

Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework

October 2019

Contents

1.	Foreword	3
2.	Climate Change	4
3.	Carbon Budgets and Trajectories	5
	3.1 Derbyshire's carbon budgets and trajectories	
	3.2 Periodic Carbon Budgets for 2018-2100	
	3.3 Pathway for the county of Derbyshire	
4.	Response of local authorities in Derbyshire	8
5.	The Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework	9
	5.1 Working in partnership	
	5.2 Governance Arrangements	
	5.3 Environment and Climate Change Framework	
	5.4 Partners	
6.	Key strategies	12
	6.1 County-wide strategies	
	6.2 District and borough-wide strategies	
	6.3 Internal emissions policies	
7.	Non-carbon greenhouse gas emissions	17
8.	Carbon offsetting	18
9.	Modelling carbon budgets and developing strategies	19
10.	Delivery of the Framework	19
	10.1 Partners	
	10.2 Communication and engagement	
	10.3 Climate Summit	
	10.4 Governance arrangements	
	10.5 Monitoring the Framework	
11.	Further information	21

1 Foreword

To be developed

DRAFT

2 Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report 'Global Warming of 1.5°C' (2018) is clear on the causes and the effects of climate change on the world. The report states that the primary driver of long term global warming is carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and that global temperatures relate to increased cumulative CO₂ emissions from human activity, primarily from energy use. This will result in significant loss of ecosystems and biodiversity along with increased impacts on human health and the economy. The world is already around 1°C warmer than preindustrial times and is currently on track to reach between 3- 4°C global temperature increase by 2100 if no action is taken.

Action on climate change can deliver many local benefits, including lower energy bills, economic regeneration and the creation of local jobs, reductions in fuel poverty and improved air quality. The co-benefits of action on climate change are widely recognised and have been summarised below.

<p>Health and wellbeing</p> <p>Health and wellbeing are improved as a result of improved air quality through reduced use of combustion engine vehicles, increased activity from people walking or cycling more, as well as through reduced fuel poverty from more energy efficient homes.</p>	<p>Economy</p> <p>Investing in initiatives to reduce carbon emissions can create a wealth of economic opportunities and jobs in the low carbon economy.</p>
<p>Equity and social cohesion</p> <p>Action on climate change can improve equity and social cohesion through focusing on the most vulnerable in society, such as action to alleviate fuel poverty.</p>	<p>Community resilience</p> <p>Action to reduce carbon emissions can also increase the resilience of cities and their communities to future changes in energy prices and energy systems, as well as potentially increasing resilience of communities and infrastructure to the impacts of climate change.</p>

Summarised from Ashden 'Climate Action Co-Benefits Toolkit'.

3 Carbon budgets and trajectories

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement (2015), to which the UK is a signatory, aims to:

“strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C.”

The Paris Agreement commits the global community to take action to tackle climate change. Global temperature is directly linked to the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere. As CO₂ levels rise, so do global average temperatures. It will be possible to limit global warming by limiting the total quantity of CO₂ released to the earth’s atmosphere. In order to limit global warming to 2°C it has been calculated the world can only emit a certain quantity of CO₂ to the atmosphere. This is the global carbon budget which is then divided amongst individual countries according to the Paris Agreement.

The UK will deliver on the Paris Agreement by vigorously achieving its carbon budget and pursuing a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to ‘net-zero’ by 2050, ending the UK’s contribution to global warming within 31 years. This was enshrined in law in June 2019 through amendments to the 2050 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target in the Climate Change Act 2008 from at least 80% to at least 100%, otherwise known as ‘net zero’.

3.1 Derbyshire’s carbon budgets and trajectories

The UK carbon budget is further apportioned to local authority areas, although the budgets are not solely the local authority’s responsibility. The recommended budgets reflect the actual emissions from industry and commerce, transport and domestic sectors with a suggested periodic reduction. Each local authority area is allocated a carbon budget based on ‘grandfathering’. A grandfathering approach allocates carbon budgets based on recent emissions data (from 2011-2016). Budgets reflect a local area’s particular profile and are consistent with each area’s ability to make a fair contribution to the Paris Agreement. For instance High Peak area has high industrial emissions and consequently its allocated carbon budget is higher than other district and borough areas to reflect this. The carbon budget for each local authority area is then divided further into carbon budgets for five-year periods in-line with the UK carbon budget periods. This allocation produces a carbon emissions pathway or trajectory for each area for the period 2018-2100.

The recommended carbon budget for Derbyshire is set out below. The county has a maximum cumulative carbon budget of 51.2 million tonnes of CO₂ for the period 2018-2100. Budgets periods are aligned with the budget periods in the Climate Change Act. It is worth noting that the first carbon budget (2018-22) is already 18 months into commencement and 38.1 million tonnes of CO₂ is the budget now remaining until 2100.

3.2 Periodic carbon budgets for 2018-2100

The suggested periodic carbon budgets for 2018-2100 are given below. The rapid decarbonisation shown gives an indication of the scale of the task ahead for everyone in Derbyshire. Individuals, communities, industry, transport and public sector organisations must all play their part.

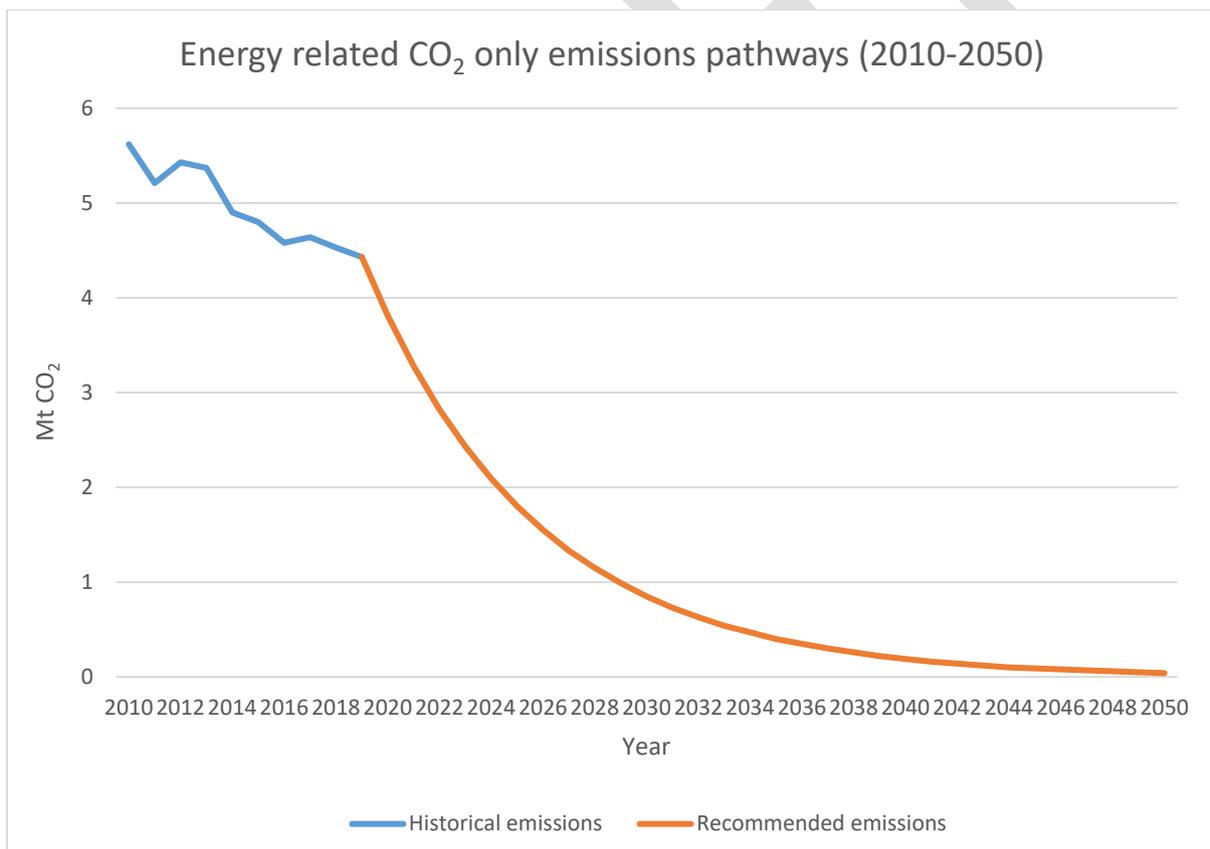
Local authority area	Energy only recommended carbon budget (million tonnes CO ₂)							Total 2018-2100
	2018-2022	2023-2027	2028-2032	2033-2037	2038-2042	2043-2047	2048-2100	
Amber Valley	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.5
Bolsover	4.2	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.5
Chesterfield	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8
Derbyshire Dales	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.7
Erewash	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5
High Peak	8.4	3.7	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	14.8
North East Derbyshire	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.4
South Derbyshire	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.7
Derbyshire (total)	27.3	12.9	5.9	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	51.2

3.3 Pathway projection for the county of Derbyshire

The carbon budgets for Derbyshire show that an immediate and rapid programme of decarbonisation is needed if the county is to make its fair contribution to delivering the Paris Agreement’s commitment to staying ‘well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C’ global temperature rise.

In 2016/17 6.77 million tonnes of CO₂ were emitted. Without action to reduce these levels of emission, the county would emit its entire carbon budget within 6 years from 2020. The level of decarbonisation is illustrated on the graph below.

Year	Reduction in Annual Emissions
2020	20.5%
2025	63.6%
2030	83.4%
2035	92.4%
2040	96.5%
2045	98.4%
2050	99.3%



4 Response of local authorities in Derbyshire

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is clearly everyone's responsibility and, whilst local authorities have no statutory responsibility for reducing emissions in line with the Climate Change Act, they do need to produce plans that influence emissions (e.g. transport, local plans, housing, minerals plans, procurement). They are therefore uniquely positioned to take a leading role in tackling climate change.

The Committee on Climate Change, in its report 'Net Zero – The UK's contribution to stopping global warming', recognised the role of local authorities in tackling climate change:

“Cities and local authorities are well placed to understand the needs and opportunities in their local area, although there are questions over whether they have sufficient resources to contribute strongly to reducing emissions. They have important roles on transport planning, including providing high-quality infrastructure for walking and cycling, provision of charging infrastructure for electric vehicles, and ensuring that new housing developments are designed for access to public transport. They can improve health outcomes for people who live and work in the area by implementing clean-air zones that discourage use of polluting vehicles and other technologies.”

In addition to their regulatory and strategic functions, councils across Derbyshire recognise the role they play as community leaders, major employers, large-scale procurers and, for the districts and boroughs, their influence on social housing.

In recognition of these roles and the need to work to carbon budgets which cover county, borough and district areas, the following local authorities have pledged to work together to tackle climate change and provide leadership across Derbyshire:

- Amber Valley Borough Council
- Bolsover District Council
- Chesterfield Borough Council
- Derbyshire Dales District Council
- Erewash Borough Council
- High Peak Borough Council
- North East Derbyshire District Council
- South Derbyshire District Council
- Derbyshire County Council

The Peak District National Park Authority and Derby City Council are key partners. The National Park sits within six different counties which makes it difficult to calculate its carbon budget. However, managing emissions from agriculture, transport and quarrying clearly are a key part of the work in Derbyshire. Derby City Council is a unitary authority with its own allocated carbon budget. Opportunities for joint working will be sought to create a co-ordinated and effective approach between all local authorities.

5 The Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Framework

Councils across Derbyshire have been working closely together to develop this Framework. The Environment and Climate Change Framework seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to levels which are consistent with the allocated carbon budgets for Derbyshire and to reduce carbon emissions to net zero by 2050.

The Framework contains carbon budgets and suggested trajectories, outlining an approach to tackle climate change and improve the environment, which can be adopted by all partners across the county. A summary of the Framework and its outline structure is set out in section 5.1.

The Framework will allow relevant strategies and action plans to be adaptive over time and respond to research findings, technological developments and cultural and economic changes as they occur.

The Framework does not encompass actions to adapt to a changing climate which will be addressed in a separate document.

5.1 Environment and Climate Change Framework

Overarching Framework	Environment and Climate Change Framework						
Programme	Environment and Climate Change Programme (based on carbon budgets and trajectories)						
Theme	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Energy ↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Travel ↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Resources ↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Air Quality ↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Economy ↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Natural environment ↓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑ Partnership working ↓</p>
Relevant policies, strategies & plans	<p>Energy Strategy (draft)</p>	<p>LEVI Strategy (2019-2029) (draft)</p> <p>Local Transport Plan 3 (2011-2026)</p>	<p>Derbyshire’s Waste Strategy (Dealing with Derbyshire’s Waste 2013-2026) (approved)</p>	<p>Health and Well-being Board Air Quality Strategy (2020-2030) (draft)</p>	<p>Good Growth Strategy (2020-2030) (draft)</p>	<p>Natural Capital Strategy (2020-2030) (proposed)</p>	<p>District & borough area-wide policies and plans e.g. Local Plans, supplementary planning guidance</p>
Key delivery partners	<p>Local authorities, residents, VCS, businesses, Distribution Network Operators, Midlands Energy Hub</p>	<p>Local authorities, Go Ultra Low Nottingham, businesses, VCS, hospitals, residents</p>	<p>Local authorities, residents, businesses</p>	<p>Derbyshire Health and Well-being board, local authorities, businesses, residents</p>	<p>Local authorities, businesses, D2EE, Local Economic Partnership (D2N2), VCS, Midlands Energy Hub</p>	<p>Local authorities, Trent Valley Landscape Partnership, Peak District National Park, Local Nature Partnerships, VCS</p>	<p>Local Authorities, social housing providers, residents, businesses, VCS</p>

<p><i>Other relevant plans / policies</i></p>	<p>Derbyshire Cycle Plan Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan Local Planning Authority planning policies National Park Management Plan Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan Local Flood Risk Management Strategy D2N2 Energy Strategy D2N2 Local Industrial Strategy (in development) Derbyshire Climate Change Risk Assessment and Adaptation Framework (planned 2020- onwards)</p>
---	---

DRAFT

6 Key strategies

The Framework sets out the key strategies which partners will develop and implement to achieve collective ambitions. Together these strategies will tackle climate change and contribute to an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions across Derbyshire as a whole. In addition, individual strategies will set out localised action at borough and district level. The co-ordinated strategies have areas of mutual interest and are often inter-linked.

6.1 County-wide strategies

Seven county-wide strategies contribute to the Environment and Climate Change Framework:

<p>Derbyshire Energy Strategy (2020-2030)</p>	<p>The proposed Energy Strategy sets out a framework to ensure a common understanding of the challenges and opportunities arising from changes in the energy sector. The Strategy enables co-ordinated effort in delivery of responses to these changes across the county with a suggested ambition to use 100% clean energy for power, heat and transport, supporting strong and resilient communities.</p> <p>Key achievements to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced emissions from streetlighting by 63% between 2009-10 and 2018-19 • Invested over £60 million since 2012 in direct and indirect energy saving measures such as external wall insulation, installation of new heating systems improved roof insulation, new windows and doors and new roofs by Chesterfield Borough Council's Housing Service. Further expenditure of £1.88m is planned in 2019/20 on direct energy saving measures.
<p>Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy (2019-2029)</p>	<p>The Low Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy for Derbyshire demonstrates a local commitment to promote the uptake and deployment of low emission vehicles, including electric, hydrogen and e-bikes. The expectation is that most low emission vehicle users will choose to charge at home but the development of a public charging network will provide the confidence for residents, businesses, public transport operators, community groups, tourists and leisure industries to use low emission vehicles in Derbyshire. The Strategy and accompanying Action Plan sets out how, locally, the need for a network which represents good value for money, responds</p>

	<p>to changing demands and embraces new technologies will be met.</p> <p>Key achievements to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans to install 39 fast and 11 rapid electric vehicle (EV) chargepoints in public areas across the county in 2020 approved • Installed five dual EV chargepoints at county council premises with plans to introduce electric vehicles and electric bikes to the Council fleet.
<p>Derbyshire Local Transport Plan (2011-2026)</p>	<p>The vision of the Derbyshire Local Transport Plan is to achieve a transport system that is both fair and efficient, promotes healthier lifestyles, safer communities, safeguards and enhances the natural environment and provides better access to jobs and services. The five transport goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting a resilient local economy • Tackling climate change • Contributing to better safety, security and health • Promoting equality of opportunity • Improving quality of life and promoting a healthy natural environment. <p>Key achievements to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the Key Cycle Network across Derbyshire • Worked with schools to increase sustainable travel through the Modeshift Stars programme • Developed the innovative Buxton Town Travel Plan • Explored mobility options and maximised walking and cycling for work in the East Midlands Manufacturing Zone • Improved walking and cycling access to the rail station through Ilkeston Gateway • Increased the reuse and recycling of road planings in road maintenance • Managed gullies and drains through an intelligence-led approach.
<p>Dealing with Derbyshire's Waste (2013-2026)</p>	<p>Derbyshire and Derby City's revised Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 'Dealing with Derbyshire's Waste' sets out a vision and framework to help manage waste sustainably for the communities of Derbyshire and Derby City up to 2026. The Strategy includes priorities for action over the next five years and provides a framework for how the 10 councils will work to:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of waste produced • Reuse, recycle and compost as much material as possible • Find the most sustainable solutions to deal with any waste produced. <p>Key achievements to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved a recycling rate of 60.3% in 2017-18 in the Derbyshire Dales – one of the highest recycling rates in the country • Increased recycling rates across the county over the last twenty years from below 10% to more than 48% • Encouraged schools to become Eco Schools by providing teacher training, classroom support and interactive theatre productions.
<p>Health and Well-being Board Air Quality Strategy (2020-2030)</p>	<p>The partners of the Health and Wellbeing Board are producing an Air Quality Strategy for Derbyshire and Derby City to reduce the health impact of air quality for the people of Derbyshire. The cumulative effect of a range of interventions has the greatest potential to reduce local air pollution and improve population health. The Strategy will address three key priorities to seek to reduce the sources of pollution, prioritising those which offer additional health benefits, alongside intervention which mitigate the impacts in health. These three priorities are: facilitate travel behaviour change; reduce sources of air pollution and mitigate against the health impacts of air pollution</p> <p>Key achievements to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed a supplementary planning guidance document in conjunction with East Midlands Air Quality Network to provide developers and planners with guidance on how to improve air quality through good design practice • Developed a combined Derbyshire County and Derby City annual status report, mapping air quality trends • Developed an air quality map for the county • Raised awareness of air quality as part of Clean Air Day.
<p>Good Growth Strategy (2020-2030)</p>	<p>The Good Growth Strategy will provide a framework to examine how economic growth, protection of the natural environment, continued reduction in carbon emissions and generation of renewable energy are delivered in Derbyshire. The Strategy is closely aligned to the D2N2 Local Industrial</p>

	<p>Strategy and the UK's Industrial Strategy. Increasing productivity, creating good jobs and boosting earning power as well as helping protect the climate and environment upon which we and future generations depend are key themes.</p> <p>Key achievements to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out free energy surveys and given grants and advice to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions for businesses in Derbyshire and Derby through the award-winning D2 Energy Efficiency (D2EE) project • Shared best practice, developed by the County Council, on coalfield remediation and renovation with counterparts in China in order to reduce the impact of climate change.
<p>Natural Capital Strategy (2020-2030)</p>	<p>Natural Capital has been defined by the UK's Natural Capital Committee as: "the elements of the natural environment which provide valuable goods and services to people such as clean air, clean water, food and recreation".</p> <p>Natural Capital refers to elements such as woodlands, grasslands, minerals, soils and watercourses. Certain types of Natural Capital can be finite, such as minerals, others can be replenished and enhanced.</p> <p>Well managed Natural Capital, enhanced in the correct locations, will assist in making the county more resilient to flooding; ensure there is depth in the type and number of insects to pollinate our crops and contribute to clean watercourses that support biodiversity: among a wide range of other benefits. Access to the natural environment provides health and wellbeing benefits helping Derbyshire's workforce to be productive and healthy and reduce burden on Health Service resources.</p> <p>The Strategy will set out plans to ensure Derbyshire's Natural Capital assets remain in good order to positively impact on Derbyshire's economy and the lives of its residents. The Strategy will examine the type of ecosystem services, such as carbon capture and storage, that are required, alongside the Natural Capital elements that are appropriate to Derbyshire's diverse, yet distinct, landscape character types. This will help reinforce the county's attractive natural environment.</p> <p>The Strategy will also be influenced by national and regional targets for Natural Capital, such as the Forestry</p>

	<p>Commission's desire to see a tree coverage of the UK to increase from 13% to 17%.</p> <p>Key achievements to date:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected the uplands of Derbyshire and surrounding counties with many benefits including acting as a carbon store through The Moors for The Future Partnership • Planted nearly 9 million trees in the National Forest • Produced a baseline assessment of the natural capital of the area covered by the Lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Local Nature Partnership
--	--

6.2 District and borough-wide strategies

The eight borough and district councils collaborating on this Framework will each have their own relevant policies, strategies and plans.

The key document for each area will be the Local Plan. Local Plans are plans for the future development of the local area drawn up by the local planning authorities in consultation with the community. They set out a framework for the future development of an area on a 15-year horizon including how the planning system will support the transition to a low carbon future and take a proactive approach to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.

6.3 Internal emissions policies

Local authorities have direct control over emissions from their internal operations and are also working to reduce these. Links to relevant webpages and documentation are set out in the table below.

Derbyshire County Council	Corporate Environment Policy Derbyshire County Council Carbon Reduction Strategy
Amber Valley Borough Council	Amber Valley Borough Council have passed a Council motion relating to climate change, information found here
Bolsover District Council	Carbon Reduction Plan (2019-2030)
Chesterfield Borough Council	Environmental policies
Derbyshire Dales District Council	Climate Change
Erewash Borough Council	Erewash Borough Council have passed a Council motion relating to climate change, information found here
High Peak Borough Council	Environmental studies
North East Derbyshire District Council	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Rethink: Climate Change Action Plan (2019-2030)
South Derbyshire District Council	SDDC Corporate Plan (due November 2019) SDDC Action Plan for Nature (due 2020)

7 Non-carbon greenhouse gas emissions

Many different gases contribute to global warming. Greenhouse gases covered by the UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride. CO₂ is the most abundant of the greenhouse gases.

The carbon budgets described in Section 3 cover CO₂ and do not include other greenhouse gases. However, in order to limit global warming to a maximum of 2°C, action also needs to be taken to reduce emissions of the other gases, notably methane and nitrous oxide. Key sources of methane in the UK are agriculture, landfill waste, natural gas leakage and coal mining. Key sources of nitrous oxide in the UK are agricultural soils, fuel combustion (particularly transport) and nitric acid production.

Given the rural nature of much of Derbyshire, reducing the generation of greenhouse gases from agriculture is essential if targets are to be met.

Strategies and associated action plans identified in the Framework will set out how commitments to reduce emissions of non-CO₂ greenhouse gases will be met, although these will not be quantified until such times as robust data is available.

8 Carbon Offsetting

Carbon sequestration reduces atmospheric levels of CO₂ by capturing the gas and storing it so helping to limit climate change. Carbon dioxide can either be captured where it is created (e.g. power plants or industrial processes) and then stored, for instance, underground, or can be removed from the atmosphere using natural processes. Avoiding CO₂ emissions in the first place is clearly more preferable. However, recognising that some emissions are hard to avoid, carbon sequestration is an alternative option that should be considered and planned.

Carbon capture and storage methods currently available and suitable for Derbyshire include:

- Tree planting, as trees store carbon in their trunks as they grow
- Restoration of peat moorlands, as carbon is stored in the mosses which form peat
- Changes in agricultural practices to lock carbon into the soil and vegetation
- Greenwalls (suitable for urban areas), as they store carbon as the plants grow

Biological measures for carbon sequestration, notably tree-planting, will be identified within the Natural Capital Strategy to help compensate for non-CO₂ emissions and any remaining CO₂ emissions.

Large scale chemical and physical processes for capture and storage of carbon are relatively new technologies which may become viable options for Derbyshire in the future. Developments will be monitored and incorporated into relevant strategies as required.

9 Modelling carbon budgets and developing strategies

On-going work will link the carbon budgets to individual strategies in the Framework. Modelling of carbon emissions and carbon capture and storage over time will be undertaken in order to understand potential pathways to meet carbon budget commitments. This modelling will enable emissions from potential initiatives across all strategies in the Framework to be calculated, ensuring the carbon budget for each period is not exceeded.

Undertaking modelling in this way will initiate the development of action plans for each of the strategies set out in the Framework.

10 Delivery of the Framework

10.1 Partners

Action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions can only be achieved through co-ordinated and concerted effort from everyone – residents, voluntary organisations, businesses, public organisations and transport and agriculture sectors. Everyone needs to take action and every action, no matter how small or large, is important.

It is therefore, essential that understanding and consensus are gained to ensure effective planning, co-ordination and implementation of the work moving forwards.

10.2 Communication and engagement

An on-going process of community engagement will be developed. Conversations within the boroughs and districts and across the county are needed to ensure that all communities, be they commerce, industry, agricultural, village, town or educational, are engaged with the process. This needs to be a two-way process to ensure:

- A mutual understanding of climate change and how it affects Derbyshire and elsewhere
- A shared knowledge of what could be done in Derbyshire to tackle climate change and the barriers faced
- The opportunity, to shape strategies and priorities, is available to everyone

- Agreement on the role individuals, communities and organisations have in tackling climate change
- Appropriate support is in place to enable work to be undertaken across the county to tackle climate change

Considerable work is already being undertaken through a range of channels as set out below:

Channel	Description
'Everybody's Talking about Climate Change' web-site	A web-site funded by the Local Authority Energy Partnership where residents and community groups can find out more about climate change action in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (Click on the link here)
Community Climate Action Network	A monthly newsletter funded by the Local Authority Energy Partnership
Carbon Literacy and Carbon Pathways training	Full and half-day training provided through the Local Authority Energy Partnership
Social media campaigns	A campaign run by Derbyshire County Council: #fightingclimatechange and #gogreenDerbyshire
Eco-schools programme	An education programme for schools provided by Derbyshire County Council which provides access to learning about sustainable living (click here)
Liaison with a range of climate change interest groups	Informal talks and discussions between local authorities and climate change interest groups

Further cross-county and local engagement will take place to enable the two-way process of communication and action, outlined above, to take place. This will demonstrate how local action is linked to delivery of the key strategies.

10.3 Climate Summit

A Climate Summit, led by Derbyshire County Council, will take place in March 2020. The Summit will seek to engage a wide range of partners and will present further actions which will be taken forward under the Environment and Climate Change Framework. The Summit will be a vehicle to launch the new Energy Strategy and will demonstrate how de-carbonising and decentralising energy can provide benefits to Derbyshire's residents, businesses, public organisations and visitors.

10.4 Governance arrangements

The Framework will be co-ordinated and monitored by the Derbyshire Environment and Climate Change Officer Working Group, which is comprised of officers from the county, district and borough councils in Derbyshire.

Oversight of the Framework is being provided by Derbyshire Chief Executives' Group and, moving forward, formal governance arrangements will be developed to ensure overall accountability and strategic direction.

10.5 Monitoring of the Framework

Action Plans to support each Strategy will be produced and these will set out clear targets for reducing carbon emissions. Where appropriate, identified projects will be subject to relevant feasibility studies and business cases.

Overall delivery of the Framework will be monitored and reported on a regular basis. This will ensure that progress is being made, plans are on track to deliver the overall county carbon budget and any necessary early interventions to address under performance are made. Technological developments are occurring all the time with more expected, particularly in the field of carbon sequestration and energy storage. Strategies will need to be adaptive, regularly reviewed and updated as technological, economic and cultural developments occur.

11 Further information

For further information about the Environment and Climate Change Framework, please contact

Policy and Research
Derbyshire County Council
County Hall
Matlock
Derbyshire DE4 3AG

Email: policy@derbyshire.gov.uk

Telephone: **Call Derbyshire 01629 533190**