

Subject: Climate Change Action Plan 2009-2010 **Status:** For Publication

Report to: Cabinet **Date:** 17th June 2009

Report of: Executive Director - Business

Portfolio

Holder: Environmental Services

Key Decision: Yes

Forward Plan General Exception Special Urgency

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval of the attached Climate Change Action Plan for 2009-2010.

2. CORPORATE PRIORITIES

2.1 The matters discussed in this report impact directly on the following corporate priorities and associated corporate objective.

- Delivering quality Services to our customers
- Delivering regeneration across the Borough
- Encouraging healthy and respectful communities
- Keeping our Borough clean, green and safe
- Promoting the Borough
- Providing value for money services

3. RISK ASSESSMENT IMPLICATIONS

3.1 There are no specific risk issues for members to consider arising from this report.

4. BACKGROUND AND OPTIONS

4.1 Rossendale Borough Council approved the Environmental Strategy 2009 – 2018 on 18th February 2009. This identified the many and various means by which Rossendale Borough Council will protect and improve the environment in Rossendale. Aim One – Climate Change and Energy – is to limit climate change by controlling greenhouse gas emissions.

- 4.2 Rossendale Borough Council can act in three main ways to help reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and help the community adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Council can act as:-
- Community Leader – Through the Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Strategic Partnership, Rossendale Borough Council can work with other public and private agencies and the Rossendale Climate Change Group and others to help cut the overall emissions of their area and develop an integrated response to Climate Change adaptation.
 - Service Provider – For all the services that the Council provides or commissions, it can ensure that the impacts of Climate Change are properly taken into account and emissions are cut as far as possible, for example, Building Regulation enforcement will act to improve the energy efficiency of new and altered buildings
 - Estate Manager – The Council is an employer and consumer of energy and other resources. Through better management of transport and buildings, the Council can cut emissions and save money.
- 4.3 The Council has a duty, under section 3(2) of the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006, “in exercising any of their functions, to have regard to the most recently published energy measures report (if any)”. This would include action on:
- Improving efficiency in the use of electricity, heat, gas, fuel and other description or sources of energy
 - Increasing the amount of electricity generated, or heat produced, by micro generation or otherwise by plant which relies wholly or mainly on low-emission sources or technology
 - Reducing emissions of greenhouse gases
 - Reducing the number of households in which one or more persons are living in fuel poverty by improving thermal efficiency.
- 4.4 The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020 and Action Plan 2009-2010 were published in February 2009. The Strategy is intended to deliver reductions, by 2020, in emissions of CO₂ of at least 30% relative to 1990. The Action Plan identifies actions that will be implemented during 2009-2010. The Rossendale Climate Change Action Plan will contribute to the overall achievements expressed in the Lancashire document, recognizing that National Indicators are reported at County level. As there is a time lapse between delivery of initiatives and the measurement of outcomes, progress will be monitored through the delivery of outputs i.e. completed actions. In addition, regional and national action will
- 4.5 Rossendale’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018 includes 14 priority outcomes. Outcome 7 is that “Rossendale will have substantially reduced its average carbon footprint with people taking responsibility for their impact on our world”. Success will be evidenced by reduced CO₂ emissions per capita, robust adaptation plans and an increase in take up of energy efficiency grants.
- 4.6 Implementation of the Rossendale Climate Change Action Plan 2009-2010 will address the issues published in the Energy Measures Report. It will also contribute towards delivery of the Lancashire Climate Change Strategy,

Rossendale's Sustainable Community Strategy and enable Rossendale to comply with the requirements of the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006.

- 4.7 Further Climate Change Action Plans will be produced in subsequent years and achievement will be reported in an annual Environment Report.

COMMENTS FROM STATUTORY OFFICERS:

5. SECTION 151 OFFICER

- 5.1 Any financial implications will be met from existing budgets.

6. MONITORING OFFICER

- 6.1 There are no legal implications in this report.

7. HEAD OF PEOPLE AND POLICY (ON BEHALF OF THE HEAD OF PAID SERVICE)

- 7.1 There are no human resource implications associated with this report.

8. CONCLUSION

- 8.1 All the Departments of the Council have contributed towards the content of the Action Plan. This builds on initial achievements in the first year's implementation of the Environmental Strategy 2009-2018.

9. RECOMMENDATION(S)

- 9.1 That the Climate Change Action Plan 2009-2010 be approved.

10. CONSULTATION CARRIED OUT

- 10.1 Consultation has been undertaken with all Departments.

11. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Is an Equality Impact Assessment required No

Is an Equality Impact Assessment attached No

12. BIODIVERSITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Is a Biodiversity Impact Assessment required No

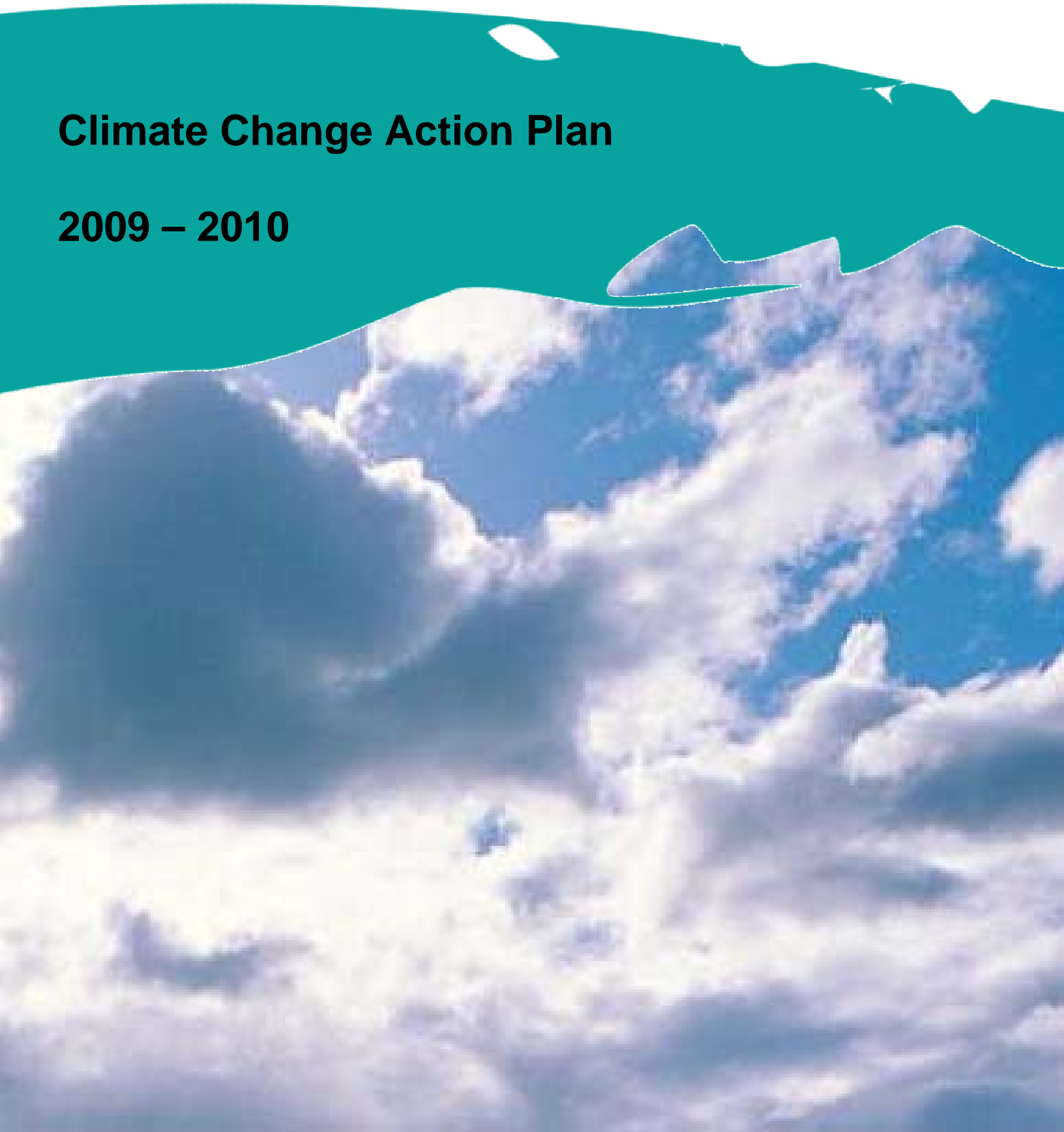
Is a Biodiversity Impact Assessment required No

Contact Officer	
Name	Philip Mepham
Position	Environmental Health Manager
Service / Team	Environmental Health
Telephone	01706 252566
Email address	philipmepham@rossendalebc.gov.uk

Background Papers	
Document	Place of Inspection
Rosendale Alive – Our Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018	Stubbylee Hall
The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020	Stubbylee Hall
Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006	Stubbylee Hall

Climate Change Action Plan

2009 – 2010



Version Control		
Version	Date	Author
1.0	17/04/2009	A Joyce
1.1	22/04/2009	P Mepham
1.2	23/04/2009	A Joyce
2.0	08/05/2009	A Joyce

Contents

1.0 Background	
1.1 What is Climate Change	4
1.2 Why is the Climate Changing	4
1.3 Why is Climate Change Significant	4
1.4 Health Effects	5
2.0 Policy Background	
2.1 International Framework	5
2.2 Climate Change Act 2008	5
2.3 North West Climate Change Action Plan 2007-2009	6
2.4 Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020	6
2.5 LSP – Local Strategic Partnership	7
2.6 Nottingham Declaration	7
2.7 Rossendale Corporate Plan	7
3.0 LAA & National Indicators	
3.1 NI 185 – CO2 from Local Authority Operations	7
3.2 NI 186 – Per Capita CO2 Emissions	7
3.3 NI 188 – Adapting to Climate Change	8
3.4 NI 194 – Level of Air Quality	8
4.0 Rossendale, The Current Situation	
4.1 Recent Effects of Climate Change	8
5.0 Rossendale Climate Change Action Plan	
5.1 Mitigation & Adaptation	9
5.2 Aims of Action Plan	9
6.0 Next Steps	
6.1 Climate Change Action Plan Development	9
6.2 Monitoring & Review	9
6.3 Advice & Help	10

1.0 Background

1.1 What is Climate Change

Climate refers to the average weather conditions over a long period of time – 30 years, whereas weather refers only to a short period e.g. daily weather patterns. The Local Government Association's Climate Change Commission reported in November 2007 that climate change is already happening and poses a major threat to our long-term prosperity and well-being. The scientific evidence from the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is unequivocal and climate change is considered the most serious environmental problem facing the world.

1.2 Why is the Climate Changing?

We depend heavily on the use of energy in our every day lives for the heating and power supply to our homes and workplaces, for transport and for commercial and industrial uses. The majority of our energy is generated from non-renewable resources such as coal, oil and natural gas, the supplies of which are not without limits.

Climate Change is almost certainly worsened by a build up of man made emissions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, including Carbon Dioxide and Methane (CO₂, CH₄). These gases are released through the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, oil) for energy generation and transport purposes, but also during the landfill disposal of biodegradable waste and from the use/disposal of products containing greenhouse gases.

These gases allow the sun's heat energy to pass through the atmosphere, to warm the surface of the Earth, however the reason why the climate is changing is because these gases are increasingly preventing the full amount of energy to leave Earth's atmosphere. Over a long period of time, the planet gradually heats up due to this energy being unable to leave the atmosphere, hence the warming of the planet.

1.3 Why is Climate Change Significant

Climate Change is the biggest threat man will face in the future. The effects of Climate Change can already be seen in the UK and around the world. British coastal waters have warmed and air temperatures are slowly rising, but there have also been extreme weather events around the globe.

The rising levels of greenhouse gases being emitted (currently over 7 billion tonnes per annum) are likely to bring major changes to weather systems around the world. The current concentrations of the gases in the atmosphere have reached levels unprecedented for tens of thousands of years.

1.4 Health Effects

The Department of Health and the Health Protection Agency published a report in 2007 entitled "Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK". This confirmed that Climate Change can be expected to cause the following impact on UK health:-

An increase in deaths, disability and injury from:

- Extremes of heat and cold
- Floods and storms, including health hazards from chemical and sewage pollution
- Food poisoning
- Respiratory problems from the damaging effects of surface ozone during summer and mould growth in housing
- Skin cancer and cataracts
- Increasing insect-borne disease e.g. malaria, lyme disease

However, there may also be health gains, deliverable through:

- Reduced winter deaths from the effects of cold
- Improved health and prosperity through more frequent access to the outdoor environment for recreation and agriculture
- Improved opportunities for economic activity related to environmental issues.

2.0 Policy Background

2.1 *International Framework*

Climate Change is an international phenomenon and people want to know more about it as well as try to understand if anything is being done about it. Climate Change is, however, not new and there have been fluctuations in the climate over thousands of years, although this time it appears to be exacerbated by human activities.

Government leaders from across the world met in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro and followed that with a meeting in Japan where the Kyoto Protocol was born. The objective of Kyoto was to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at such a level that would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. World leaders will meet again in Copenhagen (summer 2009) to agree future plans to reduce the risk of Climate Change.

2.2 *Climate Change Act 2008*

The UK Government is committed to addressing both the causes and consequences of Climate Change and has therefore passed the Climate Change Act 2008. This creates a enacted new approach to managing and responding to Climate Change in the UK through; setting ambitious targets, taking powers to help achieve them, strengthening the institutional framework, enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of Climate Change and establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and devolved legislatures.

As a key part of the long-term legal framework set out in the Climate Change Act 2008, the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) has been created as a new expert body, to independently assess how the UK can optimally achieve its emissions reductions goals for 2020 and 2050. In summary, the Climate Change Act states that the CCC will advise Government on:

- The level of each 5 year carbon budget, consistent with the optimal trajectory towards the statutory 2020 and 2050 limits
- How much effort should be made in the UK and overseas, and
- How much effort should be made by the part of the economy covered by cap and trade schemes, and by the rest of the economy

The UK Climate Change Programme, published in 2006, sets out the Government's policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally and included a commitment to introduce an annual report to parliament.

2.3 North West Climate Change Action Plan 2007-2009

The Northwest Climate Change Action Plan aims to stimulate and measure the progress of England's The North West towards a low-carbon economy, preparing it for the challenges of a changing climate and expected future energy demands, whilst protecting and enhancing quality of life and preserving the Northwest's rich environment. One of the contributions made is through CLASP (Climate Change Local Authority Support Programme).

The Action Plan has been developed in partnership with regional organisations and experts and will be delivered by the North West Climate Change Partnership. The Action Plan details prioritised actions which need to be delivered within the context of the North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (the regional strategy which responds to the energy challenges that lie ahead) and the Regional Economic Strategy (the regional strategy to grow and support the Northwest economy)

2.4 Lancashire Climate Change Strategy 2009-2020

The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy and annual action plan set out a framework for action on issues most effectively dealt with on a sub-regional scale. It has been developed by the Lancashire Climate Change Partnership, which comprises a range of public, private and third sector agencies, including all local authorities in Lancashire. The strategy sets out a vision for the year 2020 together with a range of objectives for the next 5 years. The proposed target of 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from Lancashire by 2020 is in line with the national targets in the Climate Change Act 2008.

The Lancashire Climate Change Strategy is under the ownership of all partners that are involved in its delivery. The Lancashire Climate Change Partnership will play a leading role in driving forward the strategy, but its delivery is dependant on leadership and engagement with other key partners.

2.5 LSP – Local Strategic Partnership

The Rossendale Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018 includes outcome 7:

By 2018 Rossendale will have substantially reduced its average carbon footprint with people taking responsibility for their impact on our world. Success will be demonstrated with;

- A reduction in CO2 emissions per capita in the local authority area
- Having robust plans in place to adapt to climate change
- An increase in take-up of energy efficiency grants

2.6 Nottingham Declaration

Launched in October 2000 in Nottingham, the Declaration recognises the central role of local authorities in leading society's response to the challenge of Climate Change. By signing the Declaration (November 2006) Rossendale Borough Council pledged to systematically address the causes of Climate Change and to prepare their community for its impacts

2.7 Rossendale Corporate Plan

The Corporate Plan 2008-2011 contains outcome 3.2:

A better environment for all, the objective is that by 2011 we will take action to reduce Rossendale's carbon footprint in line with the targets in the LAA (Local Area Agreement) for Lancashire. In order to achieve this, we will implement the actions for the Council in line with the Lancashire Climate Change Strategy

3.0 LAA and National Indicators

3.1 NI 185 – CO2 from Local Authority Operations

Data will be measured as a consequence of implementation of the Environmental Strategy and will need action by several departments. Data is currently being collected and will be available by the end of June 2009.

3.2 NI 186 – Per Capita CO2 Emissions

Data is collected and provided by Defra nationally so no collection action is required by Rossendale Borough Council, but we will need to analyse reported data and aim to reduce emissions. Latest information available relates to 2005 and 2006. Rossendale's emissions (in tonnes per annum) are as follows:-

Year	Industry & commercial	Domestic	Road transport	Total	Per capita emissions
2005	268	186	125	580	8.7
2006	275	191	125	591	8.9

These levels are the second highest per capita in Lancashire.

3.3 NI 187 – Tackling Fuel Poverty

Data is provided centrally by Defra. We would need to gather information and analyse it to work out what we need to do to drive it downwards. A recent survey across Lancashire indicated the proportion of households in receipt of benefits and in a low income, energy efficient house is 4.29% and those in a high energy efficient house is 29.29%, however the sample size for Rossendale was very small, only 256 returns, therefore the results may not be accurate.

3.4 NI 188 – Adapting to Climate Change

This is a self-assessment of the level of achievement at the end of each year. at 31st March 2009, Rossendale achieved level 1 which means that, broadly, we have demonstrated a public commitment to identify and manage climate related risks and are undertaking a local risk-based assessment of significant vulnerabilities and opportunities to weather and climate, both now and in the future.

3.5 NI 194 – Level of Air Quality

This information is to be collected in relation to Rossendale Borough Council estate and vehicles, and of all our operations. Data is currently being collected and will be available by end of June 2009. A detailed Air Quality Management Plan is also currently being prepared.

4.0 Rossendale, the Current Situation

4.1 Recent Effects of Climate Change

Rossendale has suffered from the effects of different weather patterns in recent times. In the 1st week of July 2006, the valley suffered severe flooding, many people and businesses suffered through homes, businesses and workplaces being damaged. People were left stranded, suffered from power cuts and services from the Council were strained due to the high water levels.

Rossendale is likely to suffer more as a consequence of heavy rainfall due to two main reasons. Heavy rainfall leads to large quantities of water travelling down the valley sides into the populated areas. Along with the water coming down the valley sides, rainfall enters the rivers which rise causing major risks of bursting their banks and causing further damage.

Early January and February 2009 saw heavy snow fall hit the valley. This happened quickly and was followed by further snow fall. The snow quickly turned to ice which again caused further disruptions. The snow caused difficulties for our transport system as cars, lorries and buses got stuck in the snow. The ice proved more dangerous when trying to move or stop with skidding a major problem. The topography of the area means access to roads off the main road in the valley led to difficulties, because most of the

roads, off the main valley road, lead up steep smaller roads, many of which are unadopted. When these iced over, access and safety proved very dangerous.

5.0 Rossendale Climate Change Action Plan

5.1 Mitigation & Adaptation

Rossendale Borough Council can take action to mitigate and adapt to the effects of Climate Change.

Mitigation – This means doing what we can to reduce abuse of the environment to minimise the effects of Climate Change. By using the carbon hierarchy, similar to the waste hierarchy, we should first try to minimise energy usage, then work to ensure it is created in an environmentally friendly way, but all else failing, offset the carbon created.

Adaptation – This means anticipating the effects of Climate Change and adapting the Borough in all respects to the undoubted changes that are coming so that they cause minimal problems. It also means grasping the opportunities that Climate Change can pose.

5.2 Aims of Action Plan

This action plan for Climate Change forms a significant part of the implementation of Rossendale Borough Council's Environment Strategy.

The main aims of this action plan are to:

- Reduce domestic emissions
- Reduce transport emissions
- Reduce industrial and commercial emissions
- Build in energy efficiency in future development through spatial planning
- Increase use of renewable energy
- Adapt to the effects of Climate Change
- Look for opportunities of Climate Change e.g. tourism opportunities
- Raise awareness and education involving schools
- Motivate & engage the community

6.0 Next Steps

6.1 Climate Change Action Plan Development

This document must be up to date in the light of government targets and initiatives. Rossendale must have the correct aims and processes in place to ensure they are suitable for the purpose of reducing the effects of Climate Change in Rossendale.

6.2 Monitoring and Review

This is vital for a successful Climate Change Action Plan. With a yearly action plan to complement the Environment Strategy, new actions will be set every year. The outcome

will be reflected in the National Indicators mentioned before. This action plan will also need to be reviewed when new information is collected or improvements achieved.

6.3 Advice & Help

Advice and help is available from within the Council as well as from outside partners/businesses which are willing to help. These include:

- Environment Agency
- Carbon Trust
- Energy Saving Trust
- Defra
- Nottingham Declaration
- Government Departments

Contact details are as follows:-

- Environment Agency
www.environment-agency.gov.uk
- Carbon Trust
www.carbontrust.co.uk
- Energy Saving Trust
www.energysavingtrust.org.uk
- Defra
www.defra.gov.uk
- Nottingham Declaration
www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/nottingham
- Government Departments
www.direct.gov.uk
www.communities.gov.uk

Climate Change & Energy Action Plan

Ref	Action	Purpose	Target Date	Work Completed	Lead Department
1	Modify the grass-cutting programme to ensure fine turf and intensively mown areas are cut to a high standard. Investigate suitable areas for alternative management regimes which promote increased biodiversity & suit changing ground conditions	To adapt to the longer growing season and site conditions due to the effects of climate change	March 2010		Operations Team-Parks & Open Spaces
2	Ensure the use within own sites of chipped timber produced from woodland maintenance and produce for dealing with clean & contaminated timber waste	To reduce energy usage from transporting materials into Rossendale	March 2010		Operations Team-Parks & Open Spaces
3	Monitor the success of newly created flower meadows and identify potential further sites	To increase biodiversity and reduce mowing commitment through summer months	March 2010		Operations Team-Parks & Open Spaces
4	Investigate and if feasible implement joining in to the Green Space Fund	To attract sources of funding for climate change/environmental improvement projects	March 2010		Operations Team-Parks & Open Spaces
5	Identify existing larger areas of seasonal bedding where there is potential to alter the design to contain permanent plants as well	To reduce the demand for the growing and transportation of seasonal flowers	March 2010		Operations Team-Parks & Open Spaces
6	Where a tree is removed within a formal park ensure that a replacement is planted within that area or nearby if the reason for felling was a space/structural issue	To ensure that tree stocks are not depleted	March 2010		Operations Team-Parks & Open Spaces
7	Investigate and monitor the market to	To adapt to the effects of	March		Operations

	identify vehicles that are able to operate on less solid ground e.g. 4 wheel drive mowers	climate change by enabling the fleet to operate on damp ground	2010		Team- Parks & Open Spaces
8	Develop a scheme to promote energy efficiency measures at the time an application is made for a Disabled Facilities Grant	To increase our knowledge of SAP ratings and encourage people to install energy efficiency measures at the time of other development	March 2010		Building Control
9	Evaluate the information obtained through energy monitoring, display energy certificates and feasibility studies and set targets for energy reduction or sustainable energy production on site during 2009/2010	To be able to set meaningful and realistic targets for achievement by end of March 2010	March 2010		Property Services
10	Review the transport fleet used for street sweeping and parks and open spaces maintenance in relation to their emissions of CO ₂ and particulates	Use the opportunity to ensure latest technology is used to minimise emissions	March 2010		Operations – Cleansing
11	Develop business continuity plans in the event of adverse weather conditions or other situations which may prevent normal activities	Ensure services can be maintained in the event of adverse weather and therefore to be able to adapt to climate change	March 2010		Operations – Cleansing
12	Investigate the information available from the local authority carbon management programme	Obtain information to assist in the review of transport fleet	March 2010		Operations – Cleansing
13	Undertake survey of applicants for equity release loans to determine whether energy efficiency action have been taken via own resources by property owners	Gain information about energy efficiency actions taken where we have no continuing contact with the applicant	March 2010		Regeneration
14	Research the possibility of developing	Encourage private landlords to	March		Regeneration

	financial incentives for private landlords within the landlords accreditation scheme for energy efficiency measures	undertake energy efficiency measures in their properties. This could be an additional incentive for landlords to join the scheme	2010		
15	Work with DIY stores, builders merchants and similar retailers to promote energy efficiency measures and collect information about energy efficiency status of properties	Promote energy efficiency and improve intelligence	March 2010		Regeneration
16	Engage housing associations in the energy efficiency agenda	Promote energy efficiency and improve intelligence	March 2010		Regeneration
17	Explore the potential to develop a project in the elevate area to add energy efficiency measures to the face lifting schemes	Take the opportunity to incorporate energy efficiency measures into the contract or to be carried out at the same time as face-lifting to minimise disruption	March 2010		Regeneration
18	Explore the feasibility for the development of an energy efficiency demonstration project, together with partners including a housing association, elevate and others, whereas	Demonstrate how a family could save money and live more comfortably in the exemplar project. Evidence from this project would be used to support bids for funding in future years	March 2010		Regeneration & Env Health
19	Contribute to the work of the Pennine Lancashire Sustainability Group	Joint working and sharing of good practice	March 2010		Regeneration
20	Promote the availability of energy efficiency measures during the delivery	Increase take up of energy efficiency measures in a	March 2010		Regeneration

	of DFGs (Disabled Facility Grants)	vulnerable group and gain information concerning SAP rating of a further approximately 90 premises per annum			
21	Apply the principles of PPS1/PPS22 within the Core Strategy	To meet the objectives of the government to try and reduce the impact councils are having on the environment	March 2010		Forward Planning
22	Use the data contained in the Housing Condition Survey and target areas in need of energy efficiency	To provide these areas with energy efficiency equipment which will dramatically save energy and reduce costs	March 2010		Housing
23	Implement "Be a Rossendale Saver Scheme" (BEARS)	To improve energy efficiency and reduce CO ₂ emissions associated with domestic premises	March 2010		Regeneration
24	Implement a green travel plan policy for Rossendale Borough Council Staff	To reduce emissions of CO ₂ produced as a consequence of staff travelling at work and whilst not at work	Aug 2009		People & Policy
25	Implement initiatives to improve energy efficiency in businesses and industry	To reduce CO ₂ emissions from commerce & industry	March 2010		Environmental Health & Regeneration
26	Deliver education and enforcement regarding waste separation and contaminated recycling bins	To increase recycling and minimise the waste which is sent to landfill	March 2010		Communities Team
27	Create sustainable energy efficient improvements using local contractors, suppliers and materials where appropriate	To reduce CO ₂ emissions	March 2010		Communities Team
28	Make provision for energy	To increase energy efficiency	March		Communities

	efficiency/carbon footprint measures in the forthcoming neighbourhood plans	and reduce CO ₂ emissions in each neighbourhood	2010		Team
29	Complete a comprehensive risk-based assessment of vulnerabilities to weather and climate both now and in the future and prioritise risks to service	To identify and implement most effective adaptive responses and achieve Level 2 of NI 188	March 2010		Environmental Health & all Departments
30	Initiate a locality self evaluation amongst members of the LSP using the IDeA /LGA guidance, January 2009 and Nottingham Declaration Partnership Guidance	To produce an evidence based assessment involving the local strategic partnership of progress on climate change adaptation and mitigation identifying achievements and where improvements are needed	March 2010		Environmental Health
31	Examine the feasibility of establishing a sustainable procurement register	To establish a baseline for use of materials so that targets can be set for future reductions	March 2010		Procurement
32	Develop and implement advice to encourage any developer to achieve the maximum possible rating on BREEM energy efficiency ratings	To ensure best possible energy efficiency measures in new buildings and refurbishment.	March 2010		Building Control & Development Control
33	Apply for assistance through the Energy Saving Trust. Local authority one-to-one support programme	To provide access to improved technical knowledge and access to future funding schemes	May 2009		Environmental Health
35	Revise business continuity and emergency planning arrangements and plans in relation to the effects of climate change	To ensure plans are in place to adapt to the extreme effects of climate change	March 2010		All Departments
36	Promote the local availability of Lancashire Climate Change Fund, the Northwest Climate Change Fund and other funds and initiatives available to	To maximise the uptake of external funding and assistance to Rossendale communities in relation to climate change and	March 2010		Environmental Health

	businesses and the voluntary sector	energy efficiency			
37	Deliver a programme of asset maintenance to provide flood protection	To adapt to the effects of climate change by maintaining the full capacity of the land drainage system	March 2010		Environmental Health
38	Implement measures proposed in the Flood and Water Management Bill, particularly by increasing the use of SUDS and producing a local Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) with an agreed programme of work	To adapt to the effects of climate change by reducing the likelihood and impact of flooding	March 2011		Environmental Health
39	Provide local flood risk management schemes, funded from the Land Drainage budget	To provide flood protection measures in cases where flooding occurs frequently. The existing problems will increase with climate change	March 2010		Environmental Health
40	Apply for Defra grants for household-level flood risk mitigation	To provide flood protection measures in cases where flooding occurs frequently. The existing problems will increase with climate change	June 2009		Environmental Health