

**Climate Change Action Programme
Risk Register**

Most recent review: July 2023

PART 1: Risk Assessment of Climate Change Ambitions (NB this element is new following feedback from Overview and scrutiny Committee in December 2022)

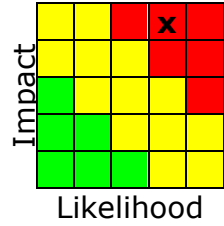
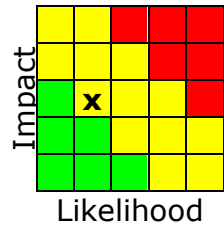
Ambition	Assessment of progress	Key Barriers	Key mitigations	Overall risk assessment relating to likelihood of achieving the ambition
<p>AMBITON 1: Net Zero Carbon Council 2025: ensure the new South Warwickshire Council is net zero carbon within a year of its first elections and that services provided through contractors include carbon reduction targets to deliver net zero by 2030.</p>	<p>a) WDC Direct Emissions: The 2022/23 Carbon emissions data is currently being collated and will be report to O&S Committee in Autumn 2023. This means the most recent data at the time of writing relates to the year 2021/22. At that time the organisational emissions (excluding contracts) were 2.13m kg CO₂e, a reduction of 17% from the 2018/19 baseline year. WDC buildings account the vast majority (around 97%) of these emissions. This rate of progress is significantly slower than required for the 2025 target. However, it is not unreasonable to expect progress to accelerate to an extent as pipeline projects come to fruition</p>	<p>There are several major barriers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) High (and increasing) costs of retrofit works to assets 2) Lack of money to carry out the works 3) Limited internal and external expertise to develop an overall strategic approach to decarbonisation of assets 4) Planning and listed building issues 5) High levels of demand from other public sector organisations for grants, skills etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint experts to help is develop a heat decarbonisation for WDC assets • In parallel urgently bring forward schemes for priority buildings (Jubilee House; Temperate House; Pump Rooms; St Peters) • Re-use any cost savings for further decarbonisation works • Review renewable energy supply options (rooftop solar; PPAs) • Continue to apply for grant schemes where eligible • Consider potential to borrow to save (e.g rooftop solar) • Explore potential to offset a proportion of residual carbon through an accredited local offsetting scheme • Also see CCAP action plan 	High risk
	<p>b) Contractor emissions: The 2022/23 Carbon emissions data is currently being collated and will be report to O&S Committee in Autumn 2023. This means the most recent data at the time of writing relates to the year 2021/22. At that time the emissions associated with contracts were around 2.47m kg CO₂e. This is a reduction of around 3% from the 2018/19 baseline year. This rate of progress is significantly slower than required for the 2025 target. However, it is not unreasonable to expect progress to accelerate to an extent as pipeline projects come to fruition and the impacts of the new waste contract in particular feed into the data.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Leisure centre and RCVs need to be the focus 2) Working in partnership with contractors – some more willing than others 3) Contract parameters are already established in some cases 4) Retrofitting leisure centres in expensive and technology options are limited where swimming pools are involved 5) Options for alternative fuels for RCVs are constrained by range and availability of sustainable low carbon fuels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with EA to establish a decarbonisation plan and agree investment and savings strategy. • Work with Biffa to trial alternative fuels including hydrogen and EVs • Also see CCAP action plan 	Medium risk

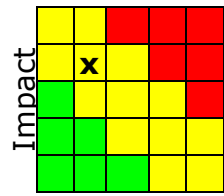
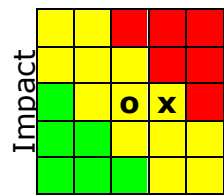
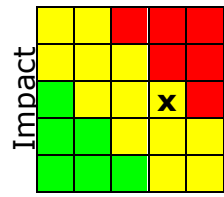
<p>AMBITION 2: Low Carbon South Warwickshire 2030: to reduce net carbon emissions from across South Warwickshire by a minimum of 55% by 2030 and alongside this, plan how to further reduce carbon emissions to net zero by 2050.</p>	<p>The data reported to O&S in December 2022, showed Warwick District was responsible for 1.198m tonnes CO2e in 2020, a small drop of around 7% in comparison with 2019. A major issue with the data is the time lag involved which means it is difficult to understand the impacts of current action on progress towards the ambition. However, to achieve a 55% reduction by 2030 will require the current action to bite strongly into carbon emissions and will probably require accelerated progress, particularly around emissions from buildings (around 40% of all emissions) and emissions from transport (also around 40% of all emissions).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Data relating to current, up to date progress is imperfect 2) SWLP will be important, but has a long lead-in time 3) Transport is a major issue, but WCC are the lead authority on transport 4) Housing Retrofit is very expensive when considered for 60,000 homes 5) On the whole, businesses have proved hard to engage with on climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve data reporting to give a better impression of current progress • SWLP climate change and transport policies will be crucial to minimise future growth in emissions • Implement NZC DPD • Encourage active travel and low carbon transport by investing in infrastructure • Funding for housing retrofit • Support householders who are “able to pay” to use resources to best effect • Also see CCAP action plan 	<p>Medium to High risk (assessment hampered by time lag in data)</p>
<p>AMBITION 3: Adaptation 2050: by 2050 to enable our environment and communities to have adapted to the potential of at least a 3 degrees rise in global temperatures by 2100.</p>	<p>Whilst we have good Met Office data showing various scenarios relating future climatic changes and local weather patterns, there is no local data to demonstrate progress towards this ambition. Instead, a risk-based approach is being taken whereby local receptors that are at greatest risk from changing weather patterns (combined with WDC’s areas of influence) are the focus of adaptation activity. It should be noted that at a notional level, the UK Parliament’s Climate Change Committee has raised serious concerns about the rate of progress towards climate change mitigation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In general, progress in this area of activity is less mature 2) It is difficult to justify resources for events that haven’t yet happened 3) Likely to be expensive, but could be more expensive if we do nothing 4) National context is concerning 5) SWLP will be crucial, but has long lead-in times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links to emergency planning • Important role for SWLP and planning policies • Ensure Biodiversity Action Plan helps our ecology to adapt • Partnership working – eg with WCC, STW, Environment Agency etc • Include preventative measures in Service Area Plan (recent examples include fire prevention and bathing waters advice) • Consider what needs to be included in the housing standards 	<p>Medium to high risk (reflecting good early local progress but a high degree of uncertainty and concerns about progress nationally)</p>

PART 2: Risk Assessment associated with potential barriers to progress

x Current position
o Previous position if changed

Risk Description	Possible Triggers	Possible Consequences	Risk Mitigation/Control	Officer	Action(s)	Resource	Due Date	Residual Risk Rating
Generic Risks								
1. Diverging political priorities / appetite for address the Shared Ambitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different/changing party membership Different competing priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed opportunities for investments Reputational issues Difficulties in delivering ambitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility built in to the CCAP to enable different priorities at different times Regular communications between portfolio holders and officers Effective PAB in place Political consensus sought for all major decisions 	PDCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New political administration to establish climate change priorities and approach a quickly as possible Continue to seek political consensus for key decisions Following agree not to continue with merger, SDC has brought on board a dedicated resource to support climate change work thereby enabling a partnership approach to replace the joint working approach Continue partnership working with SDC where pragmatic (trees, EVs, etc) CCAP regularly updated as the agenda develops 	Officer time – PDCC	Ongoing	<p>No change (albeit this reflect both reduced risks as a result of a more settled position on partnership work with SDC and increased risk as the new administration at WDC establishes its approach and priorities.)</p>
2. The cost of achieving the shared ambitions cannot not be met within available Council resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current estimates suggest that cost will exceed budgets currently available Cost of delivery does not reduce as new technology becomes more available Other unanticipated costs Lack of support from central government to meet national climate change commitments Inability to attract external funding (such as grants; S106; CIL etc) The business case to support borrowing for key CCAP investments cannot be justified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot deliver the agreed climate change ambitions Actions limited only to those funded directly by the Councils’ existing budgets Development of projects cannot be funded leading to failure to develop robust businesses cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding Strategy Adopted Climate Action Funds in place Grants/resources received for Housing Decarbonisation; tree planting; community engagement refocus existing service budgets (e.g housing, assets, local plan) 	PDCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby government for funding to support carbon reduction priorities Implement the Funding strategy to deliver unfunded actions (see funding update) Ensure resources are in place to access external funding and other sources of funding as set out in the funding strategy CCAP regularly updated as the agenda develops Exploring further grants for hydrogen; housing decarbonisation; assets decarbonisation. 	See CCAP	See CCAP	<p>No change – risk still significant given the substantial costs and the national squeeze on public sector budget</p>

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3. Increasing local impacts from climate change and increasing costs of supporting adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotter, drier summers Warmer, wetter winters More extreme weather events 	<p>Experienced impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on quality of life and human health Impacts on agriculture and food production Impacts on supply chains and infrastructure Impacts on biodiversity and resilience of local species Additional costs of adaptation Climate change impacts exacerbate inequalities Impacts on WDC service 	<p>The Councils are working with the Met Office to compile local data</p> <p>Adaptation officer in post</p> <p>Impacts being assessed and captured in service risk registers and service plans</p> <p>The CCAP incorporates an adaptation section</p> <p>Ensure potential risk mitigation actions are addressed in service plans and/or team plans</p> <p>Take part in the West Midlands adaptation steering group</p>	Climate Adaptation Projects Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise local data and local examples to assess risk Ensure risks are captured in service risk registers Implement part 3 of the CCAP, including recruiting to the proposed CAPO post CCAP regularly updated or that a separate adaptation strategy is developed Improve working with the Environment Agency to utilise their data 	PDCC and CAPO Within existing budget	See CCAP	 <p>No change</p>
4. Key partners have different priorities/fail to support the South Warwickshire Climate Change ambitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different ambitions, customers and clients Different public expectation according to the nature of the organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fragmented approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change Inefficient use of resources Failure to meet ambitions Missed opportunities for pursuing alternative sources of funding (e.g., Unsuccessful bids to government funding opportunities) 	<p>The CCAP incorporates a communications and community engagement strategy</p> <p>Partnership working across Warwickshire</p> <p>Warwickshire Climate Change team has improved liaison</p> <p>Continue to implement the communications and community engagement strategy</p> <p>Comms and CE Strategy regularly updated as the agenda develops</p>	Sustainability Officer / PDCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use stakeholder mapping to add detail to approach to community engagement and partnership working Develop more effective business forum Continue to influence WCC in particular through officer and member climate change and leadership forums 	Sustainability Officer / PDCC	ongoing	 <p>No change</p>

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5. Lack of staff resources to deliver the CCAP action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial pressures Significant work pressures and competing priorities for services Inability to recruit to posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to achieve ambitions or deliver agreed actions 	<p>PDCC in post and 4 posts established in climate change team</p> <p>Key services identifying posts or resources to support climate related work (e.g Env Protection; Housing; Assets; Planning)</p> <p>Many staff increasingly involved with climate change work as part of their daily work</p> <p>Carbon literacy training for staff was well attended</p>	PDCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As far as possible support staff and services to incorporate climate change into their daily work – staff training (continue Carbon Literacy Training underway) Ensure Climate Change is considered in all service plans Review the need and potential for additional resources at least each year Work with partners to deliver the CCAP 	PDCC	Ongoing	 <p>Likelihood decreased to reflect success in recruiting to new posts</p>
6. Lack of specialist expertise/skills to deliver the CCAP Action Plan	CCAP covers areas of work that are new or are high specialist technical nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to achieve ambitions or deliver agreed actions Missed funding opportunities (e.g., Unsuccessful bids to government funding opportunities) 	<p>CCAP includes proposals to fund studies and business case work supported by the procurement specialist advice as required.</p> <p>Close work with heads of service to ensure capacity gaps within the organisation are understood</p>	PDCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCAP identifies areas where specialist advice required Funding identified from CAF Work underway to specify the technical surveyor and project management experts required to accelerate building decarbonisation Training for planners and project managers being commissioned New energy and planning role being created to support NZC DPD and SWLP CCAP regularly updated as the agenda develops 	PDCC	December 2023	 <p>Likelihood further increased to reflect ongoing technical challenges and capacity in key areas such as assets decarbonisation and planning</p>
7. National Government policies, support, and funding is not sufficient to enable achievement of ambitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government funding is insufficient to support our local work Government policies in relation to issues such as planning, transport, housing and energy supply do not align with our ambitions Legal and other framework prevent investments and initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to achieve ambitions or deliver agreed actions Missed funding opportunities (e.g., Unsuccessful bids to government funding opportunities) 	The CCAP identifies areas where government lobbying may be required	PDCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a clear approach to lobbying Work with local government groups such as LGA and DCN Coordinate lobbying with WCC, and other District and Borough in Warwickshire, the LEP and WMCA 	PDCC	Ongoing	 <p>No change</p>