

Cambridge Environment Report

2009-10

July 2010



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1 Introduction

The Cambridge Environmental Framework¹ adopted and published by Cambridge City Council in June 2009 outlines the standards for environmental sustainability which the City Council aims to achieve, and the ways in which performance will be measured. This report details the extent to which Cambridge City Council achieved its aims in the year April 2009 to March 2010.

This document mirrors the structure of the Cambridge Environmental Framework to report our achievements against the 3 broad environmental outcomes and 9 specific objectives it contains, as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Cambridge City Council's environmental outcomes & objectives

Outcomes	Objectives
A. Tackle the causes and consequences of climate change	A1. Reduce carbon dioxide emissions. A2. Manage climate change risks. A3. Reduce fuel poverty.
B. Minimise waste	B1. Reduce the amount of waste generated. B2. Increase waste reuse, recycling and composting. B3. Reduce waste sent to landfill.
C. Protect the local environment	C1. Reduce pollution of air, water and land. C2. Improve street and environmental cleanliness by reducing levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting fly-tipping. C3. Protect and enhance local wildlife.

Much of this document reports the performance of Cambridge City Council with respect to national indicators published by the UK Government. The following pages provide some explanation of these indicators, but further information about them including detailed definitions and methodologies can be obtained from the Audit Commission website².

The Cambridge Environmental Framework describes the arrangements for achieving our environmental objectives in

¹ available at www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment-and-recycling/sustainable-city/what-we-are-doing/

² www.audit-commission.gov.uk/localgov/audit/nis

partnership with other organisations, including through Cambridgeshire's Local Area Agreement (LAA) under the auspices of Cambridgeshire Together. Responsibility for achieving some environmental performance targets is shared with the other members of Cambridgeshire Together, and these indicators are highlighted throughout this report.

1.1 Summary of 2009-10 Cambridge City Council environmental performance

Table 2 summarises the results for 2009-10 Cambridge City Council environmental performance with respect to the aims and indicators set out in the Cambridge Environmental Framework, highlighting those included within the Cambridgeshire LAA for 2008-11. This shows that Cambridge City Council's actual environmental performance for 2009-10 compared to the target level of performance was as follows.

Target achieved, exceeded or on track	Target not achieved	Baseline, no target set or unavailable data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide reduction from local authority operations (NI 185) • Planning to adapt to climate change (NI 188) • Flood and coastal erosion risk management (NI 189) • Residual household waste per dwelling (NI 191) • Improved street and environmental cleanliness (NI 195 & 196, except levels of fly-posting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling fuel poverty (NI 187) • Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (NI 192) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the local authority area (NI 186) • Council water consumption • Council office waste • Percentage of Council office waste sent for reuse, recycling & composting • Air Quality- percentage reduction in NOx & primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations (NI 194) • Improved local biodiversity (NI 197)

The following pages of this report provide further explanation of these indicators and the activities undertaken by Cambridge City Council in 2009-10 which contributed towards delivering improved environmental performance.

Table 2: Summary of 2009-10 Cambridge City Council environmental performance

Baseline, no target set or unavailable data



Target performance achieved, exceeded or on track



Performance did not meet target

Indicator	National indicator	LAA indicator	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Carbon dioxide reduction from local authority operations: tonnes of CO ₂ kg of CO ₂ per resident	185		7,758 66.5			7,407 62.4	7,154 59.1
Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in the local authority area (tonnes of CO ₂ per person)	186	Yes	6.4	6.5 (1.6% increase)	6.2 (3% cut)	Data unavailable (expected Sept 2010)	Data unavailable (expected Sept 2011)
Planning to adapt to climate change	188	Yes				Level 1	Level 2
Council water consumption (m ³ /employee/year)			Data unavailable				
Flood and coastal erosion risk management	189				100%	100%	100%
Tackling fuel poverty - % of households in receipt of income benefits and: a) low energy efficiency b) high energy efficiency.	187					a) 6% b) 27%	a) 9% b) 35%



Baseline, no target set or unavailable data



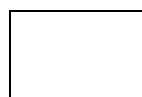
Target performance achieved, exceeded or on track



Performance did not meet target

Indicator	National indicator	LAA indicator	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Residual household waste per dwelling (kg)	191					537.7	526.32
Council office waste (kg/employee/year)			Data unavailable				
Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	192					41.26%	40.83%
Percentage of Council office waste sent for reuse, recycling & composting			Data unavailable				
Air Quality- percentage reduction in: a) NOx and b) primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations.	194					a) 15,418 kg b) 536 kg	a) 14,592 kg b) 473 kg ³

³ Provisional NI 194 figures for 2009/10 using the same methodology as 2008/09. These figures will be confirmed once the UK Government have confirmed the timescale and process for submitting 2009/10 NI 185 & 194 data (www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni185/ni185.aspx)



Baseline, no target set or
unavailable data



Target performance achieved,
exceeded or on track



Performance did not meet
target

Indicator	National indicator	LAA indicator	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of: a) litter, b) detritus, c) graffiti, and d) fly-posting.	195					a) 5.2%	a) 2.9%
						b) 12%	b) 3.1%
						c) 1%	c) 0.4%
						d) 0.5%	d) 0.6%
Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of fly-tipping	196					Effective	Very Effective
Improved local biodiversity - proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	197	Yes			29%	30%	42%

2 Tackling the causes and consequences of climate change

The aims of Cambridge City Council to tackle the causes and consequences of climate change are detailed in the Cambridge Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan⁴, namely:

- 1 To contribute towards national and international efforts to avert dangerous climate change by limiting temperature increases to 2 degrees.
- 2 To ensure that the climate change risks to Cambridge are appropriately identified, assessed, communicated and managed.

2.1 Reducing carbon dioxide emissions

The contribution made by Cambridge City Council towards reducing emissions of carbon dioxide is measured using 2 indicators: NI 185, measuring carbon dioxide emissions which result directly from the City Council's energy and fuel consumption; and NI 186, measuring emissions of carbon dioxide per person across the whole of Cambridge City.

Indicator:	Carbon dioxide reduction from local authority operations (National Indicator 185)					
Lead Council Service:	Planning Policy & Projects					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:	7,758 tCO ₂ 66.5 kg CO ₂ / resident			7,407 tCO ₂ 62.4 kg CO ₂ / resident	7,154 tCO ₂ 59.1 kg CO ₂ / resident	
Target performance:	Baseline					11% cut
<p>Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.</p> <p>This indicator measures the progress made by Cambridge City Council to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the relevant buildings and transport used to deliver its functions, in line with the commitments published in the Cambridge Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan in 2008.</p> <p>The 2005/06 baseline for this indicator against which progress is measured has been revised upwards by 3% to correct an error in the original calculations associated with the electricity used to supply public toilets, pavilions, paddling pools and public lighting. The 2005/06 emissions per resident have also been revised upwards by 9% to reflect revised population figures for Cambridge published by the Office for National Statistics⁵.</p>						

⁴ www.cambridge.gov.uk/climatechange

⁵ ONS, Mid Year Population Estimates 2008, published 13/05/10

Indicator:	Carbon dioxide reduction from local authority operations (National Indicator 185)
<p>Data for 2009/10 indicates a reduction of 8% in the total emissions of carbon dioxide from Council operations, and a reduction of 11% in the emissions per resident.</p> <p>Key activities delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for reducing its operational carbon footprint include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional 7 projects were funded using the Council's corporate Climate Change Fund, including replacement of the ventilation system in the Grand Arcade car park with a more efficient model saving 34.2 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year. A total of £205,638 has now been allocated from the Climate Change Fund to 15 projects, calculated to save 243 tonnes of CO₂ and £76,707 per year, paying back the money invested in 2.7 years. • Installed approximately 600 automatic electricity meters across the Council's building stock to enable more accurate measurement of Council electricity consumption and management. • Completed energy audits of the Council's swimming pools and leisure centres, community centres, and public toilets identifying a total of over £454,000 worth of investment in carbon reduction measures calculated to save 546 tonnes of CO₂ and £100,000 in energy costs per year. • Reduced CO₂ emissions from the Council's vehicle fleet by 228 tonnes by changing the routes for recycling collections, fitting speed limiters to vehicles and replacing older vehicles with lower emission models. • Provided training to an additional 26 Council officers during 2009/10 as part of the ongoing Climate Change Champions programme. 	

Indicator:	Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the local authority area (tonnes of CO₂ per person) (National Indicator 186)					
Lead Council Service:	Planning Policy & Projects					
Year:	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Actual performance:	6.4	6.5 (1.6% increase)	6.2 (3% cut)	Data unavailable (expected Sept 2010)	Data unavailable (expected Sept 2011)	
Target performance:	Baseline			3.67% cut	7.33% cut	11% cut

Indicator:	Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the local authority area (tonnes of CO₂ per person) (National Indicator 186)
<p>Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.</p> <p>This indicator measures the progress made in reducing carbon dioxide emissions resulting from energy use in homes and workplaces and vehicle fuel use across Cambridge, in line with the commitments published in the Cambridge Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan in 2008. Whilst Cambridge City Council is unable to influence all of the activities which produce carbon dioxide emissions in Cambridge, it nevertheless has an important role to play not least as the planning and housing authority for the city.</p> <p>National indicator 186 has been selected by Cambridgeshire Together as a priority for the County Local Area Agreement (LAA) for 2008-11. The target level of performance for 2010 also reflects the commitment included within the Cambridge Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan, whereas the preceding 2 targets reflect those agreed by the LAA.</p> <p>Data for this indicator is published annually by the UK Government⁶ with a 2 year time lag, so the data for 2009 is not expected to be published until September 2011. The data published in 2009 revised the 2005 baseline for this indicator upwards by 3%, increasing absolute emissions by 3% (largely from industry and commerce) but reducing the population estimate for the city by 6% in line with Office for National Statistics data.</p> <p>The latest data published in September 2009 shows a 3% reduction in the total carbon footprint for Cambridge between 2005 and 2007, including a 2% cut in emissions from industry and commerce, 3% cut from road transport and 4% cut from homes.</p> <p>Key activities delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the city include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressed delivery of the Council's Home Energy Strategy & Action Plan, detailed further in section 2.3. • Adopted an Area Action Plan for North West Cambridge with South Cambridgeshire District Council in October 2009 containing innovative sustainability requirements for almost 3,000 new homes and commercial buildings, and a site-wide decentralised energy system. • Provided approximately £65,000 of Sustainable City Core Funding and Project Grants to support carbon reduction activity by community groups and projects in Cambridge, including core funding for Cambridge Carbon Footprint⁷ and a grant for the Green Groups project by Cambridge Council for Voluntary Service⁸. • Expanded the Cambridge Climate Change Charter⁹ in August 2009, intended to encourage, co-ordinate and communicate climate change action by workplaces, to cover South Cambridgeshire as well as the city, 	

⁶ www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/lc_uk/loc_reg_dev/ni185_186/ni185_186.aspx

⁷ <http://cambridgecarbonfootprint.org/>

⁸ www.cambridgecvs.org.uk

⁹ www.cambridgeclimatechangecharter.org.uk

Indicator:	Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in the local authority area (tonnes of CO₂ per person) (National Indicator 186)
	<p>and established a practical support programme to help workplaces deliver the Charter commitments, with £60,000 joint funding from Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnerships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided core funding support for the Cambridgeshire Travel for Work Partnership¹⁰, which aims to provide alternative solutions to car travel for the county's workplaces, and secured the 2010 Award for the City Council's Employee Travel Plan as a result of the Council's achievement in reducing the number of staff driving to work and increasing the proportion walking. • Continued publicity and promotion of positive low carbon actions for residents to adopt, including the 20th annual Cambridge Environment Festival involving over 40 events delivered by a broad range of community groups and Council teams, publication of Cambridge Matters magazine, and participation at a range of community events throughout the year. • Secured funding through the Technology Strategy Board's 'Retrofit for the Future' competition¹¹ to establish a demonstration house in Trumpington to install, monitor and showcase measures to reduce its carbon emissions by 80%. • Completed an investigation into the establishment of an Energy Services Innovation Fund for Cambridge, and published a final report with recommendations to enable the City Council to increase the pace and scale of private investment in household carbon reduction measures in the city¹². • Initiated a Decarbonising Cambridge study to identify options for growing Cambridge in ways which meet our carbon reduction objectives, as well as a study with Cambridgeshire Horizons and neighbouring Councils to investigate the potential for establishing a carbon offset mechanism to ensure that new developments can deliver the highest sustainability standards at least cost.

2.2 Managing climate change risks

Progress with delivering the second aim of the Cambridge Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan, to ensure that the climate change risks to Cambridge are appropriately identified, assessed, communicated and managed, is measured using 3 indicators: national indicators 188 and 189, and an additional indicator focussing on Council water consumption.

¹⁰ www.tfw.org.uk

¹¹ www.innovateuk.org/competitions/retrofit-for-the-future.ashx

¹² available at www.cambridge.gov.uk/climatechange

Indicator:	Planning to adapt to climate change (National Indicator 188)					
Lead Council Service:	Planning Policy & Projects					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				Level 1	Level 2	
Target performance:				Level 1	Level 1	Level 3
<p>Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.</p> <p>The purpose of this indicator is to assess local authority preparedness to manage risks to service delivery, the public, local communities, local infrastructure, businesses and the natural environment from a changing climate, and to make the most of new opportunities. The indicator measures progress on assessing and managing climate risks and opportunities, and incorporating appropriate action into local authority and partners' strategic planning.</p> <p>National indicator 188 has been selected by Cambridgeshire Together as a priority for the County Local Area Agreement (LAA) for 2008-11. The target level of performance for 2010/11 reflects the commitment included with the Cambridge Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan, whereas the preceding 2 targets reflect those agreed by the LAA.</p> <p>Progress with managing climate change risks is measured on a scale from level 0 to level 4, indicating the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 0: Baseline Level 1: Public commitment and prioritised risk-based assessment Level 2: Comprehensive risk-based assessment and prioritised action in some areas Level 3: Comprehensive action plan and prioritised action in all priority areas Level 4: Implementation, monitoring and continuous review <p>Assessment of the 2009/10 performance of Cambridge City Council against this indicator reveals progress on the previous year and beyond the LAA target level of performance. Key achievements delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for managing climate change risks include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of a Cambridge Climate Change Risk Assessment & Management Plan¹³ in December 2009 which incorporates an assessment of the UK Climate Projections 2009, prioritised vulnerabilities and opportunities for both Cambridge and Cambridge City Council, an assessment of 183 options for their management, and an action plan for integrating climate change risk management within the corporate management, service delivery and partnership working of Cambridge City Council. • Completed a climate change assessment of all bids and savings as 						

¹³ www.cambridge.gov.uk/climatechange

Indicator:	Planning to adapt to climate change (National Indicator 188)
<p>part of the Council's budget process to ensure that investments and savings are 'future-proofed' to predicted changes in climate as far as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivered those flood risk management and water efficiency measures detailed below to address the climate change risks of flooding and drought. 	

Indicator:	Council water consumption (m³/employee/year)					
Lead Council Service:	Property & Building Services					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				Data unavailable		
Target performance:				5% reduction	5% reduction	5% reduction

Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.

The purpose of this indicator is to measure the progress made in reducing the water consumption of Cambridge City Council. Reducing the reliance of Council services on the consumption of clean water supplies ensures the Council is able to operate for longer during periods of drought and also reduces pressure on local water resources.

Whilst Cambridge City Council has not yet established the same rigorous procedures for managing water consumption as it has for electricity, gas and fuel, in 2009/10 it began the task of rectifying this.

Measurement

Cambridge City Council has initiated a process with Cambridge Water to reconcile its approximately 100 water billing accounts into 1 electronically billed account to enable the Council to receive a comprehensive picture of its total water consumption and costs. This is scheduled for completion in 2010, after when it will be possible to identify sites suitable for automated metering.

Management

Despite the lack of a comprehensive picture of total water consumption, the City Council has proceeded to complete water audits of its sites judged to be high water users: its Mill Road depot and public toilets. This quantified water consumption at these sites and identified opportunities for making savings.

Savings

The water audit of the Council's Mill Road depot identified an opportunity for installing **vehicle wash water recycling equipment**, calculated to save 10,416m³ of water per year with a financial payback of 2 years, to be funded from the Council's climate change fund and scheduled for installation in 2010.

In 2009 Cambridge City Council also installed **rainwater harvesting equipment** during the refurbishment of its Arbury Court public toilets. This

Indicator:	Council water consumption (m³/employee/year)
system is calculated to save three quarters of the water used at the toilets, or 417 m ³ per year, and pay for itself within 6 years. Such equipment has now been installed at a total of 3 of the Council's public toilets: at Victoria Avenue, Chesterton Road, and Arbury Court.	

Indicator:	Flood and coastal erosion risk management (National Indicator 189)					
Lead Council Service:	Planning Policy & Projects					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:			100%	100%	100%	
Target performance:			100%	100%	100%	To be agreed
Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.						
<p>This indicator measures the percentage of agreed actions in the Environment Agency's Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) for which Cambridge City Council is responsible and are being undertaken satisfactorily. Cambridge City Council is responsible for delivering 1 action in the current Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance at a consultation event on the revised draft of the Great Ouse CFMP <p>In addition to delivering the target level of performance for this indicator, key achievements delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for managing flood risks include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication and launch of a nationally recognised Sustainable Drainage Systems Design & Adoption Guide in December 2009, available to view and download from the City Council's website¹⁴. A national Sustainable Drainage design competition in conjunction with the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) and Cambridgeshire Horizons to promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems. Initiation of a Watercourses Flood Risk Survey, funded from the City Council's corporate Climate Change Fund, intended to find out how water levels in local watercourses vary throughout the year, affecting flood risk and the surrounding biodiversity. Evidence suggests that future climate change is likely to see lower summer rainfall and higher, more intense winter rainfall, affecting flood risk and wildlife. As we do not know to what extent this is currently happening, this project will set up survey stations to take water level readings throughout the year and monitor any changes. Installation of a green roof on the Romsey Recreation Ground Pavillion 						

¹⁴ www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/content/planning-and-building-control/urban-design/sustainable-drainage-systems.en

Indicator:	Flood and coastal erosion risk management (National Indicator 189)
and a rainwater harvesting system on the Arbury Court Public Toilets, both of which help to reduce the amount of rainfall entering local drains and the consequent flood risk.	

2.3 Reducing fuel poverty

As well as tackling climate change by promoting more efficient use and cleaner generation of energy and fuel across Cambridge, the City Council is also committed to helping those households in need of additional support. This activity is guided by the Council's Home Energy Strategy and Action Plan¹⁵ and progress is measured using national indicator 187.

Indicator:	Tackling fuel poverty - % of households in receipt of income benefits and: a) low energy efficiency b) high energy efficiency. (National Indicator 187)					
Lead Council Service:	Environmental Health					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				a) 6% b) 27%	a) 9% b) 35%	
Target performance:				Baseline	a) 4% b) 29%	a) 2% b) 31%
Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.						
This indicator measures the proportion of households in receipt of income benefits living in homes with low energy efficiency (a SAP rating of less than 35) and high energy efficiency (a SAP rating of 65 or more). Good performance is indicated by results lower than the first target (a) and higher than the second target (b).						
In 2009/10 survey results indicate that the target level of performance for the proportion of households in receipt of income benefits living in high energy efficiency homes was exceeded, whereas the proportion living in low energy efficiency households was not met. However, it is currently unclear whether this is due to complexities associated with the survey methodology rather than a true reflection of fuel poverty in Cambridge.						
In addition to the ongoing promotion of energy efficiency to all households in Cambridge, specific activities delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10						

¹⁵ available to view at www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/content/housing/home-energy-efficiency/what-we-are-doing.en

Indicator:	Tackling fuel poverty - % of households in receipt of income benefits and: a) low energy efficiency b) high energy efficiency. (National Indicator 187)
<p>for improving home energy efficiency and tackling fuel poverty include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved the energy efficiency of Council housing by installing 600 A-rated, energy efficient condensing gas boilers and insulating more than 170 homes. The total investment of approximately £1.5 million reduced carbon dioxide emissions by almost 1,350 tonnes and reduced total annual fuel bills for tenants by more than £300,000. • Council Home Energy Grants – a total of 69 energy efficiency related grants were distributed in 2009/10 with a total value of £102,562. The total estimated carbon dioxide savings per year for these measures is 43.8 tonnes¹⁶. • Warm Front grants - a total of 93 Warm Front grants were distributed in 2009/10 to households in receipt of income benefits with a total value of £205,505. The total estimated carbon dioxide savings per year for these measures is 112.4 tonnes. • Landlord Accreditation Scheme – in October 2008 Cambridge City Council was successful in obtaining £100,000 from the East of England Regional Housing Budget to provide grants of up to £1,000 to private landlords to help them meet the energy efficiency requirements of the Landlord Accreditation Scheme. The grants are to be distributed between April 2009 and March 2011, and a total of 5 grants were provided in 2009/10 with a total value of £3,784. The total estimated carbon dioxide savings per year for these measures is 9,492Kg. • Eastern Carbon Reduction Initiative (Eastern CRI) – This scheme was launched in October 2009 with the support of 47 Local Authorities to provide a region-wide, single cost insulation package through pre-approved installers to current standards. A total of 69 grants were distributed through the Eastern Carbon Reduction Initiative in 2009/10 with an estimated total value of £3,950. The total estimated carbon dioxide savings per year for these measures is 29.9 tonnes. • Comfort Zone – 584 households in the triangle bounded by Chesterton Road, Victoria Road and Castle Hill were targeted with energy efficiency advice, and 60 received detailed recommendations for how to improve household energy efficiency and funding support available. 	

¹⁶ Please note: For each of the grant schemes, the carbon dioxide emissions and costs have been estimated using typical average values for the measure in question except where the savings or costs are known. Where estimates have been used this has adopted the same methodology used to prepare previous HECA reports.

3 Minimising waste

As the waste collection authority for Cambridge the City Council plays an important role in supporting residents to reduce, reuse and recycle their waste. Cambridge City Council works with neighbouring councils in Cambridgeshire, as well as the County Council and Peterborough City Council, through the Recycling in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (RECAP) partnership in order to deliver better waste management services. The objectives for this partnership and the arrangements for their delivery are outlined in the 'Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2008 – 2022' available on the RECAP website¹⁷.

The performance of local authorities in reducing, reusing and recycling waste is measured using 3 national indicators: NI 191 & 192 for waste collection authorities, and 193 for waste disposal authorities. Cambridge City Council is the waste collection authority for Cambridge and is therefore responsible for recording and reporting national indicators 191 & 192.

3.1 Reducing the amount of waste generated

The most environmentally beneficial as well as the cheapest way to manage waste is not to produce it in the first place. The Cambridge Environmental Framework includes commitments to reduce the amount of household waste generated in Cambridge as well as by the City Council itself. The Council's progress in delivering this commitment is measured using 2 indicators: national indicator 191 and a local indicator for measuring Council waste production.

Indicator:	Residual household waste per dwelling (kgs) (National Indicator 191)					
Lead Council Service:	Waste Management					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				537.7	526.32	
Target performance:				Baseline	550	545
Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.						
This indicator measures the amount of household waste that is sent to landfill, rather than reused, recycled or composted. Cambridge City Council would like to see a year on year reduction in the amount of residual waste (through a combination of less overall waste and more reuse, recycling and composting of the waste that households produce). Good performance is indicated by a figure lower than the target.						

¹⁷ www.recap.co.uk

Indicator:	Residual household waste per dwelling (kgs) (National Indicator 191)
<p>Results for 2009/10 show that Cambridge City Council continued to reduce the amount of household waste and exceeded the target level of performance. Key activities delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for reducing household waste include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruited 26 volunteer Community Recycling Champions to support local residents to reduce, reuse and recycle¹⁸. Participated in partnership waste prevention initiatives such as the Love Food Hate Waste campaign and the home composting scheme providing low-cost compost bins from £18.50¹⁹. Delivered the Schools Recycling Awareness Programme (SCRAP), providing 47 events in 11 schools, reaching approximately 2,540 children, involving a range of games and activities informing children of why and how to reduce, reuse and recycle waste. Supported the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Real Nappy Network with a Sustainable City Core Funding grant which helps to reduce the amount of disposable nappies going to landfill through provision of advice and support for using washable nappies. Cambridge City Council also gave out 100 real nappy starter kits to encourage the use of real nappies. Supported 16 community projects with Sustainable City Project Grants promoting waste reduction, totalling £22,000, including a Rags To Riches Trashion Show at Manor Community College in July, several allotment projects, and a Black Bin Challenge in Abbey. 	

Indicator:	Council office waste (kg/employee/year)					
Lead Council Service:	Property & Building Services					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				Data unavailable		
Target performance:					Baseline	To be agreed
Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.						
<p>The purpose of this indicator is to measure the progress made by Cambridge City Council in reducing the amount of waste it generates, and the associated natural resource and cost savings.</p> <p>Whilst Cambridge City Council is currently unable to quantify the amount of waste generated by its activities, it continues to promote waste minimisation through the following activities.</p>						

¹⁸ www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment-and-recycling/rubbish-waste-and-recycling/recycling/community-recycling-champions.en

¹⁹ www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment-and-recycling/rubbish-waste-and-recycling/home-composting.en

Indicator:	Council office waste (kg/employee/year)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable purchasing – the Council’s Buying Green Guide, which provides guidance on complying with its 2006 sustainable procurement policies, was updated in 2009 in order to incorporate the specifications contained within the European Green Public Procurement Toolkit²⁰ within Council purchasing. • Environmental Assessment Tool for Council Policies, Plans & Projects, which includes an assessment of the waste reduction and recycling impacts and opportunities of Council activities. • Individual plans and procedures, for example the Council’s Housing Strategy Action Plan which includes minimisation of materials used for new build and renovation of Council housing²¹, and the Council’s IT Hardware Disposal Procedure which requires the transfer of redundant equipment to local charities or to Computeraid International, a charity supported by UNISON that recycles computers for use in developing countries. • Storage for the reuse of stationary in offices throughout the Council, as well as for construction materials, electrical equipment, vehicle parts and other materials at the Council’s Mill Road depot.

3.2 Increasing waste reuse, recycling and composting

After reducing the total amount of waste generated, the next best option for managing waste is to recycle, reuse or compost it. The Cambridge Environmental Framework includes commitments to increase the proportion of household waste that is reused, recycled or composted in Cambridge as well as by the City Council itself. The Council’s progress in delivering this commitment is measured using 2 indicators: national indicator 192 and a local indicator for measuring the proportion of Council waste recycled.

Indicator:	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (National Indicator 192)					
Lead Council Service:	Waste Management					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				41.26%	40.83%	
Target performance:				43.25%	44%	45%

²⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/toolkit_en.htm

²¹ available at www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/content/housing/housing-strategy-and-research/housing-and-related-strategies.en

Indicator:	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (National Indicator 192)
<p>Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.</p> <p>The indicator measures the percentage of household waste which has been sent for reuse, recycling or composting. Cambridge City Council would like to see a year on year increase in the proportion of waste reused, recycled and composted.</p> <p>Results for 2009/10 indicate that Cambridge City Council did not achieve its target level of performance. This was partly due to less material being composted due to a cold winter and delayed onset of spring. The new blue bin scheme introduced in November 2009 had an impact on recycling figures for the final quarter of the year, but a full year of figures with the new blue bin scheme in operation are needed to fully realise the percentage increase.</p> <p>In addition to those activities reported for national indicator 191 (pg 15) which also contribute towards delivery of this indicator, key activities delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for reusing, recycling and composting household waste include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivered 32,000 blue bins for the new co-mingled dry recycling service that started in November 2009 with the associated sorting facilities, bulking of materials, transport, bins, vehicles and communications programme. • Expanded the provision of recycling services to flats by a further 65 blocks in the city. • Published 4 editions of Cambridge Matters Magazine, informing residents of why, how and where to reuse, recycle and compost their waste. 	

Indicator:	Percentage of Council office waste sent for reuse, recycling & composting					
Lead Council Service:	Property & Building Services					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				Data unavailable		
Target performance:						45%
<p>Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.</p> <p>The purpose of this indicator is to measure the proportion of waste generated by Cambridge City Council which is sent for reuse, recycling and composting. Cambridge City Council aims to reuse, recycle or compost at least an equivalent proportion of its waste as that collected from households in the city.</p> <p>Whilst Cambridge City Council is unable to quantify the proportion of its waste which was reused, recycled or composted in 2009/10 it did initiate the process for doing so in future years and increased the amount of waste it recycles through the following activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiated a Corporate Waste Action Plan involving the provision of new office recycling bins in June 2009, more frequent collections, and weighing equipment on refuse collection vehicles to enable the quantification of waste generated and recycled. • Continued to reduce, reuse and recycle over 40 different waste streams generated at the Council's depot as part of this site's ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. 						

4 Protecting the local environment

As stated in the Cambridge Environmental Framework, the City Council aims to maintain the high quality local environment enjoyed by people in Cambridge, including the quality of its air, water and wildlife habitats and cleanliness of its streets, parks and open spaces.

4.1 Reducing pollution of air, water and land

Cambridge City Council fulfils a range of statutory duties for controlling local air, noise and land pollution which are much broader than those reflected in national indicator 194, for example regulating air pollution permits for local businesses, investigating land contamination and responding to noise and odour complaints²². Nevertheless, national indicator 194 is the measure by which the UK Government assesses the performance of Cambridge City Council.

Indicator:	Air Quality- percentage reduction in: c) NOx and d) primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations (National Indicator 194)				
Lead Council Service:	Planning Policy & Projects				
Year:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:			15,418 kg 536 kg	14,592 kg 473 kg ²³	
Target performance:			Baseline	To be agreed	To be agreed
Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.					
<p>The purpose of this indicator is to measure the progress made by Cambridge City Council in reducing harmful emissions into the air as a result of its operations. These emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and small particles (PM10) occur in power stations as a result of the Council's use of electricity and locally from gas boilers used to provide heating and vehicle engine exhausts.</p> <p>Data for 2009/10 indicates a reduction of 1.5% in the emissions of NOx from Council operations, and a reduction of 8.2% in the emissions of PM10.</p> <p>Key activities delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for improving air quality include the following.</p>					

²² www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment-and-recycling/pollution-noise-and-nuisance/

²³ Provisional NI 194 figures for 2009/10 using the same methodology as 2008/09. These figures will be confirmed once the UK Government have confirmed the timescale and process for submitting 2009/10 NI 185 & 194 data (www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni185/ni185.aspx)

Indicator:	Air Quality- percentage reduction in: c) NOx and d) primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations (National Indicator 194)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted a new Joint Air Quality Action Plan for tackling air pollution from road traffic and new development in Cambridge. Replaced 12 refuse collection vehicles with 10 newer, cleaner models which emit between 54% and 68% less NOx and between 76% and 83% less PM10. Reduced energy and fuel use through those activities described in section 2.1.

4.2 Improving street and environmental cleanliness by reducing levels of litter, detritus, fly-posting and fly-tipping

Keeping our streets and open spaces free from litter, graffiti, and dumped rubbish (fly-tipping) is an important part of maintaining a high quality local environment, and the performance of Cambridge City Council in achieving this is measured using 2 indicators: national indicators 195 & 196.

Indicator:	Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of: a) litter, b) detritus, c) graffiti, and d) fly-posting. (National Indicator 195)					
Lead Council Service:	Street Services					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				a) 5.2% b) 12% c) 1% d) 0.5%	a) 2.9% b) 3.1% c) 0.4% d) 0.6%	
Target performance:				a) 7% b) 15% c) <0.5% d) <0.5%	a) 7% b) 15% c) <0.5% d) <0.5%	a) 7% b) 15% c) <0.5% d) <0.5%

Indicator:	<p>Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a) litter, b) detritus, c) graffiti, and d) fly-posting.</p> <p>(National Indicator 195)</p>
<p>Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting that fall below an acceptable level. Cambridge City Council attaches great importance to maintaining high quality public space which will be reflected in a year on year reduction in the scores for this indicator. Low scores for this indicator indicate good performance, and should be below the target score.</p> <p>Results for 2009/10 indicate that Cambridge City Council achieved the target level of performance for 3 of the 4 components to this indicator, with fly-posting the exception.</p> <p>Key activities delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for reducing levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising public awareness through high visibility uniformed patrols in relation to litter, fly-posting and fly-tipping. • Working with local community representatives and individuals to gain support in reducing litter in local environments. • Tackling smoking related litter through working with partners to explore ways of reducing its visibility. • Engaging with national campaigns to tackle litter as a result of smoking, chewing gum and food-on-the-go lead by the Keep Britain Tidy campaign²⁴. • Maintaining regular partnership working with the Police and other agencies to tackle offenders responsible for littering in the City. • Removal of barriers designed to stop or significantly reduce city-wide street sweeping or litter-picking activities. 	

²⁴ www.keepbritaintidy.org

Indicator:	Improved street and environmental cleanliness - levels of fly-tipping (National Indicator 196)					
Lead Council Service:	Street Services					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:				Effective	Very Effective	
Target performance:				Effective	Effective	Effective
<p>Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.</p> <p>This indicator measures the Council's performance in tackling incidents of illegally dumped waste or 'fly-tipping' based on a combination of the year on year change in the number of incidents of fly-tipping dealt with, and enforcement actions taken against fly tipping. Performance is categorised into 4 levels: poor; not effective; effective; and very effective.</p> <p>Results for 2009/10 indicate that Cambridge City Council exceeded the target level of performance.</p> <p>In addition to the aforementioned activities delivered to achieve the NI 195 target, Cambridge City Council took action in 2009/10 to reduce levels of fly-tipping through the following measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and implemented the use of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) to reduce the number of abandoned vehicles in the City. • Reduced the year-on-year number of reported and/or actioned fly-tipping incidents. • Typically removed fly-tipped material within 24 hours of receipt of report. • Increased the number of enforcement activities related to fly-tipping, ranging from surveillance, through issuing warning letters, statutory notices and FPN, through to prosecution. 						

4.3 Protecting and enhancing local wildlife

Wildlife habitats can be created and protected in many places across the city, in people's back gardens, the grounds of schools, businesses and churches, or in parks and open spaces. However, some sites are particularly important for wildlife conservation in the city, and the City Council is committed to their protection and maintenance. The extent to which the City Council achieves this is measured using national indicator 197.

Indicator:	Improved local biodiversity - proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented (National Indicator 197)					
Lead Council Service:	Planning Policy & Projects					
Year:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Actual performance:			29%	30%	42%	
Target performance:			No targets set for Cambridge, only Cambridgeshire			
<p>Comment of 2009/10 target and actual performance.</p> <p>This indicator measures the proportion of local wildlife sites at which positive conservation management is being implemented, as demonstrated by implementation of some form of site management plan during the preceding 5 years. A total of 66 wildlife sites exist in Cambridge, including 15 County Wildlife Sites and 51 City Wildlife Sites, and positive conservation management could be demonstrated at 28 of them in the 5 years up to March 2010.</p> <p>National indicator 197 has been selected by Cambridgeshire Together as a priority for the County Local Area Agreement (LAA) for 2008-11. Cambridge City Council is required to contribute towards a county-wide target level of performance for national indicator 197 rather than a Cambridge specific target, and data for 2009/10 indicates that the county-wide target of 45% was achieved with an actual level of performance of 47%.</p> <p>Key activities delivered by Cambridge City Council in 2009/10 for promoting biodiversity conservation include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted a conservation management plan for Midsummer Common. • Produced a draft management plan for Sheep's Green and Coe Fen County Wildlife Sites for consultation and undertook restorative cutting to reduce invasive weed. • Removed scrub from along Vicars Brook to allow light into watercourse. • Phase 1 habitat and access works complete at Byron's Pool LNR. • Friend Groups now championing biodiversity at Cherry Hinton Brook, Cherry Hinton Hall, Mill Road Cemetery, and Hobson's Conduit wildlife sites. • Wildlife Trust volunteers undertaking regular maintenance across several City Council owned wildlife sites including Coldhams Brook. • Secured approval for designating Coldhams Common County Wildlife Site as a Local Nature Reserve with associated management plan. • Co-ordinated activities across the authority to ensure the Council fulfils requirements placed upon it by Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. 						

5 Plans for 2010-11 and beyond

Cambridge City Council will use the information presented in this Environment Report for 2009-10 to evaluate its performance relative to its stated level of ambition and identify those areas where changes to activities or resources need to be considered. This will inform the development of service plans for the City Council, which are the primary means by which responsibilities and resources are allocated across the organisation to ensure that services are delivered to the standard required.

The Environmental Action Programme catalogues all the activity taking place across Cambridge City Council which contribute towards achieving its environmental objectives published in the Cambridge Environmental Framework. The Environmental Action Programme for 2010-11 can be viewed on the City Council's website²⁵.

6 Contacts and further information

Please contact the City Council's Sustainability Team for further information about this Environment Report and the activities of Cambridge City Council to make Cambridge a more sustainable city.

Internet: www.cambridge.gov.uk/sustainablecity

Email: sustainablecity@cambridge.gov.uk

Phone: (01223) 457046

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²⁵ www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment-and-recycling/sustainable-city/what-we-are-doing/

Appendix A Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Area Action Plan	A Development Plan Document that may be used by the local planning authority to provide a planning framework for areas of change and areas of conservation. It is intended to deal with specific areas and specific requirements such as the redevelopment of an area of derelict land and buildings.
Cambridgeshire Together	The Cambridgeshire LAA Board. For further information see 'LAA'.
City Wildlife Sites	These are non statutory sites of local importance for nature conservation which give some protection to the sites through development plan policies. There are 51 City Wildlife Sites within Cambridge identified against a set of selection criteria, although the biological thresholds are set at a lower level than for County Wildlife Sites.
Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA)	CAA is part of the performance framework which assesses how well local public services are delivered in an area and also how well local councils are managing their resources. Further information about CAA is available at the website www.audit-commission.gov.uk/caa/
County Wildlife Sites	These are non statutory sites of local importance for nature conservation which give some protection to the sites through development plan policies. County Wildlife Sites include valuable semi-natural habitats such as ancient woodland, species-rich grasslands, wetlands, roadside verges and hedgerows. The habitats and species that live there flourish because of past management and many sites provide a refuge for rare or threatened plants and animals. Sympathetic management by landowners and managers helps to ensure their wildlife interest is retained.
Fuel poverty	The requirement to spend more than 10% of household income to maintain an adequate level of warmth and includes non-heating fuel use.

Landlord Accreditation Scheme	A voluntary code of standards relating to the management and physical condition of privately rented accommodation. Further information about the scheme can be obtained from www.cambridge.gov.uk/ccm/content/housing/advice-for-landlords-and-homeowners/landlord-accreditation-scheme.en
Local Area Agreement (LAA)	A three-year agreement between a local area and central government which sets out how local priorities will be met by applying local solutions. It also contributes to national priorities set out by the government. Accountability for the Cambridgeshire LAA, which includes action on climate change, is provided by the LAA Board called 'Cambridgeshire Together', further information for which can be gained from the website www.cambstogether.org.uk
Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)	The Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire LSP comprises the City, South Cambridgeshire and County Councils, the Primary Care Trust, Police, Learning & Skills Council, voluntary sector and both universities. www.cambridge.gov.uk/cambridgelsp
SAP rating	The energy efficiency of a house can be measured using the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP). The procedure calculates a number between 1 and 100, low numbers generally indicate a house that has low levels of insulation and an inefficient heating system whereas numbers closer to 100 indicate a very energy efficient house. SAP is the Government's recommended system for energy rating of dwellings.
Warm Front	The Warm Front Scheme is a Government-funded initiative which provides a package of insulation and heating improvements for households in receipt of income benefits. Further information about the scheme can be obtained from www.warmfront.co.uk

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