

# Suffolk Climate Action Plan

Supporting the transition  
to a green economy



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Front cover image: Woodbridge Tide Mill

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“.....  
Global demand for resources could treble in the next forty years, but access to resources is becoming more difficult as energy costs rise, resource-exporting countries impose restrictions and climate change impacts bite.  
.....”

**Green Alliance/CBI, December 2011**



## 1

## Foreword



This Plan sets out the scale of action needed in Suffolk to achieve our ambition to be the county with the greatest reduction in carbon emissions, and offers a sobering assessment of the work still to do. We have been working hard but are a long way from meeting the commitment we made in 2008 to work in partnership to reduce carbon emissions by 60% (from 2004 levels) by 2025 and to support the development of climate-resilience within communities and businesses.

Suffolk has a fine tradition of successful partnership working and I know with the dedication and commitment of the organisations involved in this Plan we are in a strong position to take action. But we must face up to the scale of the challenge and respond accordingly: we all need to welcome some changes to the status quo, such as reduced street lighting in order to cut emissions.

For householders and landlords, this is about improving the thermal efficiency of our leaky housing stock. Simple measures like cavity wall and loft insulation as well as heating our homes only when and as hot as we need to, can really make a difference to the comfort of our homes in the winter and the size of our heating bills, as well as help lift people out of fuel poverty. The financial benefits of such measures cannot be ignored.

For businesses and other organisations this is about monitoring and reducing resource (e.g. energy, water) input costs. Unless we are using only the resources we need to produce our goods and services we are not giving ourselves a chance to remain competitive in the long run.

And for all of us it means embracing the opportunity Suffolk has to generate renewable energy from a variety of sources. The need to secure and diversify our national energy supply has never been greater and with this need comes significant financial opportunities for Suffolk communities and businesses; we must ensure the benefits are retained locally.

Finally, I am only too aware as a farmer of the level to which Suffolk already experiences water stress, whether too little or too much. This is only set to increase with a warming climate and so the respect with which we view water as a resource needs to strengthen.

Creating the Greenest County is about action not words; we all need to play our part in its delivery.

**David Barker**  
Chair, Creating the Greenest County

# 2

## Introduction

### 2.1

### Climate change and resource scarcity

The overwhelming consensus within the scientific community is that the long-term warming trend of the earth's climate, observable within the temperature record, is primarily the result of rising concentrations of heat-trapping greenhouse gases in the atmosphere caused by human activities. There is a very large and growing body of evidence to support the consensus that the majority of this warming has been caused by activities such as burning fossil fuels (e.g. petrol and coal) and changing land use (e.g. deforestation for grazing or palm oil production)<sup>1</sup>.

Since the early 1900's, this warming trend has been especially rapid, putting increasing pressure on the ecosystems upon which we rely. It is distinct within the temperature record from cycles of natural variability and climate modelling cannot explain this recent, rapid warming without taking the impact of human activities into account.

Whilst the UK will not have to face some of the more severe environmental challenges that other parts of the world will if this warming is left unchecked, projected impacts to Suffolk over the course of the century are significant.

Since the early 1900's, this warming trend has been especially rapid, putting increasing pressure on the ecosystems upon which we rely

#### **The UK Climate Projections 09 study<sup>2</sup> predicts that by 2080 the East of England may experience<sup>3</sup>:**

- 3.6 °C increase in average summer temperature
- 20% increase in winter rainfall leading to increased flooding
- 20% decrease in summer rainfall leading to summertime droughts and impacts on crop yields
- increase in relative sea level rise of 37cm by 2080

<sup>1</sup> Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007)

<sup>2</sup> <http://ukclimateprojections.defra.gov.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> Medium estimate, medium emission scenario



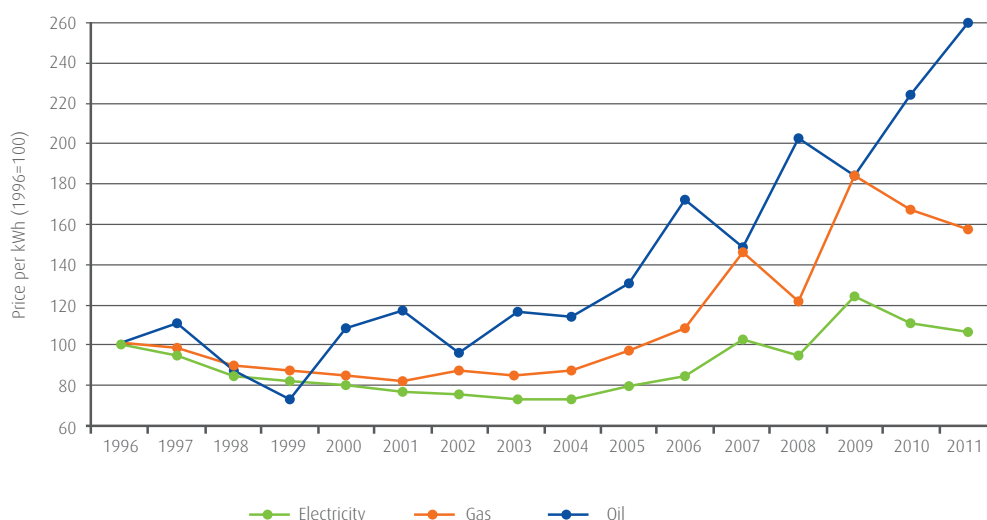
### At a local level, the future implications of these climate projections could include:

- Increases in heat-related deaths and admissions with acute heat stress in summer months and other sun exposure disorders (e.g. skin cancer)
- Increased coastal, flood-plain and surface flood events leading to damage to property and disruption to economic activity
- Water shortages
- Permanent coastal land loss leading to longer term relocation of coastal communities inland
- Higher incidence of damage to transportation, utilities and communications infrastructure caused by an increase in the number of extreme weather events (e.g. heat, high winds and flooding)
- A longer growing season
- Decreased crop yields
- Increase in tourism to Suffolk

We have a responsibility to guard against the more severe of these impacts by encouraging and supporting the efforts of residents, communities and businesses to reduce emissions and strengthen fuel

security, particularly in rural areas where the majority of heating is oil-based. Such efforts will also help control energy expenditure as fuel costs rise due to increasing scarcity.

## Indexed fuel prices 1996 - 2011



Source: "Energy Prices"  
House of Commons Library,  
6 March 2012, SN/SG/4153

We also have a duty to support adaptation to those changes already locked-in as a result of emissions to date and time lags in the climate system.

The Suffolk Climate Change Partnership consists of Suffolk's local authorities and the Environment Agency, working together locally with a number of other organisations including Groundwork East of England, Sustainability East and University Campus Suffolk. We have a shared interest in supporting Suffolk's communities, businesses and residents to reduce carbon emissions, realise the economic benefits of reducing energy consumption and adapt to the future impacts of climate change.

Our work contributes to Suffolk's 'Creating the Greenest County' ambition (a priority within 'Transforming Suffolk', Suffolk's Community Strategy 2008-2028) to work in partnership to reduce carbon emissions by 60% (on 2004 levels) by 2025.

Our work also helps achieve the UK Climate Change Act 2008 national legal commitment to reduce emissions by 80% (on 1990 levels) by 2050.

Our Partnership approach and strong reputation for delivering projects in support of this agenda means we have been able to draw in significant levels of external funding (to date more than £1.4mn) to deliver successful initiatives in Suffolk.

Our Shared Sustainable Energy Planning support programme for instance, run by Climate Consulting Ltd in conjunction with Sustainability East, aims to help planners embrace the sustainability and climate change agenda in their day-to-day work. We have generated potential annual savings to businesses of more than £1.7mn through our Environmental Business Advisor service provided by Groundwork East of England. And we have supported communities to draw in almost £200k in external funding to support projects such as making village halls more energy efficient and running community heat mapping events.





**Our vision is: “Suffolk wants to be an exemplar in tackling climate change and protecting and enhancing its natural... environment...to be the county with the greatest reduction in carbon emissions”<sup>4</sup>**



## This plan updates the first Suffolk Climate Action Plan published in July 2009 and outlines:

- I. the objectives we believe will deliver this vision (in section 3);
- II. the scale of the programmes of work required to deliver the first of these objectives (in section 4);
- III. The further work needed to fully realise our vision (in section 5);
- IV. the actions and projects we and other supporters in Suffolk of our vision and objectives are planning to implement over the next two years (in appendix 1) and;
- V. Case studies (throughout) of initiatives which characterise the breadth of work Suffolk organisations and businesses are involved with in support of this agenda.

The gap between what's planned (IV above) and what's required (II and III above) is stark and presents a major challenge to Suffolk and its local authorities in particular. Progress in reducing this gap will be reported to the Creating the Greenest County Board.

<sup>4</sup> Transforming Suffolk, the Community Strategy 2008-2028

# 3

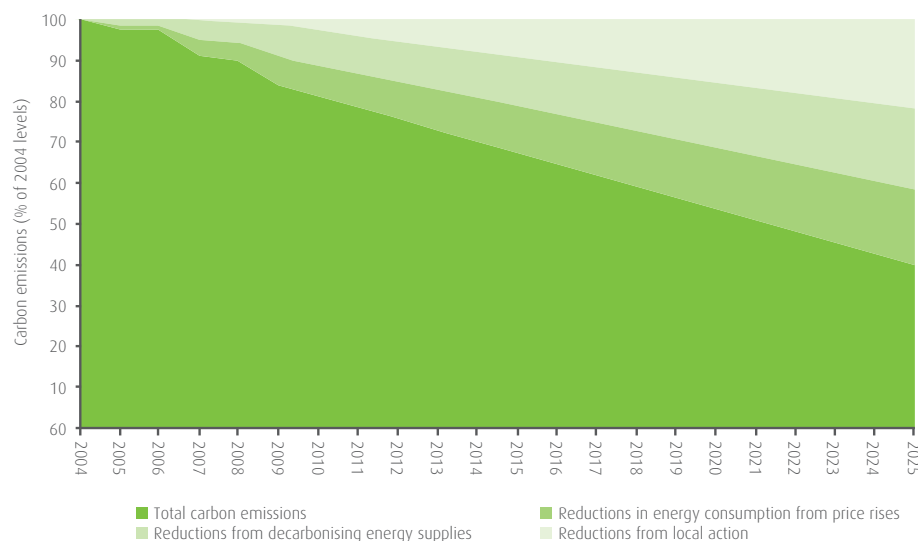
## Our objectives

### 3.1

Develop a credible pathway to reduce carbon emissions associated with energy use in Suffolk by 60% (on 2004 levels) by 2025.

Together with partner organisations we need to develop and implement programmes that will **reduce Suffolk's annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by around 760kt by the end of the decade**<sup>5</sup> to be on track.

Figure 1 represents the scale of action required in order to achieve our 2025 commitment, and shows where this action needs to come from<sup>6</sup>. A step-change in the contribution to emissions reduction from local action is required:



A step-change in the contribution to emissions reduction from local action is required.

<sup>5</sup> The Committee on Climate Change (CCC) chair (David Kennedy) judges that to meet the target of an 80% reduction on 1990 levels by 2050, the UK must achieve a 40% reduction by 2020 and 60% by 2030. He suggests Local Authorities assume that a 12% drop will come from reduced consumption through energy price hikes during the current decade and a further 13% will be delivered through national policy aimed at decarbonising energy supply. This leaves 15%, i.e. 760kt in Suffolk, as a credible contribution to be achieved via this Plan by 2020. This trajectory would enable us to meet our 60% target by 2025. Emissions data for Suffolk can be found here: [http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local\\_auth/co2\\_las/co2\\_las.aspx](http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/local_auth/co2_las/co2_las.aspx).

The CCC were requested by DECC in 2011 to provide advice on the role of local authorities in delivering emissions reductions required to meet carbon budgets. Their 2012 report 'How local authorities can reduce emissions and manage climate risk' can be found here: <http://www.theccc.org.uk/reports/local-authorities>

<sup>6</sup> Suffolk per capita emissions 2005-2009 plotted (ibid. data source); 2004 baseline assumed from 2005-2009 trend; trajectory of reductions required to meet 60% target plotted to 2025. An 8% contribution from local action between 2004-2009 has been assumed for illustrative purposes.

3.2 Support the development of a green economy<sup>7</sup>

A vibrant and sustainable economy is important for everyone and Suffolk’s residents and businesses will need to work together to address their broader environmental impacts. There are two aspects to this: the CO<sub>2</sub> ‘embedded’ in products and services purchased from outside Suffolk (i.e. CO<sub>2</sub> produced in their manufacture and delivery); and the natural resources used in the production of goods and services.

The New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk has been identified by central government as the Green Economy Pathfinder and has published “Leading the Way”, its manifesto for action. The Partnership will support the delivery of the recommendations contained within this document.

Case Study

**The Mill Green Brewery** and neighbouring White Horse Inn, in the village of Edwardstone, is an outstanding example of business premises that have made a positive contribution to the local environment, economy and community. It has proven that operating in a sustainable way makes good business sense and has direct benefits for everyone...



Mill Green Brewery, Edwardstone

<sup>7</sup> A green economy is one in which economic growth is combined with continued reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts are reduced. Through effective demand management and efficiency measures, energy, water and other natural resources will be used efficiently, inputs of materials to production processes should be optimised and the level of waste to landfill should decrease, or be eliminated completely. Leading The Way, Green Economy Pathfinder manifesto 2012-15, New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk.

“The Suffolk Climate Change Partnership will support the delivery of the recommendations made within 'Leading the Way', the Green Economy Pathfinder manifesto”



Some degree of climate change is inevitable and 'locked-in' through CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to date, as a result of time lags in the climate system. Adapting our infrastructure, communities and businesses to the impacts of future climate change, such as increased frequency of winter flooding and summer heat wave events, will foster resilience and minimise these projected impacts locally. We are already a desperately water-stressed county for instance, and must do more to address this.

### Case Study

Being prepared for increased frequency of flooding and storm events doesn't always mean building higher and stronger flood defences. On the **River Deben** a **community partnership** is working to enhance and extend an area that was once extensive saltmarsh but is now badly degraded...



Saltmarsh on the River Deben

In addition, our society has developed with the assumption that the resources we use in living our lives will remain abundant and affordable into the future. The Partnership will support efforts to improve resilience to the impacts of future resource scarcity, such as developing local food supply chains.

“Flood risk and water use remain key issues for all communities. Britain needs to plan now for more erratic, unpredictable and extreme weather patterns in the future”.

**Lord Chris Smith, Chairman of the Environment Agency, July 2012.**



Flooding in Rattlesden  
Image courtesy of Anglia Newspapers Ltd



# 4

## A pathway to cutting 760kt by 2020

Achieving this will be the main measure of our 'Creating the Greenest County' credibility. We need to develop programmes in three areas to achieve this:

Priority work area	Potential CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction (kt)
Domestic energy efficiency in Suffolk's 319,000 homes improved by 15%	201
Non-domestic sector energy efficiency improved by 15%	297
Energy consumption from renewable sources increased towards 15%	262
Total	760





## 4.1 Domestic energy efficiency

The UK domestic building stock is among the most inefficient in the developed world and contributed a sizeable proportion - 25% - of UK emissions in 2009<sup>8</sup>. We have lower energy efficiency for heating space than many other European countries, even allowing for differences in outside temperature.

Of all the sectors that make up the nation's carbon footprint, buildings and in particular domestic buildings are seen by many as the one in which Local Authorities and their partners are best able to influence a reduction in emissions. Preventing heat escaping from buildings is often the cheapest way of reducing emissions and one which is most likely to support those in fuel poverty.

**The three priority measures are loft, cavity and solid wall insulation; achieving 75% of the following potential reductions would deliver the 201kt required:**

Measure	No. of households (000s) needing to be upgraded	Emissions Reduction per household (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> pa)	Total Emissions Reductions ktCO <sub>2</sub> pa
Cavity Wall Insulation	97.3	0.55	53.5
Solid Wall insulation <sup>9</sup>	92.6	1.85	171.3
Loft Insulation where less than 100mm	60.8	0.72	43.8
Loft Insulation 100-150mm	88.7	0.11	9.7
Total			278.4

Other measures with less potential are floor insulation, draught proofing and new glazing.

Central government's proposed Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation will deliver around just 13kt p.a. so our challenge is to develop additional programmes delivering 188kt<sup>10</sup>.

These will not only reduce emissions but also help address fuel poverty and develop the local economy.

N.B. the way a home's heating and electricity use are managed by its occupants is equally crucial e.g. turning a property's thermostat down 1°C can save up to 10% of heating costs<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> DECC, 2011. Carbon Plan 2011  
<http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/tackling-climate-change/carbon-plan/3702-the-carbon-plan-delivering-our-low-carbon-future.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.ruralfuelpoverty.org.uk/rural2.php?mopt=1&pid=data\\_quick](http://www.ruralfuelpoverty.org.uk/rural2.php?mopt=1&pid=data_quick)

<sup>10</sup> The Government's Green Deal draft impact assessment indicates domestic carbon savings of 1.2Mt CO<sub>2</sub> p.a. across the whole of the UK. Suffolk has 1.1% of the UK population which crudely suggests the Green Deal and ECO would deliver 13.3kt p.a.

<sup>11</sup> Energy Saving Trust

## 4.2 The non-domestic sector

In 2009, the heating and powering of non-domestic buildings was responsible for 12% of the UK's greenhouse gas emissions. Private businesses were responsible for three quarters of the emissions, with the remaining quarter coming from public buildings.<sup>12</sup> These emissions are the result of burning fossil fuels to heat buildings and generate electricity for powering lighting and appliances. As of 2019 the Government has made a commitment that all new non-domestic buildings will be zero carbon.<sup>13</sup>

Alongside reducing the carbon footprint of non-domestic buildings it will also be important for industry to reduce the carbon footprint associated with its products, processes and supply chain emissions.

In 2009 UK industry was responsible for 131.6Mt CO<sub>2</sub>(e)<sup>14</sup>, 23% of the UK's emissions. More than 80% can be attributed to generating the heat needed for industrial processes, e.g. the manufacturing of steel and ceramics, with the remainder coming from chemical reactions involved in industrial processes<sup>15</sup>.



### Case Study:

**Muntons plc**, based in Stowmarket, has been producing malt and malted ingredients for over 90 years, is passionate about environmental protection and is continuously looking at innovative ways to reduce its supply chain carbon footprint. Since 1999 the company has had a comprehensive carbon reduction programme drawing on numerous initiatives throughout the supply chain. The company also has a strong recognition that low carbon working practices have social, economic and environmental benefits...

Left: Muntons new state of the art drying facility at Bridlington. This plant removed 1700 vehicle movements a year by allowing material to come straight from farm to malting and removing the need for expensive and less energy efficient drying on farm

<sup>12</sup> DECC, 2011. Carbon Plan 2011 <http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/tackling-climate-change/carbon-plan/3702-the-carbon-plan-delivering-our-low-carbon-future.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> CO<sub>2</sub>(e) is a universal unit of measurement that allows the global warming potential of different GHGs to be compared (DECC/defra).

<sup>15</sup> *ibid.*

National policies in place to help drive carbon emissions reduction in this sector include the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), Climate Change Levy, Climate Change Agreements, the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme, the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) and Tariffs (FITs). In addition to these, the Green Deal is due to be launched later this year to reduce emissions and improve the thermal efficiency of both non-domestic and domestic buildings.

In 2009, Suffolk's industrial and commercial sector accounted for 39% of its carbon dioxide emissions, 1,980kt p.a.<sup>16</sup>. Some of Suffolk's businesses and public sector organisations are large enough to be part of central government's CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme but the vast majority are not.

Nationally small and medium-sized businesses account for 99.9% of all enterprises<sup>17</sup>. Suffolk has a very high proportion of small and medium-sized businesses. We will provide support to enable them to become more resource efficient and improve the efficiency of the buildings they occupy, and to get the most from national schemes such as Green Deal, FITs and RHI.



## Case Study

**Strident Group** consists of three IT companies and employs over thirty people on two sites in Ipswich and Claydon. They have implemented a range of projects focussing on heating and cooling, including the installation of a zoned air conditioning unit, insulation and double glazing, reducing energy use by 15% even after the building of an extension, saving 10 tonnes of carbon annually....

Above: Fitting wall insulation to Strident's office building as part of the company's energy-efficiency drive

We will also need to engage with larger businesses in Suffolk to support the promotion of resource-efficiency initiatives, such as the Suffolk Carbon Charter, throughout local supply chains. A resource-efficient supply chain is likely to be more competitive and viable, benefitting Suffolk communities in the long-term.

<sup>16</sup> Excludes the energy intensive EU ETS emissions which central government does not deem local authorities to be able to influence.

<sup>17</sup> [http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/statistics/docs/b/business-population-estimates-2011\\_statistical-release.pdf](http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/statistics/docs/b/business-population-estimates-2011_statistical-release.pdf)



The 2009 Renewable Energy Directive sets a target for the UK to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. This compares to 2.5% in 2009 across the East of England. The East of England Renewables and Low Carbon Capacity Study<sup>18</sup> shows that even with the inclusion of all capacity which is currently in construction or with planning consent, Suffolk is a long way off meeting this target.

Yet the study also shows that (after reasonable technical, planning and economic constraints are applied) generating a much greater proportion of our electrical and heat energy from renewable and low carbon sources is entirely feasible.

Awareness of the economic and environmental benefits of renewable energy generation is growing nationally. The wider societal costs of fossil fuel production are not currently included in the price we

pay for it. Central government continues to incentivise development of the renewable sector through FITs, the RHI, Renewable Obligation Certificates and the Local Energy Assessment Fund. The Partnership will ensure that the potential of these schemes is maximised in the county by continuing to actively support local communities and small businesses to undertake feasibility studies, develop business cases and install generation capacity.

## Case Study

**Snape Maltings** is situated on the Suffolk Heritage coastline in an area of outstanding natural beauty, next to the River Alde. It has undergone major redevelopment and now offers a mix of retail outlets, residential units, art galleries and river trips. The listed status of the complex meant a sensitive approach was essential in the redevelopment process at Snape Maltings, as it is a Grade 2 listed site.

The owner of the site saw the project as an opportunity to install highly efficient, environmentally sustainable heating on the entire site (a 'district heating scheme') in place of the existing oil-based systems, installed in a way that was sympathetic to its listed status. Following careful consideration of the options available, a biomass heating system installed in a remote boiler house and used to provide heating and hot water to all 66 residential properties and 9,000 sq ft of retail area was thought to be the best option. This was installed by Energy Innovations of Theberton, Suffolk in 2008...



Biomass-fuelled district heating unit, Snape Maltings

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=92](http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=113&Itemid=92)



Solar PV array at Nayland Primary School. The installation was organised by 'Green Energy Nayland' and funded through a community share issue.

It is also incumbent upon Partners to show leadership by examining potential renewable resources within their own estate and operations. This is an ongoing process with opportunities to develop existing projects. Examples include the generation of energy from waste, installation of solar PV and wind power on the public estate, and the expansion of the wood fuel supply chain.

The need for renewable energy offers Suffolk and the communities within it enormous economic, social and environmental opportunities but will require careful consideration at the local level. Local Authorities, businesses and communities must seek to overcome the barriers currently preventing the provision of the essential infrastructure to generate the additional renewable energy required. This would enable householders, communities and local businesses to reap the benefits.

Tackling domestic energy efficiency, emissions from the non-domestic sector and developing our on-shore renewable energy capacity in Suffolk will have wide economic, environmental and social benefits for our communities and businesses. Alleviation of fuel poverty, skills development and the creation of jobs in the emerging low-carbon sector, a reduction in reliance on imported fossil fuels and improvements to health and well-being through economic regeneration all offer significant social return on investment potential. In addition, increasing resilience to climate change risks can result in avoided costs from flood damage to buildings, infrastructure and services, enhanced green spaces and improved health.

Fuel poverty is a serious issue for hard-pressed communities, particularly those in our rural, off-gas areas. According to the Hills Fuel Poverty Review<sup>19</sup> poor energy efficiency, high fuel and energy bills and low basic incomes are the three main risk factors for fuel poverty, which poses significant health risks for vulnerable people. Large-scale energy efficiency improvements will therefore bring major economic and health benefits.

It has been estimated that over 16,000 jobs in Suffolk within the renewable sector alone could result from meeting our potential capacity for renewable energy generation by 2020<sup>20</sup>. Local jobs and the skills required to perform them are generated through the sale, installation and maintenance of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, and this is particularly true of small-scale domestic renewable heat and electricity installations. Moreover, direct investment in technologies and measures are often recycled back into the local economy.

Energy prices have been increasing over the last decade and are becoming increasingly volatile. Recent analysis<sup>21</sup> shows that reducing our reliance on imported fossil fuels reduces the impact of this price volatility on levels of disposable household income, business investment, inflation and unemployment.

Reducing energy demand and increasing generation from clean, renewable sources will bring health benefits to residents and improve the quality of life for all.



<sup>19</sup> <http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/funding-support/fuel-poverty/4662-getting-measure-fuel-pov-final-hills-rpt.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Derived by Climate Consulting from Holgate, M. (2010), The scope for renewable energy in Cumbria and AECOM (2011), East of England renewable and low-carbon energy capacity study

<sup>21</sup> Fossil Fuel Price Shocks and a Low Carbon Economy, Oxford Economics, 2011: <http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/tackling-climate-change/international-climate-change/5276-fossil-fuel-price-shocks-and-a-low-carbon-economy-.pdf>



## 5

## Realising our Vision

As the Partnership implements this Plan, further programmes of work will need to be developed, in particular for Objectives 2 and 3.

For Suffolk's local authorities this is not about doing more. It is about councils proactively leading organisational change to support the development of a green economy and adapt to climate change within key functions:

**1. Property management:** Delivering significant reductions in emissions (3% p.a. after adjusting for changes in turnover).

**2. Procurement:** Developing and sharing best practice that uses embedded emissions data in procurement decisions, and encourages the design of products and services in ways that allow component parts to be re-used.

**3. Education, training and skills development:** The challenge for the County Council's 'Learning and Improvement Service' is to highlight the opportunities for embedding the Green agenda in their schools' values, communities and curricula in delivering excellent education.

Developing the skills within our workforce to capitalise on the opportunities provided by the emerging green economy, requiring a coordinated approach from Suffolk's training providers.



...to create a truly sustainable economy, growth needs to be linked to positive impacts upon the environment and resources used not only 'efficiently' but also 'intelligently'...

**Leading the Way,  
Green Economy  
Pathfinder  
manifesto**

### Case Study

**The Denes** is a comprehensive high school in Lowestoft with a role of 1100 students. In recent years they have adopted a whole school approach to sustainability involving students, staff and the wider community...

**4. Development Planning & Transport:** Ensuring the position and construction of new buildings and transport policy significantly reduces emissions and supports adaptive responses to future climate change.

**5. Economic Development:** Suffolk's Greenest County vision demands that we not only create a much greener economy, but also encourage the thinking necessary to move toward a truly green economy<sup>22</sup>. This is an educational challenge (to cultivate wider understanding of circular economy ideas), an action research challenge (to foster the implementation of examples in business supply chains) and a political challenge (to develop national and international policy that drives systemic change toward the necessary ideal).

For Suffolk's businesses and other organisations, this means:

- becoming more resource efficient, so improving long term profitability and viability
- taking advantage of new business opportunities as Suffolk works to become a truly green economy
- developing the infrastructure, jobs and expertise to capitalise on these opportunities.

And for Suffolk's communities this can be realised by participating in actions that help to achieve our vision and objectives, whilst supporting residents to do the same.



<sup>22</sup> ...to create a truly sustainable economy, growth needs to be linked to positive impacts upon the environment and resources used not only 'efficiently' but also 'intelligently'. Efficiencies will not necessarily help stem our negative environmental impact if our need for resources continues to rise. A functioning green economy would both increase efficiencies and stimulate the development of technologies and systems that would enable a truly sustainable 'circular' economy. Leading The Way, Green Economy Pathfinder manifesto 2012-15, New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk.







**For further information please contact:**

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**[www.greensuffolk.org](http://www.greensuffolk.org)**

To speak to the partnership manager please call:  
01473 264842

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in another language please call **08456 066 067**

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telefone para o número abaixo.

**Portuguese**

Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tych informacji w swoim języku  
zadzwoń na podany poniżej numer.

**Polish**

এই লেখাটি যদি অন্য ভাষাতে বুঝতে চান তাহলে নিচের নম্বরে ফোন করুন

**Bengali**

بەم زانیاریەشینی ئێ بە ت گەهیەتی دە یارمەر پ ویستیت بەگەئە  
بکەوێ خوارەم ژمارەندی بەیوێ پەزمان کێ تر تکیە

**Kurdish**

如果你需要其他語言來幫助你了解這些資訊，請撥以下電話。

**Chinese**

اگر شما نیاز دارید که این اطلاعات را به زبان دیگری دریافت کنید لطفاً به شماره زیر تلفن کنید.

**Farsi**

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