

#UKPHC19

Climate Emergency Plans

Councillor Kevin Frea
Lancaster City Council



Where I live: Lancaster Cohousing

41 homes built to Passivhaus Standard & Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6.



Private Wire Network with 160KWh Community owned hydro & 93kWh Solar PV .

Car club including 2 Nissan Leafs

Co-operative food store. Shared meals & shared resources .



In a moving culmination of Australia's first grassroots Climate Action Summit, 2500 people formed a human chain around Parliament House on the first day of parliament in Canberra in February 2009 to send a “climate emergency” message to the government

Gordon Brown unveils fund to tackle 'climate emergency'

- **Poorer countries to receive fast-tracked support**
- **Prime minister pledges £800m from Britain**

Nicholas Watt in
Port of Spain

Fri 27 Nov 2009
21.57 GMT



CLIMATE CHANGE (No. 2) EDM #2057 Tabled 15 October 2009

That this House recognises that there is a climate emergency and that the catastrophic destabilisation of global climate represents the greatest threat that humanity faces; further recognises that the world is already above the safe level of atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration for a stable planet; further recognises the need to reduce this level to 350 particles per million or below; believes it is impossible to predict how close the world is to dangerous tipping points and that action to reduce emissions now is worth considerably more than doing the same later; further believes that immediate action is required to enact a program of emergency measures with substantial emissions reductions in the short term of the order of 10 per cent. by the end of 2010; further believes that the majority of money spent on reviving the economy should be on green measures and that at least two hours of prime time television per week should be used to explain the gravity of the crisis to the public; further believes that unabated coal and domestic flights should be phased out by the end of 2010, that a speed limit of 55 miles per hour should be introduced and investment made in energy efficiency and renewable energy, public transport and the retro-fitting of efficient insulation to existing housing stock technologies leading to the creation of a million green jobs by the end of 2010; and further believes that the introduction of such measures would send a positive signal to other countries leading up to the UN climate change summit in Copenhagen and beyond.





Challen, Colin
Labour
15 October 2009

Primary 1



Bottomley, Sir Peter
Conservative
15 October 2009

2



Hepburn, Mr Stephen
Labour
16 October 2009

3




Abbott, Ms Diane
Labour
10 November 2009



Brooke, Annette
Liberal Democrat
21 October 2009



Caton, Mr Martin
Labour
20 October 2009



Cawsey, Mr Ian
Labour
11 November 2009



Clapham, Mr Michael
Labour
19 October 2009




Cohen, Harry
Labour
11 November 2009



Cook, Frank
Labour
26 October 2009



Corbyn, Jeremy
Labour
20 October 2009



Cryer, Mrs Ann
Labour
19 October 2009



McDonnell, John
Labour
19 October 2009



McGovern, Mr Jim
Labour
03 November 2009



Meale, Mr Alan
Labour
20 October 2009

Why declare an emergency? BBC Newsbeat 3rd May 2019

The United Nations says we could have just 11 years left to limit a climate change catastrophe.

Bristol councillor Carla Denyer first put forward the idea of a local area declaring a climate emergency and in November the city council passed the motion.

"We are acknowledging we are in an emergency situation," she told Radio 1 Newsbeat - speaking before the UK and Scottish governments made their pledges.

She says it's not just about reducing carbon emissions on a local scale, but also raising awareness about climate change and trying to convince MPs so that changes can be made.

"The national government needs to declare an emergency and put resources in place to enable councils to help reduce carbon emissions."

"It's the first step to radical action."

Not a Party Political Issue - Political Control of the 268 (64%) of Councils that have declared a 'Climate Emergency'

84 No Overall Control

84 Labour

72 Conservative

22 Lib Dem

5 Independent

1 Plaid Cymru

Why local councils?

- “Local communities through local democracy have a fantastic opportunity to create locally-appropriate and socially-engaged solutions to the address the climate emergency. A community acts, of course, as a tremendous multiplier to scale up solutions that would not provide the same punch if they were adopted piecemeal.
- A community – and indeed community of communities – can also be a powerful voice to lobby the next level of government to affect appropriate change.”

Dr Paul Young, Lancaster Environment Centre at Lancaster University. Contributing author for the IPCC 5th Assessment Report.





Community groups awarded £427k for new housing schemes

Lancaster City Council is urging local community organisations to get in touch to find out more about help that's available for building new affordable housing schemes, following two recent successful grant awards.

The city council's Cabinet recently agreed to award a total of £427,000 in support of two community-led housing projects in Halton.

The proposals will build on the success of the Lancaster Co-Housing Scheme in Halton and will provide a greater variety of housing types and tenures to meet a wider range of needs.

LUNE VALLEY COMMUNITY LAND TRUST & SENIOR CO-HOUSING

Coun Caroline Jackson, Cabinet member with responsibility for housing, said: “I am delighted we have been able to support these two very important projects.

“Community-led housing aims to solve local housing problems, create affordable homes and establish and encourage strong communities.

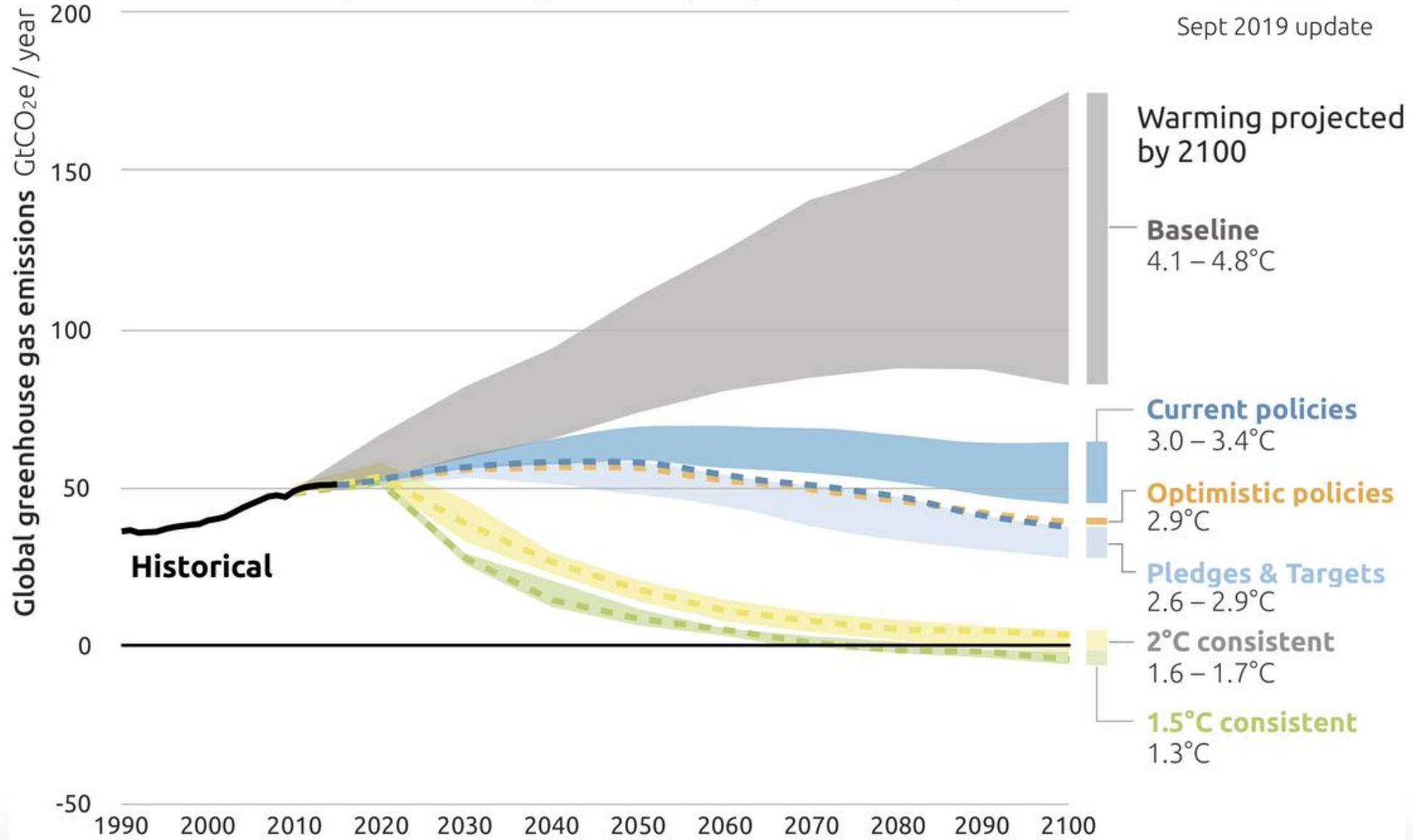
“The really important thing about these developments is that all the houses will be passivhaus standard for energy efficiency. They will show local developers what can be achieved and needs to be achieved if we are to reduce our carbon emissions radically by 2030.

2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies



Sept 2019 update



IPCC SPECIAL REPORT: GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5 °C Summary for Policymakers



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C.2. Pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot would require rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems (*high confidence*). These systems transitions are unprecedented in terms of scale, but not necessarily in terms of speed, and imply deep emissions reductions in all sectors, a wide portfolio of mitigation options and a significant upscaling of investments in those options (*medium confidence*). {2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5}



EPPING FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL 19th September 2019

Conservative control (37/58) Joint Green Party + Conservative Motion

“That the Council believes that:

...(ix) all governments (national, regional and local) have a duty to limit the negative impacts of Climate Breakdown, and local governments that recognise this should not wait for their national governments to change their policies. It is important for the residents of Epping Forest District and the UK that local authorities commit to carbon neutrality as quickly as possible;

(x) the consequences of global temperature rising above 1.5°C are **so severe that preventing this from happening must be humanity's number one priority.**”



BRISTOL CLIMATE EMERGENCY MOTION 13TH NOVEMBER 2018

“Full Council calls on the Mayor to:

1. Declare a ‘Climate Emergency’;
2. Pledge to make the city of Bristol carbon neutral by 2030, taking into account both production and consumption emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3);
3. Call on Westminster to provide the powers and resources to make the 2030 target possible;
4. Work with other governments (both within the UK and internationally) to determine and implement best practice methods to limit Global Warming to less than 1.5°C; Continue to work with partners across the city and region to deliver this new goal through all relevant strategies and plans;
6. Report to Full Council within six months with the actions the Mayor/Council will take to address this emergency.”

THE MAYOR’S RESPONSE 16TH JULY 2019

“Most of our carbon emissions from housing come from existing homes, many of which are inefficient. Cllr Dudd is therefore managing the Warm Up Bristol programme, which aims to make the private housing stock in Bristol more energy efficient, and the Energy efficiency programme in council homes.”



Somerset declare a 'Climate Emergency'

County council declares climate emergency to take urgent action against climate change



SHIRE Hall in Taunton erupted into applause on Wednesday (February 20) after Somerset County Council agreed to declare a climate emergency.

The vast majority of councillors supported a cross-party proposal to take urgent action against climate change, exploring what it can do to reduce the environmental impact of its services and activities.

A total of £25,000 has been allocated towards drawing up proposals, which will be scrutinised over the coming months.

The council has also agreed to work with its regional partners to address the issue and will lobby the government to devolve the powers necessary to make effective changes.

HELP THOSE IN NEED
WITHIN THE ARMED
FORCES COMMUNITY.

FIND OUT MORE



MOST READ

COMMENTED

1



Man killed in farm tragedy named

Waiting for aorta.clickagy.com...

News categories

Somerset's Climate Emergency strategy: The conversation starts here

22 October 2019 | District

A series of public events will be giving people across the county the chance to discuss the first steps towards a Climate Emergency Strategy for Somerset.

The Climate Emergency 'have your say' drop-in events are taking place in each District Council area in the coming weeks, starting on 16 November at the Glassbox in Taunton Library.

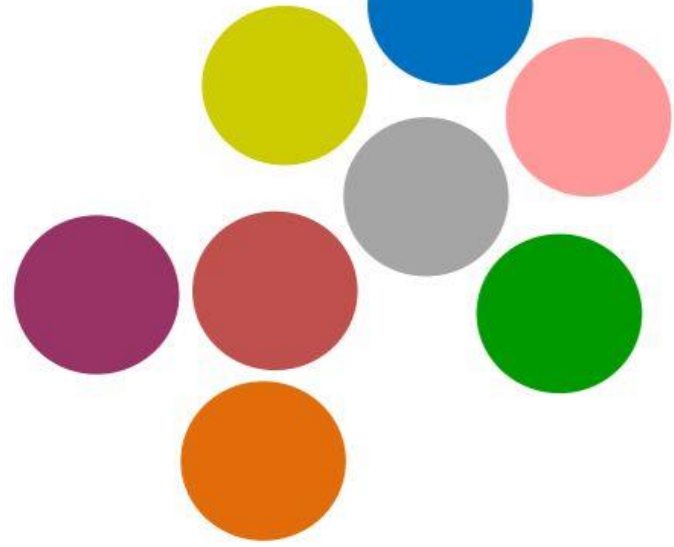
They are being run by the Somerset Climate Action Network (SCAN) on behalf of Somerset's four District Councils and the County Council.



Policy examples

Local authorities already applying the recommended baseline requirements

Local authority	Policy summary	Link	Status
Ipswich Borough Council	DM1 New build residential development should achieve reductions in CO ₂ emissions of 19% below the Target Emission Rate of the 2013 Edition of the 2010 Building Regulations (Part L)	Local plan core strategy and policies development plan document review	Adopted February 2017
Brighton and Hove City Council	CP8 Sustainable Buildings - All development will be required to achieve the minimum standards as set out below unless superseded by national policy or legislation...Residential (New Build) Energy Performance 19% carbon reduction improvement against Part L 2013	Brighton and Hove City Plan Part One; Brighton and Hove's City Councils Development Plan	Adopted March 2016
Havant Borough Council	E8 Low Carbon Design – proposals for residential development will be granted where they achieve reductions in CO ₂ emissions of 19% of the Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) compared to the Target Emission Rate of Part L of the Building Regulations	Draft Havant Borough Local Plan 2036	Emerging
Cambridge City Council	In order to ensure that the growth of Cambridge supports the achievement of national carbon reduction targets...all new development will be required to meet the following minimum standards of sustainable construction...unless it can be demonstrated that such provision is not technically or economically viable: On-site reduction of regulated carbon emissions of 44% relative to Part L 2006. (This is equivalent to 19% reduction on 2013 Edition).	https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-140.pdf	Emerging



Stroud District Local Plan Review

Draft Plan for Consultation

November 2019

Achieve net-zero carbon – all new development should achieve a net-zero carbon standard by means of:

- an overall minimum 35% reduction in emissions over Part L 2013 Building Regulations achieved onsite;
- a minimum of 10% and 15% reduction in emissions over Part L 2013 Building Regulations achieved respectively in homes and in non-domestic developments through fabric energy efficiency improvements;
- residual emissions offset through payments to a Stroud District Council carbon offset fund;

Section 1 – District Level Emissions

Future Emissions Trajectories

Domestic Buildings



Measure	Current Context	SCATTER Stretch Pathway			Notes
		2025	2030	2050	
Improved insulation	<p>3,405 ECO measures installed (as of date)¹</p> <p>10.9% (8,470) of households are fuel poor²</p> <p>14,500 new homes by 2036³</p> <p>64% of homes are EPC rated D or below (See Appendix 3 for further details)</p> <p>183 Watts/°C average heat loss per house⁴</p>	<p>66,438 homes have had 'some form' of retrofit</p> <p>2,554 New build since 2019 to PassivHaus Standard</p> <p>183 Watts/°C average heat loss per house</p>	<p>66,473 homes have had 'some form' of retrofit</p> <p>5,090 New build since 2019 to PassivHaus Standard</p> <p>158 Watts/°C average heat loss per house</p>	<p>66,615 homes have had 'some form' of retrofit</p> <p>13,000 New build since 2019 to PassivHaus standard</p> <p>58 Watts/°C average heat loss per house</p>	<p>In the legacy 2050 Pathways tool, national technical potential levels decreased due to assumptions around demolition rates. SCATTER has retained those assumptions.</p> <p>Retrofit rate levels off after an initially much higher rate 2020-2025.</p> <p>Skills capacity is currently a huge challenge in the retrofit market.</p>
Reduction of average temperature	<p>17.3°C is the current average, across the year and all rooms in the house⁵</p>	<p>16.8°C</p>	<p>16.7°C</p>	<p>16.0°C</p>	<p>Reductions may be achieved through better heating controls (i.e. 'Smart thermostats') that zone the heat, as opposed to reducing comfort (which could impact health).</p>

Excerpt from Oxford City Council Climate Emergency Motion 29th January 2019

2. Call on Westminster to provide the necessary powers and resources to make local action on climate change easier;

Clr Susan Brown and Tom Hayes
Leader, Oxford City Council
Town Hall
Oxford
OX1 1BX

Chris Skidmore MP
Minister of State for Universities, Science,
Research and Innovation.

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Our ref: MCB2019/09398

3 June 2019

Dear Susan,

Thank you so much for your letter dated 7 May, to the Rt Hon Claire Perry MP, providing an update on Oxford City Council's commitment to tackle climate change, which I note and welcome. I am replying as this matter falls under my Ministerial portfolio.

There is no doubt that climate change is one of the most profound global challenges we face. The decisions we make today will affect the future of our planet for generations to come, and the Government fully recognises that action is urgently needed in our own country and across the world. However, we must look to the challenge ahead with hope rather than fear. We should be proud of the UK's leadership in tackling climate change and the real progress we have made in reducing our emissions whilst driving cleaner economic growth. Our achievements should be celebrated – not to imply that we are complacent, but to demonstrate that with ambitious domestic policy and concerted international action, solving the challenge of climate change is possible.

Our Climate Change Act 2008 was the first of its kind in the world and set a legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050 relative to 1990 levels. We are already making strong progress towards that target - between 1990 and 2017, the UK reduced its emissions by over 40% while growing the economy by more than two thirds – on latest available data across countries to 2016, the best performance in the G7 on a per person basis.

We recognise the need to go further and the Clean Growth Strategy sets out our plans to build on our progress in decarbonising the power sector, while looking further across the whole of the economy and the country, through to 2032. It includes ambitious proposals on housing, business, transport, the natural environment and green finance. More details about the Clean Growth Strategy can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-strategy.

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Since 1990 the UK has achieved a 37% reduction of its territorial CO2 emissions, according to the Global Carbon Project. And that does sound very impressive. But these numbers do not include emissions from aviation, shipping and those associated with imports and exports. If these numbers are included the reduction is around 10% since 1990 – or an average of 0.4% a year, according to Tyndall Manchester.



Office for National Statistics

“Estimates of the UK’s GHG emissions in 2016 ranged from a minimum of 473 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent on a Climate Change Act basis, to a maximum of 784 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent on a footprint basis.”

In our scenario, heat energy demand from domestic buildings reduces from 398TWh to 307TWh in 2030 – a saving of 91TWh, or the equivalent of the entire energy use of almost 8 million homes.

Table 5. Cost effective and extended ambition domestic heat demand reduction scenarios.

	Electricity savings (TWh)	Heating fuel savings, gas and oil (TWh)	Total heat demand savings (TWh/%)
Total savings	5.24	85.38	90.62
Saving as % of heat demand	1%	21%	23%

Recommendation 2: Retrofit almost all of the UK’s 27 million homes by 2030 to the highest energy efficiency standards feasible for each building to reduce domestic heat demand by 23% relative to current levels.

- Retrofit the as many homes as possible to EPC level A or B by 2030, making EPC C level the targeted minimum. This is expected to result in 41% of UK buildings reaching EPC A or B, and 44% at EPC C.
- Proactively implement area-based retrofit programmes – including SME buildings at the same time as domestic houses.

ukpassivhaus conference 2019



#UKPHC19

Thank you...

