



# **Review of the potential role of Community Planning Partnerships in assisting meeting the aspirations of the Scottish Government's Report on Policies and Proposals**

Draft report to South Ayrshire Community Planning  
Partnership from CAG Consultants

**Work funded by Carbon Trust Scotland**

July 2013

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# Executive Summary

To be completed once draft report is finalised

# 1. Introduction

The **Carbon Trust Scotland** and **South Ayrshire Community Planning Partnership (CPP)** have commissioned CAG Consultants to undertake a review of the work of South Ayrshire CPP and the potential for further action in support of the Scottish Government's **Report on Policies and Proposals (RPP)**. The aim of this work is to *help focus the resources of CPPs (in this case South Ayrshire) to make the best possible contribution to a low carbon society and the economic, social and environmental benefits that delivers.*

The **Report on Policies and Proposals (RPP)** provides detail on the likely impact of current and future policy on emissions across a wide range of policy areas. The RPP was created to demonstrate how the Government and wider Scottish society can deliver on the commitments made in the **Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009**. The Act represents perhaps the most ambitious climate change legislation anywhere in the world, with a target of a 42% cut in emissions by 2020 and 80% by 2050. A second **RPP**, covering the period up to 2027, is in preparation.

This draft report draws together the work undertaken so far. This has involved:

- An review of the current relevant work of the South Ayrshire CPP and its individual partners, and the scope for further action, set out in a matrix (Appendix 1)
- A workshop with members of the South Ayrshire Sustainability Partnership to discuss the study and the scope for action (held in Ayr on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2012) (Appendix 2)
- Phone interviews with some key organisations with potential to contribute to further action.

Based on the various strands of the research, this draft report sets out:

- The reasons why CPPs and public bodies should act on climate change
- Carbon emissions for South Ayrshire by sector, with analysis
- An appraisal of possible actions for South Ayrshire CPP
- Recommendations and next steps

This report will form the basis of discussion at the meeting of the **South Ayrshire Sustainability Partnership on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2013**. Attendees at that meeting are requested to review this report in advance of the meeting **and in particular to consider the analysis of possible actions/projects for South Ayrshire CPP (Chapter 4)**.

Following discussion at the meeting and written feedback, a final report will be prepared by the end of February 2013.

## 2. Why CPPs should act on climate change

Community Planning Partnerships, local authorities and the public sector will for the foreseeable future be working within the context of declining real budgets, in turn placing pressure on the human and financial resources available to meet a wide range of responsibilities and priorities.

Within this context, action on climate change and sustainable development is likely to come under pressure. However, there are a range of reasons why action on climate should be maintained:

- It is a statutory responsibility for all public bodies.
- Climate change and sustainable development can provide a framework within which integrated and innovative approaches to policy can be taken, which can meet economic, social and environmental objectives together, often at lower overall costs.
- There are a range of funding sources available for work on climate change and huge opportunities to work collaboratively. This means that in some cases climate change action can generate revenue.
- The CPP is the obvious home for much action on climate change, with real potential for joint working with benefits to all.

### 2.1 Climate change as a responsibility for CPPs and public bodies

Councils and other public bodies are bound by the **Public Bodies Duties** in the Climate Change Act.

This requires all public bodies to<sup>1</sup>:

- contribute to achievement of emissions reduction targets (mitigation)
- support climate change adaptation
- to act sustainably

The statutory guidance associated with these duties provides a 'step-by-step' approach to assist public bodies in integrating climate change into their business practices. This includes:

- Understanding their duties and assessing their impact and influence on climate change

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/02/04093254/0>

- Taking action using a variety of tools and techniques
- Reporting as a means of demonstrating compliance

Each step within the process contains a set of desired outcomes and suggested actions to take to assist in meeting these.

All public bodies in South Ayrshire should review the Guidance and consider what it means for their strategy, policy and operations. Part of the response so far in South Ayrshire is for the CPP to sign the Scottish Declaration on Climate Change. This represents a clear commitment of all the public bodies to action, and a good basis for exploring the potential for further action in a range of areas.

Whilst the most recent **guidance on Single Outcome Agreements (SOAs)** (December 2012)<sup>2</sup> does not include climate change as an explicitly stated priority, the Scottish Government has indicated in recent correspondence with South Ayrshire CPP that it expects climate change to continue to be a central issue for SOAs and CPPs in future.

Single Outcome Agreements also sit within the overarching National Performance Framework which includes the national outcomes: '*We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations*', and '*We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production*'. These remain outcomes which local authorities and their partners are expected to work towards. They are supported by a range of national indicators relating to carbon footprint, public transport, waste, renewable electricity and biodiversity.

The Menu of **local outcome indicators** includes:

- Fuel Poverty
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita
- Percentage of journeys made to work by public or active transport
- Percentage of driver journeys delayed due to congestion
- Percentage of children walking or cycling to school

These are all specifically linked to climate change action. The menu also includes a range of indicators in related areas such as waste and access to the outdoors.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2012/12/041212Prevention>

## 2.2 Climate change as a framework for integrated action

Driven by the requirements of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, at the national level the Scottish Government has integrated climate change across all relevant policy areas, with a focus on low carbon communities. This has proved useful in developing joined-up work that helps meet a wide range of economic, social and environmental objectives together and more effectively. Key elements of this are:

<b>Economic development</b>	The Low Carbon Economic Strategy is an integral part of the Government's Economic Strategy and plans for sustainable economic growth. It aims to ensure that at least 10% of the Scottish economy is in low carbon goods and services by 2015, creating 60,000 jobs. COSLA are key partners in the delivery of this strategy, along with Scottish Enterprise and Skills Development Scotland.
<b>Transport</b>	The National Transport Strategy has three Key Strategic Outcomes – two of these are <i>Reduce emissions to tackle climate change</i> ; and <i>Improve quality, accessibility and affordability of transport, to give people the choice of public transport and real alternatives to the car</i>
<b>Planning</b>	The National Planning Framework 2 is based around the idea of low carbon and sustainable communities. All national developments are expected to <i>make a significant contribution to adapting to or mitigating the effects of climate change</i> . NPF3 is currently in development and the commitment to action on climate change is expected to be strong.
<b>Land Use</b>	Scotland's Land Use Strategy was driven by the requirements of the Climate Change Act. The Strategy seeks to promote land management that will deliver multiple benefits, provide partnerships for nature and link people to the land.
<b>Waste</b>	Local authorities are directly involved in the delivery of the Zero Waste Plan. The Plan recognises the link between cutting waste and cutting carbon emissions and the scope for seeing waste as a resource which offers economic opportunities. Within South Ayrshire there is potential for development of AD plants and to develop new resource management businesses. More widely local business could benefit from enhancing resource efficiency. All these actions are likely to have employment benefits.
<b>Energy</b>	The Scottish Government has published an energy efficiency action plan, Conserve and Save, and set a target for a 12% reduction in final energy consumption by 2020. This addresses action across housing, transport and industry and also by the public sector. Scotland also has a commitment for 100% renewable electricity by 2020.
<b>Housing</b>	Homes Fit for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century is a strategy and action plan for housing for this decade and guidance supporting action on climate change is being

	integrated into Local Housing Strategies (LHS). <i>Homes that don't cost the earth</i> , a Sustainable Housing Strategy, will be published in the coming months.
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Just as the Government has adopted climate change as a thread running across a wide range of policy areas, local authorities and CPPs can, by addressing climate change, also impact positively on a range of other policy areas.

CAG has undertaken previous analysis of all Scotland's SOAs on behalf of Scottish Environment Link<sup>3</sup>. This highlighted a number of examples of good practice in recognising these links. For example, in Clackmannanshire, the local outcome '*the environment is protected and enhanced for all*' is seen to contribute not just to national outcome 12 (natural and built environment) and 14 (environmental impact of consumption and production) but also national outcomes 10 (well, designed sustainable places), 1 (making Scotland the most attractive place to do business in Europe) and 6 (health). It states '*protecting and enhancing our environment gives an attractive location for enterprises, visitors and tourists, generates a platform for business opportunities; it gives opportunities for activity, recreation which promote health improvement; it promotes community spirit and pride*'.

In developing a new SOA for South Ayrshire there is scope to better integrate action at the strategic level – this is dealt with directly in 2.4 below. There is also scope to develop a range of projects and actions that help not just to cut emissions but also to reduce costs, improve health, create employment and stimulate the economy. Some examples are set out in Chapter 4.

## 2.3 Climate change and funding for action

The current financial settlement for public bodies is challenging and will remain so for many years. Within this context it is essential that new action on climate change can draw in external funding wherever possible. The research highlights a range of potential sources.

The launch of the **Green Deal** and **ECO** will provide significant new funds for investment in domestic and non-domestic energy. Funding for energy also flows from the **Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)** and **Feed In-Tariffs (FITs)** as well as the **Universal Home Insulation Scheme (UHIS)**, the **Energy Assistance Package (EAP)** and the **Warm Homes Fund (WHF)**. Funding is also available for specific projects such as the development of Heat Maps.

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<sup>3</sup> *Delivering for the environment in our communities: An audit of Single Outcome Agreements*, February 2011.



**Corporate actions in the Public sector**, such as on office sharing, staff energy awareness or smarter working can either be cost neutral or actually save money. Low Carbon Transport Loans are available to support a wide range of transport initiatives. Projects on **farming, forestry** and **waste** can also draw in grants and can also help enhance the viability of rural communities.

It is also worth noting that all the projects identified have wider economic, social and environmental benefits. In many cases, action on climate change can help drive more integrated and efficient ways of working, both within the public sector and in partnership with business and communities.

## 2.4 The CCP as the home for action on climate change

The public sector is directly responsible for around 2% of emissions<sup>4</sup>, with local authorities by far the largest contributors to this. Public bodies also have greater potential for influence on emissions through their delivery of services and by wider engagement through the Community Planning Partnership (CPP) and Single Outcome Agreement (SOA). The RPP makes it clear that public bodies and Community Planning Partnerships have an important role in helping meet Scotland's targets.

A range of mechanisms underpin and support action. In terms of corporate emissions all 32 local authorities, and around 150 public sector organisations, have adopted the Carbon Trust's **Carbon Management Plan** process, with the **Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC)** also driving action on corporate emissions.

Other initiatives assisting local authorities to act include the **Public Sector Climate Action Group** (currently being reformed) and the **Sustainable Scotland Network**, both backed by government. The **Climate Challenge Fund** is also being used to engage communities, often supported by public bodies.

South Ayrshire CPP has taken a lead in responding to the challenge of climate change. Members have signed the **Scottish Climate Change Declaration** which includes commitment 5 to *'Encourage and work with others in our local community to take action to adapt to the impact of climate change, to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions and to make public their commitment to action.'*<sup>5</sup>

**A Better Future Together**, the current South Ayrshire Community Plan, identifies *'To combat climate change and encourage lifestyles which have a lower impact on our natural environment'* as one of 10 key issues for the area. The **South Ayrshire Single Outcome Agreement 2009-12** includes actions linked to all 15 National Outcomes and 18 local outcomes identified as priorities for South Ayrshire. Local

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2012/07/9583/2>

<sup>5</sup> <http://climatechange.sustainable-scotland.net/>

Outcomes include LO16 *South Ayrshire's carbon emissions are substantially reduced*, supported by Strategic Objectives and Indicators.

#### 2.4.1 The new Ayrshire SOA – challenges and opportunities

A new SOA for South Ayrshire is in development. It is welcome that Sustainability and Carbon Management are two of the three underpinning themes for Council Priorities, SOA Priorities and Current Plans and Strategies.

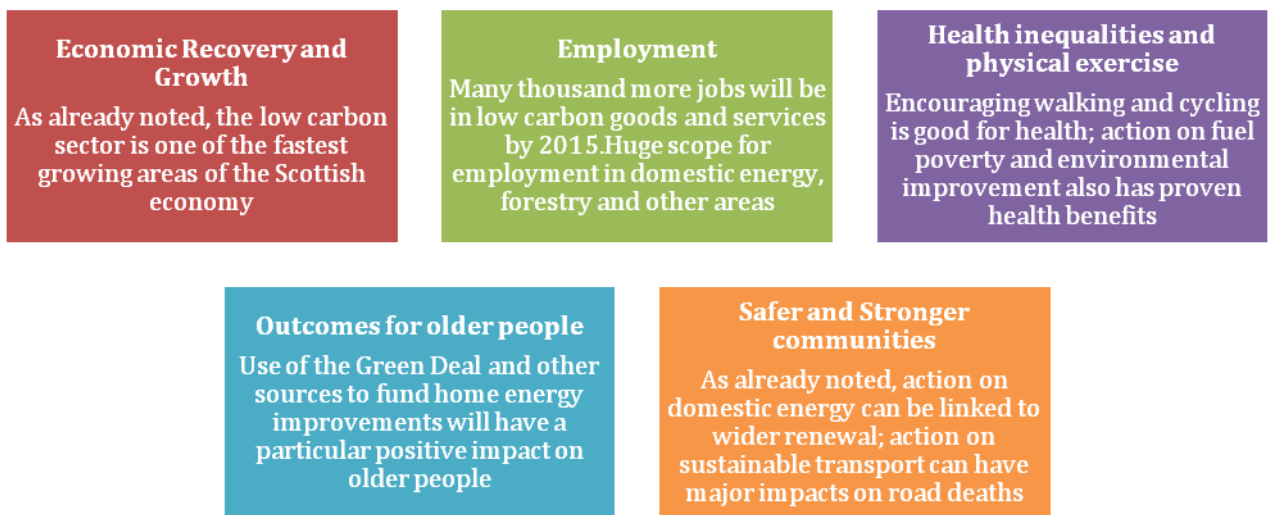
Given the commitment to Carbon Management and Sustainability, it is important that this is integrated into the Council and SOA Priorities. There is significant scope for doing so.



**Figure 1: Council Priorities and links to climate change**

The draft SOA Priorities also have clear links to climate change action (Figure 2 overleaf).

In finalising the new South Ayrshire Single Outcome Agreement the challenge will be to ensure the effective integration of the Sustainability and Carbon Management underpinning themes into Council Priorities, SOA Priorities and also Current Plans and Strategies.



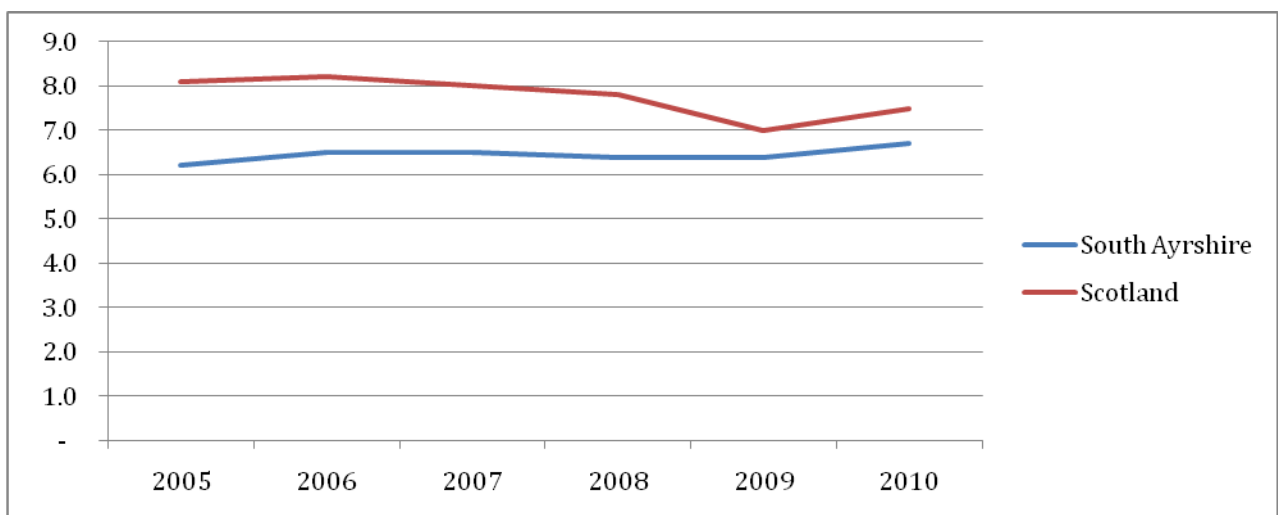
**Figure 2: SOA priorities and links to climate change**

### 3. Carbon Emissions for South Ayrshire

The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) produce estimates of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at local authority level. These estimates are currently available for the period 2005-2010.

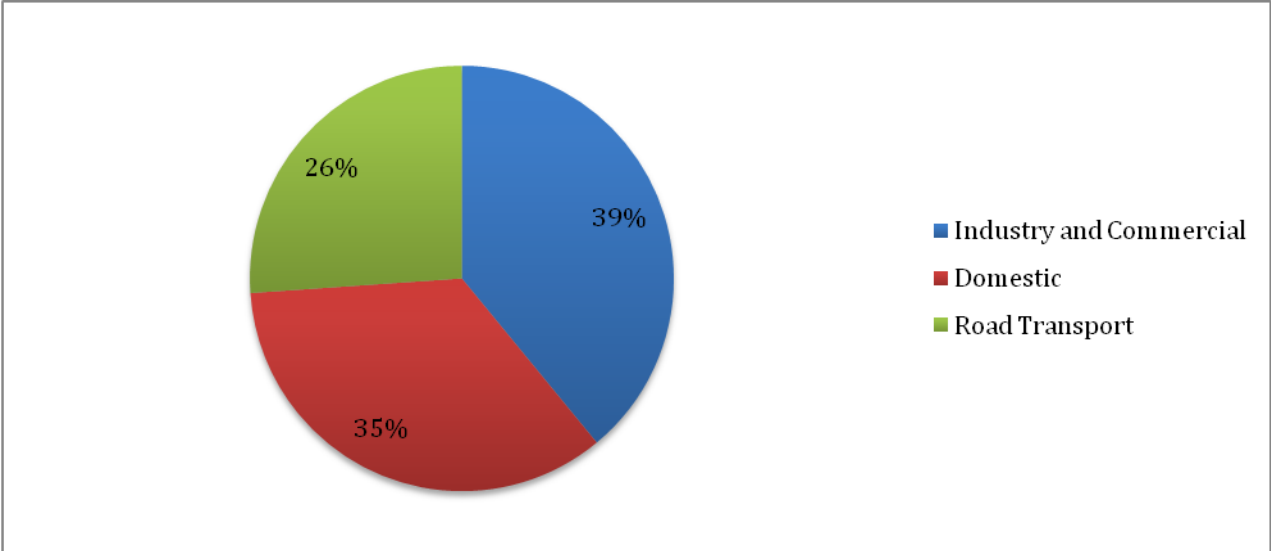
As can be seen in figure 3, below, per capita emissions in South Ayrshire have risen overall during that period. The overall trajectory in Scotland as a whole between 2005 and 2010 was downwards. This highlights the scale of the challenge for South Ayrshire in effectively contributing to the national targets for emissions reductions.

**Figure 3: Per Capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (t)**



Source: DECC

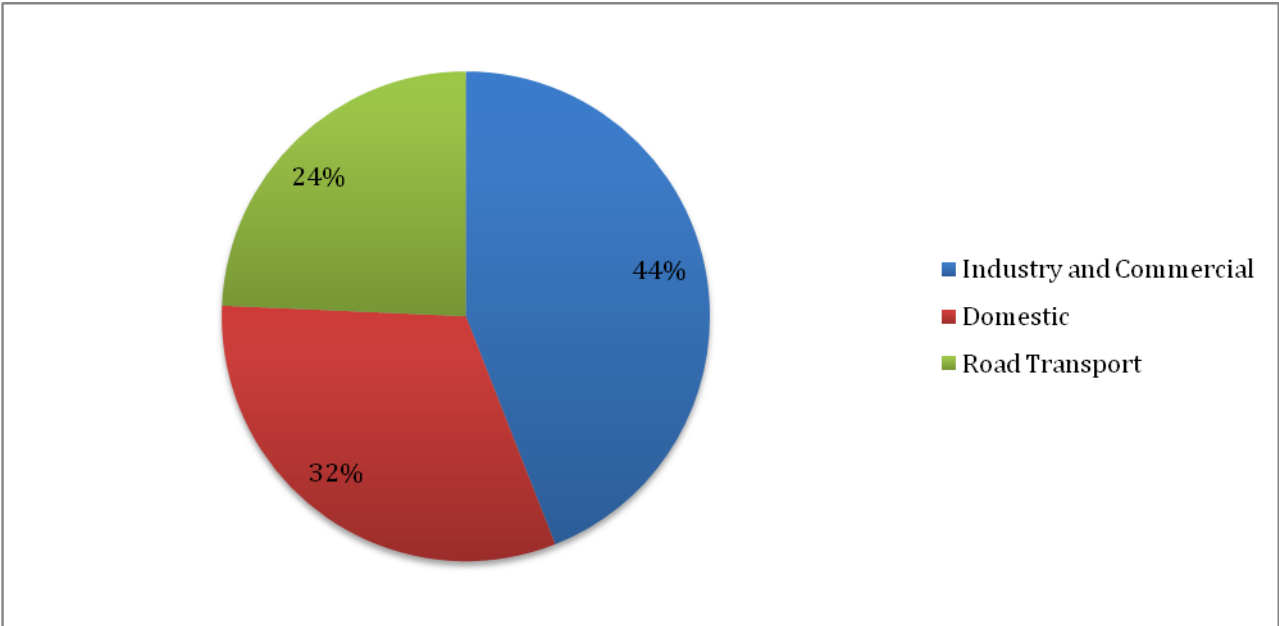
**Figure 4: Principle sources of CO2 emissions, South Ayrshire, 2010**



Source: DECC

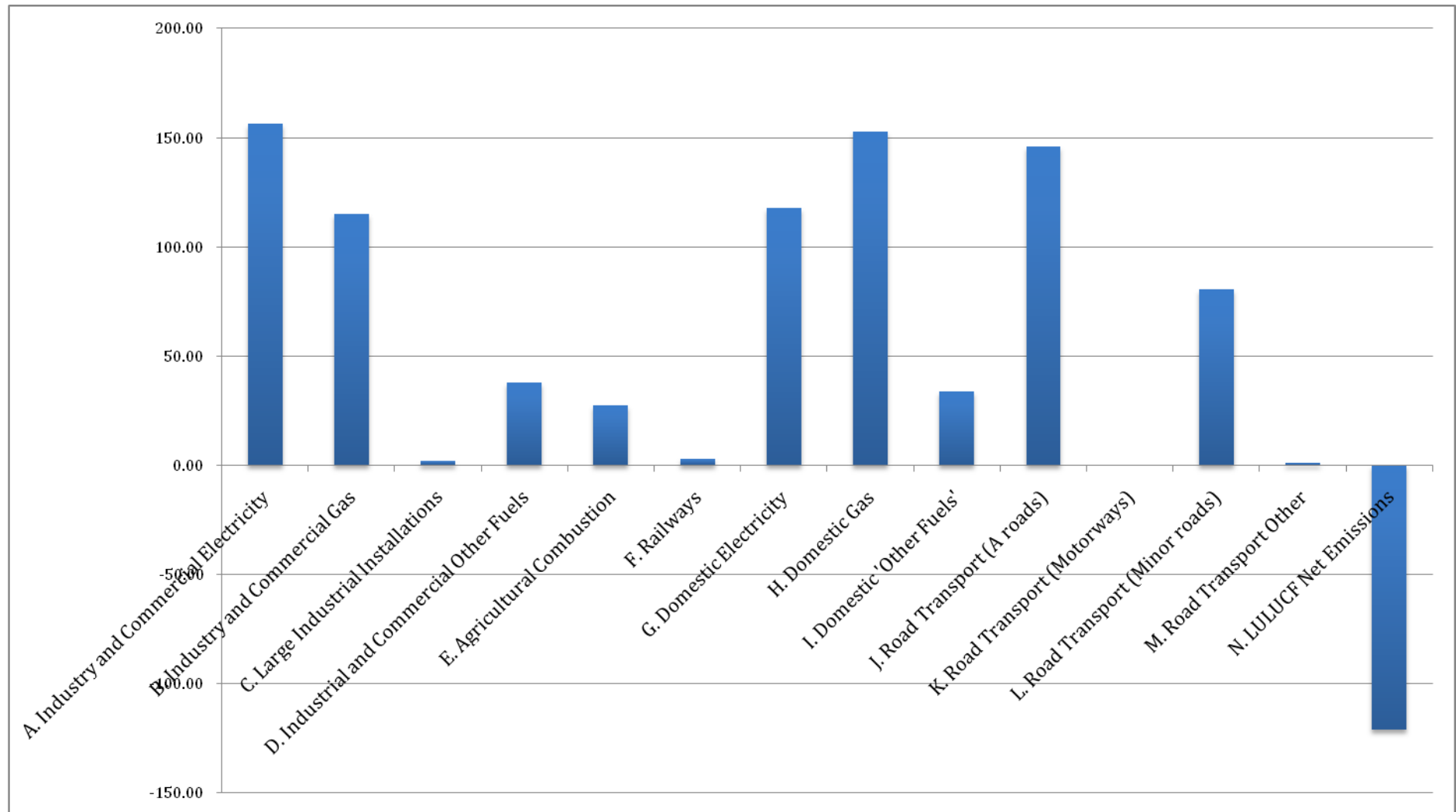
Figures 4 and 5 show the principle sources of CO2 emissions in South Ayrshire and Scotland respectively. These demonstrate that domestic and road transport emissions comprise a higher percentage of overall emissions in South Ayrshire than in Scotland as a whole. However, emissions from industry and commercial sources are still the most significant overall. Figure 6 provides a more detailed breakdown of the different sources of emissions. This highlights the importance of efforts to reduce electricity consumption in industrial and commercial activity, to cut domestic gas consumption and to reduce emissions from road transport on A-roads. It also shows the significant carbon sink impact of forestry and land use in South Ayrshire.

**Figure 5: Principle sources of CO2 emissions, Scotland, 2010**



Source: DECC

**Figure 6: Estimates of CO2 emissions by sector, South Ayrshire, 2010.**



Source: DECC

## 4. Analysis of possible actions

The key Government policies and support mechanisms for each of the 6 sections of the RPP are summarised in 4.1 (below) along with comment on some of the areas that South Ayrshire CPP could consider acting on.

### 4.1 The RPP by section: Key policies and support mechanisms

#### **Homes and Communities**

Scottish action on domestic energy is funded through the Energy Assistance Package (EAP), UHIS and the Warm Homes Fund and by the UK CESP and CERT schemes. The Government has also now launched a Sustainable Housing Strategy and plans a 'national retrofit strategy' based around integrated area-wide energy initiatives. Social housing providers are also required to meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS).

The Green Deal (and ECO) has now been launched and will provide funding and a new model for domestic energy efficiency. The Energy Agency and Council are already actively involved in accessing funds from current schemes, for investment and for engaging with householders.

#### **Business and the public sector**

Significant policies and initiatives have been introduced by the UK Government, including the roll out of smart meters to SME's, Climate Change Levies on energy use, the CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme, the Green Deal and the Renewable Heat Incentive. The Scottish Government introduced more stringent non-domestic building standards in 2010 and further changes are proposed for 2013.

Partners in the CPP are already involved in a range of initiatives to reduce in-house carbon emissions, including through the Carbon Trust's Carbon Management Programme. There are a range of other possible opportunities relating to business and the public sector, particularly in terms of promoting local take-up of, and effective responses to, national initiatives.

#### **Transport**

Efforts to reduce transport emissions are being taken forward at the EU level through mandatory emissions targets for new cars and vans, a target for the use of biofuels in transport fuels and through the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (which now includes aviation). Public sector CPP partners should also be aware of the mandatory requirement to include environmental costs as an award criteria when procuring vehicles. The CPP may be an effective mechanism for sharing advice and good practice in implementing this requirement.

The Public Sector Low Carbon Vehicle Procurement Scheme provides funding support to public sector bodies to assist the uptake of a range of LCV technologies in the

public sector fleet. South Ayrshire Council has installed charging points and has plans for more, and has purchased 4 electric vehicles. Low Carbon Transport Loans, offered through the Energy Saving Trust, could be used by other public and private sector partners to purchase electric vehicles. These loans could also be used for measures to help deliver a number of the other proposals in the RPP, including:

- fuel efficient driver training
- speed limiters or other vehicle efficiency devices to fleet cars
- investment in fleet management software
- further provision of cycle facilities
- investment in video conferencing facilities

### **Agriculture and related land use**

Scottish action is guided by the Government's Farming for a Better Climate (FBC) initiative. This is a 5 point action plan to help cut greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) across the agricultural sector. The actions are intended to benefit farmers economically.

The Scottish Government and the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) run a website providing information on good practice<sup>6</sup>. This contains factsheets, information and case studies. Of particular interest are 4 Climate Change Focus Farms (including one in Dumfries and Galloway).

Scotland's Rural College is already engaged in work with Ayrshire farmers on climate change and this could be extended - the College could work with the Council and Energy Agency to advance the 5 point action plan in FBC. Investigation of the scope for further funding of such work through the SRDP and other sources could be undertaken, as well as additional engagement and capacity building with local farmers.

### **Forestry**

Scottish Ministers have pledged to plant 100 million trees by 2015, which will require new planting of approximately 10,000 ha/yr. Grant aid has been restructured to increase planting rates and efforts are being made to increase the commercial potential of woodland. A target of 15,000 ha/yr is not yet a firm proposal, but is dependent on it being shown to be practicably achievable.

The Central Scotland Green Network has been established, which encompasses forestry objectives. The CPP could play an important role in taking this forward in South Ayrshire through supporting project development for national CSGN funding and other funding sources.

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.sruc.ac.uk/farmingforabetterclimate>

South Ayrshire Council, as a planning authority, can exert a strong influence on forestry through setting policy covering woodland expansion and the development of related infrastructure. They can also secure new planting and control of woodland removal through the development management system. A draft Ayrshire & Arran Forestry & Woodland Strategy has been consulted on in 2012. This will act as supplementary planning guidance and help to guide development management decisions. The CPP partners could play a role in the implementation of the strategy – promoting awareness of the opportunities identified, signposting grant funding available and promoting community woodlands and forest-based businesses.

## **Waste**

Waste policy in Scotland is driven by the European Waste Framework and Landfill Directives, the Landfill Tax and by Scottish Government policy as set out in the Zero Waste Plan. The Zero Waste Plan sets a target for 70% household recycling by 2025, dramatic reductions in the use of landfill and commits to the production of a carbon metric for waste. Action is supported by Zero Waste Scotland.

As an overarching commitment the CPP could develop a Zero Waste Plan, with the Council as lead partner but with all partners signed up to action on waste reduction and recycling and engagement with staff, the public and suppliers. This could build on the Area Waste Plan for Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway.

Anaerobic Digestion development may be possible in the area, linked to agriculture. There is also the potential to further boost composting and to engage better with commercial and industrial waste.

A carbon metric will be applied to municipal waste from 2013. There is scope to extend this to commercial and industrial waste but this will require better data. South Ayrshire is already involved in work on ecological foot-printing and this could be further applied to waste and resource policy.

## **4.2 Summary of Projects for consideration**

This section provides an overview of some more specific possible actions for the CPP and partners identified by the desk research, workshop and phone interviews.

Fifteen projects identified as having the most potential for development are set out in the table overleaf. For each a rough appraisal has been undertaken of the carbon benefits and financial costs (scored out of 5) along with the scope for funding.

These projects will be presented to the CPP Sustainability Partnership meeting on 6<sup>th</sup> February. Based on that discussion three of the projects with the most potential will be identified and developed into more detailed proposals for the final report. The final report will also include a section on projects that are not directly related to the RPP but which have potential for development by the South Ayrshire CPP.



Project name	Outline	CPP Partners/others involved	Carbon saving/Financial cost and possible funding	Wider benefits/comments
<b>Area retrofit</b>	<p>The Scottish Government is preparing a National Retrofit Strategy for Scotland, based around integrated, area wide action on domestic energy.</p> <p>Ayrshire could develop an approach to area retrofit - the Energy Agency is already looking at this. The area approach would enable different funding streams to be drawn together, created a more efficient and integrated approach. It is likely to focus on ECO areas.</p>	<p><b>CPP</b></p> <p>Energy Agency would lead, working with the Council, NHS, community councils and other community groups.</p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <p>Scottish Government, energy utilities.</p>	<p><b>CCCC/EEEE</b></p> <p>A range of funding is available through the Green Deal and Scottish Government energy programmes.</p>	<p>Huge economic and health benefits. There may also be scope to link action on energy with wider community renewal work.</p> <p>Other local authorities including Birmingham and Newcastle have already developed models.</p>
<b>Corporate energy awareness</b>	<p>That CPP partners could undertake awareness raising initiatives on energy issues with their staff. This could have two dimensions:</p> <p>1) Energy-saving behaviour within the workplace.</p> <p>2) Wider energy-saving opportunities. This could focus on Green Deal and Smart Meters.</p>	<p><b>CPP</b></p> <p>All CPP partners would be involved, with the Energy Agency, EESAC and Council the lead partners.</p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <p>It would also be useful to engage the major energy utilities.</p>	<p><b>CCC/EE</b></p> <p>Funding might come from existing corporate training budgets. It may also be possible to develop actions already undertaken under the CRC and CMP.</p>	<p>Significant health and comfort benefits to employees.</p> <p>A useful model for such an initiative might be an adaptation of the Green Champions initiative run by the Council.</p>

<p><b>Public engagement on domestic energy</b></p>	<p>There is scope to work with local Climate Challenge Fund projects, Community Councils and other local initiatives to help build local capacity and awareness around domestic energy and climate change more generally.</p> <p>Specific areas that the engagement work could concentrate on are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI)</li> <li>• Feed in Tariffs</li> <li>• District Heating (particularly perceptions of it among the more affluent)</li> <li>• The Green Deal</li> <li>• Smart meters</li> <li>• Small scale renewable technologies</li> <li>• Community energy developments</li> </ul>	<p><b>CPP</b></p> <p>Energy Agency and Council</p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <p>Energy utilities, CCF projects and community councils</p>	<p>CCC/££££</p> <p>Energy companies may be willing to provide support.</p>	<p>Improvements in energy performance of homes will have significant health and financial benefits. Such work will also contribute to strong neighbourhoods and an active and informed local population.</p> <p>This builds on work already undertaken by the Energy Agency and others and could be broadened to include messages around waste and also linked to work with employees of CPP partners (see other proposal).</p>
<p><b>Ayrshire Heat Mapping</b></p>	<p>A heat map of Ayrshire (either South Ayrshire or the whole county) would be prepared. This could build on and provide more local detail to the Heat Map of Scotland prepared by the Scottish Government in 2007 and would cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public buildings such as Schools, Colleges, Universities and Hospitals</li> <li>• buildings awarded grants</li> <li>• sawmills</li> <li>• biomass installers and fuel suppliers</li> <li>• large industrial heat demands (where there may be the capacity to use waste heat)</li> </ul> <p>The Heat Map could be used as the basis for a local heat plan.</p>	<p><b>CPP</b></p> <p>Energy Agency would lead in collaboration with South Ayrshire Council, The Scottish Government and Scottish Enterprise. If an Ayrshire-wide map was agreed then other Ayrshire local authorities would be involved.</p> <p>Discussions on this have already taken</p>	<p>CCCC/£££</p> <p>The Scottish Government has committed to fund such work.</p>	<p>In developing the Heat Map and Plan the Council could consult others who have already done so, such as Highland Council <a href="http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/planning/energyplanning/renewableenergy/HighlandHeatMappingProject">http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/planning/energyplanning/renewableenergy/HighlandHeatMappingProject</a></p> <p>It should be noted that the initial assessment of the Energy Agency is that there is not huge scope for heat networks in South Ayrshire but there may be some potential and the economics</p>

		place with the Ayrshire Enterprise Partnership		are changing all the time.
<b>Sharing office space</b>	<p>The sharing of office space is already happening to some degree, but partners support the idea of identifying additional opportunities. SNH, in particular, are looking to share space locally.</p> <p>The initial specific action which the CPP could take forward is in terms of collating and sharing information on where spare capacity exists and who requires additional space.</p>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>The sharing of office space is already happening to some degree, but partners support the idea of identifying additional opportunities. SNH, in particular, are looking to share space locally.</p> <p>The initial specific action which the CPP could take forward is in terms of collating and sharing information on where spare capacity exists and who requires additional space.</p>	<p>C/£</p> <p>May well lead to financial savings rather than any costs</p>	<p>There may be knock-on benefits in terms of joint initiatives around transport if there is more co-location of organisations.</p> <p>On sharing office space, security requirements (e.g. in relation to IT) could be a challenge. Partners recognise that progress needs a shift in attitudes.</p>
<b>Smarter working</b>	<p>'Smarter' working arrangements, such as greater use of home working and video-conferencing, could help cut overall carbon emissions and save costs.</p> <p>Initial steps which could be undertaken by the CPP could be:</p>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>All partners with employees could be involved.</p>	<p>CCC/£</p> <p>There should be relatively little financial costs involved, and savings are possible, for</p>	<p>There are social benefits to employees from home working and potentially significant benefits in terms of reduced traffic.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing of good practice policies and procedures on home working; and</li> <li>• Collating information on existing video-conferencing facilities and exploring potential for sharing.</li> </ul>		<p>example, if increased home working led to the need for less office space. Low Carbon Transport Loans can be used for video conferencing facilities.</p>	
<p><b>Low carbon transport loans</b></p>	<p>The CPP could encourage mass take-up of low carbon transport loans, which can be used to fund a range of initiatives in support of the Scottish Government’s climate change objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Video conferencing facilities</li> <li>• Cycle facilities, including bicycles, storage racks and lockers</li> <li>• Fleet management software</li> <li>• Vehicle efficiency devices which do not void the manufacturer's warranty</li> <li>• Electric and Plugged in Hybrid vehicles</li> <li>• Season ticket loans</li> <li>• Fuel efficient driver training</li> </ul>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>The scheme is accessed via the Energy Saving Scotland Advice Centre, which is run by the Energy Agency. All partners could be encouraged to commission the free sustainable transport review which comprises the first stage of the process.</p> <p>The loans are available to all public and private sector organisations so there is potential to involve a large number of partners in South Ayrshire.</p>	<p>CC/£</p> <p>The EST suggest average annual savings of over £7,200 and 12 tonnes of CO2 for those who received a Sustainable Transport Review. The sustainable transport reviews are free.</p> <p>Interest-free loans of between £500 and £50,000 are available for the recommended measures, with repayments spread over up to 6 years.</p> <p>Low Carbon Transport Loans from Transport Scotland, administered by EST and the Energy Saving Scotland Advice Centres.</p>	<p>There is the potential for wider benefits from investment in low carbon transport, particularly in terms of health.</p>

<p><b>Non – domestic retrofit</b></p>	<p>Existing buildings are more significant than new buildings in terms of carbon. CPP partners could be involved in establishing a retrofit programme for non-domestic buildings. The programme could seek to draw together funding sources and other opportunities in a similar way to area-based domestic programmes. It could be built around a number of opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Green Deal, which is available to businesses as well as householders. Businesses may, in fact, be more open to the principle of borrowing against future savings than householders will be.</li> <li>• The Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI).</li> <li>• Smart meters. The UK Govt is committed to accelerating the roll out of smart meters to SME's</li> <li>• EPC's. All EPCs include advice for improving energy performance. This provides an opportunity for support to be provided to implement the advice.</li> </ul>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>The Energy Agency is already involved in information dissemination for the RHI. It involves Scottish Enterprise, Chamber of Commerce and others. They are targeting the big heat users through the Federation of Small Businesses, Chamber of Commerce and Scottish Enterprise.</p>	<p>CCCC/££</p> <p>Zero Waste Scotland are currently tendering a contract to deliver overarching business advice on efficiency and waste. Depending on the level of provision available, it may simply be a case of generating local interest in and awareness of this resource.</p> <p>Energy agency's ESSAC contract also includes some provision for advice to businesses.</p>	<p>Could Energy Agency become a Green Deal assessor for businesses, with the assessments becoming a revenue source to support such a programme?</p> <p>By facilitating investment in local businesses and enabling revenue savings by local businesses, the programme could bring local economic benefits.</p> <p>A pellet factory has just been commissioned in Girvan which may help in terms of the local fuel supply chain.</p>
<p><b>Supply Chain</b></p>	<p>The CPP could provide a mechanism for driving forward more sustainable procurement practices in South Ayrshire. The CPP could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt a collective commitment to sustainable procurement using, for example, the Scottish Government's Ten Steps to Sustainable Procurement.</li> <li>• Provide a mechanism for sharing information and good practice in sustainable procurement.</li> </ul>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>The focus should be on the partners with the biggest spend (the Council, NHS, Police, Fire &amp; Rescue, College) but the involvement of the Chamber of Commerce and Business Link will</p>	<p>CCCC/££</p> <p>The embedded carbon in procured goods and services can comprise up to 60% of an organisation's overall carbon footprint.</p> <p>For financial costs. This is about adopting a different approach to procurement</p>	<p>The procurement standards which might be adopted (e.g. Government Buying Standards) address social, economic and environmental aspects.</p> <p>There could be significant benefits for local businesses if they were enabled to compete for the provision of goods and services.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collectively influence suppliers of key goods and services, e.g. through requiring sign-up to relevant standards (Zero Waste Scotland standards, Carbon Trust standards etc)</li> <li>Facilitate resource sharing within and between organisations, through the application of tools such as WARPIT (<a href="http://www.warp-it.co.uk">www.warp-it.co.uk</a>)</li> <li>Explore ways of improving the opportunities of local businesses to compete for delivery of key goods and services.</li> </ul>	<p>be important in engaging with local businesses.</p>	<p>rather than spending more. For staff costs, since there will need to be a commitment to getting key members of staff around the table and working together.</p>	<p>Scotland Excel is the Centre of Procurement Expertise for the local government sector in Scotland and would be a useful source of information and expertise.</p>
<p><b>Travel Planning</b></p>	<p>All CPP members could be encouraged to develop and implement sustainable travel plans, focusing on encouraging behaviour change among staff, i.e. greater use of walking, cycling and public transport, through incentives and awareness raising.</p>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>All partners, but particular focus on those with large numbers of employees.</p> <p>Sustrans may be a useful source of support and advice. It might be worth considering inviting them into the partnership.</p>	<p>CCC/£</p> <p>The EST provides free travel plans in Scotland for organisations with a minimum of 50 employees and/or 10,000 visitors per annum.</p> <p><a href="http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/fleet">www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/fleet</a></p> <p>Cycling Scotland's Cycle Friendly Employer Award gives employers national recognition for promoting cycling in the workplace.</p> <p><a href="http://www.cyclingscotland.org/cyclefriendlyemployer.aspx">www.cyclingscotland.org/cyclefriendlyemployer.aspx</a></p>	<p>The Council is already involved in the Go Active campaign (school travel plans) and has its own Sustainable Travel Plan. SEPA have banned inter-office car journeys. The CPP could be a mechanism for sharing existing good practice.</p> <p>Active Travel Scotland and NHS Health Scotland have produced a practical guide to help organisations provide active travel directions to help staff and visitors choose healthier ways of travelling.</p> <p><a href="#">Active travel - How to produce active travel directions for your visitors and staff</a> (pdf)</p>

			<p>Paths to Health offer workplace pedometer packs for a small charge, training courses on setting up a workplace walking project and workplace grants to help support projects which promote walking in the workplace.</p> <p><a href="#">Paths to Health - workplace walking</a></p> <p>The SPT website has details of travel plan officers, grant schemes and events, seminars and new travel plan initiatives in the area.</p> <p><a href="http://www.spt.co.uk">www.spt.co.uk</a></p>	<p>Healthy Working Lives is a national award programme rewarding employers who demonstrate commitment to improving the health and ultimately the performance of their workforce. A source of support and advice on increasing physical activity in and around the workplace.</p> <p><a href="#">Healthy Working Lives</a></p>
<p><b>New timber planting</b></p>	<p>The CPP could engage with the South of Scotland Forestry Forum to look at the scope for more local timber planting by farmers and landowners and the promotion of local timber to purchasers in South Ayrshire.</p> <p>The new draft Ayrshire &amp; Arran Forestry &amp; Woodland Strategy has been consulted on in 2012. This will act as supplementary planning guidance and help to guide development management decisions. The CPP partners should engage in the finalisation of the strategy and could play a role in the implementation of the strategy – promoting awareness of the opportunities identified, signposting grant funding available, promoting</p>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>Scotland’s Rural College could play a key role. The Council and NHS may have landholdings which offer opportunities for new planting. The Chamber of Commerce may provide a useful route in to</p>	<p>CCC/£££</p> <p>Funding is available through the Central Scotland Green Network initiative.</p>	<p>There could be local economic benefits from the promotion of local timber businesses and health benefits from improved access to forests.</p> <p>Forestry Commission Scotland are charged with securing 750,000 new trees in the Central Scotland Green Network area by 2014.</p>

	community woodlands and forest-based businesses.	engaging with private sector landowners.  <b>Others</b>  Forestry Commission Scotland		
<b>Community Forests</b>	<p>The CPP could play a role in taking forward opportunities for new or expanded community forests.</p> <p>A particular opportunity exists in relation to the Central Scotland Green Network where there is the potential for the CPP to undertake project development in order to access national CSGN funding and other funding sources.</p>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>The Council and NHS would appear to have the greatest land available for community use. Other potential partners include TCV (formerly BTCV), the SWT, VASA, SNH and the Forestry Commission Scotland.</p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <p>Forestry Commission Scotland</p>	<p>CCC/£££</p> <p>Funding could be provided by Woods In and Around Towns (WIAT) programme and the CSGN and compensatory planting schemes.</p>	<p>Significant potential health benefits from improving access to high quality outdoor environments. There is also potential for tourism benefits.</p>
<b>Action on farming</b>	<p><b>Farming for a better climate (FBC)</b> is the Scottish Government's 5 point action plan to help cut GHGs across the agricultural sector. The actions are intended to benefit farmers economically as well as cut emissions:</p>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>Scotland's Rural University College (SRUC) is already engaged in work</p>	<p>CC/££</p> <p>Cost is for the mapping exercise. Further work may</p>	<p>Could have significant benefits for farmers in economic terms and also wider environmental benefits through better waste management and use</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using energy and fuels more efficiently</li> <li>• Developing renewables</li> <li>• Locking carbon into soils and vegetation</li> <li>• Optimising application of fertilisers and manures</li> <li>• Optimising livestock management and storage of waste</li> </ul> <p>South Ayrshire CPP could enhance its support and encouragement for local farmers and rural communities. One initial action could be a desktop mapping exercise on funding.</p>	<p>with Ayrshire farmers on climate change and this could be extended. The College could work with the Council and Energy Agency to advance the 5 point action plan in FBC.</p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <p>The National Farmers Union Scotland, SEPA and Biosphere.</p>	<p>require more funding.</p> <p>There may be scope for further funding of such work through the SRDP. The mapping exercise would also look at other potential funding sources.</p>	<p>of fertilisers.</p>
<p><b>Anaerobic Digestion</b></p>	<p>The Zero Waste Plan commits the Scottish Government to introduce a progressive ban on material that can be landfilled. This includes food waste and organic matter. AD is one of the most cost effective means of treating this waste.</p> <p>Based on this, the CPP could undertake work to determine the viability of further AD development and to help farmers co-ordinate bids.</p> <p>There is potential to link farm based organic wastes to other suitable wastes to improve the viability of AD development.</p>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>Scotland’s Rural College and the Energy Agency, working with the Council.</p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <p>The Leader Programme, National Farmers Union Scotland and Biosphere may wish to be involved.</p>	<p>CCC/£££</p> <p>Financial support is available to land managers that meet stated criteria through the SRDP for the purchase and installation of AD plant and electricity produced could qualify for Feed in Tariffs (FITs).</p> <p>This could become part of a wider initiative in support of local action on Farming for a Better</p>	<p>At the workshop it was also noted that there was scope for the Energy Agency and Leader Programme (Rural 21) to help farmers and rural communities with the development of other small scale renewables.</p> <p>In the interviews it was noted that many in Ayrshire would like to see a more co-ordinated programme of action on renewables in rural areas, to avoid the piecemeal development underway at present.</p>

			Climate. A similar approach could be applied to urban areas.	
<b>Waste engagement</b>	<p>One strong message that emerged from the Workshop is that further progress on waste reduction and recycling will only be achieved with a proper public understanding of the issue and support for action.</p> <p>A better informed and committed public will help the Council meet recycling targets and move towards a more sustainable approach based on waste minimisation.</p> <p>There should be three main strands to the engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General public engagement</li> <li>• Action with pensioners</li> <li>• Work with schools through the curriculum</li> </ul> <p>It was also recognised that there were particular challenges in rural areas.</p>	<p><b>CPP Partners</b></p> <p>South Ayrshire Council would lead with all other CPP partners involved. This could be an Ayrshire wide initiative involving other Councils.</p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <p>Waste Aware Scotland/Scottish Government, Age Concern, Climate Challenge Fund projects, schools</p>	<p><i>C/£££</i></p> <p>There may be funding from Zero Waste Scotland</p>	<p>The project could lead to greater awareness and help build community networks. It could be linked to action on energy and transport.</p> <p>One example to draw on in terms of engagement is Going Carbon Neutral Stirling.</p> <p>Such work could form part of a Zero Waste Plan for Ayrshire.</p>

## 5. Conclusions and Next Steps

The research has shown potential for a wide range of new and innovative actions by South Ayrshire CPP.

These actions could have a significant impact on the area's carbon emissions and deliver wider economic, social and environmental benefits. They sit well within the new SOA Priorities and Strategies for South Ayrshire. Funding could also be drawn in, adding value to existing work, which would be welcome given the financial challenges facing all public bodies.

Taking forward concerted action to address climate change will contribute towards meeting public sector CPP partners' climate change duties and will directly benefit other policy priorities including economic development, health and transport. However, effectively implementing action on climate change will require high level buy-in from CPP partners and strong leadership on the issue from the CPP Board. Our experience suggests that, in particular, the CPP Board will need to:

- encourage strategic and long term thinking, beyond short term priorities, recognising the long term threats and opportunities posed by climate change;
- champion integration between strategies and policy areas, recognising the underpinning role of the environment in economic prosperity, quality of life, health and wellbeing;
- facilitate collaboration and building partnerships so that the integration can be achieved in practice; and
- lead by example, for example, by committing resources to key projects or trialling new approaches.

As one of the first Community Planning Partnerships to sign Scotland's climate change declaration, South Ayrshire has demonstrated its desire to provide strong leadership on climate change. By pursuing the opportunities presented in this report the Council with its CPP partners has the opportunity to take this leadership to the next level.

### **Next steps**

This draft report will be reviewed at the Sustainability Partnership meeting on the 6<sup>th</sup> February. Written comments are also welcome and should be submitted by the 15<sup>th</sup> February 2013. Based on the feedback a final report will be prepared by the end of February.

In addition to the recommendations for South Ayrshire CPP, the final report will also include comment on the actions and support that others (the Scottish Government, COSLA and SSN in particular) should provide to embed climate change more fully in all CPPs.

A separate note on key learning points will also be prepared for the Carbon Trust as the funders.

# **APPENDICES**

## **Appendix 1: Appraisal Matrix**

Provided separately

## **Appendix 2: Meeting Note**

Provided separately