

Tamworth Climate Change Strategy.

FINAL

1) Introduction

This document sets out a climate change strategy for Tamworth. The work has been commissioned by the Local Strategic Partnership.

This strategy sets out our “road map” as to how people, partners and businesses in Tamworth can work towards reducing their impact on our changing climate. We have produced a series of documents which set out a series of key actions which we can all understand and work together to deliver in a clear way with limited use of jargon.

Importantly we need leadership not just from Council members, but business leaders and community representatives to help us adopt and deliver this crucial strategy. Though the challenge is difficult, together we can make it happen.

The strategy will need to evolve between now and its end date of 2030.

It is supported by a year one action plan. Arrangements for ownership and long term monitoring and delivery are set out to ensure that progress and work to achieve the strategy’s vision is achieved.

2) Background

Tamworth is a small compact town of some 3000 hectares area with a population of 74,000 situated some 15 miles north east of Birmingham. Over the years the town has grown steadily and evolved from its industrial original base. Tamworth, the place, has a good history of working together as partners. In 2010 the Tamworth Local Strategic Partnership recognised that climate change was a threat to the town and that a specific strategy was needed.

Instinctively Green were selected to work with the Environment Working Group of the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) to produce a climate change strategy.

3) What is climate change and why is it important?

Climate Change is recognised by many as being one, if not, the most important issue threatening the world at the present time.

Climate change should be seen as the greatest challenge to face man and treated as a much bigger priority in the United Kingdom.

Prince Charles

.....if emissions reductions are not made soon and deep, the severe climate shifts and sea-level rises projected by scientists would be “disastrous.”

Lord Stern March 2009

There is now a worldwide consensus that due to mankind’s use of resources and burning of fossil fuels the amount of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, has rapidly increased over the last 150 years and is set to continue. The effect of these increases is that global temperatures are rising and are likely to continue to rise unless significant changes are made and greenhouse gas emissions are reduced.

Climate Change Definition: "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods". United Nations

Source: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change March 1994

The UK Government acknowledges that climate change is a reality and has set out a plan to reduce the country’s emissions across all sections of society. The country’s “road map” is defined by the Climate Change Act 2008. The key driver in this legislation is that the UK will seek to reduce its carbon and greenhouse gas emissions by 80% based on 1990 baseline figures.

Measuring this complex issue is not easy, however the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) produced a report in November 2010 which estimates the carbon emissions output per person for each year from 2005 to 2008. These estimate figures attempt to help us understand what the current emission levels are at a regional, county and local level. They are estimates and use domestic, industrial use and transport data.

According to recent government estimates, Tamworth appears to score well. See table below:

Area	T/co2	T/person	T/co2	t /person
	2005	2005	2008	2008
Tamworth	440	5.9	405	5.4
Lichfield	868	9.0	857	8.7
Staffordshire	7,831	9.6	7,547	9.1
West Midlands	44,513	8.3	42,728	7.9
National	528,163	8.8	506,526	8.2

Source: DECC/AEA Statistical Estimates of CO2 emissions Sept 2010

The results indicate that Tamworth demonstrate one of the lowest emission rates in the UK. Locally there is some concern about the data used to produce this figure and caution is suggested. In particular Tamworth has a small, limited industrial base and there are no major motorways within its geographical boundary which will have impacted on these figures. While the Government’s estimate appears good news it makes the challenge of reducing emissions even harder. Importantly these figures should not lead to

complacency; in fact they offer us a great opportunity to make further steps to reach our vision.

4) Policy Context

There is a range of policy guidance stretching across all sectors covering a variety of subject areas which are either directly or indirectly linked to climate change in Europe and the UK.

Many policies and strategies are already in place, such as the Climate Change Act 2008 which sets out the government's plan to meet the challenging carbon emissions target of 80% by 2050. Locally Staffordshire County Council adopted its own climate change strategy in 2005 A Hard Rain which recognised the issue of climate change at a County level and outlined a series of issues, scenarios and actions. Some key policies and actions affect us in Tamworth. A Hard Rain is currently being updated.

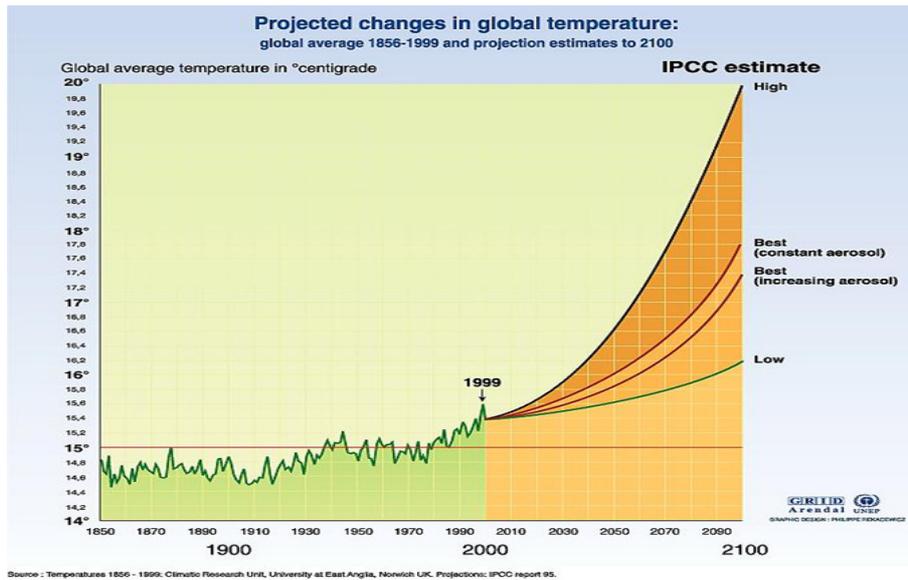
As we believe climate change will affect us all, we see it is important that all current local and county policies will need to be reviewed to take into account of this strategy. This will include planning policy, environment protection, leisure, health and education and training as well as economic generation.

5) Baseline and local Evidence

In producing a Tamworth climate change strategy we support our case by reference to important local evidence. We agreed at the project outset that a specific carbon assessment for Tamworth would not be carried out as it was generally felt that there is a range of local evidence and data sources which support the need for a climate change strategy. We make our case for a Tamworth climate change strategy on the basis of:-

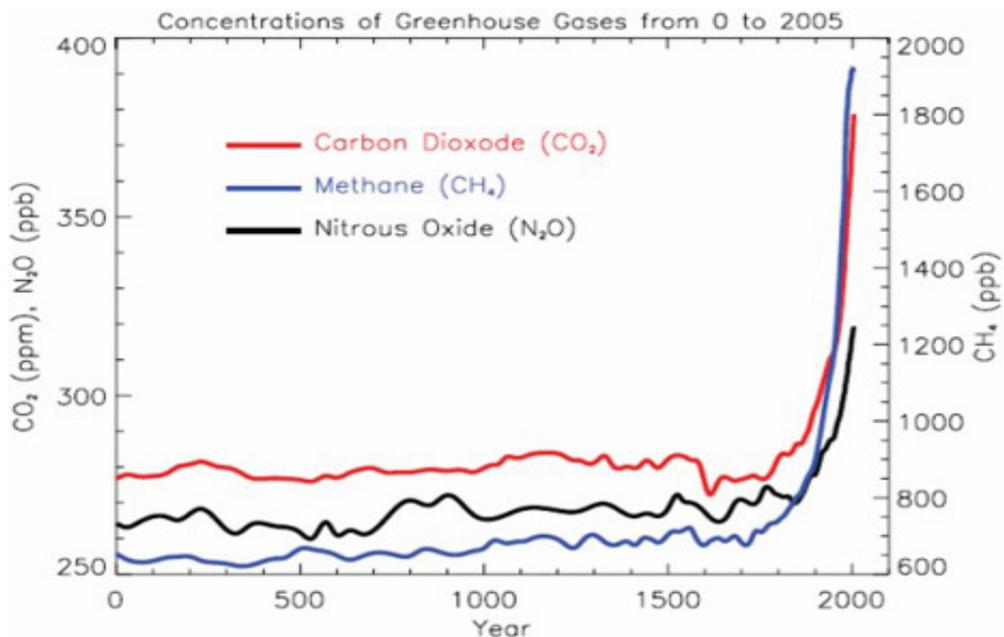
Global Issues

World scientists acknowledge that due to mankind the world's temperature is rising and is predicted to rise anything between 2 and 6 degrees centigrade by the end of the century. The graph below demonstrates this rise.



[Source: Climatic Research Unit, UEA, Predictions IPCC Report 95]

This is supported by the Staffordshire County Council's A Hard Rain document. In addition the amount of greenhouses gases recorded in the atmosphere is rising and predicted to increase over the century unless significant reductions are achieved.



[Source: IPCC 2007 report]

The combination of these two world features confirm, in our view, that our climate is changing. Scientists argue that to control the temperature change and

stop it spiraling out of control we must reduce carbon dioxide emissions and other key greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere.

European Targets

The European Union accepts the case that our climate is changing and that action is needed to reduce our carbon emissions to bring temperature rises under control. It has issued a range of directives which seek to reduce carbon emissions by for example increasing energy efficiency in buildings and move to increase the supply and use of more renewable energy.

National Target

At a national level considerable work has been under taken to establish the main causes and contributors to the UK's carbon emissions. It is estimated that the UK emits 2% of world carbon emissions but our average emissions per person are above the world average.

A sample of the main producers of UK carbon emissions are:

Energy.....The production of energy through burning of fossil fuels equates to 39% of UK emissions (DECC 2009). Future predictions suggest that the price of energy supply will increase by 60% by 2020. (Energy supply companies 2008). By reducing demand for energy this can directly reduce carbon emissions. The use of renewable energy sources also reduces carbon emissions and can provide a source of income as offered through government initiatives such as the Feed In Tariff. By combining energy efficiency measures to reduce demand and using renewable energy sources results in both reduce emissions and savings for businesses and individuals.

Buildings.....Buildings homes and office buildings equate to approximately 34 % of the UK's carbon emissions (DECC 2009). Businesses contribute around 16% of all emissions. Residential dwellings are estimated to contribute around 17% of UK emission estimated figures for 2010 which includes an increase of 13% due to the harsh winter in 2009. By making buildings more energy efficient through insulation and using low energy appliances for example saves energy use, which in turn reduces emissions and saves the user money.

Transport and travel.....Travel contributes to approximately 24% of the UK's emissions (DECC 2009). By reducing travel specifically, especially in terms of the use combustion engine cars and reducing the need to transport goods will have an impact on reducing emissions but also help support alternative transport

options such as public transport, cycling and walking; the latter two being also healthier options.

6) What are the key implications for Tamworth of climate change?

We asked some local organisations what would be the implications on Tamworth if climate change continued and what would the key risks be. The following issues were identified:-

- a) Severe Weather changes. This could include short, sharp cold winter periods. Longer hot summers, more incidents of storms. With a large urban centre, heat island effect could be an issue resulting in health issues.
- b) Flooding. With national sea level rises predicted and increased potential for significant weather incidents, Tamworth is at potential risk of severe flooding due to the confluence of two rivers as nearly experienced in 2011 in nearby Fazely. This will cause property damage, increase health risks and wildlife destruction.

Global warming made the floods that devastated England and Wales in the autumn of 2000, costing £3.5bn, between two and three times more likely to happen, new research has found. This is the first time scientists have quantified the role of human-induced climate change in increasing the risk of a serious flood and represents a major development in climate science. Wednesday 16 February 2011 Guardian Newspaper

- c) Transport. Official National Statistics (ONS 2011) confirm that Tamworth demonstrates a higher percentage of car ownership than the national average. In addition over 50% of the population commute out of Tamworth by car for work (Tamworth Draft Core Strategy). Without a change in travel patterns and modal shift to other forms of transport, Tamworth will see traffic congestion increase and air quality reduction.
- d) Food and water supply. Tamworth is a predominantly urban area and therefore the majority of its food needs are grown outside the town. Water is supplied from external sources. While local food is available climate change could result in changes to the availability and quality of local food production if adaptation and mitigation measures are not taken. Water is also predicted to be in shorter supply if not appropriately managed.
- e) Energy. Tamworth is highly dependent on the import of energy supply. Without alternative energy supplies local people and businesses could see significant price raises leading to an increase in numbers of people in fuel poverty which can lead to a rise in health issues.

- f) Waste. Tamworth and Lichfield have developed a good partnership in managing waste and recycling. Approximately 53% of Tamworth's dry waste is recycled. Further opportunities exist to increase the levels of recycling and reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. Other wider scale opportunities may exist for using waste for local energy production on a regional scale.

7) Climate Change Strategy

Having considered the policy context, established a local case, noted local issues and described some possible effects we have set out a strategy which sets out how we can together adapt and mitigate the worst effects of the expected changes.

Our climate change strategy is set out in a structured way. We have set out a vision, a series of scenarios to describe what Tamworth the place could look like if the strategy was implemented and a series of key "calls for action" to kick off the strategy. We recognise that the task is great and it affects us all. However our strategy and vision is achievable and as long as we all work together it will bring benefits such as saving money and reduce the potential risks if we don't act.

There are five key documents to the strategy:-

- a) Our overarching strategy document which sets out our vision
- b) It is supported by two key documents based on the themes of **PEOPLE** and **PLACE**.
- c) As part of the strategy launch and awareness work to support it, we have set out an **8 point call for action**.
- d) There is a year one action plan.

We have structured the strategy themes around the Tamworth Strategic Partnership themes of:- **PEOPLE and PLACE**. Under these themes a series of topic areas have been identified to which specific tasks and actions are identified. We have also linked the specific action to the Call for Action subject areas for reference.

There are two important points to be noted within the strategy.

- **Targets:** We have specifically not set a carbon target for Tamworth as the Climate Change Act has a clear national target we all need to work to. We also believe as this strategy needs to be adopted by every business, organisation and person the targets must be relevant and proportionate. The onus is on us all setting our own targets and delivering against them.
- **Monitoring:** We believe that the local strategic partnership is best placed to drive the strategy forward. As a part of the strategy action plan we propose that the Tamworth Strategic Partnership should resolve to monitor local performance across the town and the main driver of the strategy where possible.

The strategy has been consulted with some stakeholders at an invitation event held on 23 March 2011. Set out below are the main elements of the Tamworth Climate Change Strategy.

8) The Vision

We have set out a challenging but achievable vision for our Climate Change Strategy.

Our vision is:

By 2030 Tamworth will be known for being a town which has adapted to the changing climate and where people, places and businesses thrive on having one of the lowest impacts on the environment in the UK.

By adopting a planned approach Tamworth will reduce the impacts of Climate Change on its people, place and local businesses. Together we will protect our local resources and helps our communities to live healthy sustainable lives.

Our vision strap line is:-

Tamworth: Known and respected for being an environmentally friendly town.

We know that places change overtime. We are conscious that in particular our climate and Tamworth's environment will be quite different from today, May 2011. However we want Tamworth as a town and our people to make the most of these changes and with a series of interventions we hope to help Tamworth adapt and where needed mitigate climate change.

By 2030 Tamworth will be a town recognised for adapting well to the changing climate and through strong partnerships reducing our overall carbon emissions. Outlined below are three descriptions of what Tamworth will look like in the future as a result of implementing our strategy:-

2015

Tamworth is a town regenerating itself. New local investment is appearing. The energy efficiency of its buildings is improving. More people are using public transport. More people are walking and cycling on the new Tamworth Green Transport Network.

The Green Zone demonstration projects have just seen the first public and private houses finished to the Tamworth housing standards which emphasise energy efficiency and use of new renewable energy.

The first phase of the Energy Efficiency and Photovoltaic (PV) programme have just been completed and monitoring results confirm large scale carbon reduction and on target energy savings.

Tamworth awarded Green Award for local advice programme.

50% of schools are now at Eco Schools Silver award level.

2026

Tamworth continues to demonstrate higher than average wellbeing returns.

The Green Car Sharing club has completed its first 5 years of business and now has a fleet of over 500 vehicles. The Rent A Bike scheme is now operating successfully.

All public buildings have Photovoltaic panels installed and the first upgrades are taking place.

The new renewable energy centre at Tamworth Town Extension is being constructed. The local farmers market is holding their 10th birthday combined with the annual Climate Change week festival.

More people work locally now than commute out of Tamworth for work. The energy performance of business buildings has increased and 80% of premises are at EPC level c.

2030

Tamworth Strategic Partnerships has demonstrated through its monitoring systems that Tamworth has exceeded the Government's 60% carbon reduction target.

Tamworth's Sustainable Urban Extension final phase is nearing completion and has met its zero carbon target.

50% of the town's energy is being delivered by the new renewable energy centre.

Waste to landfill has stopped. The Tamworth Recycling Business has secured a contract to deliver services to Lichfield.

Tourism has reached an all-time peak coupled with the success of the historic places campaign and completion of the new Zero Carbon Urban Village complex.

The Town Centre regeneration plan is complete and 30% of retail unit spaces are let to local business/independent shops.

9) The Climate Change Strategy: The Themes

Climate Change affects everyone and everything. To try and show the impact and what actions are needed across Tamworth we have set out more detailed actions with topics under the two themes:-

- a) People
- b) Places

Within each theme we have identified a topic with an aspiration and series of actions as to how we propose the topic is addressed and by when.

The two themes are attached in the appendix and are the key action documents. By adopting the tasks and actions and driving these forward we believe that the people, business and partners in Tamworth can make efficient changes which will result in reducing their impact on our changing climate. We have also linked these to the Calls for Action document for reference.

10) Stakeholder Engagement

As part of the strategy formation a stakeholder event was held on 23 March 2011 at Tamworth Community Fire Station.

The purpose of the event was to seek support, comments and buy-in from a cross section of organisations operating and working in Tamworth. These organisations are key partners and have a key role in helping us all to deliver the strategy.

A list of organisations invited is in the appendix

11) 8 Calls for Action

We recognise that adopting a strategy document which seeks change across so many people, places and organisations will mean that a lot of early work around awareness, training, education in the early period will need to take place.

We have therefore identified eight key areas to focus on. These are our **8 Calls for Action**. By focusing on these key areas in the early period of the strategy we will be able to raise awareness, demonstrate leadership, deliver change through demonstration projects and encourage more people and businesses to make change.

Subject	Outline
1) Lead by Example	A commitment by all the TSP members to work together and adopt the Climate Change strategy while ensure their organisation meets targets/objectives set. Partners to show commitment by ensuring that the TSP Executive or its successor receives annual monitoring reports on the delivery of each organisation against their respective action plan.

	Leadership to commit to cascading the strategy through the organisation and communication. A specific climate change working group should be established and efficiently resourced to monitor and deliver the strategy
2) Advice and Awareness Programme	Establish and support a branded “sustainability advice team”. Possibly widen HEAT remit. Promote within all local advice centres. Ensure wide scale partnership approach.
3) Media Campaign	Organise a staged media campaign. Brief members/community leaders on key messages. Arrange for a series of local best practice examples to be publicised. Target local businesses to take up advice.
4) Transport	Make transport a key action area. Introduce a series programme initiatives which promote a reduction in car dependency such as a TSP Car Sharing Day and a Cycle to School Event Day. Complete the final parts of Tamworth’s cycle network. Work with public transport providers to increase transport capacity and regularity of service within and out of Tamworth. Support businesses to actively promote staff travel plans/car sharing Investigate establishing a local electric car network/service.....including car club and making electric re-charging easily available
5) Local First Programme	Take “Think Local” to the next level. Support and promote the new innovative website designed for Staffordshire based business to promote local inter trading opportunities, raise their profile and network with other local businesses. By thinking local first, businesses will realise what suppliers are on their doorstep, which will help contribute to a reduced carbon footprint, by reducing miles travelled and keeping money circulating through the local economy
6) Create a Green Demonstration Zone	Identify an area within Tamworth to become the Green environment.....an exemplar area which needs investment where pilot projects can be undertaken to demonstrate how to reduce energy use, improve energy efficiency, test renewable energy systems, on homes, businesses and people. Run a series of projects such as Private and Public housing high energy efficiency programme. Support local businesses in this area. Help them to make business changes and become exemplar companies

	<p>Upgrade local natural environment, increase bio-diversity.</p> <p>Attract private investment. Set out clear Governance and long term management arrangements.</p>
7) Renewable Energy Programme	<p>Investigate the potential for a large scale renewable energy centre in or close to Tamworth. The centre will serve as a demonstration centre and will provide renewable energy to a number of homes and local businesses</p> <p>Explore options for other renewable energy schemes such as large scale PV installation on public buildings and wind farms.</p> <p>Continue to work with partners across the county to decrease levels of waste and make better use of waste products including expanding the waste incineration and explore options for energy generation</p>
8) Climate Change Week	<p>Organise a special Climate Change week. Celebrate the strategy. Promote it and various local initiatives. Working with local schools, voluntary orgs and others run competitions. Hold a local farmers market to celebrate benefits of local produce/businesses. Make it become a respected and looked forward to event. Make it fun but supported with quality advice and good simple tips.</p> <p>Encourage local leisure organisers to support event.....concerts, Tamworth 5K town run. Hold Green Buildings OPEN day.</p>

12) Monitoring and Reporting

While it will become everyone’s responsibility to deliver the changes outlined in the strategy, we do believe it needs to be driven by a resourced and empowered team.

We firmly believe that working together is best and results have shown that the TSP is well placed to take responsibility for driving the strategy forward.

We recommend the establishment of a Climate Change Task and Finish Group which reports directly to the TSP Board. This group will produce an annual monitoring report with the results publicised against the action plan within the strategy.

13) Action Plan

This first year’s action plan is outlined in the appendix. The first year’s work will include promotion and awareness raising of the local climate change issues and the Climate Change strategy’s objectives. The TSP will be tasked with allocating tasks as a priority.

To ensure progress further action plans with clear targets will need to be produced and managed by the Climate Change working group. A report of progress will be presented on a regular basis to the TSP Board.

14) Next Steps

Our next steps are crucial. We need partners, businesses, and community leaders to understand the challenge ahead and commit to working together to deliver the strategy.

We need to publicise the important messages within the strategy in a way that makes sense and helps people to make a change. We will produce a Climate Change Communications Plan to support the strategy role out.

15) Local Examples of Good Practice

It is good to report that Tamworth already has some local examples of good or emerging best practice. Listed below are some of these with contact points for further information.

- a) The Academy being built at the Queen Elizabeth Mercian Secondary School on Ashby Road is aiming for BREEAM excellent which seeks to deliver an energy efficient building using environmentally friendly materials and construction methods.
- b) The Premier Inn hotel at River Drive completed in 2010 claims to have an 81% smaller carbon footprint than a standard hotel.
- c) Tamworth Borough Council have installed smart meters in its main operational premises to demonstrate energy use and to help staff to reduce energy consumption, saving the Council running costs.
- d) Numerous areas along the river corridor are managed by Tamworth Borough Council and Staffordshire Wildlife Trust which have the potential to become designated nature reserves. These have an important amenity value while creating natural ecosystems to increase local bio-diversity and act as potential flood mitigation barriers.

16) Contact

For further information please contact:-

Andrew Barratt: Andrew-Barratt@tamworth.gov.uk

Graham Peake: g.peake@staffs-wildlife.org.uk

APPENDIX

Glossary and Sources for further information

BREEAM

BRE Environmental Assessment Method

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

One of several greenhouse gases in the atmosphere which cause climate change.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)

There are six main greenhouse gases which cause climate change and are limited by the Kyoto protocol. Each gas has a different global warming potential. For simplicity of reporting, the mass of each gas emitted is commonly translated into a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) amount so that the total impact from all sources can be summed to one figure.

Carbon footprint

The total set of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual, organisation, area, event or product. It should be expressed in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

Climate

The long-term average weather of a region including typical weather patterns, the frequency and intensity of storms, cold spells, and heat waves. Climate is not the same as weather.

Climate change

Refers to changes in long-term trends in the climate, such as changes in average temperatures. Scientists use the term climate change to refer to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

Decc

UK Government Department for Energy and Climate Change

Defra

UK Government's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Emissions

The release of substances (e.g. greenhouse gases) into the atmosphere.

ECO School

A national accreditation scheme for sustainable schools

EST

Energy Saving Trust.

Fossil fuels

Carbon-based fuels including coal, natural gas and fuels derived from crude oil (e.g. petrol and diesel); called fossil fuels because they have been formed over long periods of time from ancient organic matter.

Greenhouse effect

This is a natural process which keeps the earth warmer than it would otherwise be, and without which life on earth would not be possible. Like the glass in a greenhouse, certain gases in our atmosphere trap heat, preventing it from escaping back into space.

Green Economy

A phrase used to refer to jobs/employment in companies which are environmentally friendly or those which help to deliver climate change benefits.

Greenhouse gases

Gases in the atmosphere which trap heat causing the greenhouse effect.

Groundwater

Water that is contained in underground rocks.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

Change (IPCC)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It is charged with assessing the most up to date scientific, technical and socio-economic research in climate change.

Kyoto Protocol

Agreed in December 1997 under the auspices of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol commits signatory countries to reduce their overall emissions of a basket of six greenhouse gases by 5.2 per cent below 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012, with differentiated, legally binding targets.

LGA

Local Government Association.

LSP

Local Strategic Partnership

ONS

Office for National Statistics

Renewable energy

Energy derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and biomass.

SME

Small Medium sized businesses

TBC

Tamworth Borough Council

TSP

Tamworth Strategic Partnership

Thermal comfort

Environmental factors (such as humidity and sources of heat in the workplace) combine with personal factors (such as the clothing you're wearing and how physically demanding your work is) to influence what is called your 'thermal comfort'.

UKCIP

UK Climate Impacts Programme

WRAP

UK: Waste & Resources Action Programme works in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland to help businesses and individuals reap the benefits of reducing waste, develop sustainable products and use resources in an efficient way.

Stakeholder Invitation List

Birmingham Chamber of Commerce

Environment Agency

Housing Associations (Midland Heart)

Job Centre Plus – Tamworth)

Severn Trent Water

South Staffs College

South Staffs PCT (Health)

South Staffs Water

Staffordshire County Council (Climate Change team)

Staffordshire County Council – (Integrated Transport, Planning & Research)

Staffordshire Country Council (Property management)

Staffordshire Fire Service

Secondary Schools Teachers Panel, Tamworth

Tamworth Borough Council (cross departmental representation)

Draft Year One Action Plan

Tamworth		FINAL		Action Plan		Jun-11
Climate Change Strategy				April 2011 to March 2012		
<p><i>This is a first year action plan. It will be tasked to the TSP CC Task and Finish Group to drive and populate dates and by whom. It is noted that there are no new resources currently allocated. An initial task will be the task allocation.</i></p>						
Subject	Aspiration	Target Group	Outcome	How	By When	By Whom
Awareness	<i>clear and accessible advice and support</i>	people	increased local interest	1) produce a communications plan to promote the strategy	Jun-11	to be agreed
				2) organise and hold a launch event for the Strategy	Jul-11	
				3) provide information in various media throughout Town	Jul-11	
		4) set up a Tamworth GREEN website		Mar-12		
		5) take message to local businesses		Mar-12		
		6) promote the strategy through the TSP partners		Dec-11		
Leadership	<i>achieve buy-in.</i>	Everyone	local ambassadors identified and committed	1)brief local members and adopt strategy as Tamworth BC policy	Jul-11	
				2)recruit business leaders as ambassadors	Jul-11	
				3) recruit community leaders as ambassadors	Jul-11	
set up TSP Climate Change Task and Finish Group	<i>Empowered and resourced working group set up.</i>	working group	working group operating and delivering remit	1)set up an empowered working group within TSP structure to lead the delivery of the climate change strategy	Jun-11	
				2) set up reporting and monitoring structure	Jun-11	

Policy and strategy review	<i>embed climate change strategy within all local policies</i>	Tamworth Borough Council and public partners	policy alignment	co-ordinate a review of current policies to ensure they refer and reflect the Climate Strategy and its objectives	Mar-12	
Education/training	<i>all education and training programmes to include information on climate change impact supported by resource packs, demonstration projects, field trips and visits</i>	education	Education partnership formed and action plan agreed	create an education partnership to promote and link programmes to the Climate Change agenda	Mar-12	
			Commitment to achieve Eco Schools target	Actively promote awareness and ensure all schools commit to the Eco Schools programme and provide support to ensure all schools achieve highest level.	Mar-12	
		training	increased range of training and advice available locally	set up programmes and ensure support and advice on Climate Change	Mar-12	
			increased number of training providers delivering climate change strategy	work with training advisors on topic. Train the trainers programme	Dec-11	
Set out Action Plan for 8 Calls For Action		people	public commitment and interest in Calls for Action	1) as part of awareness campaign set out a delivery action plan for the 8 Calls for Action	Aug-11	
				2) support the campaign with local information and advice	Aug-11	

		businesses	business support for Calls for Action	1) as part of awareness campaign approach and identify business partners to participate and deliver action plan for the 8 Calls for Action	Aug-11	
				2) set up a project team to mobilise participation and planning for the 8 Calls for Action	Jun-11	
set up monitoring and reporting systems	<i>template for monitoring demonstrates change</i>	working group	agreed set of monitoring and reporting systems in place	1) Climate Change reporting structure set up	Jun-11	
				2) set up monitoring system	Jun-11	
				3) agree reporting timescale and format	Jun-11	
communications	<i>all round awareness of climate change and Tamworth's joint response</i>	businesses	a range of advice and training is available locally	1) produce a communications plan to promote the strategy	Jun-11	
				2) set up a dedicated Tamworth GREEN website.	Mar-11	
				3) plan the first Climate Change in Tamworth week	Sep-11	
				4) identify key civic leader to act as Climate Change ambassador	Jul-11	
		people	a range of advice and training is available locally	1) publicise and invite participation in the Tamworth Climate Change week	Sep-11	
				2) identify community representatives to act as climate change ambassadors	Jul-11	
promote local good practice		people	range of local examples	1) hold a competition for best local practice	Oct-11	
				2) promote local examples/link with communications plan	Oct-11	
		businesses		1) identify and publicise examples of local best practice	Dec-11	
				2) co-ordinate dissemination of best practice to other businesses	Dec-11	

