



**Lewisham Climate Emergency Strategic Action Plan  
2020-2030**

## Joint Foreword by the Mayor of Lewisham, Damien Egan, Cabinet Lead, Sophie McGeevor, and the Young Mayor, Femi Komolafe

Society faces a climate and ecological crisis that is the legacy of a generation of inaction. The declaration of a Climate Emergency by Lewisham Council, and hundreds of other organisations up and down the country, is the first step in answer to the call for a new response to this crisis. The difference in the impetus for change is that this call for action has come from citizens, and particularly from young people, internationally, but also here in the borough.

Collectively we have an obligation to future generations. We also have a duty to protect the most vulnerable members of our society. Globally, and locally, the oldest, youngest, the least well off and those with health conditions will bear the brunt of a changing climate.

As a society our way of living needs to be based around a new contract. A contract that ensures government, business, media, communities and individuals are accountable for their actions and choices, and that we find the way to balance the demands of today against the needs of the future.

Meeting this challenge will fundamentally change how we live, but if it is to be successful, this change will not be about giving things up: instead it will be a way to enrich our lives. Taking strong action on energy, carbon and our environment means our air will be cleaner, our homes warmer, we will feel healthier, and we will live in places designed for people with green spaces teeming with life.

Action on climate change also has the power to create a renaissance in the British economy. Across the country millions of jobs could be created and Lewisham is already home to some of the most exciting businesses in the green economy.

To meet the Climate Emergency the investment required is huge, a minimum of £1.6bn over 10 years. But the cost of not acting is predicted to be even higher. We are incredibly proud that Lewisham is at the forefront of councils responding to the climate emergency and believe this Action Plan sets the path for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2030 and ensure we will leave a greener, better Lewisham for future generations.

March 2020



## Introduction by the Chief Executive, Kim Wright



Lewisham Council is fully committed to tackling the climate emergency. The scale of the crisis is unprecedented and we do not underestimate the challenge we face, but our ambition and determination to act is unrivalled. The climate emergency is relevant for all of our services and we all have a part to play. We recognise and embrace our role as a local leader: championing good practice, developing innovative solutions and supporting our residents, businesses and partners. Our Climate Emergency Action Plan sets out what we pledge to do, our achievements so far and, critically, our asks of others: we know that we cannot do this alone, and it is essential we galvanise support to ensure collective action. We must, therefore, work in partnership with our residents, community groups, businesses, schools and young people here in Lewisham, and with the rest of the public sector, if we are to come close to achieving our ambitious target.

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# SECTION ONE: CONTEXT

## Introduction

- 1.1 In 2018 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published a stark warning of the consequences of failing to limit global warming to a 1.5°C rise<sup>1</sup>. The IPCC assessment acknowledges the scale of the challenge means rapid and far-reaching changes in all aspects of society, but is also clear that taking action and delivering on the existing commitments of the United National Framework on Climate Change is the way to a more sustainable and equitable society.
- 1.2 There is substantial evidence that climate change as a result of human activity is linked to increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as flooding, heat waves, drought and storms. There is no safe level of global temperature rise, and temperatures are already 1°C above pre-industrial levels, and forecast to rise 0.2°C a decade. This evidence is, largely, uncontested. Recognition of the threat of climate change is the mainstream view in the media and by the majority of governments across the world. Yet action has been unambitious and slow.
- 1.3 This disconnect between words and action is what underpins the sense of a climate crisis. Within a generation, unchecked global temperature rises are forecast<sup>2</sup> to lead to average UK summer temperatures in excess of 30°C, a halving of annual rainfall, and a 40% increase in extreme rainfall intensity. These kinds of changes will have overwhelming consequences for many residents.
- 1.4 This threat requires an urgent response from all sectors of society, including locally, and in 2019 Lewisham Council declared a Climate Emergency and proposed a new ambition for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2030. By the end of February 2020 twenty-eight London boroughs had made a similar declaration, with the majority setting the same target as Lewisham. While local authorities do not have direct control of the majority of local emissions, they deliver a range of regulatory and strategic functions in key sectors such as housing and transport and have significant influence in their roles as community leaders, major employers, social landlords and through their procurement of goods and services.
- 1.5 At the London level, in November 2019 the London Environment Directors' Network and the Transport and Environment Committee issued a joint Climate Emergency statement<sup>3</sup> setting out six priority areas:
  1. Retrofit London: Retrofit all domestic and non-domestic buildings to an average level of EPC B;
  2. Low-carbon development: Secure low carbon buildings and infrastructure via borough planning;
  3. Halve road journeys made by petrol and diesel;

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

<sup>2</sup> See Environment Agency Climate Impacts Tool 2019 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-impacts-tool>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/node/36755>

4. Secure 100% renewable energy for London's public sector now and in the future;
5. Reduce consumption emissions by two thirds, focusing on food, clothing, electronics and aviation;
6. Develop London's low carbon sector and green our broader economy.

- 1.7 Despite this momentum for action a decade of budget cuts has left the local government sector facing unprecedented challenges delivering its statutory responsibilities. Lewisham Council's funding from government has been cut by over 58% since 2013/14<sup>4</sup>. The Council has also faced increased costs through population growth, changes to government policy and other pressures. There are no extra resources available to local authorities that declare a Climate Emergency and we will need to find creative ways to find the resources needed to support this work.
- 1.6 This challenge, and the challenge of cutting carbon emissions, will continue to get more difficult as the population of the borough continues to grow. The Greater London Authority forecast a growth in Lewisham's population of 19% between 2017 and 2040. This will increase demand for local services and infrastructure, as well as increase pressures on local housing and, without action, lead to an increase in carbon emissions. Yet growth also creates opportunities, and city living is low carbon living. The revitalisation of our town centres and investment in services and strategic infrastructure, particularly transport, is exactly what is needed to support Lewisham's transformation to a carbon neutral borough.
- 1.7 The Council's assessment of the work needed shows that the level of investment needed is huge, with a minimum of £1.6bn needed to decarbonise the borough over 10 years. Lewisham Council is not in a position to take on these costs alone, and while we recognise we need to demonstrate leadership in terms of our operations, our priority must be to lobby Government to rapidly accelerate decarbonisation across the UK.
- 1.8 Given the high costs and the level of challenge involved it is essential to understand the motivation for taking action. We are clear that action on climate change is action to support the most vulnerable in our communities<sup>5</sup>. The consequences of inaction risks costs that will be impossible to meet. It is right that the public sector stands up for those least able to protect themselves and Lewisham's Climate Emergency Action Plan seeks to place social justice at its centre.
- 1.9 Lewisham also recognises the wide range of positive benefits a carbon neutral borough would bring to our residents and communities, such as new skills and jobs, improved health and quality of life and support for wider environmental and social outcomes. In seeking to galvanise our partners and communities our aim is to reframe what it means to take action on climate change. Delivering what the IPCC describes as 'rapid and far-reaching changes to society' is going to be hugely difficult, and to be successful the focus needs to move from what we may lose by taking action to what our residents and communities gain: reclaiming streets, our access to fresh air and open spaces, enjoying warm homes and vibrant local communities.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/finances/budgets>

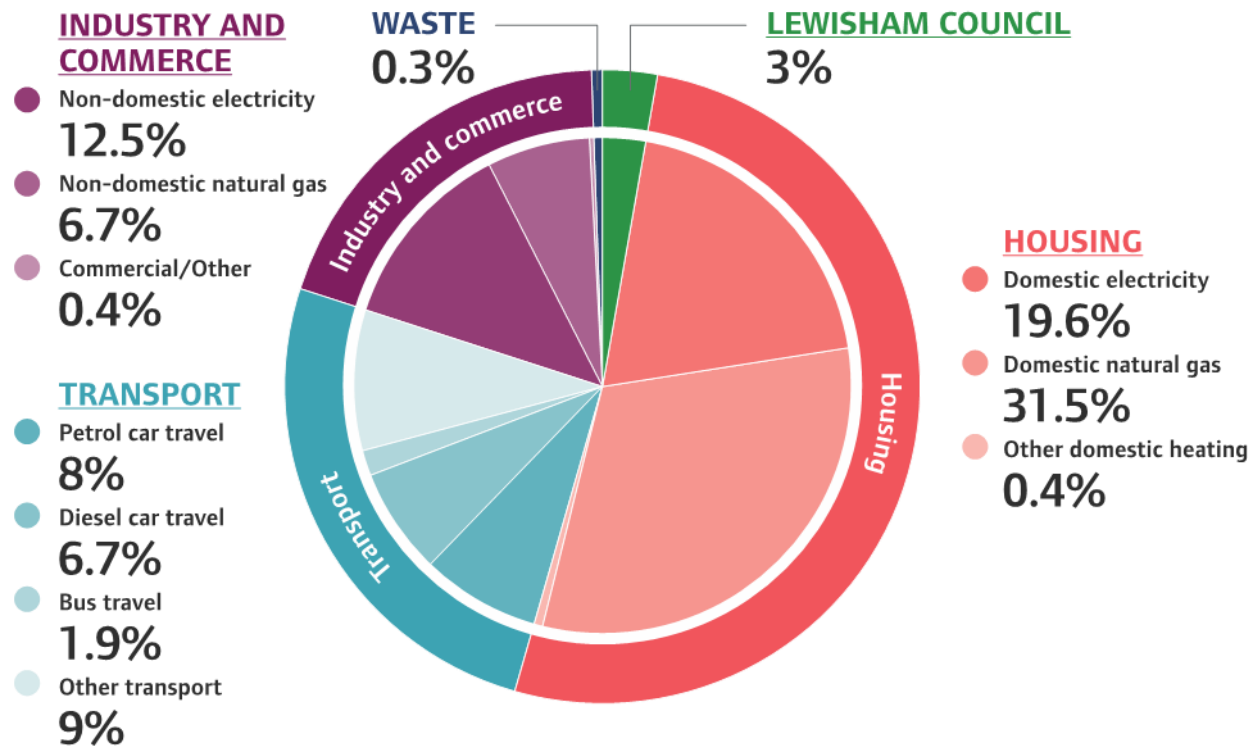
<sup>5</sup> <https://www.climatejust.org.uk/socially-vulnerable-groups-sensitive-climate-impacts>

## Evidence Base

1.10 In August 2019 officers appointed Aether consultants to provide additional evidence to underpin the Council’s Action Plan<sup>6</sup>. The ‘Route to Neutral’ research was designed to support this Action Plan in relation to:

- defining and measuring the ambition to be carbon neutral by 2030;
- establishing a baseline for Lewisham;
- identifying and costing the range of actions that would be required.

1.11 The Council’s baseline for this study was 2017/18, the most recent year available for most datasets. The study calculated the borough’s baseline as 804,961 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e broken down as follows:

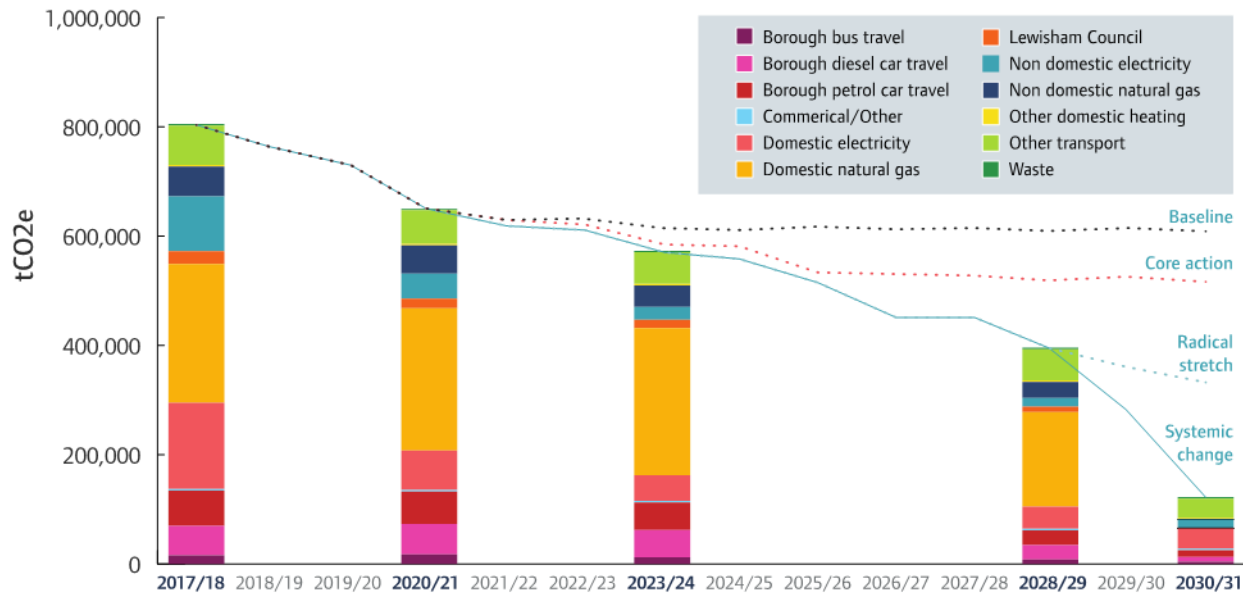


<sup>6</sup> <http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s71180/04%20Climate%20Emergency%20update%20210120.pdf>

1.12 Three scenarios were developed with increasingly stretching actions across a range of sectors to assess the scope and cost of activity needed to deliver on the definition of carbon neutral by 2030. The table below summarises the reductions achieved through the modelling of carbon emissions in the scenarios.

| Scenario        | Emission reduction from Baseline 2030/31 |             | Borough wide               |                            | Lewisham Council           |                            |
|-----------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                 | tCO2                                     | % reduction | Remaining emissions (tCO2) | Cost of carbon offset (£M) | Remaining emissions (tCO2) | Cost of carbon offset (£M) |
| Core Actions    | 92,505                                   | 15%         | 505,365                    | 34.6                       | 11,054                     | 0.76                       |
| Radical Stretch | 276,663                                  | 45%         | 324,578                    | 22.2                       | 7,683                      | 0.53                       |
| Systemic Change | 486,665                                  | 80%         | 122,129                    | 8.4                        | 129                        | 0.01                       |

1.13 The figure below presents the same data showing where the residual carbon emissions are from.



| Scenario / Sector      | Capital Cost (£M) |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Core Action</b>     | <b>226</b>        |
| Lewisham Council       | 2.4               |
| Lewisham homes         | 77                |
| Other social housing   | 53                |
| Schools                | 28                |
| Other Public sector    | 2.6               |
| Transport              | 42                |
| Commercial             | 13                |
| Energy Generation      | 7.2               |
| <b>Radical Stretch</b> | <b>803</b>        |
| Lewisham Council       | 10                |
| Lewisham homes         | 119               |
| Other social housing   | 82                |
| Schools                | 32                |
| Other Public sector    | 2.6               |
| Private housing        | 484               |
| Transport              | 47                |
| Commercial             | 13                |
| Energy Generation      | 12                |
| <b>Systemic Change</b> | <b>591</b>        |
| Lewisham Council       | 50                |
| Lewisham homes         | 37                |
| Other social housing   | 25                |
| Schools                | 117               |
| Private housing        | 359               |
| Transport /Commercial  | NO DATA           |
| Energy Generation      | 3.2               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>     | <b>1619</b>       |

1.14

Carbon emissions have been falling in Lewisham. Government reports annually on carbon emissions at a local authority level, with the latest data covering the period 2005-2017<sup>7</sup>. Before the declaration of a Climate Emergency, Lewisham Council had set a target of a 44% reduction in the borough's emissions by 2020. Based on the most recent data there had been a fall of 38% in local carbon emissions since the baseline, with three years' data remaining.

1.15

While this is ahead of the schedule for achieving our previous target, realising the ambition to be carbon neutral by 2030 needs a radically different approach. The study estimated costs of £1.6bn to deliver the scenarios needed to reduce carbon to a level that would make this conceivable. This cost estimate is considered an underestimate particularly in relation to transport infrastructure where comparator data was not available. The table below shows these costs.

1.16

The estimated costs broadly reflect the analysis of where the borough's carbon emissions come from. Just over 50% of the investment needed, £843m, relates to private housing. Social housing and Lewisham Homes accounts for a further £393m. In the systemic change scenario £167m spend is forecast in relation to Council buildings and schools. Delivering the kind of actions within the Radical Stretch and Systemic Change scenarios will fundamentally depend on central government providing the Council and others locally with the resources.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>



## The Benefits of Action

- 1.17 Action on climate change can have many local benefits, including lower energy bills, economic regeneration and creation of local jobs, reductions in fuel poverty, improved air quality and public spaces that work for people. Furthermore, increasing resilience to climate change risks reduces exposure to the costs of flood damage to buildings, infrastructure and services, enhanced green spaces and improved health. Our ambition in delivering Lewisham's Climate Emergency Action Plan is to recognise and work towards the widest possible range of benefits through responding to the climate crisis and to reframe what it means to take action as something that has tangible positive benefits.
- 1.18 Risks from climate change identified in the Government's UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017<sup>8</sup> include:
- To health and wellbeing from high temperatures;
  - Shortages in the public water supply;
  - Food production and trade;
  - New and emerging pests and diseases.
- 1.19 Taking action to reduce carbon emissions means cutting the numbers of vehicles on our streets and cleaning up heating systems, actions that have direct benefits for local air quality. Half of those people living in areas in Lewisham with the highest concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> come from deprived communities; [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/aether\\_updated\\_london\\_air\\_pollution\\_exposure\\_final\\_20-2-17.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/aether_updated_london_air_pollution_exposure_final_20-2-17.pdf)
- 1.20 Promoting active travel and creating places where walking and cycling are the natural choice of getting about could make a big contribution to improving health. Lewisham's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment<sup>9</sup>, 'A Picture of Lewisham', describes the population of the borough in terms of the key health and socio-demographic characteristics. The JSNA finds that:
- 37% of year 6 pupils overweight or obese in Lewisham;
  - Physical inactivity is the fourth largest cause of disease and disability in the UK;
  - In Lewisham almost a quarter of adults (18+) are classified as physically inactive;
  - In 2016/17 there were 323.9 asthma-related hospital admissions for patients under 19 years' old per 100,000 population (London average 201.2).
- 1.21 National Energy Action (NEA) have estimated<sup>10</sup> that £10m a year is spent in each Health and Wellbeing Board area in England treating people with health conditions caused, or worsened by, living in a cold home and that in the four years from 2012-2016 over £5 billion of tax payers' money was spent treating the effects of fuel poverty whilst 117,000 people died needlessly due to the cold. An area-wide retrofit programme significantly raising the energy efficiency of our housing stock and installing clean and efficient heating systems would benefit individuals but also significantly reduce the burden on hard-pressed front line staff and budgets across the NHS, public health and social care.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.lewishamsna.org.uk/a-profile-of-lewisham>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.nea.org.uk/media/news/260216-01/>

1.22 Low carbon and renewable energy activities in the UK generated a turnover of £44.5 billion in 2017, directly employing 209,500 people<sup>11</sup>. It has been estimated that this will grow to 2 million 'green economy' jobs created in the UK by 2030<sup>12</sup>. Taking early action and working with local educational and training institutions as well as local businesses could give Lewisham a significant competitive advantage when it comes to helping our residents and local economy make the most of these opportunities. While improving the energy efficiency of homes and making more sustainable food and transport choices will also leave residents with more disposable income that can be spent in the local economy.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/bulletins/finalestimates/2017>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/views-on-the-green-economy-survey-of-young-people> also <https://greengb.campaign.gov.uk/>

## SECTION TWO: ACTION PLAN

2.1 The Action Plan covers 5 delivery areas:

- Leading By Example;
- Sustainable Housing;
- Decarbonised Transport;
- Greener Adaptive Lewisham;
- Inspiring, Learning and Lobbying.

2.2 Content in each delivery area includes the following sections:

- *'Our ambition and the challenge we face'*, which seeks to summarise what the section covers and our overarching approach;
- *'What we have done'*, which provides an update on actions we have already taken or are delivering;
- *'Future actions'*, which sets out our planned approach going forward;
- *'Our asks of others'*, which identifies the actions needed by others particularly from government to deliver on the actions we have identified.

2.3 To support delivery and development of the Action Plan, each action has a reference number and an indication of the timeframe for delivery, the cost and the owner of the action. Given the scope of work, the complexity of many of the actions and the 10 year timeframe there are a wide range of variables involved. Changes to costs, resources, technology as well as socio-economic factors will require changes to the Action Plan which will need to be regularly reviewed and updated.

2.4 Specific dates have been used where these are known. Timeframes have otherwise been defined as follows:

- 2020/21 – From April 2020 to March 2021;
- Short term - The first three years of the delivery plan up to March 2023;
- Medium term - The middle three years of the delivery plan up to March 2026;
- Long term - The final five years of the delivery plan: up to March 2031.

2.5 Costs have been used where these are known. Costs have otherwise been defined as follows:

- £ (0-£9,999);
- ££ (£10,000-£99,999);
- £££ (£100,000-£999,999);
- ££££ (£1m+);
- ??££ (Unknown).

## **Leading By Example: *our ambition and the challenge we face***

Our evidence-base shows that the Council is responsible for 3% of the borough's carbon emissions. We have limited direct control over much of the remainder. Nevertheless the Council is well-placed to influence others, in our work with partners and communities, as an employer and through procurement of goods and services. To influence others in a credible way we need to demonstrate our commitment to reducing our own carbon footprint. The aspiration for our own operations should match our ambition for the borough as a whole to be carbon neutral. Delivering this should reduce our exposure to rising energy and carbon costs, but will require significant investment and need effort and ingenuity. How we approach this also needs to be in balance with, and support, other corporate priorities such as inclusivity, delivering affordable housing and improving public health.

We have already made progress reducing our energy consumption by rationalising Council offices and through lighting and heating improvements. The big challenges we face going forward include:

- The poor state of many of the remaining occupied corporate buildings, and the disruption that large scale refurbishment would have on service delivery;
- The financial viability of large-scale improvement works, which are unlikely to deliver enough savings particularly for older buildings that have exceeded their expected lifespan;
- Finding ways to increase the level of investment in schools, which account for more than 50% of our emissions from buildings;
- Improving buildings in the council's commercial portfolio that do not meet existing or expected standards in relation to energy performance;
- The cost of infrastructure and technology needed to provide full electrification of the council's fleet.

Emissions from buildings and transport are just one part of this. As well as seeking to get to grips with bricks and mortar we aim to engage with staff and service planning to shape a change of culture and embed action on climate change into the way the Council operates. One of the most effective ways we can do this is by measuring and reporting our environmental performance and communicating to staff what this means and why it is important.

## Leading By Example: *what we have done*

| Objective  | Actions   |
|--|---|
| 1.1<br>Delivering organisational culture change    | Lewisham was the second borough in London to declare a Climate Emergency in February 2019 <sup>13</sup> . In January 2020 we published <sup>14</sup> the findings from a detailed assessment of the borough's carbon emissions and the scale and cost of work needed to deliver on the ambition for the Council to be carbon neutral by 2030.   |
|  | Climate Emergency Working Group set up in June 2019 chaired by the Executive Director for Housing, Environment and Regeneration.  |
|  | 'Climate Emergency Implications' added to corporate template for all formal reports in 2020.  |
|  | The formation of the Council's Climate Emergency Staff Forum in July 2019. The forum now has nearly 50 members with representation from all Council directorates and Lewisham Homes;  |
|  | 900 pledges from staff at corporate event in January 2020 to reduce use of plastic, reduce meat and dairy consumption and choose more sustainable travel options.   |
|  | Investment in a new Climate Emergency post for 2020-22.   |
|  | Inclusion of social value within the corporate procurement process, providing 10% of the assessment of tenders.   |
| 1.2<br>Achieving a carbon neutral corporate estate | Switched from automatically printing papers at Council meetings and upgrading IT for councillors and staff.   |
|  | The Council has consolidated its operations into fewer buildings whilst improving the residual estate and generating revenue from the remainder. To date, this approach has generated a net saving to the Council in excess of £2M.   |
|  | The Council has invested in the refurbishment of Laurence House including improvements to heating, ventilation and lighting that will deliver carbon reductions. This work will allow it to remain fit for purpose for a further 8-10 years whilst the Catford town centre masterplan is delivered. The refurbishment allowed the council to extend agile working and enabled further consolidation of staff from other office sites to Laurence House. |
|  | Increased investment in the Corporate energy team in 2019 through a new senior energy manager position.   |
|  | Improved data collection processes and cleansing of energy management software.   |
|  | Following a waste audit of our main corporate sites in January 2020 we rolled out improved waste and recycling facilities and added food waste collection.  |
| 1.3<br>Reducing carbon                             | Removal of single use plastic cups from corporate sites in 2019 and ending the use of plastic single-use umbrella sleeves.  |
|  | Fuel consumption reduced by 227,000 litres per annum since 2007 a reduction of 15%.   |
|  | Agreement in December 2019 of a new investment strategy for vehicles ensuring low emission standards and compliance with the Ultra Low Emission Zone. <sup>15</sup>   |

<sup>13</sup> <http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s62942/Motion%202020proposed%20Cllr%20Anwar%20seconded%20Cllr%20Krupski.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> <http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s71180/04%20Climate%20Emergency%20update%20210120.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> <http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?AllId=23061>

|   |  |
|---|--|
| intensity of service delivery                           | In 2016 the Council implemented a streetlighting ‘dimming and trimming’ that varied the intensity of lights and made changes to timings to start lighting later and end earlier <sup>16</sup> . The changes delivered an estimated 25% reduction in the energy consumption of the borough’s street lights.   |
| 1.4 Improvements across schools                         | Ashmead School improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Off site construction new build reducing waste, carbon admissions and noise pollution;</li> <li>• BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) excellent in line with planning conditions;</li> <li>• No air conditioning required;</li> <li>• Maximises efficiencies in design for minimising heat loss and other inefficiencies.</li> </ul>  |
|   | Turnham School improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rooftop extension and partial refurb, BREEAM target was met in the design;</li> <li>• New Building Management System (BMS) system displaying school energy use in reception area.</li> </ul>   |
|   | New Woodlands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New build was off site construction and therefore reduced waste, carbon admissions and noise pollution;</li> <li>• Focus on sustainable urban drainage solution to prevent risk of flooding;</li> <li>• Increased planting on site to support bio-diversity &amp; habitat creation.</li> </ul>   |
|   | Greenvale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BREEAM Excellent in line with planning condition;</li> <li>• Life cycle analysis during design, solar panels, biodiverse roofs, bat/bird boxes, sensory garden, naturally ventilated design, efficient window design and shading, BMS system, cycle parking, electrical charging point on site for school buses, reduced car parking, presence detection on lighting, window design to increase daylight factor;</li> <li>• Drainage Planning Condition to reduce flood risk;</li> <li>• School Travel Plan targets 74% sustainable mode for Students, 83% sustainable mode for staff;</li> <li>• Low impact construction.</li> </ul>  |
|   | School Minor Works Programme: replacement of less energy efficient materials, plant, systems, products, etc. with more efficient modern alternatives, including: replacement of fluorescent tubes with LED equivalents, insulation for heating pipework/plant, insulation of roofs, replacement of single glazed windows with double glazed equivalents, installing more sophisticated BMSs.   |
| 1.5 Using our financial decision-making to drive change | The Pension Investment Committee has commissioned an independent carbon footprint analysis of our equity holdings, which make up just over half of the fund’s assets. The results of this analysis are being used to direct future choices. Councillors have undertaken an assessment of low-carbon equity funds to understand the types of mandates available in the market, with the expectation that we will transition our existing equity mandates into low carbon equivalents in early to mid-2020. Our actuaries are carrying out the fund’s triennial valuation. The results are expected in early 2020. The results of the valuation will determine the fund’s risk and return parameters for the next three years setting an investment strategy that will include the extent to which the fund can transition into low carbon and renewable asset classes. Councillors are developing a climate change policy with the fund’s advisers which will formally outline the fund’s objectives and implementation approach for mitigating climate risk. |

<sup>16</sup> <http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s45163/Streetlighting%20dimming%20and%20Response%20to%20SDSC.pdf>

### Leading By Example: *future actions*

| Objective                                       | Action  | Timeframe/cost/owner   |
|---|---|--|
| 1.1<br>Delivering organisational culture change | 1.1.1<br>The Council's Executive Management Team to oversee delivery of the Climate Emergency Action Plan with an annual update report to Mayor and Cabinet.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Chief Executive  |
|   | 1.1.2<br>Publish an annual 'Corporate Use of Resources' statement setting out performance in relation to corporate carbon emissions, energy consumption, water, waste & recycling, paper use, staff travel, procurement, IT (information technology) and other environmental indicators.                          | 2020/21<br>£<br>Executive Director (ED) for Housing, Environment and Regeneration                                |
|   | 1.1.3<br>New programme of climate/carbon literacy training to be rolled out to staff and additional focus on Climate Emergency and carbon literacy in induction for new staff. Use the Staff Climate Forum to identify further opportunities for engagement.  | Short term<br>££<br>ED for Housing, Environment and Regeneration   |
|   | 1.1.4<br>New policy of only vegan food served at events on corporate sites.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED for Housing, Environment and Regeneration   |
|   | 1.1.5<br>Review further opportunities to eliminate single-use plastic from across the Council's operations in line with the Council corporate commitment, including ending single-use plastics at events.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED for Housing, Environment and Regeneration   |
|   | 1.1.6<br>Develop a strategic approach to reducing deliveries and servicing vehicles to and from Council buildings, including restricting delivery times to certain hours, learning from good practice elsewhere such as the model being used by Guys and St Thomas hospital at the Deptford Consolidation Centre. | Medium term<br>??££<br>Chief Finance Officer / Service Group Manager (SGM)<br>Asset Strategy & Technical Support |
|   | 1.1.7<br>Review and reshape the current internal Climate Emergency Working Group to fit with delivery of the Action Plan.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED for Housing, Environment and Regeneration   |
| 1.2<br>Carbon neutral                           | 1.2.1   | Medium term<br>??££<br>Director of Regeneration & Place  |

|                     |  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|
| corporate buildings | Our aim is to be carbon neutral in terms of our corporate emissions by 2030, with an interim target of reducing carbon emissions from our corporate buildings by 50% by 2025 against the 2017/18 baseline.                                     |  |
|                     | 1.2.2<br>Set out a detailed programme, including milestones, for carbon management in the Council's Strategic Asset Management Plan to 2025.   | Short term<br>£ (total cost of delivery unknown)<br>Director of Regeneration & Place                         |
|                     | 1.2.3<br>Embed the aspiration to be carbon neutral into the Catford Regeneration Masterplan with an aim for the Council's main corporate centre to achieve a DEC A rating.   | Short term<br>??££<br>SGM for Capital Programme Delivery   |
|                     | 1.2.4<br>Complete an estate lifecycle programme for 80 Council-owned sites to inform the Strategic Asset Management Plan. Outputs will identify works in relation to heating, insulation, lighting, windows and other energy related measures. | Short term<br>££ (total cost of works unknown)<br>Service Group Manager (SGM) for Capital Programme Delivery |
|                     | 1.2.5<br>Deliver lighting upgrades and improvements to heating, ventilation and air conditioning in the Old Town Hall, Civic Suite, Catford Library and customer service centre in 20/21.  | 2020/21<br>£££<br>SGM for Capital Programme Delivery   |
|                     | 1.2.6<br>Review the applicability of ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System standard as a means to drive improvements in energy efficiency.   | Short term<br>£<br>SGM for Asset Strategy & Technical Support  |
|                     | 1.2.7<br>Build capacity in our capital delivery team in relation to energy and carbon reduction.   | Short term<br>£<br>SGM for Capital Programme Delivery  |
|                     | 1.2.8<br>Explore new funding mechanisms to use the savings from reduced energy consumption to fund the upfront capital costs of works.   | Short term<br>£<br>Director of Regeneration & Place  |
|                     | 1.2.9<br>Review water consumption across the corporate estate. Identify and publish targets to improve performance as part of the annual use of resources statement described in 1.1.2.  | 2020/21<br>££<br>SGM for Asset Strategy & Technical Support  |
|                     | 1.2.10<br>Complete remaining EPC surveys for the 270 sites in the commercial portfolio and assessment against the requirements of the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards.   | Short term<br>££<br>SGM for Asset Strategy & Technical Support   |
|                     | 1.2.11   | Short term<br>??££<br>SGM for Asset Strategy & Technical Support   |



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|  | Ensure compliance by 2023 with the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) legislation in relation to those commercial properties identified as falling below EPC E (currently 25 out of 170 EPCs).  |  |
|  | 1.2.12<br>Identify the actions needed to bring the commercial estate up to EPC Band C by 2025 including opportunities as commercial property leases come up for renewal to implement 'green leases' that incorporates incentives into the lease to operate and manage premises in a sustainable way.  | Short term<br>£ (unknown cost of subsequent actions)<br>SGM for Asset Strategy & Technical Support |
| 1.3<br>Reducing carbon intensity of service delivery | 1.3.1<br>Upgrade the basement at Laurence House to remove all car spaces except essential users and improve facilities for cyclists.  | Short term<br>£££<br>ED for Housing, Environment and Regeneration                                  |
|  | 1.3.2<br>Renew the corporate bus fleet with 40 new vehicles all with the latest Euro 6 engines.   | 2020/21<br>£££<br>Director of Environment  |
|  | 1.3.3<br>Upgrade the HGV fleet to Euro 6 standards including all 25 street cleansing and refuse vehicles.   | 2020/21<br>£££<br>Director of Environment  |
|  | 1.3.4<br>Install 4 new electric vehicle charging points at the Council's Wearside depot.  | Short term<br>£££<br>Director of Environment   |
|  | 1.3.5<br>Review opportunities for trial of a fully electric 1.5 tonne van and a fully electric refuse vehicle.  | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of Environment   |
|  | 1.3.6<br>Set a baseline for current staff travel by transport mode. Promote active travel and the use of public transport as the default option for all work journeys except where there is a legitimate reason. Extend use of team oyster cards and for journeys where vehicle is unavoidable use of electric pool cars. Seek to gain accredited status in relation to green staff travel. | 2020/21<br>£<br>Director of Human Resources / SGM Highways & Transport                             |
|  | 1.3.7<br>Embed our response to the climate crisis into corporate service planning.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED for Housing, Environment and Regeneration /<br>Director of Human Resources      |
|  | 1.3.8<br>Work with the Council's PFI provider Skanska to review opportunities to convert Lewisham streetlights to LED.  | Medium term<br>£££<br>Director for Regeneration & Place  |

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|                                    | 1.3.9<br>Prioritise the procurement and use of electric tools rather than petrol in the parks service.  | Short term<br>££<br>Director of Environment  |
|                                    | 1.3.10<br>Identify opportunities to reduce the carbon intensity of our resurfacing work including increased use of 'warm mix' and work with the regional officers group, The London Technical Advisers Group (LoTag), to identify and integrate best practice into highway management in Lewisham.  | 2020/21<br>££<br>SGM Highways and Transport  |
|                                    | 1.3.11<br>Review the Council's outdoor events and identify opportunities to remove avoidable carbon emissions, for example replacing diesel generators with zero carbon alternatives.   | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of Culture and Community Development                         |
|                                    | 1.3.12<br>Develop and implement a new document retention policy that minimises hard copy printing and replaces physical storage with scanned copies and standardised approaches to retaining and destroying records to minimise storage requirements. Extend the use of online and electronic processes to replace paper, for example in relation to pay slips. | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of IT and Digital Services                                   |
|                                    | 1.3.13<br>Carry out an energy and carbon audit of all Corporate IT functions.   | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of IT and Digital Services /Director of Regeneration & Place |
|                                    | 1.3.14<br>Review planting schemes outside corporate buildings to reduce the use of short term plants chosen for appearances and promote the use of plants with greater climate adaptation resilience and biodiversity benefits particularly for bees, moths, butterflies and other pollinators.   | 2020/21<br>??££<br>SGM Green Scene   |
| 1.4<br>Improvements across schools | 1.4.1<br>Support schools in accessing SALIX funding and other sources of external resources to improve the energy efficiency of buildings and generate onsite renewable energy.   | Short term<br>£<br>SGM for Capital Programme Delivery                                  |
|                                    | 1.4.2<br>Work towards achieving new higher energy standards for schools with the aim for new schools to be DEC A and refurbished schools DEC B.   | Medium term<br>??££<br>Director of Regeneration & Place                                |
|                                    | 1.4.3<br>Support efforts by school staff and pupils to take action on climate change. Put proposals for joined up activity and shared resources to the Schools Forum in 2020  | 2020/21<br>£   |

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|  | including the scope for increasing climate literacy in school, for example by having a climate change trained teacher in every school. Help schools create their own carbon actions plans.  | Director of Regeneration & Place / Director of Education Services     |
|  | 1.4.4<br>Develop new carbon reduction targets for new school designs in the Project Implementation Document (PID) stage and Employer Requirements (ERs) of capital works.   | Short term<br>??££<br>Director of Regeneration & Place                |
|  | 1.4.5<br>Undertake an audit of schools' energy performance designed to share good practice and learn lessons that can be integrated into corporate standards.   | 2020/21<br>££<br>SGM for Capital Programme Delivery                   |
|  | 1.4.6<br>Assess further improvements to the catering service including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An additional meat free day per week;</li> <li>• Increasing the number of vegan options;</li> <li>• Future options for procuring the school catering service including insourcing, seeking opportunities to promote local produce, reduce food miles and offer more seasonal menus.</li> </ul>   | 2020/21<br>£<br>Regeneration & Place / Director of Education Services |
|  | 1.4.7<br>Trial food waste collection for school classrooms in 2020 year to assess the potential to roll out for all school kitchens. Review and identify opportunities for further reductions in waste from schools.  | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of Environment                              |
| 1.5<br>Using our financial decision-making to drive change | 1.5.1<br>Agree and implement a new strategy for divesting the Pension Fund from high-carbon investments.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Chief Finance Officer                                 |
|  | 1.5.2<br>Review and update existing procurement and social value policies to strengthen the value placed on life-cycle assessment, support the circular economy and reduce carbon emissions across our supply chain. We will assess the introduction of requirements in our contracts for contractors to publicly report their corporate carbon emissions, and including CO2e emissions relating to the good and services we procure as performance metrics in contracts. We will assess the scope to improve the standards in contractor fleet vehicles. We will assess scope for Council Information Technology contracts to adopt the highest standards of efficiency and environmental performance including whole lifecycle costs. | 2020/21<br>£ / implementation cost unknown<br>Chief Finance Officer   |
|  | 1.5.3   | Short term<br>??££  |

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|  | Explore opportunities for a revolving fund that will deliver carbon reduction projects and recoup money through energy savings.   | Chief Finance Officer                      |
|  | 1.5.4<br>Explore partnerships with funders for new carbon reduction infrastructure projects that deliver local value and potential return on investment.  | Long term<br>??££<br>Chief Finance Officer |
|  | 1.5.5<br>Use the Council's corporate energy procurement to support renewable energy, develop an energy procurement strategy that aligns our Climate Emergency ambitions with the way we procure energy contracts. | 2020/21<br>££<br>Chief Finance Officer     |

## Leading By Example: *our asks of others*

Cuts to local government funding over the last decade have been described as ‘unparalleled in modern times’<sup>17</sup>. If the Government is serious about delivering on its own climate change commitments it needs to recognise the important role that local government can play and reverse this systematic reduction in capacity. Despite the pressures they face local authorities have enthusiastically rallied behind the Climate Emergency campaign but without resources the sector is struggling to deliver statutory services. Government must make significant investment in local authority funding generally, and specifically in relation to action on climate change. Her Majesty’s Treasury (HMT) / Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) / Department of Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)

The Government’s proposed Shared Prosperity Fund should have carbon reduction embedded within it and should be used as a way to lever in private sector funding to deliver of national, regional and local ambitions for carbon reduction in housing, transport and green infrastructure and should be used to tackle inequality in relation to the impact of climate change and delivery of UK target to be net zero carbon. Her Majesty’s Treasury (HMT)

There should be alignment between the priorities for DfE and BEIS when it comes to funding for capital works to schools, whereas currently there is often pressure to value engineer projects to avoid higher standards. DfE should own and champion higher energy standards and see this as integral to the quality required in building refurbishments and new build. The Department for Education (DfE)

Government should provide more guidance and good practice in relation to what it means for a school to be carbon neutral and how this can be delivered. BEIS / DfE / MHCLG

The Government should incentivise the take up of renewables and purchase of renewable energy contracts for the public sector. HMT / BEIS

The Government should act to stop the terms ‘Carbon neutral’ and ‘Net zero carbon’ being discredited through unaccredited and meaningless so-called carbon offset schemes. The Government should legislate to prevent bogus marketing claims of zero carbon, introduce clear and meaningful standards that ensure additionality and set up a watchdog to enforce standards. This could potentially be a new duty for Ofgem (see also ask in housing section). HMT / BEIS

<sup>17</sup> <https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmcomloc/2036/203605.htm>

## **Sustainable Housing: *our ambition and the challenge we face***

City living is low carbon living. Higher densities of housing provide a sufficient population to support extensive and diverse public transport, and shorter distances of travel promote walking and cycling. Government data on carbon emissions identifies Lewisham as having the second lowest per capita carbon emissions in the country<sup>18</sup>. But Lewisham, along with the rest of London, is facing an unprecedented housing crisis. There are not enough genuinely affordable homes for those who need them. The cost of housing has increased, incomes have not kept pace and welfare reform has left many households struggling. Lewisham's corporate plan and draft housing strategy make a firm commitment to genuinely affordable housing. Low running costs are essential to futureproof genuinely affordable housing.

Our trajectory research tells us that domestic gas is the largest single source of carbon emissions in the borough and this will need significant investment to address. But large parts of the housing stock in the borough was built in an era when coal was the primary source of heating. Older, draughty, inefficient homes cost more to heat and Government statistics show that over 13,000 Lewisham households (11%) fall below the threshold for fuel poverty, and are unable to keep their home warm enough. Living in a cold and damp home is proven to increase the risk of ill health, premature death, reduce educational attainment and is a miserable and isolating experience for those affected. We face significant challenges in raising standards in housing, but this must be addressed as the majority of existing housing stock will remain in use in 2030 and beyond.

Lewisham Homes manages 19,000 homes in the borough on behalf of the Council. These are often buildings with lower energy efficiency standards which are expensive to retrofit. A stock wide assessment will inform a new asset management strategy that will seek to drive widespread improvements. This includes cutting residents' energy bills and decarbonising the housing stock and the way their services are run. Achieving this will have its challenges, with funding the key challenge, particularly where this may result in increased service charges.

One in four residents in Lewisham live in the private rented sector, and around half own their own home. Lewisham's Private Sector Housing Agency runs programmes and interventions to manage and improve the private rented sector in the borough. This includes targeted enforcement against rogue landlords, the issuing of landlord licenses, bringing empty homes back into use and financial support through grants and loans to adapt homes for vulnerable people's changing needs. This borough-wide programme has an important role to play in driving improvement in what is often the poorest quality housing.

London has experienced a period of rapid growth and this is expected to continue, with projections estimating a 19% population growth between 2017 and 2040. Our new local plan recognises the severe and enduring implications of climate change and is intended to create a clear framework for Lewisham to contribute to meeting the UK's net zero carbon target. Our ambition is to deliver new genuinely-affordable housing that meets high standards for energy and carbon.

While London's economy makes it one of the largest in the world<sup>19</sup> this wealth is not distributed evenly and large numbers of households struggle to meet the cost of staying warm, often living in very difficult circumstances and at risk of ill health. Government statistics on fuel poverty estimate that 10.9% of Lewisham

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics>.

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossdomesticproductgdp/bulletins/regionaleconomicactivitybygrossdomesticproductuk/1998to2018/pdf>

households, over 13,000, are living in fuel poverty. Lewisham Council has been providing support to vulnerable residents helping people stay warm in winter since 2007. In 2018/19 the Council worked with Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Southwark to expand the service to south east London, and in 2019/20 initiated the South London Energy Efficiency Partnership covering the 12 boroughs in south London.

New systems and technology will be an essential part of the drive to cut carbon but they have to work for the people that use them, and not result in higher bills for those already struggling to make ends meet. There has been a lack of clarity at a national level between the drive to decarbonise heat and the approach to supporting those at risk of fuel poverty. We are clear that delivery of a low carbon Lewisham must not result in greater numbers facing unaffordable energy bills.

Lewisham's Housing Select Committee undertook an in-depth review of communal heating systems in 2014/15 as a result of issues raised by residents. This review made a number of recommendations to central government and social housing providers reflecting the problems that had been experienced by residents living in properties served by communal heating. Changes to the way communal heating is regulated have improved customer protection and standards but more could and should be done. The broader lesson from examples where communal heating has not worked is that policy implementation must be based on actual performance and not unreliable predictions.

The South East London Combined Heat and Power facility (SELCHP) represents one of the big opportunities in the borough as a source of low carbon heating. SELCHP generates energy from a waste plant for use across a network in South East London that could serve 50,000 homes. The main challenge in extending the heat network from SELCHP into Lewisham has historically been crossing several railway lines but in 2020 Veolia who own and operate SELCHP were awarded £5.5m funding through the central government Heat Network Investment Programme (HNIP) to initiate a heat network in Lewisham through a new connection to 3,500 new homes in the north of the borough. The Council is working with Veolia to support the development of this work with a view to establishing a strategic heat network for the borough.

## Sustainable Housing: *what we have done*

| Objective   | Actions   |
|---|---|
| 2.1<br>Delivering carbon reduction through Lewisham Homes' built environment                      | Standard Employer's Requirements and Design Guide ensure all Council-led new build schemes strive for the highest sustainability standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All new homes achieve a SAP rating of at least 85 (EPC B);</li> <li>• Building Regulations Part L: Conservation of fuel and power and Part F: Ventilation;</li> <li>• GLA London Plan and Lewisham's Local Plan.</li> </ul>  |
|   | Completion of Longfield Crescent and Dacre Park North schemes with PV panels, sprinklers and water fittings with low flow rates installed.  |
|   | 50 % waste storage is allocated to recycling and skips are provided to manage waste during the moving period.   |
|   | PLACE/ Ladywell constructed with modern methods of construction and electric radiators are installed.   |
| 2.2<br>Mainstreaming carbon reduction into the Lewisham Homes' business model                     | New recycling facilities in corporate offices.  |
|   | Residents engaged through a "Climate Boot Camp" held in 2019 to raise awareness and generate ideas.   |
|   | Beef and lamb banned from Lewisham Homes' corporate catering.   |
|   | A Climate Emergency Leadership Group formed to work with the Council with capacity added through a new Sustainability Manager post.   |
| 60 wildflower meadows and bee corridors created on estate parks with 40 more planned for 2020/21. |   |
| 2.3<br>Raising standards across all tenures   | We have agreed plans to extend the current licensing scheme for all Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMOs) across the borough and to apply to the Secretary of State for approval for a borough-wide licencing scheme.  |
|   | We work with landlords and social housing providers to provide updates on a broad range of strategic housing issues including the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards, grants and other opportunities on energy efficiency and low carbon technology.   |
| 2.4<br>Provide practical support to residents vulnerable to the cold                              | In 2018/19 Lewisham Council led a partnership with four other south east London boroughs (Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Southwark), local community organisations to deliver a coordinated 5 borough fuel poverty project, offering practical advice through home visits and events across south east London to over 1,000 residents with 450 home visits delivered. In 19/20 the Council accessed further funding to expand the service to the whole of south London.   |
|   | Up to the end of March 2019 the Council helped 464 vulnerable households in south east London access funding for heating, ventilation and insulation with over £600,000 value of measures installed in the five boroughs.   |
|   | We have included our work on Climate Emergency into the work programme of Lewisham's Corporate Equalities Board.  |
| 2.5<br>Low carbon growth  | The current Local Plan includes a suite of strategic and detailed policies on Sustainable Design and Construction and Energy Efficiency. These are considered alongside the relevant London Plan policies for planning decisions. They reflect the council's aim to minimise overall carbon dioxide emissions from new development, including housing. All major development proposals are required to submit a Sustainability Statement and Energy Statement to demonstrate how they will satisfy the policy requirements. |



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|                              | Major development proposals will be required to achieve a minimum on-site reduction of at least 35 per cent (beyond the baseline of Part L) of the current Building Regulations. They should also calculate and minimise emissions from any other part of the development that are not covered by Building Regulations (i.e. unregulated emissions).  |
| 2.6<br>Decarbonising<br>heat | <p>In 2018 Lewisham and Veolia signed a Memorandum of Understanding<sup>20</sup> to work in partnership to develop opportunities for heat networks in the borough, and we have delivered two central government funded feasibility studies to assess potential heat networks from SELCHP. In 2020 Veolia received £5.5m funding from central government to build a heat network to connect waste heat from the South East London Combined Heat and Power (SELCHP) facility to 3,500 homes in the north of the borough.</p> <p>Major development proposals within heat network priority areas are expected to have a communal low-temperature heating system. The heat source is prioritised based on the following hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect to local existing or planned heat networks;</li> <li>• Use zero-emission or local secondary heat sources;</li> <li>• Use low-emission combined heat and power (CHP) where there is a case for CHP to deliver an area-wide heat network.</li> <li>• Use ultra-low NOx gas boilers.</li> </ul> <p>Where CHP and ultra-low NOx gas boiler systems are the only solution and are acceptable in line with air quality and other policies the system is expected to be designed to future-proof and enable decarbonisation of the site-wide communal network through integration of new technology at a later date.</p> <p>Lewisham’s Housing Select Committee undertook a scrutiny review of communal heating systems in 2014/15 as a result of issues raised by residents in social housing properties served by communal heating. The Review was based around the question: “How can the Council help to ensure the effective deployment of communal heating systems in the borough, where appropriate?”. The Committee’s recommendations were referred to Mayor and Cabinet in July 2015 and the response from officers agreed by the Mayor in September 2015<sup>21</sup></p> |

<sup>20</sup> <http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?AllId=19788>

<sup>21</sup> Housing Select Committee review into communal heating [http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s36591/05AppendixACHSRevisedReportv2\\_190515.pdf](http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s36591/05AppendixACHSRevisedReportv2_190515.pdf)  
Response to the Housing Select Committee review <http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s38782/Response%20to%20SDSC%20Communal%20Heating%20Review.pdf>

## Sustainable Housing: *future actions*

| Objective  | Action   | Timeframe/cost/owner  |
|--|--|---|
| <p>2.1<br/>Delivering carbon reduction through Lewisham Homes' built environment</p> | <p>2.1.1<br/>Deliver a new Asset Management Strategy that sets out a new ambition for energy and carbon performance across the Lewisham Homes' stock including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The requirements of achieving a minimum of SAP 86 EPC B across the Lewisham Homes stock.;</li> <li>• Ensuring new build developments comply with existing and emerging local and national policy and legislation including SAP10.1 methodology (and future upgrades of SAP);</li> <li>• Includes a focus on improving property ventilation;</li> <li>• Sets out an option appraisal on poorly performing properties.</li> </ul> | <p>2020/21<br/>£ (cost of works unknown)<br/>Lewisham Homes</p>                               |
|  | <p>2.1.2<br/>Develop a new strategic approach to decarbonising heating across the stock with the aim of centralising plant and creating opportunities for heat networks. Assess the opportunities and risks of technologies such as heat pumps, and improvements to existing electric heating systems and storage heaters identify the optimum approach to boiler replacements.</p>  | <p>2020/21<br/>££ (cost of works unknown)<br/>Lewisham Homes</p>                              |
|  | <p>2.1.3<br/>Raise standards in existing communal heating systems, ensuring compliance with regulation and installing metering and improved controls to systems. Develop a planned maintenance and investment plan that is informed by the emerging strategic approach to decarbonising heating across the stock.</p>  | <p>Short term<br/>£££<br/>Lewisham Homes</p>  |
|  | <p>2.1.4<br/>Review procurement policies to increase the sustainability of major works, including selecting lower carbon materials and reusing structures and construction materials where possible.</p>   | <p>Short term<br/>£<br/>Lewisham Homes</p>  |
|  | <p>2.1.5<br/>Delivery within the Lewisham Home's major works programme of cladding improvements that deliver improved thermal efficiency combined with the highest standards of building safety.</p>   | <p>Medium term<br/>££££<br/>Lewisham Homes</p>  |
|  | <p>2.1.6<br/>Review and identify the financial, technical, operational and resident satisfaction implications of delivering a new homes programme to a carbon neutral standard, to include a understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building new homes to Passive House Standards (achieving a SAP rating of 92-100/EPC A);</li> <li>• Delivering Energiesprong or similar retrofits;</li> <li>• Early adoption of no gas;</li> <li>• Meeting the new LETI (London Energy Transformation Initiative) design standard.</li> </ul>   | <p>Short term<br/>££ for assessment<br/>Cost of implementation unknown<br/>Lewisham Homes</p> |

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|   | Use the outcomes from the assessment to push central government and others for additional funding, investment in new technology, regulatory change and other actions that will enable this to be delivered in Lewisham.  |  |
|   | <p>2.1.7</p> <p>Implement lessons learned from good practice elsewhere and the assessment in 2.1.6 into delivery on a scheme-by scheme basis including in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the use of pre-manufactured elements;</li> <li>• air/ ground source heat pumps;</li> <li>• district heat networks;</li> <li>• mechanical ventilation heat recovery (MVHR) units;</li> <li>• alternative fuels and battery storage;</li> <li>• energy efficient heating including underfloor;</li> <li>• external shading devices;</li> <li>• decentralised heating;</li> <li>• green / living roofs and walls;</li> <li>• sustainable drainage;</li> <li>• AECB (Association of Environmentally Conscious Builders) standards;</li> <li>• waste water heat recovery systems;</li> <li>• smart water use;</li> <li>• procurement and sourcing all materials and products from within 30 mile radius of site.</li> </ul> | <p>Medium term</p> <p>££££</p> <p>Lewisham Homes</p>                                     |
|   | <p>2.1.8</p> <p>Evaluate the application of the 'Soft Landings Framework' to new build projects.</p>   | <p>Short term</p> <p>££</p> <p>Director of Regeneration &amp; Place / Lewisham Homes</p> |
| 2.2<br>Mainstreaming carbon reduction into the Lewisham Homes' business model | <p>2.2.1</p> <p>Publish a Lewisham Homes to Sustainability Strategy document setting out an overarching approach to carbon reduction aligned to the Lewisham Homes' Asset Management Strategy. Set out baseline environmental performance metrics</p>  | <p>2020/21</p> <p>£</p> <p>Lewisham Homes</p>  |
|   | <p>2.2.2</p> <p>Develop a sustainable working protocol for LHL employees, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable staff travel policy, recycling, office etiquette;</li> <li>• An updated Employee Code of Conduct;</li> <li>• Encouraging vegan catering, local sourcing of supplies;</li> <li>• A ban on single-use plastic except where there's a specific health and safety reason.</li> </ul>  | <p>2020/21</p> <p>£</p> <p>Lewisham Homes</p>  |
|   | <p>2.2.3</p> <p>Ensure the Old Town Hall refurbishment promotes a sustainable office environment, including</p>  | <p>Short term</p> <p>£££</p>   |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agile working;</li> <li>• Improved cycling facilities and changing rooms;</li> <li>• A paperless environment;</li> <li>• Installation of smart and energy efficient products such as LED lighting, smart meters and water meters.</li> </ul>  | Lewisham Homes                                    |
|   | 2.2.4<br>Incrementally upgrade the Lewisham Homes' fleet to low emission combustion and hybrid with the aim of becoming fully powered by renewable electricity as soon as is practicable.  | Short term<br>£££<br>Lewisham Homes               |
|   | 2.2.5<br>Recruit 100 resident 'Eco-Champions'.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>Lewisham Homes                    |
|   | 2.2.6<br>Develop a draft Sustainable Estate Parks and Gardens strategy.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Lewisham Homes                    |
| 2.3<br>Raising standards across all tenures | 2.3.1<br>Assess the actions and investment needed to get all domestic buildings in the borough to an average of EPC Band B and develop more sophisticated methods of identifying which properties are energy inefficient, targeting resource where there will be most impact.  | Short term<br>££<br>Director of Housing Services  |
|   | 2.3.2<br>Inspect all HMOs (house in multiple occupation) in the borough over 5 years, an estimated 6,000 properties, as part of the HMO expanded licensing scheme. Inspections will focus on the eradication of category 1 and 2 hazards on cold and thermal efficiency, especially for vulnerable residents.                                | Short term<br>£££<br>Director of Housing Services |
|   | 2.3.3<br>Apply to the Secretary of State for a borough-wide licensing scheme with the intention of rolling out licensing to all 26,000 privately rented properties. Inspections of these properties will be conducted on a risk basis including analysis of potential poor standards in the stock, with a particular focus on damp and cold. | Short term<br>£££<br>Director of Housing Services |
|   | 2.3.4<br>Explore the potential to provide a discount on the licence fee if the landlord takes the EPC rating of their property to C or above and assess whether further discounts could apply for ratings above C.   | Short term<br>££<br>Director of Housing Services  |
|   | 2.3.5<br>Use the Council's online presence such as web pages and social media to promote energy efficiency advice to landlords.  | Short term<br>£<br>Director of Housing Services   |
|   | 2.3.6<br>Take enforcement under the Domestic Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards Regulation, which allow us to issue a Community Protection Notice (CPN) for renting accommodation under an EPC rating of E.   | Ongoing<br>£££<br>Director of Housing Services    |

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| 2.3.7<br>Engage with landlord accreditation schemes that promote energy efficiency.   | Short term<br>£<br>Director of Housing Services   |
| 2.3.8<br>Ensure all accommodation used as temporary accommodation by the Council meets the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards including the current requirement for EPC rating E or above and has all the required gas and electrical certification.   | Short term<br>£££<br>Director of Housing Services   |
| 2.3.9<br>Support a new PRS renters' union across the sector to provide a forum for renters; allowing us to raise awareness of the Climate Emergency and measures to tackle it and the union to flag up specific concerns to be addressed  | Short term<br>£<br>Director of Housing Services   |
| 2.3.10<br>Develop a programme to target high risk streets and neighbourhoods with tailored advice including the publication and promotion of initiatives.   | Short term<br>££<br>Director of Housing Services  |
| 2.3.11<br>Develop the use of discretionary grant to support home owners. Roll out an active campaign to use this grant to improve energy standards in those properties that require it most.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Director of Housing Services  |
| 2.3.12<br>Actively participate in a pan-London 'Setting the Standard' initiative that will support inspections of the worst standard of accommodation B&Bs, working to support enforcement action taken in Lewisham and other boroughs to drive up property standards.  | Short term<br>£<br>Director of Housing Services   |
| 2.3.13<br>Introduce new technology and approaches to identifying cold houses, such as external surveying tools or internal monitoring equipment and including collaboration with a MHCLG funded Greenwich pilot.  | Short term<br>££<br>Director of Housing Services  |
| 2.3.14<br>Work with the GLA, London Councils and other London Boroughs to support the development of an offer to 'able to pay' home owners to increase home retrofit projects and to build trust and a joined-up approach in the supply chain to promote and respond to demand for home retrofits, such as affordable and independent whole-house audits. | Short term<br>£<br>Director of Housing Services /<br>Director of Regeneration & Place           |
| 2.3.15<br>Explore potential for working with local community organisations to support bulk purchasing schemes that reduce the costs to homeowners of home energy improvements.  | Short term<br>Medium cost<br>Director of Housing Services /<br>Director of Regeneration & Place |
| 2.3.16<br>Investigate ways to ensure Lewisham grants are advertised on the government 'save energy' platform and promote the schemes available through the platform to residents.   | Short term<br>£<br>Director of Housing Services   |

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|  | 2.3.17<br>Apply minimum insulation and efficiency standards to works undertaken at homeowners' properties.   | 2020/21<br>£ (incl. within service delivery)<br>Director of Housing Services           |
|  | 2.3.18<br>Engage local registered social providers to encourage sharing of practice on carbon reduction and supporting all RPs to take meaningful action in relation to their stock in the borough.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Director of Housing Services   |
|  | 2.3.19<br>Officers within the Private Sector Housing Agency team will use public transport for all routine inspections.  | 2020/21<br>No/low cost<br>Director of Housing Services                                 |
| 2.4<br>Provide practical support to vulnerable residents to stay warm and well | 2.4.1<br>Expansion of the South London Energy Efficiency Project led by Lewisham, providing practical support to vulnerable residents in south London. Support 1,600 households in 2019/20. Seek external funding and partnerships to deliver the same in 2020/21.   | 2020/21<br>£££<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration / Director of Public Health |
|  | 2.4.2<br>Support low income and vulnerable residents in accessing external sources of funding for heating, insulation and ventilation.   | 2020/21<br>££<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration / Director of Public Health  |
|  | 2.4.3<br>Undertake an assessment of the equalities implications of climate change and of the actions at national, regional and local level to reduce carbon and work with partners to find additional ways to support affected groups to mitigate the impact. Review the use of the Climate Just <sup>22</sup> tool to understand the impact across different communities in the borough.  | 2020/21<br>££<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration                              |
| 2.5<br>Support zero carbon growth  | 2.5.1<br>Adopt a new Local Plan for the borough with Climate Emergency embedded within the document and development management policies supporting delivery of the ambition to be carbon neutral including achieving the London Plan policy for major developments to be zero carbon. We will seek that proposals for new self-contained major and minor residential development achieve the BRE Home Quality Mark and that proposals for major residential domestic refurbishment achieve a certified 'Excellent' rating under the BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment 2014 scheme, or future equivalent; and that proposals for new non-residential development of 500 square metres gross floor space or more, including mixed-use development, achieve an 'Excellent' rating under the BREEAM New Construction (Non-Domestic Buildings) 2018 scheme, or future equivalent. We will seek that development proposals | 2020/21<br>£ (excludes staffing)<br>Director of Planning                               |

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.climatejust.org.uk/>

|                           |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|
|                           | for major non-residential refurbishment, including mixed-use development, achieve a certified 'Excellent' rating under the BREEAM Non-Domestic Refurbishment scheme, or future equivalent.   |  |
|                           | 2.5.2<br>Monitor and report on the transition to a carbon neutral borough through implementation of the new Local Plan through the Authority Monitoring Report process to regularly assess performance against our strategic planning objectives.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Director of Planning   |
|                           | 2.5.3<br>Ensure that developments which cannot meet onsite carbon targets comply with policy through payment into Lewisham's carbon offset fund <sup>23</sup> . The Fund will be used to drive local innovation and investment in ways that meet our objective to ensure our Climate Emergency responds to the needs of vulnerable residents. Annex B sets out further details of the approach we propose. | Short term<br>£ (excludes staffing)<br>Director of Planning / Director of Regeneration & Place |
| 2.6<br>Decarbonising heat | 2.6.1<br>Work with Veolia to implement the joint memorandum of understanding agreed with the Council to deliver opportunities to utilise unused heat from the SELCHP facility to supply local homes.   | Short term<br>??££<br>Director of Regeneration & Place   |
|                           | 2.6.2<br>Work with Lewisham Homes to evaluate the potential for connecting properties to a network supplied with heat from SELCHP.   | Short term<br>??££<br>Director of Regeneration & Place / Lewisham Homes                        |
|                           | 2.6.3<br>Carry out a borough-wide energy masterplanning study to assess opportunities for clusters of heat demand and identify the potential low carbon solutions to meeting that demand. This masterplan will inform planning guidance, development of the Council's new build housing programme and refurbishment plans for the Council's existing housing. The masterplan will be completed in 2020.    | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of Regeneration & Place  |
|                           | 2.6.4<br>Use new development management policies from the Local Plan and the borough-wide masterplanning to direct new connections and support viability of new heat networks.   | Short term<br>£<br>Director of Planning  |

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwjlls7Zm6TnAhUVi1wKHbVMAGEQFjAAegQIAxAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Flewisham.gov.uk%2F-%2Fmedia%2Ffiles%2Fimported%2Flewishamcarbonoffsetstudy.ashx&usg=AOvVawOXDWHn85E9zyena9AM7Myx>

## Sustainable Housing: *our asks of others*

Decarbonising heating and hot water is the most significant challenge faced in London in relation to the Climate Emergency. If the UK Government is serious about delivering on its carbon commitments it needs to:

- Set out a road map for how the Government is planning to decarbonise heat;
- Provide clarity on achieving decarbonisation while supporting fuel poor households particularly in this transition period;
- Offer further practical guidance on current and emerging non-fossil fuel heating technologies;
- Make further commitments to supporting heat networks particularly using energy from waste;
- To include the provision for a statutory regime governing regulation of heat networks to offer the same level of protection for customers as the rest of the energy supply industry and ensure the most vulnerable are not bearing the brunt of poorly performing systems;
- To require annual reporting of network performance in a publically accessible format to the local planning authority;
- Reform the Renewable Heat Incentive so that it increases support for solar thermal, heat pumps and other clean technologies to decarbonise heat;
- Rule out seeking to access new sources of fossil fuels, for example through fracking.

### Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)

Standards of energy performance are only meaningful if they correspond to actual performance of buildings and technologies. This has too frequently been a problem, with communal heating and heat networks a particular example affecting low income and vulnerable residents in social housing. Government needs to ensure that actual rather than predicted performance is the metric used for planning and compliance with building regulations. Government should also identify resources to improve historic systems that are not working effectively to destigmatise the perception that communal heating is an inferior option. BEIS

Giving consumers real time information is a powerful way to drive changes in home energy use. The current roll out of smart meters has been woeful and Government should take a proper grip of this to ensure that this is delivered in a way that works for people. BEIS

There is no direct public funding in England for fuel poor households. Government needs to end the retrograde approach it has taken through the Energy Company Obligation which places responsibility on energy suppliers who then recharge their customers for the work they do. This cost adds further disadvantages to fuel poor households. Government should instead provide funding through taxation. At present funding for fuel poverty is disjointed, short term and discourages local partnership working between the public sector and community organisations. BEIS

Government should ensure London gets its fair share of funding for fuel poverty. Despite being the English region with the second highest number of households in fuel poverty London is second to last in relation to levels of funding through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO). Government should recognise that supporting boroughs to work in partnership with the community sector is the most cost effective and efficient way to support vulnerable households. The Government needs to work with London and London Boroughs, through and with the Greater London Authority. BEIS

Government should urgently rethink the draft Future Homes Standard and avoid the retrograde step of implementing lower standards for future homes than exist now in London, and simultaneously removing the ability of local authorities to set their own standards and therefore drive innovation. BEIS



Government should seek to promote whole house energy retrofit actions by home owners including:

- Reduce VAT and other taxation levied on domestic energy efficiency measures and low carbon heating;
- Reintroduce the requirement for consequential improvements to raise energy efficiency of the whole property with applications for extensions, conservatories, garages and other similar modifications;
- Creation of a national loan scheme to support the upfront costs of retrofitting energy efficiency measures;
- Use Building Regulations to future-proof modifications to dwellings so that new technology can be integrated or parts of buildings can be removed and reintegrated into the design of new buildings where the existing dwelling is demolished;
- Create a new fund to support skills and training on home retrofit, energy efficiency and low carbon heating.

HMT / BEIS

The Government's planned Housing Upgrade Grant should develop area-based approaches working directly with local authorities to maximise take-up and integration at a geographical level. BEIS

Government should give Ofgem a new duty to consider carbon implications of all decision-making in relation to energy suppliers. BEIS/Ofgem

Government should support community energy through fiscal incentives including VAT relief on fuel and power costs and social investment tax relief. HMT / BEIS

Local authorities should be given the power to direct National Grid PLC and UK Power Networks to invest in the local electricity network to enable the transformation of heat and road transport that is required. BEIS/National Grid / UKPN

Government should create further incentives and requirements on landlords, particularly those making large profits with no investment placing additional cost to the rest of society through impacting on health outcomes and leaving a legacy of hard to heat high carbon properties. Steps the Government should take include:

- Reintroduction of the landlords energy saving allowance and increase the spending threshold to £5,000;
- Increasing the maximum spend exemption for compliance with the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standard (MEES) to at least £5,000.

BEIS / Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)

Government should ensure social housing landlords properly understand and integrate the roll out of new technologies by establishing additional support for social housing including funding for research and development for sustainable technologies in housing retrofit and construction. BEIS

Government should reform the Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) so that it more closely focuses on the priorities of carbon reduction and fuel poverty. BEIS

Government should properly account for the embodied energy in buildings and construction in a rigorous and consistent way, and adopt a policy hierarchy that advocates circular economy principles for construction particularly in relation to reuse and refurbishment in preference to demolition and new construction. BEIS

Government should provide further guidance in relation to planning policy for conservation areas to remove barriers to retrofit and renewable energy while respecting character and heritage. BEIS

## **Decarbonised Transport: *our ambition and the challenge we face***

Transport represents 25% of the borough's CO2 emissions and tackling this is a central focus of our transport strategies and programmes. Our ambition is to make Lewisham a place where the low carbon choice of travel is the easy choice, and this informs our work to support a transition to a cleaner fleet, encourage modal shift and reduce the impact of cars, vans and lorries by managing traffic and parking.

The borough's policies and strategies align with those set out in the London Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS), which has an overarching aim of reducing dependency on cars and sets a strategic target for 80% of journeys in London to be made by walking, cycling and public transport by 2041. The MTS is delivered through a variety of organisations and partners, including at the borough level through the Council's Transport Strategy & Local Implementation Plan (LIP). Our LIP sets out a three-year programme of investment and identifies the borough's longer-term aspirations for transport and infrastructure delivery.

Lewisham LIP identified four priority objectives, all of which are relevant to the climate change agenda:

- Travel by sustainable modes will be the most pleasant, reliable and attractive option for those travelling to, from and with Lewisham;
- Lewisham's streets will be safe, secure and accessible to all;
- Lewisham's streets will be healthy, clean and green with less motor traffic; and
- Lewisham's transport network will support new development whilst providing for existing demand.

There is huge potential to increase cycling in Lewisham. Data tells us that over a quarter of a million journeys in the borough every year are short enough and for purposes that could suit using a bicycle, yet 94% of these trips are currently made by other modes.

Lewisham has more residents relying on trains to get to work than any other inner London borough. There are a large number of stations and routes across much of the borough, but not everywhere, particularly in areas in the southeast and the very north. Trains are also often crowded and can be unreliable. They are also comparatively disconnected to other public transport services, with a low proportion of residents commuting by underground, metro, light rail or tram services. Extending the Bakerloo Line into Lewisham is of huge strategic significance for the borough and a key means to delivering a radical shift away from the car.

The borough has 41 bus routes operated by TfL which predominantly link Lewisham to other south-eastern boroughs and central London, although services in the west of the borough are less frequent and connected. Improving accessibility to public transport can contribute greatly to social inclusion, and expanding London's bus network in London is an important priority for the Council as a means of improving transport provision in areas of highest need.

Where the car once brought freedom and flexibility, road traffic is now turning London's air toxic and clogging up our local streets creating barriers to movement. Less than half of Lewisham households own a car, but everyone is affected by the impact they have. Our aim is to minimise the need for cars and other vehicles driving in and through the borough by creating better alternatives and ensuring parking policy and traffic management creates a better balance between transport choices. Where car and vehicles need to be used they should have the lowest impact possible, with zero emission vehicles powered by renewable electricity the aim. More infrastructure is needed to support this and we are looking to the private sector, TfL and central government to deliver this, while through our Low Emission Vehicle Charging Strategy we have identified a range of supporting initiatives intended to encourage uptake of electric vehicles.

## Decarbonised Transport: *what we have done*

| Objective  | Actions  |
|--|--|
| 3.1<br>An integrated and sustainable approach to transport that meets local needs without compromising the environment | Agreement of a Local Implementation Plan supporting delivery of the London Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) with an overarching aim of reducing dependency on cars and sets a strategic target for 80% of journeys in London to be made by walking, cycling and public transport by 2041.  |
| 3.2<br>Healthy neighbourhoods that promote walking and cycling   | Lewisham were the first borough to implement a Quietway route for cyclists in 2017, with further routes completed or in motion as set out in the Council's Cycling Strategy. This includes Cycleway 4, which will provide a fully segregated facility for cyclists along Evelyn Street, linking Greenwich to Tower Bridge and beyond.  |
|  | Pedestrian improvements for local centres including wider, decluttered and attractive footways designed to encourage people into these areas. These improvements have been complemented by other smaller, but just as impactful schemes, such as new pedestrian crossings, bus stop accessibility, on-street cycle hangars, visitor cycle parking, and a popular bike loan scheme.   |
|  | The borough has introduced a 20mph limit and is currently strengthening this by implementing speed compliance measures on those roads with the greatest exceedances. The Council's support of the Vision 2020 target to eliminate all fatal and serious collisions on the borough's roads will be key to encouraging confidence in making more journeys on foot and by bicycle. This is supported by other safety improvements and a comprehensive road safety education programme, which includes cycle training for anyone living/working/studying in the borough. |
| 3.3<br>Improvements to public transport  | Bus routes between Lewisham and Catford, and New Cross and Camberwell have been declared as Low Emission Bus Zones, which means that all buses using these corridor must meet the highest standards for emissions.   |
|  | Implementation of traffic management with the Council's bus priority programme designed to ensure the smooth running of bus routes by tackling obstructive parking or enhancing bus lane provision. The Council also has a well-established CPZ programme which seeks primarily to discourage commuter trips, but can also help to prevent broader instances of inconsiderate parking.   |
| 3.4<br>Supporting the uptake of cleaner vehicles and reducing emissions from vehicles                                  | The Council has developed a Low Emission Vehicle Charging Strategy which sets out how the Council intends to expand recharging infrastructure in the period up to the launch of the extension to the Ultra Low Emission Zone in 2021. The delivery programme is already underway, with 49 standard (7kWh) charging points now in place across the borough and 8 rapid (50kWh) chargers.  |
|  | The Council has delivered 'Cleaner Air Villages' through introducing coordination of servicing and delivery as well as logistics planning for construction vehicles.   |

### Decarbonised Transport: *future actions*

| Objective  | Action   | Timeframe/cost/owner                                      |
|--|--|---|
| <p>3.1<br/>An integrated and sustainable approach to transport that meets local needs without compromising the environment</p> | <p>3.1.1<br/>Work with TfL to review the scope to realign existing regional transport targets to 2041 with the 2030 ambition to respond to the Climate Emergency. Evaluate the implications of any realignment in terms of funding, existing and planned programmes and the development of the next version of Lewisham’s Local Implementation Plan.</p>   | <p>Short term<br/>??££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p> |
| <p>3.2<br/>Healthy neighbourhoods that promote walking and cycling</p>   | <p>3.2.1<br/>Complete the Deptford Parks Liveable Neighbourhoods programme supporting healthier streets, improved air quality and support for walking and cycling. The works include a new pedestrian and cycle route along Surrey Canal Road, improvements to existing walking/cycling routes, road closures and play area outside a school and improved crossing points. The scheme is due to complete in 2021.</p>  | <p>Short term<br/>££££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p> |
|  | <p>3.2.2<br/>Implement a Healthy Neighbourhoods programme to reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality and encourage sustainable modes of travel. Proposals are informed by discussions with residents and key stakeholders living within the neighbourhood area. Areas prioritised by the current programme include Lewisham and Lee Green, East Sydenham, Telegraph Hill, and Bellingham. The intention is to implement a rolling programme across every area of the borough by 2030.</p>           | <p>Short term<br/>££££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p> |
|  | <p>3.2.3<br/>Engage more schools in the STARS accreditation process by developing a School Travel Plan, with a target of 50% of primary schools participating by 2021. A range of initiatives led by the school will be developed to encourage walking and cycling to school. Implement a programme of School Streets and Play Streets outside schools, whereby the road is closed to traffic at school pick up and drop off. Offer schools support to arrange Play Street events throughout the year.</p> | <p>2020/21<br/>£££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>     |
|  | <p>3.2.4<br/>Deliver a programme of local transport improvements to provide a better walking environment along Lewisham High Street.</p>   | <p>Short term<br/>£££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>  |
|  | <p>3.2.5</p>   | <p>Short term</p>   |

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|   | Implement a programme of local transport improvements to support and encourage cycling in the borough, including more Cycleways, cycle hangars, cycle parking, dockless bike hire scheme and the introduction of contraflow lanes to one-way routes. Consult locally on reallocating road/parking space to achieve these outcomes where there are opportunities to do so.  | £££<br>SGM Highways and Transport                      |
|   | 3.2.6<br>Develop proposals for Healthy Street corridors to secure additional funding to implement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lewisham Spine/A21 Healthy Streets corridor working collaboratively with TfL to support better connections between the south and north of the borough. The proposals also include a major public realm improvement scheme at Deptford's Church Street.</li> <li>Work in partnership with TfL to transform the A2/New Cross Road, including improvements to the pedestrian and cycling environment, without detriment to bus journey times, and rebalance the dominance of vehicles.</li> <li>Improvements to public realm in the Ringway Corridor to provide better active travel and public transport links through reallocation of road space between Southend Lane and Whitefoot Lane.</li> </ul> | Long term<br>££££<br>SGM Highways and Transport        |
|   | 3.2.7<br>Reflect the Council's transport and public realm aspirations in the emerging masterplan for Catford, including the realignment of the South Circular (A205), and better pedestrian and cycling routes and facilities.   | Short term<br>££££<br>Director of Regeneration & Place |
|   | 3.2.8<br>Deliver a programme of measures to reduce road danger including traffic calming measures to support compliance with the 20 mph speed limit across the borough and other measures to reduce the dominance, speed and number of the most dangerous vehicles on the borough's roads.   | Short term<br>£££<br>SGM Highways and Transport        |
|   | 3.2.9<br>Extend the programme to promote healthier lifestyles and active travel options in the borough, including cycle training for adults and children, cycle loan scheme, travel planning for schools, activities with communities to encourage walking and cycling and address real or perceived barriers to the take-up of active travel in the borough.  | Short term<br>£££<br>SGM Highways and Transport        |
|   | 3.2.10<br>Explore opportunities and seek funding to improve cycling provision on other distributor routes (approx. £500k-1m per corridor depending on length and types of measures required)   | Medium term<br>££££<br>SGM Highways and Transport      |
| 3.3<br>Improvements to public transport | 3.3.1<br>Progress aspirations in the Council's Vision for Rail including : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing sufficient capacity between the borough and east London employment areas;</li> <li>Increase rail access to and from Lewisham's growth areas;</li> <li>Improve rail connectivity and services, especially east-west links in the south of the borough;</li> <li>Enhance the quality of stations and provide step-free access at all stations in the borough;</li> </ul>   | Long term<br>££££<br>SGM Highways and Transport        |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the connectivity between stations and their local area.</li> </ul>   |   |
|   | <p>3.3.2<br/>Work with partners locally, regionally and nationally to secure the investment needed to implement the Bakerloo Line Extension into Lewisham. Achieving this will be of huge strategic importance to achieving decarbonised transport in the borough.</p>  | <p>Long term<br/>££££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>  |
|   | <p>3.3.3<br/>Work with partners to secure the other infrastructure investment fundamental to achieving the outcomes of the Mayor's Transport Strategy and the Council's ambition to be carbon neutral by 2030 as set out in the 'Council's Rail Vision' including Lewisham Station &amp; Strategic Interchange, Brockley Interchange, New Bermondsey Station, and the creation of step free and accessible public transport across the network.</p> | <p>Long term<br/>££££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>  |
|   | <p>3.3.4<br/>Work with TfL to secure improvements to the reach and frequency of the bus network alongside improvements to bus journey times.</p>  | <p>Long term<br/>££££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>  |
| 3.4<br>Supporting the uptake of cleaner vehicles and reducing emissions from vehicles | <p>3.4.1<br/>Work with partners to achieve an ambition of at least one electric vehicle charging point within a 500m walk of every resident, to support the extension of the ULEZ by 2021.</p>  | <p>Short term<br/>??££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p> |
|   | <p>3.4.2<br/>Work with TfL to bring more low emission buses into Lewisham, enabling the target for all new single deck buses to be zero emission</p>  | <p>2020/21<br/>??££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>    |
|   | <p>3.4.3<br/>Implement the Council's 2020 Parking Policy Update, including an emissions-based charging scheme for residents, business and staff permit holders, and an increase in the Pay and Display tariff.</p>  | <p>Short term<br/>£££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>  |
|   | <p>3.4.4<br/>Review the Council's Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) policy to support alignment of strategic decisions on parking with delivery of the Healthier Neighbourhoods Programme.</p>  | <p>Short term<br/>£<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>    |
|   | <p>3.4.5<br/>Develop more radical approaches to workplace parking levies supported by travel planning, with LBL leading by example as well as retail/leisure centre parking levy. Review potential for all money raised to be reinvested into transport improvements.</p>   | <p>Short term<br/>£££<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>  |
|   | <p>3.4.6<br/>Support a modal shift away from individual car ownership through the creation of a new floating car club permit for operators which seeks to expand provision and availability of car club vehicles across the borough.</p>  | <p>Short term<br/>£<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>    |
|   | <p>3.4.7<br/>Commence implementation of powers to enforce against idling vehicles. This will be supported by ongoing campaign work on this issue, including working closely with schools, which will be a priority area for enforcement.</p>  | <p>2020/21<br/>£<br/>SGM Highways and Transport</p>       |

## Decarbonised Transport: *our asks of others*

An early decision should be made and work accelerated to bring the Bakerloo Line Extension to Lewisham. HMT/Department for Transport /Transport for London

Further ULEX expansion to cover the entire borough, or/and the tightening of emission standards for the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) to the same level as ULEX to significantly reduce traffic emissions from the most polluting heavy diesel vehicles driving through the borough. Transport for London

Bring forward TfL ambitions for zero emission zones currently central/inner London ZEZ by 2040 with London wide ZEZ by 2050. Transport for London

Cleaner fleet: Bringing forward TfL ambitions – currently all buses to be zero emission (ie no hybrid) by 2040. Transport for London

Government should adopt and extend the existing TfL scrappage scheme for older polluting vehicles. HMT / Department for Transport

Broader road pricing – either London wide or national. Department for Transport /Transport for London

Enforcement of speed limits including consideration of decriminalisation of speed limits which would give boroughs the power to undertake enforcement. Department for Transport /Transport for London

Investment in public transport – metroisation, Brockley interchange, station improvements, bus frequency/service enhancements, demand responsive bus trials. Department for Transport /Transport for London

Government needs to rethink its approach to aviation and in particular potential expansion of Heathrow and London City Airports to be consistent with the UK's climate change commitments and avoid wasteful investment in infrastructure that will not be viable in the twenty-first century. HMT / DfT

Investment in power grid and renewable energy to support electric vehicle charging, and facilitating collaboration between providers to enhance user experience. Department for Transport /Transport for London

## **Greener Adaptive Lewisham: *our ambition and the challenge we face***

The climate crisis is part of a wider ecological crisis, with biodiversity and habitats under huge pressure, and action on climate change should be integrated with policies and programmes across all environmental issues. This is true internationally and nationally, but is particularly meaningful at a local level. As a local authority the Council delivers a range of environmental-related services including on energy, flooding, waste & recycling, biodiversity, air quality, sustainable transport, planning, parks and open spaces. Our ambition is to strengthen the connections across this work to protect and enhance the local environment and work in ways that make the most sense to local community groups and individuals who will often naturally respond to these issues in a more holistic way.

Although climate change and air quality are usually framed as environmental issues, they are both fundamentally concerned with social justice. The very young, older people and those already suffering from ill-health are most at risk from the harmful consequences of poor air quality. We also know that there is a strong relationship between higher levels of social deprivation and poor air quality, and that areas that are more ethnically diverse also experience worse air quality. Our vulnerable residents are also least resilient to the extreme weather events that are a consequence of a changing climate, and disproportionately disadvantaged by rising energy, insurance and other living costs that result from the effects of the carbon intensity of the global and national economy.

We must recognise that action to reduce carbon emissions is not enough. The climate is already changing as a result of human activity and the extent of this and what it means in terms of extreme temperatures, storms and flooding is hard to predict. Green spaces, trees, hedgerows and naturalised watercourses offer opportunities to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. Trees, particularly those on streets or other built up locations, deliver a range of benefits including: storing carbon; improving local air quality; drainage and resilience to storm events; shading and reducing the urban heat island effect; biodiversity; and making places look and feel nicer to be in.

In short, the value of trees is immeasurable. Evidence<sup>24</sup> shows achieving these benefits is dependent on having the right tree in the right location. Achieving this is not easy. The cost of planting trees is usually the easiest part, and proper consideration of the location, engagement with residents and stakeholders, maintenance costs, insurance and remedial works resulting from root damage are all important factors. Lewisham is already a place with a healthy population of trees, our latest count estimated 30,000 mature trees in the borough, and we want to extend this working with local communities to maximise the benefits of trees for Lewisham.

Our individual and collective use of resources is at the heart of most environmental considerations, and this is often most evident in terms of what we do with goods and materials once we have finished with them. Household waste in the borough is already managed in a low carbon way by avoiding landfill and converting waste to energy at the South East London Combined Heat & Power Energy Recovery Facility (SELCHP). An aspiration for a carbon neutral waste strategy is a chance to put into practice the links throughout the whole life cycles of the materials we use create opportunities to consume less and extract more from what we use through energy generation or reuse of valuable materials.

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<sup>24</sup> [https://research.birmingham.ac.uk/portal/en/publications/using-green-infrastructure-to-improve-urban-air-quality-gi4aq\(adc6162d-9a0a-4b23-a1d5-f445f9cc1d37\).html?\\_ga=2.21453368.267070095.1580926707-500817242.1580926707](https://research.birmingham.ac.uk/portal/en/publications/using-green-infrastructure-to-improve-urban-air-quality-gi4aq(adc6162d-9a0a-4b23-a1d5-f445f9cc1d37).html?_ga=2.21453368.267070095.1580926707-500817242.1580926707)



## Greener Adaptive Lewisham: *what we have done*

| Objective   | Actions   |
|---|---|
| 4.1<br>Increase climate change resilience through improvements to local green infrastructure and other adaptive measures. | Ecological restoration work in Chinbrook meadows, Beckenham Place Park, Brookmill Park, Ladywell Fields and along the River Pool Linear Park and Riverview Walk.  |
|   | The 2016 'Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation' habitat assessment identified a 35% improvement in access to nature in Lewisham over the last 10 years.  |
|   | Strategic Flood Risk Management Strategy published in 2015  |
|   | Recent improvement works in Beckenham Place Park saw 12,000 young trees and tree whips planted by an army of volunteers showing the enthusiasm for planting that exists in the borough.   |
|   | Lewisham Council has an existing programme in the borough with Street Trees for Living with 300 new trees due to be planted in 2020/21. Our database of the borough of previously identified tree locations has up to 2,500 potential locations identified where more trees could be planted.   |
|   | The new draft Lewisham Local Plan includes a strategic objective to promote and protect the ecological, biodiversity and amenity value of the Borough's natural assets - including trees, green spaces and water spaces - and seek to enhance existing assets or make new provision through new development wherever opportunities arise.   |
|   | 8 new water fountains have been installed in our parks and green spaces with plans for 9 more in 2020/21.   |
| 4.2<br>Improving air quality  | The Construction Forum in Evelyn is working to manage emissions from construction traffic and site activity in this highly congested area.  |
|   | Lewisham Air App launched in March 2018 offering a free low pollution route planner, health warnings where pollution levels are predicted to be high. This is being developed further to incorporate and promote tranquil areas.  |
|   | Air Quality Monitoring Supersite in Lewisham, Honor Oak Park Sports Ground, which is one of only several 'Supersite Stations' in the country carrying out research on air quality and interactions. The Supersite also includes new instruments that detect a variety of greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting chemicals, and can help the UK comply with legally-binding targets set out in the Climate Change Act. |
|   | Raising awareness around schools, including anti-idling events, a public health-led school Superzone project, and public engagement with local 'Air Quality Champions'.   |
|   | Delivery of a range of transport-related benefits (see section on Decarbonised Transport) including Liveable Neighbourhoods, 'Low Emissions Vehicle Charging strategy 2018-2022', a new parking policy review and powers for enforcement of idling vehicles.  |
| Moved to prevent ice cream vans from idling under the terms of licence agreement in parks.                                |   |
| 4.3<br>A carbon neutral waste strategy  | Lewisham's municipal waste is disposed of at the South East London Combined Heat & Power Energy Recovery Facility (SELCHP) in New Cross. We collect 85,000 tonnes of waste a year, which is incinerated instead of going to landfill, a volume of waste annually the size of SELCHP itself.   |
|   | A new Reduction and Recycling Plan was agreed at Mayor and Cabinet in December 2019.  |
|   | Our planning policies mean we expect major development proposals to be net zero-waste and they will be required to submit a Circular Economy Statement, as part of the Sustainable Design Statement.  |
|   | Rolled out of initial successful pilot to minimise contamination of waste on an individual estate.  |

### Greener Adaptive Lewisham: *future actions*

| Objective   | Action   | Timeframe/cost/owner   |
|---|--|--|
| 4.1<br>Increase climate change resilience through improvements to local green infrastructure and other adaptive measures. | 4.1.1<br>Use an evidenced-based approach to increasing tree stocks, tree canopy and linear metres of hedgerow. Explore 'self-funding' models proposed by local community organisations. We will work with local community organisations to develop the concept of a new Lewisham Climate Emergency Tree initiative. We will carry out a scoping exercise in partnership with the Healthy Neighbourhoods programme to identify new potential locations for trees and to identify the right kind of tree for the right location seeking to increase street tree canopy cover in areas with a deficiency of street trees. We will advise developers on the right kind of trees for new developments to maximise the ecological and adaptive benefits. | 2020/21<br>??££<br>SGM Green Scene   |
|   | 4.1.2<br>Review Lewisham's Flood Risk Management Strategy to promote sustainable drainage solutions including new flood storage areas in green spaces, flood risk mitigation interventions at areas at high risk and development of tree pits and other storage solutions for surface water flooding.  | 2020/21<br>£ (future actions cost unknown)<br>Director of Regeneration & Place |
|   | 4.1.3<br>Develop highways-based Sustainable Urban Drainage solutions to reduce the risk of surface water flooding reduce pressures on highways drainage.   | Short term<br>£££<br>SGM Highways and Transport                                |
|   | 4.1.4<br>Refuse requests for installation of crossovers on the footway to accommodate parking on new front driveways unless there is evidence that planning consent is obtained and the driveway is permeable and/or drainage discharges to a soft landscaped area.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>SGM Highways and Transport                                     |
|   | 4.1.5<br>Where appropriate and safe to do so, reduce the amount of waste transported to recycling centres by managing waste in the park it was generated in e.g. use dead leaves as mulch on shrub beds.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>SGM Green Scene  |
|   | 4.1.6<br>Work with local user groups to support the implementation of projects designed to benefit locally appropriate biodiversity and engagement.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>SGM Green Scene  |
|   | 4.1.7<br>Develop an integrated approach to green infrastructure across the public realm across our work on parks, highways, regeneration, housing and through our planning function.   | Short term<br>??££<br>SGM Green Scene  |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | 4.1.8<br>Review and develop the Council's response to prolonged period of high temperatures to inform and support the Council's emergency response process. This will include 'cool' refuges in public buildings, identifying at risk groups and implications for relevant service teams.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Emergency Planning Business Continuity Manager                      |
|  | 4.1.9<br>Adopt a new Local Plan that will seek to ensure that all development proposals identify and retain existing habitats and features of biodiversity value. Use the new Local Plan to drive positive gains for biodiversity, particularly in areas that are deficient in public access to nature conservation.                 | 2020/21<br>£<br>Director of Planning  |
| 4.2<br>Improving air quality <sup>25</sup> | 4.2.1<br>Introduce the Clean Air Neighbourhoods where communities can cooperate in measures that will reduce carbon with the aim of being an approved 'Clean Air Neighbourhood', allowing them to influence future development and businesses into their area.   | Short term<br>££<br>Director of Public Health /SGM Highways and Transport           |
|  | 4.2.2<br>Develop joint public engagement on air quality and climate change to raise awareness and create additional impetus for action.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Director of Public Health / Director of Strategy and Communications |
|  | 4.2.3<br>Consider future alternative permitting arrangements for ice cream vans for example only permitting electric ice cream vans from trading on Lewisham land but also investigate more radical solutions such as avoiding vehicles altogether creating opportunities for local mobile vendors using carts instead of a vehicle. | 2020/21<br>£<br>SGM Green Scene   |
| 4.3<br>A carbon neutral waste strategy     | 4.3.1<br>Investigate the possibility of opening a re-use shop within the borough. A full project plan will be created with an aim to divert waste from incineration or recycling and encourage the reuse of items as directed by the waste hierarchy.  | Short term<br>££<br>Director of Environment   |
|  | 4.3.2<br>Identify and develop proposals to make Lewisham's Reduction and Recycling Strategy a fully carbon neutral strategy on waste.  | Short term<br>??££<br>Director of Environment                                       |

<sup>25</sup> There are a wide range of actions the Council is taking on air quality set out on the Council's website <https://lewisham.gov.uk/myservices/environment/air-pollution/what-we-are-doing-to-improve-air-quality-in-lewisham>

## Greener Adaptive Lewisham: *our asks of others*

Post-Brexit the UK is now at risk of lower environmental standards. The Government must use the planned Environmental Bill to guarantee a minimum commitment to EU standards particularly on air quality, biodiversity, water conservation and waste and the circular economy. **Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)**

The focus of the Environment Bill should reflect the holistic nature of the environment and not just existing Government Departmental responsibilities. Climate change and carbon needs to be reflected alongside air quality, waste, water and biodiversity. **DEFRA**

There is clear evidence demonstrating the impact poor air quality has, particularly for children, with the smallest particulates a significant concern. The Government should urgently adopt World Health Organisation limits for PM2.5 and resource local authorities to take further steps on air quality to protect vulnerable residents. **DEFRA**

The cumulative impact of paving individual driveways is reducing existing drainage capacity creates risks of localised surface water flooding. Government should reverse the careless approach that has allowed this to happen and should provide support for local engagement and enforcement to ensure the use of permeable materials and incentivise reversing poor quality driveways back into front gardens. **Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)/ Defra**

The UK needs a new radical approach to the waste industry based on principles that properly account for the full value of resources including the cost of disposal. This should include:

- New targets for the waste industry that focus on waste prevention;
- Introduction of the Extended Producer Responsibility so that the producer pays for waste materials and packaging including batteries, textiles, food;
- Introduce deposit return schemes and a tax on plastic;
- Products, food and other goods should be labelled with quantified information on carbon intensity of manufacture and transport;
- Incentives for weekly food waste collections at a local level.

**HMT/Defra**

Support should be offered to local authorities with tree programmes through funding a national insurance scheme to indemnify local authorities against increase risk of claims. **MHCLG / Defra**

Highways Authorities should be given new resources and duties in relation to sustainable urban drainage. **HMT/DfT/ Defra**

Statutory undertakers digging up roads should be required to compensate local authorities for the wasteful destruction of trees that results from works performed without due care. **Defra**

Additional support should be created in the national planning policy framework to promote net positivity for biodiversity and green infrastructure. **MHCLG**

## **Inspiring, Learning and Lobbying: *our ambition and the challenge we face***

The Council's evidence base<sup>26</sup> for our response to the Climate Emergency identified a total cost of at least £1.6bn to achieve the ambition for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2030. The investment needed to deliver on this agenda can only be secured through the combined resources of stakeholders locally, regionally and nationally and the Council has an integral role in making that happen by supporting residents, communities and partners locally to make change.

Delivering on the ambition to be carbon neutral will mean far-reaching changes for the borough. It will be essential that residents are informed and engaged in this process of change, and that we find ways to motivate people to take action and support the work that will be needed. In particular, we need to make sure that those involved, and those benefiting from the wider benefits of action, reflect the diversity of communities we have in Lewisham.

The Council has identified the climate crisis as one of the core priorities for our corporate communications plan and we intend to use a variety of ways to inform, inspire and communicate with residents on the need for action, on the practical things we can all do and the Council's plans going forward on this agenda. Lewisham's successful bid to be the Borough of Culture in London in 2021 is a fantastic opportunity to engage with people on the climate through means that will resonate in a very different and powerful way. As our Borough of Culture manifesto says: we believe in the power of art and culture; culture changes lives, and so will we.

The Climate Emergency campaign across the UK and beyond has been characterised by grassroots pressure for action, inspired by school strikes, activists and a sense that window of opportunity to act is closing. There are many people and groups in Lewisham who are hugely knowledgeable about the climate crisis and committed to taking action. These people represent an incredible resource to drive action. Our aim is to galvanise the power for change across different sectors of our community and beyond. There are a number of organisations in Lewisham already making significant strides towards reducing carbon emissions. The Horniman Museum and Goldsmiths University have made Climate Emergency declarations and many of the borough's schools are leading the way as voices for action. Working in partnership is essential to the way Councils need to operate and a fundamental part of the Lewisham Way, the Council's own set of values.

This is a 10-year programme and this Action Plan will need to respond to changing technology, policy and emerging practice from elsewhere in the borough and beyond. In responding to the Climate Emergency the Council want to actively understand and learn from stakeholders, and particularly our residents, to shape what we do and how we do it. Publishing this Action Plan is the start of something and we intend to be open to new ideas as we develop the Plan going forward.

Most fundamentally of all we need Government to take significant and sustained action to support our ambitions to respond to the climate crisis. Government needs to work with us and support us to make this happen through investment in infrastructure, by setting the right legislative framework and by putting in place the fiscal incentives needed to transform housing in the borough, decarbonise the way we travel and within a decade, enable the cultural change that will transform Lewisham for better.

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<sup>26</sup> <http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s71180/04%20Climate%20Emergency%20update%20210120.pdf>

## Inspiring, Learning and Lobbying: *what we have done*

| Objective  | Actions   |
|--|---|
| 5.1<br>Inspiring, informing and engaging residents and communities.                  | In autumn 2019 a new corporate Communications Strategy was agreed, with a commitment to deliver strategic communications over a three-year-period through a ‘campaign plan aligned to the corporate priorities’. Environmental Emergency – encompassing Climate Emergency and Air Quality – is one of three priorities with a national as well as local focus within that strategy. |
|  | Climate Emergency was identified as one of the core themes of Lewisham’s successful Borough of Culture for London in 2021.  |
| 5.2<br>Supporting a grassroots movement towards low carbon living                    | The Council supported South East London Community Energy’s community share offer funding solar panels on schools with lease agreements at two Lewisham schools benefiting from the panels funded through the share offer.   |
|  | In September the Council participated in the launch of solar together a community-based bulk purchasing initiative to help Londoners access lower costs for solar panels.   |
|  | In September 2019 the Council launched a new Community Energy Fund offering up to £15,000 once-off grants to local community initiatives to support energy efficiency and carbon reduction projects such as solar panels on community buildings.  |
| 5.3<br>Working in partnership to respond to the climate crisis                       | The Council is working through London Councils and representative London fora such as the Association of Local Energy Officers.   |
|  | Initial meetings held on Climate Emergency with the Horniman, Lewisham Hospital, Lewisham College, Lewisham Homes, Phoenix Community Housing, Goldsmiths  |
|  | Ongoing meetings held with Climate Action Lewisham to create opportunities to align local campaigning with the Council’s approach.  |
| 5.4<br>Being open to new ideas and continuing to raise our game on Climate Emergency | Public Forum held on 29 January to discuss the outcome of the Council’s trajectory research and seek ideas for the Action Plan and the Council’s approach going forward.  |
| 5.5<br>Engaging Government and others to bring about radical change                  | The Council is working through London Councils and representative London fora such as the Association of Local Energy Officers at member and officer levels.  |
|  | Published the Mayor’s response to Client Earth outlining the work the Council is doing and encouraging scrutiny and pressure on central government to deliver action.   |

### Inspiring, Learning and Lobbying: *future actions*

| Objective   | Action  | Timeframe/cost/owner  |
|---|---|---|
| 5.1<br>Inspiring, informing and engaging residents and communities. | 5.1.1<br>Implement an integrated communications plan, reviewed and updated on a rolling basis. The Lewisham Climate Emergency Working Group and staff forum will support this work by identifying gaps and opportunities for developing further initiatives.                                | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of Strategy and Communications      |
|   | 5.1.2<br>Identify and implement opportunities to engage, inspire and learn from groups reflecting the diversity of our borough in terms of age, ethnicity and socio-economic background.  | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of Strategy and Communications      |
|   | 5.1.3<br>Publish a practical guide to action on carbon reduction for residents.   | 2020/21<br>££<br>Director of Culture &Community Development   |
|   | 5.1.4<br>Develop the proposals within Lewisham’s Borough of Culture programme to create new innovative ways to engage with residents on climate change through culture and collective action. Our plan is that 2021 becomes a year of concerted action on carbon reduction across Lewisham. | Short term<br>£££<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration |
|   | 5.1.5<br>Work with Lewisham’s Young Mayor to support and grow existing action by young people in the borough on climate change. Work to ensure the views of young people are integrated within the Council’s approach to action on climate change.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>Director of Strategy and Communications       |
|   | 5.1.6<br>Undertake a survey to inform the Council’s understanding of residents’ attitudes to climate change, priorities for action and further develop the Council’s lobbying of Government and others.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>Director of Strategy and Communications       |
| 5.2<br>Supporting a grassroots                                      | 5.2.1<br>Complete grant agreements under the Lewisham Community Energy Fund and publicise delivery showcasing good practice and finding opportunities to share learning.  | 2020/21<br>£££<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration    |

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|--|--|--|
| movement towards low carbon living   | 5.2.2<br>Work with community partners to develop further funding opportunities to support local community energy projects.   | Short term<br>??££<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration |
| 5.3<br>Working in partnership to respond to the climate crisis                       | 5.3.1<br>Establish a Lewisham Climate Commitment supported by local partner organisations to agree a common purpose, promote joint working and improve transparency on carbon emissions across key organisations in the borough.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration       |
|  | 5.3.2<br>Work with London Councils, the GLA and other London boroughs to develop and present a coherent case for change at national level to deliver the investment, legislation, fiscal incentives and leadership needed to respond to the climate crisis.  | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration       |
|  | 5.3.3<br>Work with local education and skills providers and with local businesses to develop the supply chain for building retrofit and carbon reduction technologies. Support local people to gaining the accredited skills needed to gain employment and ensure Lewisham's economy benefits from growth in the carbon reduction sector. Integrate energy, carbon and climate activity into Lewisham's Inclusion and Growth Strategy. | Short term<br>££<br>Head of Economy and Partnership            |
|  | 5.3.4<br>Work in partnership with neighbouring boroughs on flooding, and green linkages to address sub regional environmental issues.  | Short term<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration    |
|  | 5.3.5<br>Create a public sector network in the borough to share good practice and support on carbon reduction.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration       |
|  | 5.3.6<br>Publish a practical guide to action on carbon reduction for local businesses.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration       |
| 5.4<br>Being open to new ideas and continuing to raise our game on Climate Emergency | 5.4.1<br>Create a lessons-learned log from day one of delivering the Action Plan to capture new ideas, contacts, improvements and changes that are needed to try and keep Lewisham engaged and active at the forefront of action on the Climate Emergency.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>Climate Resilience Manager                     |
|  | 5.4.2<br>Commit to an annual public review of our Climate Emergency work to be held on or near the anniversary of the original declaration of a Climate Emergency (27 February 2019)   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration       |



|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 5.5<br>Engaging<br>Government<br>and others to<br>bring about<br>radical change | 5.5.1<br>Lewisham's Mayor to write to London Councils and the GLA to set out the Council's full set of lobbying points and seek wider support.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration |
|   | 5.5.2<br>Officers to support a pan-London approach to lobbying through London Councils, the Association of Local Energy Officers in London and through other fora.   | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration |
|   | 5.5.3<br>Seek to agree a joint statement with local MPs, Climate Action Lewisham, Extinction Rebellion and other local lobbying environmental groups to the UK Prime Minister setting out our call for action and seeking to influence 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26). | 2020/21<br>£<br>ED Housing, Environment and Regeneration |

## Inspiring, Learning and Lobbying: *our asks of others*

The UK Government needs to accelerate its policies and programmes to respond to the climate crisis. In particular Government should review the commitment to be net zero carbon by 2050 and ensure that all possible efforts are made to bring forward action given the need for an urgent response. Government should move fully behind local authorities and others working to accelerated timeframes and provide additional resource to support this effort as early transformatory action is the only way that national change can be delivered. [Business Energy and Industrial Strategy \(BEIS\)](#)

National government needs to properly understand and communicate what it refers to as the 'distributional implications' of action to delivery of the UK target to be net zero carbon by 2050. National Government should take a lead in ensuring that the equalities implications of action to cut carbon emissions do not impact adversely on vulnerable communities and individuals. [BEIS](#)

Government should lower the age of voting to include 16 and 17 year olds. Young people will be disproportionately affected by a changing climate and have been at the forefront of action to raise awareness of the need for society to tackle the climate crisis. Extending the voting age gives younger people a stronger voice in relation to the choices that need to be made now that will impact on their future. [Cabinet Office](#)

Local government needs a strong and active voice nationally and locally to ensure the impetus behind Climate Emergency declarations is maintained, that local authorities are not burdened with sole responsibility and that national government fully engages on this agenda. [Local Government Association and London Councils](#)

Government should co-design a campaign of practical advice to residents, businesses and others to inspire action on carbon emissions. The campaign should be co-designed with and for local authorities to use in responding to the Climate Emergency. [BEIS](#)

National Government should reflect the importance of museums, theatres and other cultural venues in terms of engagement and communication with the public. Funding should be made available to ensure that they can invest in their buildings so that they remain credible in terms of communicating on carbon reduction. [HMT/DCMS](#)

Further action is needed on carbon emissions that cannot be measured locally such as increasing fiscal disincentives for frequent flyers. Government should change recent practice when it comes to economic decisions to support failing businesses in the aviation industry and shift resource to more businesses that are more sustainable in every sense. [HMT / Department for Transport / BEIS](#)

## SECTION THREE: DELIVERY

- 3.1 Our aim is to take a transparent approach to delivery that is embedded across the Council, so that action on carbon reduction becomes part of the culture of the organisation. It is important that our partners, stakeholders and residents know that taking action on the climate crisis is prioritised by the Council. One of the most fundamental ways we can demonstrate this is through showing that the way we deliver services reflects what we say on climate change. We also intend to listen to our residents and others, and to learn from good practice and new ideas so that we can develop our strategic and operational approach over the 10 years to 2030.

### Governance

- 3.2 Changes to costs, resources, technology as well as socio-economic factors may require changes to the Action Plan which will be regularly reviewed and updated. Progress on the Action Plan will be reviewed annually by our Executive Management Team and through the Council's scrutiny committee process including reporting annually to the Mayor and Cabinet on progress. We will publish a public update once a year setting out what has been done in that year and updating our set of actions going forward.
- 3.3 In line with the actions set out under the theme of 'Inspiring, learning and lobbying' we plan a range of public-facing events. We also intend to provide an annual forum for discussion on the local response to the Climate Emergency with a view to holding this on or near the anniversary of the original declaration each year.

### Resources

- 3.4 A declaration of a Climate Emergency by a local authority offers access to no new sources of funding or any new powers. In six years Lewisham Council's Government funding has been cut by over 58%, while at the same time the Council has faced increased costs. It is clear that we will need to be innovative in our approach, to seek partnerships and take opportunities for external funding, as well as bending existing resources to contribute to delivery. In line with our commitment for action on the Climate Emergency to be action on social justice we will prioritise the use of Council resources to support the most vulnerable in our society from the consequences of climate change.
- 3.5 There will be residual carbon emissions in Lewisham by the target date. The ambition in Lewisham's Climate Emergency declaration implies that some form of carbon offsetting will then be used from 2030/31 onwards to achieve carbon neutral status. The Council has made no commitment to this, and we will assess the options in line with our wider financial duty and our emphasis on local benefits and support for vulnerable residents. Tree planting is one way to offset carbon emissions, but it cannot do so alone and does not offer a permanent solution. In the Lewisham trajectory study, the 'Systemic change' scenario results in residual annual carbon emissions of 122,129 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. The amount of carbon a tree absorbs varies depending on the maturity of the tree, the type of tree and other factors, and a range of estimates can be found from a variety of sources on this. At the highest end it has been suggested that a mature tree could absorb 150kg carbon a year, although even at 20 years a well-established tree may only absorb 45kg a year<sup>27</sup>. It would require more than 2.7m such trees to offset the residual 122,129 tonnes of carbon in our most ambitious scenario.

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<sup>27</sup> <http://urbanforestrynetwork.org/benefits/air%20quality.htm>

## Equalities assessment

- 3.6 Action on climate change should be action for social justice. We will want to understand what the potential implications of a changing climate are for our residents and particularly in relation to vulnerability what this means from an equalities perspective and what actions we should take. We will also want to understand and respond to the potential equalities implications local actions may have. We will undertake an assessment of the equalities implications of this work and identify additional steps needed to mitigate these impacts in the groups affected.

## Annex A: Climate Emergency Action Plan Communications Strategy

In autumn 2019 a new corporate Communications Strategy was agreed, setting out a commitment to deliver ‘impactful strategic communications over a three-year-period’ through a ‘campaign plan aligned to the corporate priorities’. The first step – in January 2020 - was to agree priority themes for proactive public relations (PR) work for 2020-23. Environmental Emergency – encompassing Climate Emergency and Air Quality – is one of three priorities with both a local and national focus. This reflects acknowledgement of the importance of action on Climate Emergency, of the resultant need for communications and engagement with both local and national stakeholders, and of the potential for the Council to develop a national reputation as a leader in this policy area.

In the past, support from the Communications Team for climate-related initiatives came in short-term, ‘project-by-project’ form but this longer-term strategy will:

- Bring together communications to support relevant service plans through a coherent, integrated approach with a unified narrative and brand (Towards Zero Carbon, with the mission of spearheading step-change in behaviours of individuals, groups, organisations and partnerships towards the goal of net-zero carbon by 2030);
- Seek to raise awareness, help shape perceptions and attitudes, and influence decisions and behaviours in line with the Climate Emergency Action Plan goals; and
- Plan, implement, evaluate and report on activities geared to build the Council’s reputation and influence nationally as well as locally.

The overarching aims of the communications strategy are to:

1. Demonstrate the Council’s leadership on climate change and commitment to reducing the borough’s carbon emissions;
2. Encourage and enable action by residents and partner organisations; and
3. Ensure staff understand how climate change is relevant to their service area and to their own lives, and motivate them to take positive action in their role and outside of work.

The overarching messaging is that:

- Science demonstrates that urgent and radical action is needed at all levels of society to avert severe and widespread environmental, social and economic disaster.
- Action on climate change is taking action to support the most vulnerable in society.
- There is nothing so big that we should not be prepared to look at it differently. There is nothing so small that it does not contribute to making a difference.

In line with the Communications Strategy, plans will be structured using the OASIS campaign framework (objective-audience-strategy-implementation-scoring).

### Objectives

The overarching aims listed above will provide the starting point for specific, measurable objectives for each priority audience group (including primary targets and secondary audiences, i.e. the stakeholders who influence them).

#### Audiences

| Aim  | Primary audiences   | Secondary audiences (influencers)   |
|--|---|---|
| Demonstrate the Council's leadership on climate change and commitment to reducing the borough's carbon emissions.  | Residents<br>Partner organisations*<br>Local businesses<br>Community groups<br>Activist groups<br>Resident Climate Emergency email group<br>National Government<br>Local MPs<br>GLA | Local media<br>National media<br>Specialist media<br>Social media influencers<br>Community leaders**<br>Climate change academics and policy think-tanks   |
| Encourage and enable action by residents and partner organisations.  | Residents, including ...<br>Staff living in the borough<br>Partner organisations*<br>Local businesses<br>Community groups<br>National Government<br>GLA                             | Staff living in the borough<br>Activist groups<br>Resident Climate Emergency email group<br>Local MPs<br>Local media<br>National media<br>Specialist media<br>Social media influencers<br>Community leaders** |
| Ensure staff understand how climate change is relevant to their service area and their own lives. Motivate them to take positive action in their role and outside of work. | All staff   | Executive Management Team<br>Divisional Management Teams<br>Staff Climate Emergency email group   |

\*For example: Lewisham Homes, Goldsmiths, Lewisham Hospital, Horniman Museum, Lewisham College, SELCHP (Veolia), Phoenix Community Housing, South East London Community Energy, Climate Action Lewisham, Laban and The Albany.

\*\* For example: the Young Mayor and his deputy, and faith community leaders.

George Marshall - co-founder of Climate Outreach, a think-tank focussed on the theory and practice of climate change communications, and author of Don't Even Think About It - has pointed out that, "There's a science to climate change and there's a science to human psychology .... The most important communications will be done on the basis of different audiences speaking in terms of their own values".

He argues that perceptions and behaviours around climate change have been polarised: whilst people on the political Left are often highly engaged and take proactive steps to lead lower-carbon lifestyles, most others are not. These others are most readily persuaded by people like themselves. Evidence gathered by Climate Outreach points to a highly-differentiated, peer-to-peer approach to communications.

The Council's own employees reflect much of the local community, with over half living in the borough. In addition, they are relatively easy to reach, so represent an excellent range of potential 'agents of change' (influencers). Externally, priority individual audiences would be those whose incomes offer flexibility in lifestyle choices.

### Strategy

An integrated PR plan is being developed and will be reviewed and updated on a rolling basis. This will ensure all relevant opportunities for reaching target audiences – both internal and external - are taken from initiatives across the Council. For example, active and visible participation of senior managers in low carbon activity; creation of a staff 'Green Team' of peer champions; and invitations for staff to suggest low carbon initiatives could help motivate staff to take positive action.

The Lewisham Climate Emergency Working Group will be responsible for identifying gaps and opportunities for developing further initiatives. As part of this, Communications will lead on identifying communications-specific gaps and opportunities to reach internal and external audiences.

Communications strategy development will be mindful of findings by McLoughlin et al. (2019) :

- Making one behaviour change does not necessarily mean that a person will automatically make another;
- Campaigns should build 'self-efficacy' and promote 'co-benefits' (e.g. health and wellbeing);
- People's values and sense of identity are crucial: peer-led conviction is stronger than coercion; and
- Effective behaviour change strategies will move beyond 'nudge' to include 'think' approaches.

### Implementation

Tactical decisions on messaging and channels will be informed by situation analysis of each target audience group and the desired impact of the relevant initiative (e.g. raising awareness, triggering questions, shaping perceptions, influencing decisions, prompting action). A rolling programme of activities will target the range of priority audiences to build, reinforce and extend key messaging over time. Human interest stories will be central to this messaging – and Communications will need the support of service colleagues to identify people with compelling stories to tell, and to gather communications materials ethically and legally.

Priorities for 2020 will be:

- Gathering baseline data – including key audience perceptions and behaviours;
- Raising awareness among Council staff of the relevance of climate change to their work and lives – and motivating them to take positive action; and
- Communications leading up to, during and after the Climate Emergency Action Plan Launch on 17 March.

External communication tactics for the Climate Emergency Action Plan launch include:

- Dedicated website page;
- Social media posts (Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook);
- Briefing elected members in advance to keep them informed and to enable them to amplify social media posts; and
- Tag relevant external organisations in social media posts to broaden the reach.

#### Scoring

Quantitative and qualitative data from primary and secondary sources will be gathered and reviewed at key points to inform strategy development. These will include baseline metrics where possible for longitudinal comparison. The forthcoming Residents' Survey offers an excellent opportunity to gather data on perceptions, attitudes and behaviours. Other data will include:

- Quantitative measurement by services;
- Qualitative data through small-sample research;
- Media analytics;
- Quality of media coverage; and
- Invitations to participate in thought-leadership initiatives (e.g. speaking at conferences).

#### Resources

A named member of the Marketing Communications team will lead on day-to-day implementation and evaluation of the communications plan.

#### Oversight

The Communications Strategy will be approved by the Council's Climate Emergency Working Group and delivered by the Sustainability Manager and Communications Team. The Climate Emergency Working Group will review the action plan quarterly.



## Annex B: Lewisham Council's Carbon Offset Fund

Lewisham Council's Local Plan sets out the requirements for developments in relation to energy and carbon. Developers will be expected to meet the policy onsite, with offsetting the remainder through the Lewisham Carbon Offset Fund an option where every effort has been made to get as close as possible to zero carbon.

Lewisham Council expects carbon offsets to be paid into the Lewisham Carbon Offset Fund based on the methodology established to calculate the cost of carbon<sup>28</sup>. The primary objective for the Lewisham Carbon Offset Fund is to deliver tangible carbon savings that will contribute to the Council's ambition for the borough to be carbon neutral borough 2030.

Proposed project will be assessed by the Section 106 Overview Board based on a Section 106 Project Initiation Document (PID) template.

The Board will review proposed projects against the criteria described in this document.

Projects funded through the Lewisham Carbon Offset Fund need to demonstrate additionality in that they:

- Would not have occurred without the offset funding;
- Would not have occurred under a business as usual scenario;
- Are not required to meet national legislation.

### Carbon Saving

Projects must deliver on the priorities set out in the Council's Climate Emergency Action Plan and meet one or more of these criteria:

- Reduce energy demand in existing buildings, through energy efficiency measures and providing advice;
- Generate renewable electricity;
- Generate renewable/ very low carbon and low emission heat e.g. solar thermal, heat pumps or fuel cells, replacing higher carbon systems that contribute to poor air quality such as gas-engine CHP;
- Support low carbon heat networks;
- Undertake whole building retrofit, e.g. improve energy and water efficiency, install renewables and smart metering.

### Co-benefits

The primary focus for offset funds is to achieve carbon savings but, where possible, projects should maximise co-benefits i.e. wider environmental, social and economic benefits that align with Lewisham Council's Climate Emergency Action Plan focus on social justice. Examples of these co-benefits include:

- Alleviating fuel poverty;
- Improving air quality;

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- Health benefits for local residents;
- Addressing inequalities that result from a changing climate or through policies responding to climate change;
- Inspiring wider action on carbon reduction;
- Creating local jobs and increasing skills.

To assess the wider benefits of a project, beyond carbon savings, projects may be scored based on quantified environmental and social benefits. Project scoring should reflect the number of local priorities the project addresses, and how widespread the benefits are expected to be to the wider community. Co-benefits should be quantified as far as possible. Some examples of co-benefits that projects could be assessed against are:

- Number of fuel poor households benefitting from energy efficiency improvements, or air quality improvements;
- Number of additional jobs and training opportunities that the project will deliver locally;
- Expected health benefits where these can be referenced back to a relevant evidence base.

#### Project Plan

Project plans should include:

- Assigned project manager/key contact point;
- A full description of the project, including the approach taken to calculate carbon reductions, the baseline to be used if appropriate, and total cost of the project.
- Confirmation from the Council's Climate Resilience Manager that the project supports delivery of Lewisham's Climate Emergency Strategic Action Plan;
- Methodology for measuring co-benefits;
- Timescales for delivering the project with key milestones and identified individuals/organisations responsible for activities;
- Outline of potential project risks with mitigating actions and owners of those actions identified;
- A summary of the approach to procurement confirming consistency with public sector requirements and the Council's Constitution;
- An estimate of expected carbon savings. A sample of projects (e.g. larger scale projects) should provide should include ex-post monitoring to confirm the carbon reductions achieved;
- A final report detailing the work carried out and estimated resulting carbon savings likely to be achieved over the lifetime of the project;
- Projects including 'softer' (non-physical) elements should include a specific methodology for measuring impacts associated with the measure.

#### Other funding

Carbon offset funds can be combined with the Energy Companies Obligation (ECO) funding, or grant funding from Mayoral Energy for Londoners programmes such as Warmer Homes. This may enable more measures to be delivered in 'hard to treat' properties (such as listed properties or other nonstandard construction types) that would otherwise not attract enough funding due to the high cost of delivering these measures.