

CARBON AND WASTE REDUCTION PANEL

Thursday, 17 November 2016

Commenced: 10.00 am

Terminated: 10.45 am

Present: Councillors B Holland (Chair), Cooper, Peet, Pearce, Ryan, Taylor and R Welsh

Apologies for Absence: Councillor Kinsey

17. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

18. MINUTES

The Minutes of the proceedings of the Carbon and Waste Reduction Panel held on 8 September 2016 were agreed and signed by the Chair as a correct record.

19. UPDATE ON ENERGY COMPANY OBLIGATION (ECO) PROJECT

The Head of Environmental Development provided an update on the 'Energy Company Obligation' project.

It was reported that Greater Manchester Local Authorities in conjunction with the energy company E.ON, were offering fully funded boilers, loft insulation and cavity wall insulation to residents who met the qualifying criteria. The offer had been promoted via distribution of posters and leaflets, newspaper advertisements, local radio advertisements, through work with local partners and had featured in the Citizen. The offer had been extended to December 2016 and eleven installs were currently being processed in Tameside. A waterfall graph detailing the total leads of the scheme were shown and explained to the Panel.

RESOLVED:

That the information provided be noted.

20. LOCAL AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The Environmental Services Manager gave a presentation on Local Air Quality Management.

It was reported that the effects of air quality on public health were well documented and Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 3.01 suggested that 5.3% of deaths in England were associated with long term exposure to air pollution. The figure for the North West was 4.7% and Tameside was 5%. Local Authorities had a statutory duty to review and assess ambient air quality for 8 pollutants against health based standards. If any of these pollutants were predicted to exceed the targets an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) needed to be declared and an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) implemented.

Members were informed that the Greater Manchester Local Authorities had formed a Joint Air Quality Working Group in order to ensure a co-ordinated approach to monitoring and modelling air quality across the conurbation. Areas of poor air quality were identified and the first AQMA was

declared in 2002, which was subsequently revised in 2005 and again in 2016. Road traffic had been identified as a major source of pollution and a map detailing Tameside's current AQMA was shown. It was confirmed that there were two stations in Tameside that continuously monitored air pollution with up to 40 spread across the borough.

Transport for Greater Manchester had been tasked with creating a revised AQAP, which was currently under consultation. The plan included a review of all policies, plans and strategies related to air quality and also identified key performance indicators to help categorise improvement actions according to the ways by which they could improve air quality through reducing traffic, increasing efficiency and improving their fleet.

In order to drive the plan it was proposed that a steering group be created at senior management level comprising of representatives from planning, transport/highways, environmental health and public health with input from climate change and carbon reduction programmes, sustainability strategies, low emission strategies, procurement policies and education.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the information provided be noted;**
- (ii) That approval be given for the formation of an Air Quality Steering Group at senior management level; and**
- (iii) That the Air Quality Steering Group provides the Panel with regular updates on the progress of the Air Quality Action Plan.**

21. WASTE SERVICES UPDATE

The Waste Services Manager provided an update on waste services. It was reported that Tameside's current recycling rate was 59%, which placed Tameside MBC as the third highest Local Authority in the North West. The capture of all recyclable material continued to increase and the amount of waste sent to landfill continued to decrease.

Members were notified that since October 2016 residents had been charged for replacement landfill bins, which had seen a 25% reduction in demand. Plans were in place to increase the frequency of the blue bin collection from three weekly to two weekly, which could increase the tonnage collected by up to 29%.

The impacts of bin swap were outlined and included a reduction in residual waste of 21%, an increase of 46% in the recycling of glass, plastic and cans, a 9% increase in the recycling of garden and food waste and a 29% increase in paper and cardboard recycling.

Following a period of education, enforcement activity had increased across the borough. Collaborative work with NSL had commenced and existing staff had been trained to issue waste related FPN's, which had seen a significant increase with over 40 FPN's being issued in October 2016 compared to 4 in September 2016. In addition, CCTV systems had been installed at ten hotspots around the borough.

RESOLVED:

That the information provided be noted.

22. GLOBAL RENEWABLES

The Head of Environmental Development gave a presentation on global renewables.

Information was provided on La Rance Tidal Power located on the Rance River in Brittany, France. The tidal barrage was built in 1966 and contained 24 bulb turbines, which generated approximately 540GW and supplied 0.12% of France's electricity. It was reported that EU funding had been

secured for two tidal power projects in the UK on the North coast of Cornwall and Swansea Bay. The Cornish project would provide 15 MW of energy annually by 2021 and the project in Swansea would generate electricity for 155,000 homes for the next 120 years and would create over 33,000 construction jobs and 3000 operational jobs. The Swansea Bay Tidal Lagoon project would be a small prototype and once completed other larger lagoons would follow in Cardiff, Newport, Bridgwater Bay, Colwyn Bay and West Cumbria.

With regards to wind power, Members were notified that the wind farm located near Morecambe Bay would become the largest in the world by 2018, generating power for up to 460,000 UK homes.

Panel members were informed that on Saturday 9 April 2016 more electricity was generated by solar power than by coal in the UK and more electricity had come from solar panels than coal in-between April and September 2016. In May 2016 there had been six occasions where the UK was zero coal, which was the first time since 1882. This year more than half of the UK's electricity was generated from low-carbon sources including UK nuclear, imported French nuclear, biomass, hydro, wind and solar.

RESOLVED:

That the information provided be noted.

23. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

It was noted that the Carbon and Waste Reduction Panel would meet as follows, commencing at 10:00am:

12 January 2017
16 March 2017

24. URGENT ITEMS

There were no urgent items.

CHAIR