES). As such we have to monitor and report our carbon emissions annually and purchase allowances to emit carbon dioxide (CO₂) from 2012.

The Council recognises the need to lead by example in reducing the environmental impacts from our own estate and operations if we are to expect local people and businesses to take responsibility for their own actions.

Our work is guided by our Corporate Environmental Policy. Our Carbon Management

Programme 2010-15, which was developed with support from the Carbon Trust, focuses on carbon reduction measures in our corporate buildings, ICT, schools, fleet and street lighting.

What we want to achieve

- Achieve our “10 in 10” CO₂ reduction commitment
- Reduce CO₂ by 21% by 2015 and 40% by 2020 from 2008/09 levels
- Increase recycling as a proportion of overall waste from our corporate buildings
- Perform well (achieving at least four out of five) on the sustainable procurement assessment matrix.



What the Council will do

Action	Timescale	Issue
1. Refresh our Carbon Management Programme 2010-15 following completion of the 40% by 2020 study for our own estate.	April 2011	Carbon
2. Ensure we conform to the requirements of the Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme, minimise its cost impact and demonstrate continuous improvement.	Ongoing	Carbon
3. Continue to build on the numbers of clean vehicles in our fleet.	Ongoing	Carbon Air quality
4. Adopt a new corporate environmental sustainability procurement policy backed up by guidance and training for staff.	July 2011	All
5. Refresh our corporate sustainable design and construction policy.	July 2011	All
6. Make our new centre for customers in King's Cross one of the greenest council buildings of its type in the country.	2014	All
7. Roll out recycling facilities to more council buildings.	Ongoing	Waste



How other organisations can lead by example

Visit: www.betterclimateforcamden.org for more information.

- Set their own carbon baseline using Defra's carbon calculator with support from the [Camden Climate Change Alliance](#)
- Develop their own environmental plan
- Communicate their policies and achievements to their partners, supplier and customers
- Partner up with other organisations to deliver larger scale innovation projects jointly.





Creating the foundations for success – planning, infrastructure and capacity

We need to make it as easy as possible for our diverse communities, residents and businesses to take responsibility for their own environmental impacts. We can support this through sustainable planning policy, identifying and attracting investment for green, low carbon and low waste infrastructure and technologies, and supporting the local green economy.

Planning and building control

Planning policy sets out how land and buildings are developed so that it benefits as many people as possible, including future generations. Camden's planning policies include:

- a clear road map to zero carbon homes by 2016 and zero carbon non-domestic buildings by 2019
- detailed requirements setting out how we expect major new developments to play a pivotal role in delivering the local energy networks we need to meet our 40% CO₂ reduction target
- policies that protect and enhance our natural environment.

The policies require all development to include climate change adaptation measures with particularly strong support for the provision of green or brown roofs and that water conservation and flood prevention measures are incorporated into schemes. Our approach also recognises that the majority of our emissions

are emitted from existing developments and therefore aims to reduce energy use in existing buildings during alterations.

While planning policy shapes the nature of development in Camden, building control ensures that projects actually deliver what they promise and conform with the requirements of national legislation. These requirements are made in the interest of public health, safety, welfare, convenience and for the conservation of energy. Camden's Building Control team helps people to achieve the required standards by being a source of advice, checking plans and inspecting building work.

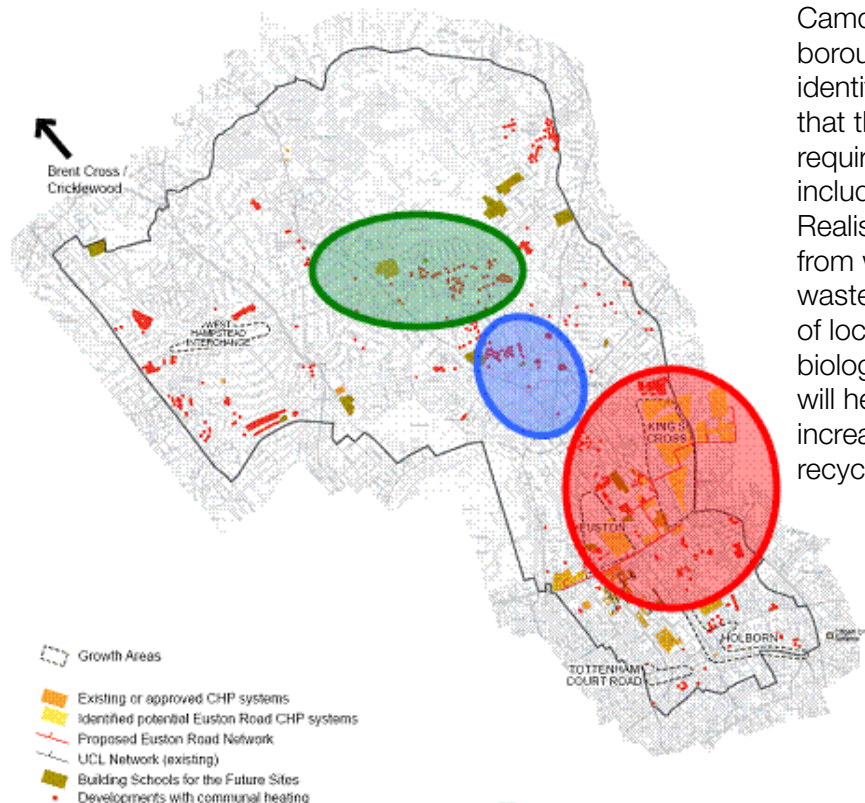
Local energy generation

The development of local CHP-led energy generation networks across Camden that use existing fossil fuels more efficiently will be critical to the CO₂ reduction required. To achieve this, we need to safeguard and expand existing local energy networks, such as those that supply University College London and Camden's own council housing stock, and encourage investment in new networks by providing a clear offer to energy companies on the opportunities available.

Camden also needs to support and encourage residents and service providers to take up opportunities presented by national initiatives

such as the Feed-in Tariff, Green Deal and Renewable Heat Incentive. On the one hand, we need to lead by example, taking forward our own projects whenever technically and commercially feasible; on the other, we need to make sure that residents and businesses are supported with their own delivery through high quality, relevant information and a sufficiently flexible planning environment.

Local power generation growth areas identified in the LDF



Waste management facilities

Camden is working with the six other member boroughs on the North London Waste Plan to identify sites for waste operations to ensure that there is sufficient land to build the facilities required to deal with municipal and other waste, including construction and demolition waste. Realising the full economic and carbon benefit from waste and recycle requires appropriate waste processing technology. The development of local technology, including mechanical biological treatment and anaerobic digestion, will help Camden and other authorities to increase the benefits of collected waste and recycle.

Sustainable transport

There have been many positive changes to Camden's transport network in recent years which have supported a shift to low carbon-emitting travel modes, improved local air quality and reduced the number of people injured on Camden's roads.

The new draft Camden Transport Strategy (CTS) maintains our commitment to sustainable transport and includes key objectives to:

- reduce motor traffic levels and vehicle emissions to improve air quality, mitigate climate change and contribute to making Camden a 'low carbon and low waste borough
- encourage healthy and sustainable travel choices by prioritising walking, cycling and public transport in Camden.





Parks and open spaces

Camden manages over sixty urban green spaces, including its network of parks, allotments, playing fields, gardens, and nature reserves, with an investment programme to ensure these spaces are safe and accessible to all, and provide an appropriate range of facilities. In addition, we are fortunate in having significant amounts of green space managed by partners, principally Hampstead Heath (Corporation of London) and Primrose Hill and part of Regent's Park (Royal Parks). There is also considerable potential for green space alongside railway land, managed by Network Rail.

We are keen to work with partners to both enhance the built environment for biodiversity and to improve ecological connectivity within the urban landscape.



Supporting the local green economy

The “green economy” has been broadly classified by the Department for Business Innovation and Skills as the “low carbon environmental goods and services sector”. Important sectors within this include environmental services, such as waste management, renewable energy and emerging low carbon technologies.

The growth of Camden's green economy needs a twin approach. On the one hand we must stimulate growth by creating an investment environment favourable to green business growth; on the other, we must ensure that the skill base in Camden is sufficient to meet the increasing demand.

We know from the September 2010 LDA report on London's low carbon economy that there is already a significant low carbon environmental goods and services sector in Camden. The report identifies 576 companies with a combined turnover of £266 million (2008/9) employing over 10,000 people across the borough. Over 70% of these Camden businesses specialise in building and renewable technology services.

A key opportunity for Camden to expand on this base will be the Government's proposed Green Deal which is due to begin in 2012. The CRC Energy Efficiency scheme will also support this agenda as organisations develop initiatives to reduce their carbon and improve their green credentials.

What we want to achieve

- Make sure that development in Camden minimises energy use, achieves the highest possible environmental standards, and is designed to adapt to, and reduce the effect of, climate change
- Reduce the environmental impact of transport in the borough and make Camden a better place to walk and cycle
- Enhance green spaces and ecological connectivity
- Reduce and better plan for and manage Camden's waste, working with our partner boroughs in the North London Waste Authority
- Develop low carbon decentralised energy networks
- Support the growth of a flourishing green business sector in Camden.

What the Council and our partners will do

Action	Timescale	Issue
Planning		
8. Adopt and implement Camden Planning Guidance.	Summer 2011	All
9. Establish a planning based carbon reduction fund to assist with local CHP-led energy generation delivery.	Summer 2011	Carbon
10. Agree a clear and coordinated approach to support Green Deal delivery to our homes and buildings from 2012 - the balance between heritage and energy conservation being a key area of focus.	End 2011	Carbon
11. Promote car-free or car-capped housing as planning conditions and provision of electric vehicle charge points and car clubs as part of developer contributions.	Ongoing	Carbon Air quality
Green infrastructure		
12. Identify and deliver decentralised energy (DE) opportunities in partnership with developers and major asset owners in the borough.	Ongoing	Carbon
13. Identify projects for delivery through the Feed-in Tariff and proposed Renewable Heat Incentive.	Ongoing	Carbon
14. Work with partners to develop a prospectus of low carbon investment opportunities for Camden.	Summer 2011	Carbon
15. Deliver the new <u>Camden draft Transport Strategy</u> , with key sustainability initiatives including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the introduction of new and/or expanded public transport infrastructure such as Crossrail, Thameslink and London Underground improvements • continued expansion of car club and electric vehicle charging point networks • supporting measures that encourage low emission vehicles such as parking controls • car free and car-capped developments • more street trees and urban greening • improved cycle facilities such as more cycle parking, new cycle routes and working with TfL to introduce cycle superhighways and extend the cycle hire scheme • improved pedestrian facilities, more street seating and better pedestrian signage. 	Spring 2011	Carbon Air quality
16. Work together with partner authorities within the North London Waste Authority to agree an Inter Authority Agreement to support the procurement of a new waste disposal contract from December 2014.	End 2011	Waste
17. Deliver the <u>Air Quality Action Plan (2009-2012)</u>	Ongoing	Air quality
18. Identify opportunities to help the borough adapt to climate change with work focused on mitigating surface water flooding and summer overheating.	Ongoing	Adaptation
19. Implement the <u>Biodiversity Action Plan (2010-2012)</u> .	To 2012	Biodiversity and Green Spaces
20. Refresh Camden's Open Space Strategy.	Apr 2011	Biodiversity and Green Spaces

Action	Timescale	Issue
Supporting the local green economy		
21. Establish a clear baseline and profile of Camden's existing low carbon environmental goods and services sector.	March 2011	All
22. Review the skills needs for the emerging green economy and seek to develop programmes using existing resources such as the Kings Cross Construction Skills Centre and the proposed Skills and Training Network to meet this new demand.	From Feb 2011	Carbon
23. Identify targeted training and apprenticeship schemes through the Skills and Training Network.	From Jan 2011	Carbon
24. Ensure that local employment opportunities arise from national and regional programmes that aim to reduce carbon emissions from domestic and non-domestic buildings (for instance the RE:NEW Small Steps free home energy visits programme and the Green Deal).	From Jan 2011	Carbon
25. Organise topic specific (for example Feed-in tariff) green economy events as well as strategic events to help build relationships within the emerging local green economy sector.	From Feb 2011	Carbon
26. Work with schools, further education colleges and higher education institutions through Camden's Education Business Partnership to promote the skills required to meet the demand of the green economy.	From Apr 2011	All
27. Provide advice and guidance on training and learning opportunities to school children and adults through schools and the Connexions service.	From Apr 2011	All
28. Identify any actions the Council and our partners could take to encourage green business entrepreneurship and business start up.	From Apr 2011	All
29. Expand the Camden Climate Change Alliance EECO award categories to include achievements in "supporting the local green economy".	Nov 2011	Carbon

How local people can contribute

Visit www.camden.gov.uk/smallsteps for more information.

- Make use of improvement and funding programmes to improve homes and other buildings to help create demand for the green economy
- Initiate and run environmental community projects
- Be involved in plans that aim to shape your area.
- Take up local training and work experience opportunities in the green sector

Empowering our communities



The Council and our partners have a central role to play in enabling our diverse communities to take responsibility for their own environmental impacts.

There is already an extensive and growing network of green groups in the borough. Camden Climate Action Network (Camden CAN) is a network of residents, businesses, schools, community groups and voluntary organisations in Camden taking action on climate change. Organisations affiliated to Camden CAN include: Camden Greenpeace, Camden Cycling Campaign, Alliance Against Urban 4x4s, Camden Friends of the Earth, Camden Green Fair, Highgate Climate Action Network, Kentish Town City Farm, Freecycle, Global Generation and nine Transition Towns (TTs): Belsize, Bloomsbury, Fitrovia, Frognal and

Fitzjohn's, Hampstead, Kentish Town, Kilburn, King's Cross and Primrose Hill.

Around 130 languages are spoken in Camden's schools and 60% of primary school children and 47% of secondary school pupils are learning English as an additional language. 30% of residents come from minority ethnic groups, the largest being of Bangladeshi and Black African origin, which are also the fastest growing groups in Camden's schools. As well as building interest in this agenda from geographically based communities in the borough, we are committed to engaging with our minority, newly arrived, displaced and other culturally-defined communities.

What we want to achieve

- Empower Camden's diverse communities to take responsibility for their own environmental impacts
- Share best practice amongst communities.
- Harness the expertise, experience and enthusiasm in our diverse communities

What the Council and our partners will do

Action	Timescale	Issue
30. Review and share best practice from the Camden Communities Green Fund.	Apr 2011	All
31. Provide community groups with the tools to identify and reduce their carbon emissions and other environmental impacts.	Ongoing	All
32. Create a network of green champions across the borough.	Summer 2011	All
33. Continue to provide advice and information at community events.	Ongoing	All
34. Signpost communities to available programmes and funding sources.	Ongoing	All

How local communities can contribute

Visit www.camden.gov.uk/smallsteps for more information and to feedback ideas, suggestions and comments

- Take personal responsibility for your community's emissions and help others to do the same
- Join or start up new green groups in your area or community
- Share information with other community networks and with the council.

Encouraging businesses, institutions and the voluntary community sector to take responsibility

Local businesses and institutions have a major role to play in reducing the borough's territorial carbon emissions as they are directly responsible for 65% of it.

The **Camden Climate Change Alliance** is the key network through which the Council and its partners support businesses and other institutions in the borough to reduce their emissions. The Alliance was established in November 2008 as a forum for sharing ideas, knowledge, expertise and practical solutions. It supports organisations in how to calculate their carbon footprint, set an emissions reduction target and implement the most effective emissions reduction measures. The Alliance also runs a "Mark of Achievement" scheme and the annual Camden Environmental Excellence in Camden Organisations (EECO) Awards.

Businesses and other institutions working to reduce their own emissions and impacts can act as champions spreading good environmental practice to their customers, partners, networks and supply chains. Voluntary community sector organisations can also act as champions to the communities that use their buildings, facilities and services.

Camden's economy is highly productive contributing around 1% to the national GDP. The top three sectors in Camden in terms of both employment and number of firms are:

- Professional, Scientific and Technical i.e. legal and accounting, head offices, management consultancies etc
- Public administration and other i.e. general public administration, health and education
- Information and Communication i.e. creative activities such as publishing, TV and motion video activities, telecommunication etc.

Camden is an important location for large firms as 8.6% of all of London's large firms are based here. Camden also has a higher than average, and growing, number of creative small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Camden also has a large voluntary community sector with 2,478 organisations. 750 of these are national and international organisations, while 1,538 are Camden-focussed community and voluntary organisations, including 390 tenants/residents' groups.

Business networks and sustainability

In addition to the Alliance, Camden Council interacts with a variety of both small and large business networks. These networks



all have a role to play in raising awareness of the importance of environmental issues and influencing their members to take action.

Paving the way is the Midtown Business Club who have formed an environmental task group. The group includes a broad representation of different business sectors who work to an agreed environmental action plan. The group arranges seminars on environmental

issues, negotiates favourable terms with service providers, arranges access to advice on legislative and regulatory compliance and provides information about loans and grants available.

Camden's two Business Improvement Districts, (inmidtown and Camden Town Unlimited) both provide free recycling services to their members. Most notably, inmidtown, which represents businesses in Bloomsbury, St Giles and Holborn, has a "zero waste to landfill" commitment to become the world's first capital city commercial district to eliminate all waste to landfill. This means ensuring that each "waste stream" – from glass bottles to confidential files, left-over food to redundant electrical equipment, leads to a truly sustainable outcome. 90% of office waste is collected free of charge for BID members while the other waste streams are charged at highly competitive rates with cost-savings of at least 10%. 124 businesses are currently signed up to the scheme and over 70 tonnes of waste is being diverted from landfill each month.

Camden Town Unlimited is part of the Smart Green Business scheme and also works in partnership with a local company to provide a free and simple mixed recycling service which includes: paper, plastics, metals, tetrapak, card and cardboard mixed together.

These two examples of environmental good practice could be used to build the capacity of other business networks.

What we want to achieve

- Reduce carbon emissions from businesses and other institutions
- Reduce waste and increase recycled waste collected from businesses and other institutions
- Increase the number of businesses taking part in the local green economy (see pages 21 and 23).



How local businesses, institutions and the voluntary sector can contribute

Visit: www.betterclimateforcamden.org for more information.

- Join the Alliance and sign up to the Climate Commitment
- Communicate their policies and achievements to their partners, customers and suppliers
- Work jointly to develop and implement initiatives and projects.

What the Council and our partners will do

Action	Timescale	Issue
35. Continue to support businesses and other institutions through the Camden Climate Change Alliance to understand and reduce their own carbon emissions.	Ongoing	All
36. Continue to recognise the achievements of Camden-based organisation through the Mark of Achievement scheme and annual EECO awards.	Ongoing	All
37. Continue to provide networking and practice-sharing opportunities for Camden-based organisations.	Ongoing	All
38. Further promote and develop waste reducing practices and increase take up of commercial recycling services.	Ongoing	Waste
39. Continue to work with business improvement districts and other business networks to enable joint sustainability projects.	Ongoing	All
40. Review opportunities for promoting green issues through voluntary community sector commissioning.	From Jan 2012	All



Encouraging schools and children and young people to take responsibility

Schools represent almost one third of Camden Council's carbon emissions and are the largest source of carbon which we have to purchase allowances for under the CRCEES.

Schools influence the behaviour of children and young people, their families, school staff and the wider community. They are one of the key institutions to equip children and young people with the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviours to achieve future sustainable development. Schools can also act as community hubs for wider sustainability projects - showcasing good practice to everyone connected with the school.

In order to deliver sustainability projects, school staff often need support, guidance, additional resources and opportunities to share ideas with other schools. The Council has an important role in supporting and facilitating schools to take a 'whole school approach' to improving their sustainability performance and introducing sustainable development into the curriculum. The Council will continue to provide a steer

and strategic support to schools. Some of the specialist service providers within the Council, other public bodies and the voluntary and community sector can provide project-specific support to schools to meet their sustainability goals.

Whilst the Council has a facilitation role, schools themselves need to take the lead in project delivery and embedding the 'whole school approach' to managing their sustainability performance.

What we want to achieve

Support Camden's schools to:

- Reduce their ecological footprint and carbon emissions
- Deliver education for sustainable development
- Engage children and young people in sustainability projects
- Showcase sustainable development in action.

What the Council will do

Action	Timescale	Issue
41. Continue to identify opportunities to invest in sustainable school buildings.	Ongoing	All
42. Explore setting up a Revolving Energy Fund to support capital investment in lower carbon school buildings.	Apr 2011	All
43. Provide strategic guidance encouraging schools to take a 'whole school approach' to managing their sustainability performance and contribute to the delivery of this plan.	Ongoing	All
44. Co-ordinate the Sustainable Schools' Forum with involvement of CEEN members as appropriate.	Ongoing	All
45. Signpost school staff to useful resources and organisations which can provide specialist support for specific sustainability projects	Ongoing	All
46. Help 'capacity build' by providing schools with the knowledge and skills needed to improve their sustainability performance.	Ongoing	All
47. Continue to work with schools to promote sustainable travel.	Ongoing	Carbon Air quality
48. Provide recycling and composting schemes.	Ongoing	Waste



How children and young people can contribute

- Volunteer with VCS groups or participate in projects in their communities
- Help establish, or participate in, sustainable school's projects
- Pass on what they learn in school or in out-of-school projects to their family, through their social networks and in their communities.

How local schools can contribute

Visit www.camden.gov.uk/smallsteps for more information

- Use available support and guidance to establish or strengthen a robust 'whole school approach' to sustainable development
- Take ownership of their own sustainability performance and lead on project planning and delivery
- Join Camden's Sustainable Schools Forum and utilise the Camden Sustainable Schools Guide.

- Work towards an Eco Schools Green Flag by assigning a sustainable schools coordinator who will establish an Eco Committee or Action Team who can lead on conducting an Environmental Review, creating an Action Plan and continually reviewing progress in implementing the Action Plan
- Produce case studies of their projects and share knowledge and information with Camden Council and other schools.

How can VCS education providers and C&YP service providers contribute

- Set up and run their own sustainability projects, or work in partnership with schools or other C&YP service providers
- Engage with the operational partnerships (Climate Change Alliance, Good Food Partnership, Camden Climate Action Network) and the system of representation for the Camden Sustainability Partnership (via Camden Community Empowerment Network)
- Help CEEN move towards being coordinated and led by its members.



Improving homes and supporting households

Homes in Camden account for 25% of all territorial CO₂ emissions in the borough and each household creates on average half a tonne of waste each year.

In terms of home energy efficiency, we have made good progress in insulating cavity walled homes in the borough. Almost 70% of cavity walled council homes have been insulated, where possible using an innovative Camden devised abseiling system. In 2009 we introduced the first cavity wall insulation programme for privately-owned blocks in the country. We have also pioneered exemplar retrofit projects in council-owned solid walled housing.

Camden has a strong track record in supporting households at risk of fuel poverty (older people, families on low incomes and people with disabilities and long term sickness) to be able to afford to heat their homes. This commitment will continue to be important with the predicted rise in fuel prices in the coming years.

Improving the energy efficiency of homes in the borough, however, remains a challenge. Over 75% of residential buildings are in multiple occupation (flats and maisonettes) – which also present challenges in collecting waste and recycling. 79% of existing private sector housing and 56% of Council owned housing is of older, solid wall construction which is difficult and expensive to insulate. Over 50% of Camden is

designated as being in a conservation area, and Camden has a highly transient population.

There is also a high number of privately rented homes which generally are of lower energy efficiency performance than privately owned, council or housing association homes.

Nationally, at least 75% of the homes that will be standing in 2050 have already been built, with this figure likely to be much higher in Camden in view of forecast rates of new local build. If the Council is to meet its long term target of reducing CO₂ emissions by 80% by 2050, in line with the national target, it will be critical to address the energy efficiency of Camden's existing older housing stock. Indeed our 40% by 2020 CO₂ reduction study confirmed that we will need to insulate a significant proportion of our solid wall homes if we are to meet this target. The Government's Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation are being introduced from 2012 to make it more affordable and easier to do this.

What we want to achieve

- Reduce domestic CO₂ emissions by improving the energy efficiency of dwellings and supplying low carbon heat and power
- Reduce household waste and increase recycling
- Promote green travel
- Protect vulnerable households from fuel poverty.

What the Council and our partners will do

Action	Timescale	Environmental Issue
Cross-tenure		
49. Continue to provide the free small steps environmental advice service to serve as a single point of contact for advice and information on all domestic sustainability initiatives available to residents in the borough.	Ongoing	All
50. In partnership with LB Islington, deliver Small steps home energy visits to at least 1,500 Camden homes as part of the London-wide Re:new project.	Dec 2010 - Mar 2012	Carbon
51. Seek to play a borough level co-ordinating role in the Government's Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation.	From 2012	Carbon
52. Explore opportunities for installing renewable energy on our housing estates and support private home owners to install their own renewable measures (identifying feed in tariff opportunities.)	Ongoing	Carbon
53. Continue to support the most vulnerable households in the borough to be able to afford to heat their homes.	Ongoing	Carbon (and fuel poverty)
54. Promote waste minimisation via small steps and NLWA, with a specific focus to reduce the percentage of organic waste captured in residual waste and continuing to encourage residents to sign up to the mail preference service.	Ongoing	Waste
55. Complete roll out of the enhanced recycling service.	Spring 2011	Waste
56. Support reuse networks and the hub and reuse scheme at Regis Road Reuse and Recycling Centre.	Ongoing	Waste
57. Remove the second residual waste collection.	From Jun 2011	Waste
58. Support recycling on the go initiatives.	Ongoing	Waste
Private sector housing		
59. Complete the current programme offering freeholders of privately owned blocks of flats free cavity wall and loft insulation.	Mar 2011	Carbon
60. Continue to promote the decent homes standard and reduce excess cold hazards, leading to better energy efficiency, especially in the private rented sector, through general publicity and through landlord accreditation schemes.	Ongoing	Carbon (and fuel poverty)
61. Utilise the mandatory and discretionary powers available to tackle hazards in homes which require better standards of heating and insulation, with the consequent benefits to carbon reduction.	Ongoing	Carbon (and Fuel Poverty)
62. Identify funding opportunities to supply loans, grants or assistance, to lever in private finance for improvements in energy efficiency and energy production measures in the private sector, especially the private rented sector.	Ongoing	Carbon (and Fuel Poverty)

Action	Timescale	Environmental Issue
Registered social housing		
63. Continue to share best practice and look for opportunities for joint working on sustainability initiatives with RSLs in Camden via the Housing Partnerships team.	Ongoing	All
Council housing		
64. Continue the cavity wall and loft insulation programme for council housing estates.	Ongoing	Carbon
65. Upgrade district heating systems and controls as part of our capital investment programme and develop district CHP schemes with other organisations where practical.	Ongoing	Carbon (and Fuel Poverty)
66. Implement further pilot solid wall insulation projects on different dwelling types with match funding through the Community Energy Saving Programme or other sources.	Spring 2011	Carbon
67. Continue to deliver water efficiency measures as part of Decent Homes.	Ongoing	Carbon Adaptation
68. Seek external funding for installing green roofs where appropriate.	Ongoing	Carbon Adaptation
69. Improve incentives for residents on the council's heating pool to save energy by installing heat metering where possible and switching communal gas supply charges to a block charging basis.	Ongoing	Carbon
70. Seek to achieve high sustainability principles through estate regeneration schemes, including new build developments.	Ongoing	All
71. Build on the success of the Warm and Dry service to provide more energy efficiency measures for eligible vulnerable tenants.	Ongoing	Carbon (and fuel poverty)
72. Continue to explore and develop approaches to behaviour change that improve residents' awareness and attitude to energy consumption.	Ongoing	Carbon (and fuel poverty)
73. Support the delivery of planning proposal sustainable design and construction measures across the Homes for Older People (HOPS) programme.	Early 2011	All



How residents can contribute

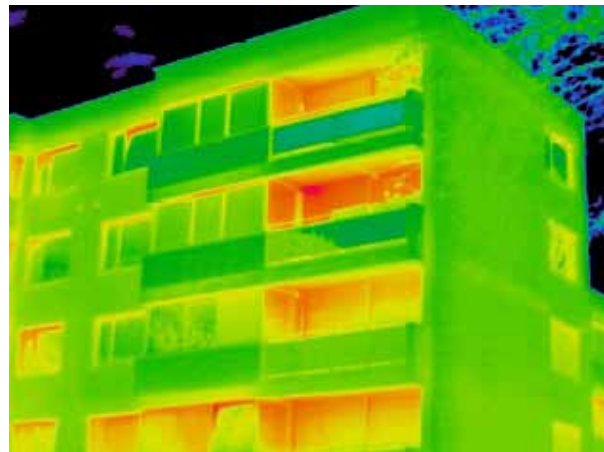
Visit www.camden.gov.uk/smallsteps for more information

- Reduce your energy and water usage at home
- Make your home energy efficient by installing wall and loft insulation
- Install renewable energy technology such as solar thermal and solar photovoltaic

- Use non- and low polluting forms of transport – walking, cycling and public transport - whenever possible. Where possible travel by train rather than plane (St Pancras International Station is on our doorstep) - and offset the carbon of any flights you take
- If you need to drive buy a low emission vehicle or join a car club, and always turn off your engine when your vehicle is stationary

- Consider the carbon impact of the goods and services you buy, for instance grow your own or buy local, seasonal and food, if possible, organic food
- Protect your home from flooding and heatwaves, for instance through reducing paved areas in your front and back gardens and use natural cooling
- Reduce waste and save money in the home by smart shopping and following Love Food Hate Waste practices, signing up to the mail preference service to prevent junk mail, and composting food and garden waste at home or using the collection service
- Reuse and recycle your waste
- Protect air quality in your home: 1) use solid or liquid types instead of sprays when using cleaning products: 2) avoid creating conditions for house dust mites and moulds that can lead to asthma by reducing condensation in your home by: reducing airborne moisture, keeping your home ventilated, reducing cold spots through insulation and draught-proofing, and regularly heating all rooms
- If you have a garden, plant native plants and shrubs to encourage butterflies and bees, or those that produce berries or seeds for birds to feed on like teasel and sunflowers. Put up bird feeders and provide places in your garden for creatures to inhabit and shelter. Try home composting

- No Garden? You can still make your balcony (or window box) attractive and wormeries are perfect for households that would like to compost but don't have a garden - they are small enough to be kept on a balcony or even indoors
- Join a local environmental group (see contacts at the end of the document)
- Become a green champion – communicate energy saving behaviours/best practice.



Glossary

10 in 10 commitment	Commitment to cut carbon emissions by 10% in 2010, as part of the 10:10 campaign.
Anaerobic Digestion	A series of processes in which <u>microorganisms</u> break down <u>biodegradable</u> material in the absence of <u>oxygen</u> , used for industrial or domestic purposes to manage waste and/or to release energy.
AQAP	Camden's Air Quality Action Plan.
Biodegradable waste	A type of waste, typically originating from plant or animal sources, which may be degraded by other living organisms. Biodegradable waste collected in municipal waste includes green waste, food waste, paper waste, some textiles and biodegradable plastics.
Biodiversity	The degree of variation of life forms within a given ecosystem.
Camden communities green fund	A one-off funding pot providing small grants for community groups to deliver environmental projects in Camden in 2010/11.
Carbon emissions	The release of carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas which contributes to climate change) into the atmosphere, through the burning of fossil fuels for energy.
Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRCEES)	An energy saving and carbon emissions reduction scheme in the UK. Qualifying organisations are required to monitor and report their carbon emissions annually and will be required to purchase allowances to emit carbon dioxide (CO ₂) from 2012. The more CO ₂ an organisation emits, the more allowances it will need to purchase, so there is a direct incentive for organisations to reduce emissions.
CEEN	Camden Environmental Education Network.
CHP	Combined heat and power - a system that reuses the heat that is normally wasted during the generation of power.
Climate change	A change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and that is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods (United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change definition).
C&YP	Children and young people.
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change.
ECO	The Energy Company Obligation. A new obligation which will underpin the Green Deal and focus particularly on those householders (e.g. the poorest and most vulnerable) and those types of property (e.g. the hard to treat) which cannot achieve financial savings without a measure of support.
Eco Schools Green Flag	Eco schools is an award programme which guides schools in delivering sustainable improvements. The Green Flag is the highest award.
EECO Awards	A Camden-led annual award scheme recognising Environment Excellence in Camden Organisations.
Embodied emissions	Emissions arising from the production and transportation of products that we use in construction or in goods that we consume, such as food and clothes.
FiT	Feed-In Tariffs (also known as FITs) are the electricity part of what some people call Clean Energy Cashback, a scheme that pays people for creating their own "green electricity".

Green Deal	A Government scheme offering consumers energy efficiency improvements to their homes, community spaces and businesses at no upfront cost, with payments recouped through a charge in instalments on the energy bill.
Green or brown roofs	A <u>roof</u> of a <u>building</u> that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane.
LDA	London Development Agency.
Local development framework	A document which sets out Camden's planning strategy for managing growth and development in the future, including where new homes, jobs and infrastructure will be located.
London Green Fund	The London Green Fund is a £100 million fund that will invest in climate change projects across Greater London such as waste, energy efficiency and decentralised energy. The fund is part of the European Investment Bank and European Commission's Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas (JESSICA) initiative.
Local Strategic Partnership	A partnership of private, public voluntary and community sectors which addresses issues of significant local concern, chaired by the Leader of the Council.
Mechanical Biological Treatment	A form of waste processing facility that combines a sorting facility with a form of biological treatment such as <u>composting</u> or <u>anaerobic digestion</u> .
Municipal waste	Household and commercial waste collected by local authorities.
NLWA	North London Waste Authority - the Joint Waste Disposal Authority for the seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey, Hackney, Islington and Waltham Forest.
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide.
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides (NO and NO ₂ - nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide).
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter.
RE:NEW	A partnership between the LDA, Greater London Authority (GLA), London Councils, the Energy Saving Trust and the 33 London boroughs which offers residents a range of free-of-charge, easy-to-do measures, from changing to low-energy light bulbs to installing stand-by switches and providing water and energy-saving advice.
Residual household waste	The waste left after recycling and composting.
Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)	A payment for generating heat from renewable sources. Like the Feed-In Tariffs, it is set by Government. It is administered by the official regulator Ofgem and paid for directly by the Treasury. It is due to start in June 2011.
Revolving energy fund	A fund that invests in energy saving measures with a relatively short pay back period. The profits that are made from the savings in energy bills are then fed back in to fund further energy saving measures.
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises.
SNCIs	Sites of Nature Conservation Importance.
SUDS	Sustainable urban drainage systems.
Territorial emissions	Emissions from the usage of buildings and transport within the borough boundaries.
TfL	Transport for London.
Urban Heat Island Effect	An area, such as a city or industrial site, having consistently higher temperatures than surrounding areas because of a greater retention of heat by buildings, concrete, and asphalt.
VCS	Voluntary Community Sector.

Contacts and resources

Camden web links:

Small steps environmental sustainability information:

www.camden.gov.uk/smallsteps - information provided by Camden Council to help you go green

www.camden.gov.uk/greensummit - the latest information about our green work, including the consultation on our plan and our Green Summits

www.camden.gov.uk/ldf - Camden's Local Development Framework sets out our planning strategy for managing growth and development in the future, including where new homes, jobs and infrastructure will be located

<http://www.lovecamden.org> – Information about local green products.

Local groups:

www.camden.talis.com/engage - Search Camden Council's Cindex database with the tags: green, environmental and sustainability. The database includes addresses and other details of over 6,000 organisations and services; clubs and societies, council departments and services, community groups and associations, charities, political campaigns, statutory and government agencies

If you would like to add your green community to the database, please contact: smallsteps@camden.gov.uk

National Groups:

The Energy Saving Trust: www.energysavingtrust.org.uk - a non-profit organisation that provides free and impartial advice on how to stop wasting energy

The Carbon Trust: www.carbontrust.co.uk - provides specialist support to business and the public sector to help cut carbon emissions, save energy and commercialise low carbon technologies

Friends of the Earth: www.foe.co.uk – environmental campaigning organisation

Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org.uk – environmental campaigning organisation

Fairtrade Foundation: www.fairtrade.org.uk - works with businesses, community groups and individuals to improve the trading position of producer organisations in the South and to deliver sustainable livelihoods for farmers, workers and their communities.

Transition Network: www.transitionnetwork.org - central resource for the Transition Town movement

Recycle Now: www.recyclenow.com – provides information and advice on recycling, composting and waste

Love Food Hate Waste: www.lovefoodhatewaste.com – provides top tips on how to reduce food waste and save money

The Wildlife Trust: www.wildlifetrusts.org - membership organisation that manages wildlife reserves and runs conservation and education projects.

Questionnaire

Please download a copy of Camden's draft environmental sustainability plan: www.camden.gov.uk/greensummit

Closing date for the return of your completed questionnaire to the address above: 4pm, Friday 20th February 2011.

If you would like help completing this questionnaire please contact:

Thank you for your time.

Small steps

C/o Corporate sustainability team
Camden council
4th Floor
Town hall extension
Argyle Street
WC1H 8EQ

Tel: 020 7284 6559

Email: smallsteps@camden.gov.uk

Section 1: Key issues and challenges in Camden - Please add your thoughts for each issue and challenge in the table below:

Issues and challenges	Are these the right issues?	Are the indicators and targets appropriate?	Do you agree with the areas of focus for each issue?
1. Reducing Camden's carbon emissions
2. Adapting to a changing climate

3. Managing and reducing waste	...............	...............	...............
4. Improving air quality	...............	...............	...............
5. Enhancing biodiversity, improving green spaces and involvement in gardening and food growing	...............	...............	...............

Section 2: Our proposed actions - Please add your thoughts for each issue and challenge in the table below:

Proposed actions	Are the proposed actions right?	Who should be involved?	How can the council support each sector?	How can people contribute?
1. The council leading by example
2. Creating the foundations for success – planning, infrastructure and capacity

3. Empowering our communities	...............	...............	...............	...............
4. Encouraging businesses, institutions and the voluntary community sector to take responsibility	...............	...............	...............	...............
5. Encouraging schools and children and young people to take responsibility
6. Improving homes and supporting households

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Section 3: Any other comments? Please add your thoughts in the box below:
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Section 4: Your details (optional)
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Name:

Address:

.....

.....

.....

Email:

Small steps

C/o Corporate sustainability team
Camden council
4th Floor
Town hall extension
Argyle Street
WC1H 8EQ

Tel: 020 7284 6981

Email: smallsteps@camden.gov.uk

If you require this document in large print, Braille, or in another language please contact 020 7974 7362

Haddaad u baahan tahay buugyarahan oo af soomaali ku qoran fadlan wac telefoonkaan
020 7974 7362

假如你希望獲得中文的這份小冊，請致電 **020 7974 7362**

Εάν θέλετε αυτό το φυλλάδιο στα Ελληνικά, τηλεφωνήστε στο **020 7974 7362**

আপনি যদি এ লিফলেটটি বাংলায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়াকরে **020 7974 7362** নাম্বারে ফোন করুন।

إذا احتجت هذا المنشور باللغة العربية فالرجاء الاتصال بهاتف: **020 7974 7362**