

Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission

Monday 20 February 2023
7.00 pm
160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH

Supplemental One Agenda

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Item No.	Title	Page No.
6.	Climate Emergency Citizens Jury Chris Page, Climate Change and Sustainability Director, will attend and present on the Citizens Jury, with a focus on the community engagement process. A briefing is enclosed.	1 - 4
7.	Resident Participation Framework An officer presentation and paper is attached addressing three main areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update on implementation of the Resident Participation Framework,• Impact of the Regulatory Code on participation and the framework,• What good practice in resident participation looks like. The February 2020 Cabinet report on the Southwark Resident Participation Framework is enclosed as background.	5 - 6

Contact

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Date: 15 February 2023

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Item No.	Title	Page No.
	The following officers will attend to present:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• John McCormack, Tenant and Homeowner Involvement Team Leader• Nat Stevens, Resident Involvement Manager	
	The following housing stakeholders will attend:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cris Claridge, Tenants Council, accompanied by Althea Smith, joint Chair of Tenants Forum, Chris Meregini, SGTO Chair and Dario Blake, SGTO Vice Chair.• Basseyy Basseyy, Southwark TMO• Ina Negoita, Homeowners Forum	
8.	Review: Financing and resourcing the Climate Emergency plan - officer briefing	7 - 10
	The following briefings are enclosed covering:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low carbon heating and retrofit projects for council homes• Climate finance	
	The following officers are confirmed:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chris Page, Climate Change and Sustainability Director• Tom Vosper, Strategic Project Manager• David Hodgson, Director of Asset Management	
10.	Work Programme	11 - 27

Climate Change Citizens Jury – Background Information

From: Chris Page, Climate Change and Sustainability Director

For: Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission

20th February 2023

Introduction

1. The Commission has asked for details about how the council undertook a citizens jury as part its engagement work on the climate emergency. The Commission has specifically asked officers about the process of the jury as an engagement technique, rather than the subject matter of climate change.
2. This paper provides background for the commission on how the jury was set up and some of the key elements from the process.

Background to the Climate Change Citizens Jury

3. In March 2019, the council declared a climate emergency and committed to doing all it could to make the borough carbon neutral by 2030. It published a climate change strategy and action plan in draft in July 2020. In addition to comprehensive engagement around the publication of the strategy, the council also established a citizens' jury to build on this engagement. The jury was a further way of ensuring that at all times we were aligning with our residents and making the journey to a carbon neutral future alongside our residents.
4. A citizens' jury is a type of deliberative forum. A representative group of residents are brought together around a particular policy issue. They are presented with evidence from expert speakers and given the time and support to evaluate the evidence, form opinions and provide a series of recommendations. Juries typically (although not always) consist of around 25 members of the public and is a smaller version of a citizens' assembly.
5. The process centres on answering a specific question, in order to focus the jury and ensure the recommendations are directly related to the topic being discussed. The central question for the Southwark Climate Change Citizens' Jury to respond to was: 'What needs to change in Southwark to tackle the emergency of climate change fairly and effectively for people and nature?'
6. The council wanted to ensure that its engagement had breadth and depth. The engagement and consultation ahead of publication of the strategy and action plan ensured that we had breadth – speaking to a wide range of people to understand their views. The jury process complemented this by working with a smaller group of residents who were representative of the borough as a whole, but who had time to consider the issues in depth before responding.

7. The council commissioned Shared Future, a social enterprise and community interest company with extensive experience of delivering citizens' juries and assemblies, to manage the process. This brought knowledge and experience to the process while also ensuring the process was delivered with a degree of independence from the council so that jury members were able to tackle this issue in the way that they thought is best.
8. The full report of the jury is available here: [Southwark Citizens Jury Report](#).

Recruitment of the Jury

9. One of the defining features of a Citizens' Jury is the way that participants are selected. The jury gains much of its legitimacy through random selection. The Sortition Foundation (a not-for-profit organisation that are experts in the use of stratified, random selection in decision-making) randomly selected addresses within Southwark from the Royal Mail address database. Each address received a small pack with information and inviting people to join.
10. We made clear that participants did not need any specialist skills, knowledge or equipment to take part and that they would receive £330 in vouchers as an incentive to ensure wider participation. The council considered that a financial incentive as part of the process was important as this helped ensure that money was not a barrier to participation and that those residents who were not normally engaged were still heard.
11. Of those who applied to join, a process of stratified sampling was used to select thirty invitees. Participants were selected by the Sortition Foundation so that the final profile of the jury reflected local diversity in terms of: age, disability, ethnicity, gender, geography, relative deprivation of an area and attitude to climate change. Our jury largely reflected the profile of Southwark as a whole.

Oversight Panel

12. To help ensure independence, the jury process had an oversight panel. This was an effective way of making sure that there was independent, transparent scrutiny, leading to integrity and trust amongst decision makers and the wider public. The panel brought together a wide range of local stakeholders with a range of expertise to ensure that the jury process was robust and fair.
13. Their panel's role was to agree upon and monitor the structure of the jury; set the question which the jury would seek to answer, agree the process of citizen recruitment; identify suitable commentators to present to the jury and to push for implementation of the recommendations.

14. The oversight panel included member representation from both the cabinet and shadow cabinet, and officer representation, as well as representatives from the community sector, faith communities, campaign organisations, tenants associations, developers, BIDs, academics, businesses and youth representatives.

Structure of the Jury

15. The jury took place for approximately thirty hours online with two in-person sessions were designed to bring people together for full days at key points in the process. If it were not for the pandemic, we would have held all sessions in person.
16. Jury members were supported by independent facilitators. Participants were given the opportunity to share their opinions and hear those of other jury members, as well as hearing from and questioning seventeen commentators or outside experts.
17. Participants were able to shape the process by identifying three key themes which would form the focus for three of the sessions. In the final sessions, jury members were supported to write a set of recommendations answering the question: 'What needs to change in Southwark to tackle the emergency of climate change fairly and effectively for people and nature?'
18. Participants voted on the final recommendations.

Commentators

19. A central feature of the jury and other deliberative processes is the 'commentator' or 'expert witness'. Their role is to offer participants a particular perspective or perspectives on the issue before being questioned by the jury members. The selection of the commentators was decided by members of the oversight panel in conjunction with Shared Future.
20. As well as commentators, the council also ensured that council officers were on hand during the question and answer sessions in case jury members requested any background information from a council perspective.
21. Each commentator made a presentation to the jury. They were encouraged to be as engaging as possible and to use non-technical language. The jury would then break up, talk about their learning and come back with questions. This gave the jurors an opportunity to learn, discuss and question the experts. There were various mechanisms in place for jury members to ask questions and explanations to help their understanding.

General

22. The climate change team found the citizens' jury a very worthwhile process. It strengthened the council's climate response, and ensured that our work is better aligned with the views of residents. The process was resource intensive and required an outside organisations to do a lot of work before and during the process to speak to the jurors, to work through any technical problems, to keep them engaged in the process, and to make it as accessible as possible.
23. Through the process, the jury was in the driving seat. The role of the facilitators was to support the jury, but the topics that the jury want to focus on and the decisions they made were their own. The oversight panel set the question for the jury, and was there to help the jury primarily by finding commentators who could address the issues that the jurors were most interested in. The oversight panel also tried to find commentators that would give a range of views and opinions.
24. The early sessions gave the jury a general overview of the issues and the topic of climate change. The sessions were facilitated to allow jurors to agree guidelines for working together. After initial sessions, they then prioritised the themes they wanted to focus on, and had sessions with experts in these themes. After this the jury spent time considering what they had learned, and developing a set of recommendations which they voted on to rank in preference.
25. The jury submitted their final report and recommendations to the council for the council to respond.
26. The council welcomed the jury's recommendations. A full cabinet response was agreed in July 2022 and most of the recommendations from the jury were incorporated into the council's climate change strategy and action plan.
27. The jury, having delivered their recommendations, was formally ended. However, we now have a group of very engaged residents who have a lot of knowledge about climate change. There is an opportunity for the council to work with jurors independently in the future on these issues and some jurors have asked to stay involved.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESIDENT PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK - HIGHLIGHTS

Tenant and Resident Associations (TRAs)

- Badly impacted by Covid-19
- Many Tenant and Resident Association (TRA) Annual General Meetings (AGMs) inquorate
- TRA support offer being rolled out to all TRAs on database via TRA development planning
- Gaps analysis completed

Local Housing Forums (LHFs)

- Established in all 5 areas
- Hitherto, exclusively online (but this is changing)
- Poorly attended – unpopular format (too many presentations)
- Member champions and Area Manager ‘ownership’ not established
- Proposals in place to improve purpose and function of LHFs
- Paused for most of 2022-23

Strategic Forums

- Tenant Forum (TF) and Homeowner Forum (HF) established
- Joint Tenant and Homeowner Forum not established
- Homeowner Forum well-attended, Tenant Forum not well attended
- Paused for most of 2022-23

Housing Scrutiny Commission

- HF and TF nominees to Housing Scrutiny Commission
- Some confusion as to distinction between this body and Environment and Scrutiny Commission

Residents Online Panel

- Established in 2020
- Over 500 members
- Used in relation to numerous policy issues – homeowner insurance, damp and mould policy, estate cleaning, Section 20 notices, district heating etc.

Annual Conference

- Suspended during Covid-19 pandemic
- Planned for 2023-24

Funding

- Resident Participation Fund introduced in 2020
- Replaced Tenant Fund and Homeowner Fund
- Getting Involved Grants (GIG) introduced in 2020 (project-based)
- Significant underspend in grant funding due to Covid-19
- Significant surpluses in TRA accounts overall

Independent advice contracts

- For homeowners, a procurement exercise is currently underway, involving a Single Supplier Negotiation (SSN) with Citizens' Advice Southwark (CAS).
- For the tenant advice contract, a procurement route has yet to be determined.
- Funding for CAS and SGTO continues on a grant basis.

Review of Framework

- Outstanding
- Possibly subsumed by introduction of Tenant Empowerment and Involvement Standards, and the introduction of regulation for councils

Climate Emergency Finance – Background Information

From: Chris Page, Climate Change and Sustainability Director

For: Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission

20th February 2023

Background

1. The council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and said it will do all it can to make the borough carbon neutral by 2030. The council has now developed and published a climate strategy and action plan which sets out the work that needs to be done and the immediate priorities for the council to start reducing carbon.
2. As part of developing our climate strategy and action plan, the council commissioned experts from Carbon Descent and Anthesis to carry out work to assess the scale of the challenge and the cost of meeting our ambition. This work demonstrates that as well as investing our own resources, Southwark will require considerable government investment and will need to find ways to leverage money into the borough to support not just the council, but businesses, institutions and residents. The scale of the challenge is huge. We estimate that the cost will be around £3.92bn in capital expenditure, supported by additional revenue funding.
3. The council's strategy outlines the challenge that we face and the steps we can take. We are clear that without major government investment we are limited in what we can deliver. We also recognise that with the scale of investment that is needed not just in Southwark but across the country, Government will not provide all the funding that is required. We therefore need to be looking for new and innovative ways of raising finance.
4. Potential investment or funding streams include, but are not limited to, the council's carbon offset fund, HRA funding, central government grants, revenue and capital funding from the GLA or TfL and various funding bids across the public, private and charity sectors. There is currently no core grant, revenue or capital, provided by central government to local authorities to work addressing the climate emergency.
5. We therefore welcome the review that the Scrutiny Commission is undertaking and look forward to receiving their recommendations.

Current Funding Streams and Financial Approach

6. The council is already investing in tackling climate change. We have created and funded a climate team which is leading the council's climate response. In addition there is a reserve fund of £2m to pay for revenue projects. The council has also allocated £25m for climate change capital projects. There are other

capital sources in the council including the Green Buildings Fund and the Decarbonisation Fund.

7. The council's Green Buildings Fund has been established using money from carbon offset to improve buildings in the borough with a focus on decarbonising community buildings, schools and social housing. The first grants from that have now been awarded and we plan to open the fund for public bids in 2023.
8. Most of the resource that the council has allocated to tackling the climate emergency is not held within these funds. How the council chooses to spend its overall resource will have the largest impact on climate emissions. For example, around 80% of the council's own emissions are from procurement. Therefore what and how we procure will have by far the largest impact on our own emissions.
9. The council is also making other major capital investments which are not primarily to tackle climate change but will have an impact. For example, the council's investment in its housing stock will have an impact on emissions. How well we insulate homes, the type of heating we provide, and the materials we use will all have a significant impact on emissions.
10. This year's budget process did, for the first time, try to assess the impact of budget decisions on climate. Through the budget setting process, officers have considered the climate implications of the proposals that have been submitted for consideration. This has enabled the council to consider whether the changes that are made to the budget will have a positive or negative impact on the council's overall emissions.
11. This is the first time that the council has made a line-by-line assessment of all proposed budget lines for climate impact. As this approach was developed, we looked at best practice from other local authorities and found no other council that had developed, or was developing, a climate change impact analysis for this purpose. As such we are at the forefront of this work, and will develop the approach further for future years.
12. While the council is using its budgets to tackle the climate emergency, without considerable government investment it will not be possible to become carbon neutral and so lobbying is a central part of our response to the climate emergency. The council will call on the government for the required financial and political resource to achieve our target including for a Green Homes Investment Fund at the required scale. The Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund, whilst welcome, does not come close to what is required, especially for a council such as Southwark which is the largest social landlord in London. Government funding too is often short term, making planning and long term strategic investment challenging.

Southwark Green Finance

13. The Council Delivery Plan commits the council to: “launch Southwark Green Finance, to create new ways for local people and businesses to invest in making our borough net zero”.
14. There are various products which have been trialled in other local authorities. Officers are preparing a paper for the Cabinet Member which sets out green finance options and ways that the council could take this process forward. Officers are due to brief the cabinet member in Q1 of FY2023/24.
15. A few councils have launched various types of climate bond to raise capital which can be invested in schemes to tackle the climate emergency. Recently, Lewisham, for example has launched a “Climate Action Bond” which is an investment model which allows residents to invest in projects to benefit the community and receive a return on their investment. They aim to generate around £1m to invest in projects such as retrofitting local buildings and improving energy infrastructure.
16. The council can borrow money at good rates through the Public Works Loan Board. In scoping the options for the council of alternative green finance models, officers need to consider what additional benefits alternative models have to justify the resource required to set them up and manage them.

Funding Opportunities

17. Various funding opportunities have become available in recent years. Government funding has been through two major funds – the Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund (PSDF) and the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF).
18. These government funds can be used to carry out works on public buildings and council housing to reduce carbon emissions. Both funds are competitive with local authorities invited to bid for government grant.
19. Both grants are resource intensive in terms of reporting, and satisfying the funder that we are meeting the terms of the fund. In deciding whether to apply, we have had to consider whether these grants are a better form of funding than either using the council’s own capital fund or borrowing additional capital.
20. The council would welcome a long term funding approach, where there was secure long term funding for councils to carry out the retrofit work that was required, rather than a bidding process with councils competing against each other for limited resources, with often resource intensive reporting mechanisms in place.
21. Recent waves of funding include the following, including the total size of the fund:
 - a. PSDF – phase 3b - £1.425bn

- b. SHDF – wave 2.1 - £800m
- c. Green Heat Network Fund - £288m over 3 years
- d. Net Zero Living Pioneer Places - £2m

22. There has also been funding available from the GLA. These are all individually interesting sources of funding, but are not on the scale needed to make a major impact on the borough. Recent examples including:

- a. Mayor's Grow Back Greener Fund - grants of £10k-£50k
- b. Re-wild London Fund - £850k total – with grants of £10k-£15k for small projects and up to £150k for larger projects

23. The council has been successful in bidding for grants. This includes:

- a. Strategic Development Fund - £2.75m across a tri-borough area to respond to the retrofit and green skills gap.
- b. PSDF – £1.3m – decarbonisation of the councils operational estate
- c. Low Carbon Skills Fund - £30k
- d. £16m Veolia bid to bring a low carbon heat network to a new area of Southwark.
- e. £1.77m from the Environment Agency on flood alleviation

24. We work with partners in bids that other organisations are putting forward. We are working with three universities on programmes that they have secured funding for which area all related to tackling climate change. We are also working with partners on bids to the UK Shared Prosperity Fund and currently exploring a pan-London bid on retrofit.

25. While there is money available through grants, the section above shows that these are relatively small sums of national investment given the scale of the challenge. In applying the council has to decide whether a grant is the best way to obtain money, or whether there are other ways to invest. It also needs to consider the officer resource expended on applying for small grants, considering the return on that investment of time and resource.

Item No. 10	Classification: Open	Date: 20 February 2023	Meeting Name: Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission
Report title:		Cover report for the Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission Work Programme 2022-23	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		N/a	
From:		Project Manager, scrutiny.	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission note the work programme attached as the Work Programme, plus appendix.
2. That the Environment Scrutiny Commission consider the addition of new items or allocation of previously identified items to specific meeting dates of the commission.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3. The general terms of reference of the scrutiny commissions are set out in the council's constitution (overview and scrutiny procedure rules - paragraph 5). The constitution states that:

Within their terms of reference, all scrutiny committees/commissions will:

- a) review and scrutinise decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any of the council's functions
- b) review and scrutinise the decisions made by and performance of the cabinet and council officers both in relation to individual decisions and over time in areas covered by its terms of reference
- c) review and scrutinise the performance of the council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or particular service areas
- d) question members of the cabinet and officers about their decisions and performance, whether generally in comparison with service plans and targets over a period of time, or in relation to particular decisions, initiatives or projects and about their views on issues and proposals affecting the area

- e) assist council assembly and the cabinet in the development of its budget and policy framework by in-depth analysis of policy issues
 - f) make reports and recommendations to the cabinet and or council assembly arising from the outcome of the scrutiny process
 - g) consider any matter affecting the area or its inhabitants
 - h) liaise with other external organisations operating in the area, whether national, regional or local, to ensure that the interests of local people are enhanced by collaborative working
 - i) review and scrutinise the performance of other public bodies in the area and invite reports from them by requesting them to address the scrutiny committee and local people about their activities and performance
 - j) conduct research and consultation on the analysis of policy issues and possible options
 - k) question and gather evidence from any other person (with their consent)
 - l) consider and implement mechanisms to encourage and enhance community participation in the scrutiny process and in the development of policy options
 - m) conclude inquiries promptly and normally within six months
4. The work programme document lists those items that have been or are to be considered in line with the commission's terms of reference.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

- 5. Set out in the Work Programme and review scope appendixes are the issues and reviews the Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission is due to consider in 2022-23.
- 6. The work programme is a standing item on the Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission agenda and enables the commission to consider, monitor and plan issues for consideration at each meeting.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission agenda and minutes	Southwark Council Website	Julie Timbrell Project Manager
Link: https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?Committeeld=518		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
	Work Programme 2022-23 Appendix A Appendix B

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Everton Roberts, Head of Scrutiny	
Report Author	Julie Timbrell, Project Manager, Scrutiny.	
Version	Final	
Dated	15 February 2023	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Director of Law and Governance	No	No
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	No	No
Cabinet Member	No	No
Date final report sent to Scrutiny Team	15 February 2023	

Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission work-plan 2022 / 23

Proposed reviews and topics:

- Review: Financing and resourcing the Climate Emergency plan **Appendix A**
- Review: Sustainable Freight **Appendix B**
- Mini review: Streamlining planning applications for retrofit and renewable energy
- Mini review: Implementation of Resident Participation Framework (community engagement)

Standing item

Interview with the Cabinet Member for Climate Emergency and Sustainable Development

Dates and items

Date	Items	Notes
18 July 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini Review: Streamlining planning applications for renewable energy • Sustainable Freight review: Peddle My Wheels • Workplan 	
11 October 2022	<p>Draft Air Quality Plan 2023 - 2028 (With reference to the Sustainable Freight Review)</p> <p>Sustainable Freight Review: Fleet Services</p> <p>Sustainable Freight Review: Highways</p> <p>Streamlining planning applications for retrofit and renewable energy mini review – follow up briefing</p> <p>Streamlining retrofit and renewable planning applications mini review – headline report. Discuss and agree headline report with recommendations</p> <p>Energy review – cabinet response</p> <p>Work Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mini review: Implementation of Resident Participation Framework (community engagement). Discuss review and scope 	

Community Outreach : October – February	Implementation of Resident Participation Framework- meet housing stakeholders	
12 January 2022	<p>Confirm cooptees :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lydia Marsden, Senior Research Officer within ShareAction's banking standards team. 2. Shalaka Laxman is an entrepreneur and sustainable finance professional with eight years of diverse experience within financial services including at Deutsche Bank developing sustainable financial products for large companies. Currently freelancing for the Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership. <p>Clinton van der Spuy was invited to advise the commission - he is a banker working at the intersection of capital markets, risk management and climate risk with a focus on addressing the risks and opportunities in the sustainable finance and climate risk space.</p> <p>Review: Financing and resourcing the Climate Emergency plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pension Fund divestment progress and strategy in light 2016 decision to divest and more recent commitment to 'Make the council's pension fund zero carbon by 2030'. • Carbon Tracker • Abundance , Karl Harder, co-founder on Community Municipal Bonds / Local Climate Bonds and more broadly on Climate Emergency transition – see 'Community Municipal Investments (CMI's)' https://issuers.abundanceinvestment.com/council-climate-bonds 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Finance Institute: • 3ci 	
20 February 2023	<p>We Walworth – Rebecca Towers, Programme Director and Pembroke House</p> <p>Climate Emergency Citizens Jury – Chris Page</p> <p>Implementation of Resident Participation Framework</p> <p>Stakeholders :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bassey Bassey (Southwark TMO) • Ina Negoita (Homeowners Forum) • Cris Claridge Tenants Council accompanied by Althea Smith, joint Chair of Tenants Forum, Chris Meregini, SGTO Chair & Dario Blake. SGTO Vice Chair. <p>Review: Financing and resourcing the Climate Emergency plan – officer briefing Officer update on below from</p> <p>Review: Financing and resourcing the Climate Emergency plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Finance initiative • The Green Building Fund and the allocation of Carbon Offsets in this fund - including initial discussion on bidding process to meet technical requirements and carbon offset pricing • Use of CIL and Section 106 to fund environmental capital work. • Update on Southwark’s use of funds to deliver retrofit in schools and public building (Public Sector Decarbonisations Fund / Southwark Schools Decarbonisation Programme) • Update on social housing funding for retrofit and low carbon energy e.g. Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund; water-source heat pump project (on three of our council estates with £7m 	

	<p>in funding from the GLA) , and the District Heat Network, working with Veolia, using funding from the Heat Networks Investment Project (HNIP) to extend South-East London Combined Heat & Power (SELCHP).</p> <p>Interview: Cabinet member Climate Emergency and Sustainable Development, Cllr James McAsh</p>	
Outreach	London Bridge BID London Councils	
24 April 2 May tbc	<p>Interview Councillor Catherine Rose Cabinet Member for Leisure, Parks, Streets & Clean Air tbc</p> <p>Review: Sustainable Freight – agree report</p> <p>Review : Financing and resourcing the Climate Emergency plan – agree report</p> <p>Mini Review :Implementation of Resident Participation Framework agree report</p>	

Membership

Seven seats: 5 Labour / 2 Liberal Democrats

	Labour (5)	Liberal Democrats (2)
1.	Margy Newens (Chair)	Graham Neale (Vice-Chair)
2.	Ketzia Harper	David Watson
3.	Emily Hickson	

4.	Reggie Popoola	
5.	Sarah King	
Reserves		
	Labour (5)	Liberal Democrats (2)
1.	John Batteson	Rachel Bentley
2.	Kimberly McIntosh	Adam Hood
3.	Natasha Ennin	
4.	Gavin Edwards	
5.	Renata Hamvas	
Non-voting co-opted members		
	Lydia Marsden	
	Shalaka Laxman	

Scrutiny review scoping proposal

1 What is the review?

Financing and resourcing the Climate Emergency plan.

The Council's Climate Emergency strategy estimates that £3.92bn is required in capital expenditure, supported by additional revenue funding, in order to go carbon neutral by 2030¹.

In December 2016, the council committed to divest Southwark Pension Fund from fossil fuels, and more recently pledged that the fund would be carbon zero by 2030.

2 What outcomes could realistically be achieved? Which agency does the review seek to influence?

Outcomes

- The Council makes the most of externally available funds
- The Council utilises funds from development effectively (Carbon Offset funds, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) , Section 106
- Assurance that the Council has a pathway to achieve net zero and pension divestment by 2030
- That residents can use their savings to enable the Council to transition to net zero carbon through innovative municipal investment funds

Agency

- Cabinet
- Strategic Director of Finance and Governance / Pension Advisory Panel (responsible for the Pension Fund)

3 When should the review be carried out/completed? i.e. does the review need to take place before/after a certain time?

4 What format would suit this review? (e.g. full investigation, q&a with executive member/partners, public meeting, one-off session)

Full investigation

5 What are some of the key issues that you would like the review to look at?

Sources of public funding for retrofit and decarbonising the energy system including :

- Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund
- Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund

Sources of private finance including Council investment funds – e.g. Abundance ‘Community Municipal Investments (CMI)s’

<https://issuers.abundanceinvestment.com/council-climate-bonds>

Southwark Pension Fund, fossil fuel divestment and reinvestment in the green economy, including the commitment to ‘Make the council’s pension fund zero carbon by 2030’.

The Green Building Fund and the timely allocation of the considerable Carbon Offsets in this fund.

Launch of Southwark Green Finance

6 Who would you like to receive evidence and advice from during the review?

Cabinet Member for Climate Emergency and Sustainable Development

Cabinet Member for Finance, Democracy and Digital

Strategic Director of Finance and Governance

Friends of the Earth

Platform <https://platformlondon.org/divestinvest/>

Carbon Tracker <https://carbontracker.org/about/>

ShareAction <https://shareaction.org/>

Relevant financial institutions (Triodos / Abundance)

3ci

Green Finance Institute

7 Any suggestions for background information? Are you aware of any best practice on this topic?

Southwark's climate change strategy , plans and carbon analytics

Cllr Dennis Statement to Council Assembly on Climate Fi
<https://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/cllr-dennis-statement-to-council-assem-finance-23-02-2022>

Climate Change Strategy and the summary as well as theAction Plan here:
<https://www.southwark.gov.uk/environment/climate-emergency/reaching-net-zero/c>

A technical report here:

<https://moderngov.southwark.gov.uk/documents/s99899/Appendix%20B%20Techr>

Local Authority good practice

Warrington Borough Council, which raised funds for a renewable energy project through community municipal bonds that could be purchased for as little as £5

by residents – <https://takeclimateaction.uk/climate-action/how-warrington-invested-renewable-energy-community-municipal-bonds>

Nottingham City Council, which raised millions for better public transport in the local area through its workplace parking levy - <https://takeclimateaction.uk/climate-action/how-nottingham-used-parking-levy-cut-congestion-and-raise-millions>

Learn how South Gloucestershire Council raised £1.5 million from a housebuilding levy to fund climate infrastructure improvements. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) <https://takeclimateaction.uk/climate-action/how-south-gloucestershire-council-raised-ps15m-housebuilding>

Reports on Council green finance:

<https://www.local.gov.uk/financing-green-ambitions>

<https://www.ukri.org/publications/mobilising-local-net-zero-investments/>

<https://www.greenfinanceinstitute.co.uk/news-and-insights/financing-net-zero-unlocking-investment-opportunities-supporting-local-transition/>

Example of pension funds investing in private markets:

<https://www.room151.co.uk/treasury/warrington-to-launch-75m-social-impact-investment-fund/>

<https://www.altanawealth.com/asip-overview>

Reports on Pension Fund divestment:

[Net Zero report](#) on how asset owners like pension funds can engage with their financial service providers

Reports on using council finance more effectively to transition:

Priority-based budgeting: This is a tool that the City of Pittsburgh used to free up \$23 million from its existing operating budget by changing the way it runs its accounts (they presented their initial work whilst I was at C40). I have attached a pdf. There is some more information available here: <https://the-atlas.com/projects/budgeting-for-climate--the-city-of-pittsburgh-repurposes->

[resources-for-a-sustainable-future-1698](#)

Climate budgeting: This is a method used by the City of Oslo (and now London) to integrate climate into the regular financial budgeting. There is more information available here: <https://www.c40knowledgehub.org/s/article/Oslo-s-Climate-Budget>

8 What approaches could be useful for gathering evidence? What can be done outside committee meetings?

e.g. verbal or written submissions, site visits, mystery-shopping, service observation, meeting with stakeholders, survey, consultation event

ⁱ The strategy says that :’Potential investment or funding streams include, but are not limited to, the council’s carbon offset fund, HRA funding, central government grants, revenue and capital funding from the GLA or TfL and various funding bids across the public, private and charity sectors. To put the scale of this challenge into context, Southwark’s revenue budget for 2021-22 was just over £293million. In addition to this, the Government also needs to invest in further decarbonisation of the grid.’

Scrutiny review scoping proposal

1 What is the review?

Sustainable Freight

2 What outcomes could realistically be achieved? Which agency does the review seek to influence?

Outcomes

That the Council has a coherent and realistic plan to deliver Sustainable Freight that dovetails with existing strategies and plans, including the Air Quality Action Plan, Movement Plan, and Climate Emergency Action Plan.

That the energy, skills and experience of local groups delivering and advocating for Sustainable Freight are well utilised.

That TfL/ GLA plans to support Sustainable Freight are understood and that these bodies are lobbied effectively to support the Council's plans.

Agencies and partners

The review seeks principally to influence the Council, as well, potentially, as others such as TfL/ GLA to a lesser extent.

3 When should the review be carried out/completed? i.e. does the review need to take place before/after a certain time?

By the end of the administrative year.

4 What format would suit this review? (eg full investigation, q&a with executive member/partners, public meeting, one-off session)

Full investigation

5 What are some of the key issues that you would like the review to look at?

- Plans to ensure the Council's internal fleet of vehicles is zero or low emissions
- Plans to ensure that the Council's goods and services move around the borough in a way that minimises emissions
- How the Council ensures that the goods and services it procures are delivered by Sustainable Freight
- How Planning Policy, Highways and TfL are delivering the transport and road infrastructure required support Sustainable Freight
- How local organisations can work with the Council in encouraging and facilitating local businesses to use Sustainable Freight
- How large and small business are making the switch and what can be done to catalyse this
- How the Council and Business Improvement Districts can deliver Nests to enable hubs to receive, and then deliver the 'last mile' of online shopping by e cargo bikes.
- Encouraging and enabling citizens to make the switch to Sustainable Freight – for example opting for “click and collect” rather than door-to-door delivery.
- Establishing the principle source and destination of freight moving around the borough

6 Who would you like to receive evidence and advice from during the review?

The following council departments and units:

- Fleet Services
- Planning Policy
- Highways
- Procurement
- Environmental Protection (Air Quality)
- Climate Emergency

Cabinet Member for Climate Emergency and Sustainable Development

TfL / GLA

Companies and community groups providing or advocating sustainable freight, including

- Peddle My Wheels, OurBike scheme
- PeddleMe

7 Any suggestions for background information? Are you aware of any best practice on this topic?

Previous recommendations made on Air Quality are summarised in the attached appendix one.

Leeds have pioneered the switch to electric vehicles:

<https://takeclimateaction.uk/climate-action/how-leeds-making-all-council-vehicles-electric>

Council Air Quality Action Plans

The current Air Quality Action Plan 2017 - 2022 and includes 'a freight consolidation solution for Southwark' see section 4 points 4.2- 4.5 – with specific actions for Procurement and Environmental Protection.

The Draft Air Quality Action Plan, for the period 2023 – 2027 . Two of its seven themes are relevant to 'sustainable freight':

- *Delivery servicing and freight: Goods and service vehicles are usually diesel powered and have high NO2 emissions. Low emission logistics requires alternatively fuelled vehicles to combat air pollution from this source;*
- *Borough fleet actions: Southwark's fleet includes light and heavy duty diesel-fuelled vehicles such as mini buses and refuse collection vehicles with high primary NO2 emissions. Southwark can review its own fleet procurement to lead by example;*

The current and draft Air Quality Action Plan will be used to frame the review and a session October, with the following departments, who have all been involved in drawing up current plans contained in the Draft Air Quality Action plans will be invited to attend on 11 October including :

- Fleet Services
- Procurement
- Environmental Protection
- Planning Policy
- Highways
- Climate Emergency

The council's Movement Plan is being refreshed

<https://www.southwark.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-transport-policy/transport-policy/policy-and-guidance-documents/movement-plan>

8 What approaches could be useful for gathering evidence? What can be done outside committee meetings?

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Environment and Community Engagement Scrutiny Commission

MUNICIPAL YEAR 2022-23

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