



Protecting the planet for our people and places

Rochdale's Climate Change Strategy and Delivery Plan
- a partnership approach

2021-2025



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Councillor Sara Rowbotham

Lead member for climate change and sustainability.

“The climate emergency is one of the biggest political priorities of our time. I am committed to driving forward this strategy and delivery plan to help us achieve our ambition of becoming a carbon neutral borough by 2038.”

Pollution is having a major impact on the natural environment and our health. It is causing the planet to get hotter which is leading to rising sea levels, warmer and acidic oceans, more rain and heatwaves. These environmental changes bring a threat of flooding, drought, land erosion, loss of habitation for wildlife and an increase in heat and cold related illness.

Our borough has already suffered terrible flooding which has caused disruption to essential services, transport and loss of income for local businesses, so we know the devastation it can bring. Around 10% of Rochdale’s population have a respiratory disease and it is estimated that around 4.2% of deaths in Rochdale are related to respiratory diseases caused by air pollution.

The climate emergency is threatening our existence and we must act quickly. We have an ambition to be a carbon neutral borough by 2038. This strategy highlights the incredible amount of work that is needed to get there, even then it's unlikely to be enough and we must do even more as soon as possible.



Steve Rumbelow

chief executive

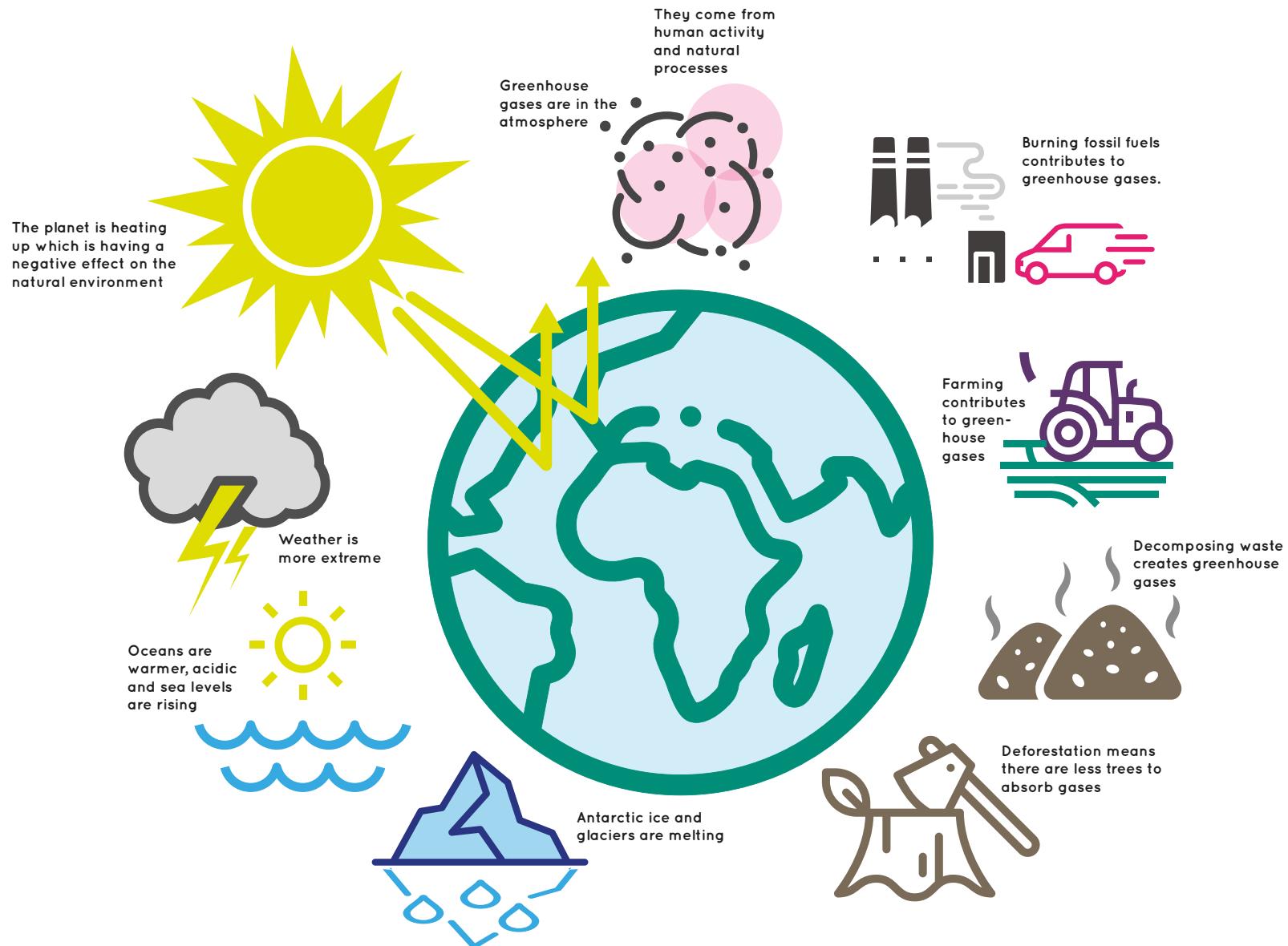
“The council will take a lead role in bringing partners together, allocating resources and mobilising individuals, businesses and communities to take climate action. Addressing the environmental challenges that we face will be at the heart of how we operate and the decisions we make.”

We must help to tackle the climate emergency by limiting the rise in global temperatures, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing the amount of waste that is produced and ensuring places and spaces are resilient to the shocks and stresses of climate change.

This plan identifies the urgent action we need to take to achieve environmental sustainability and enhance the prosperity of people and the planet. This includes using renewable sources of energy for powering transport and heating buildings, being more efficient and responsible when we are making, buying and using goods and services, protecting and maintaining the natural environment and ensuring that our infrastructure can withstand expected and unexpected situations.

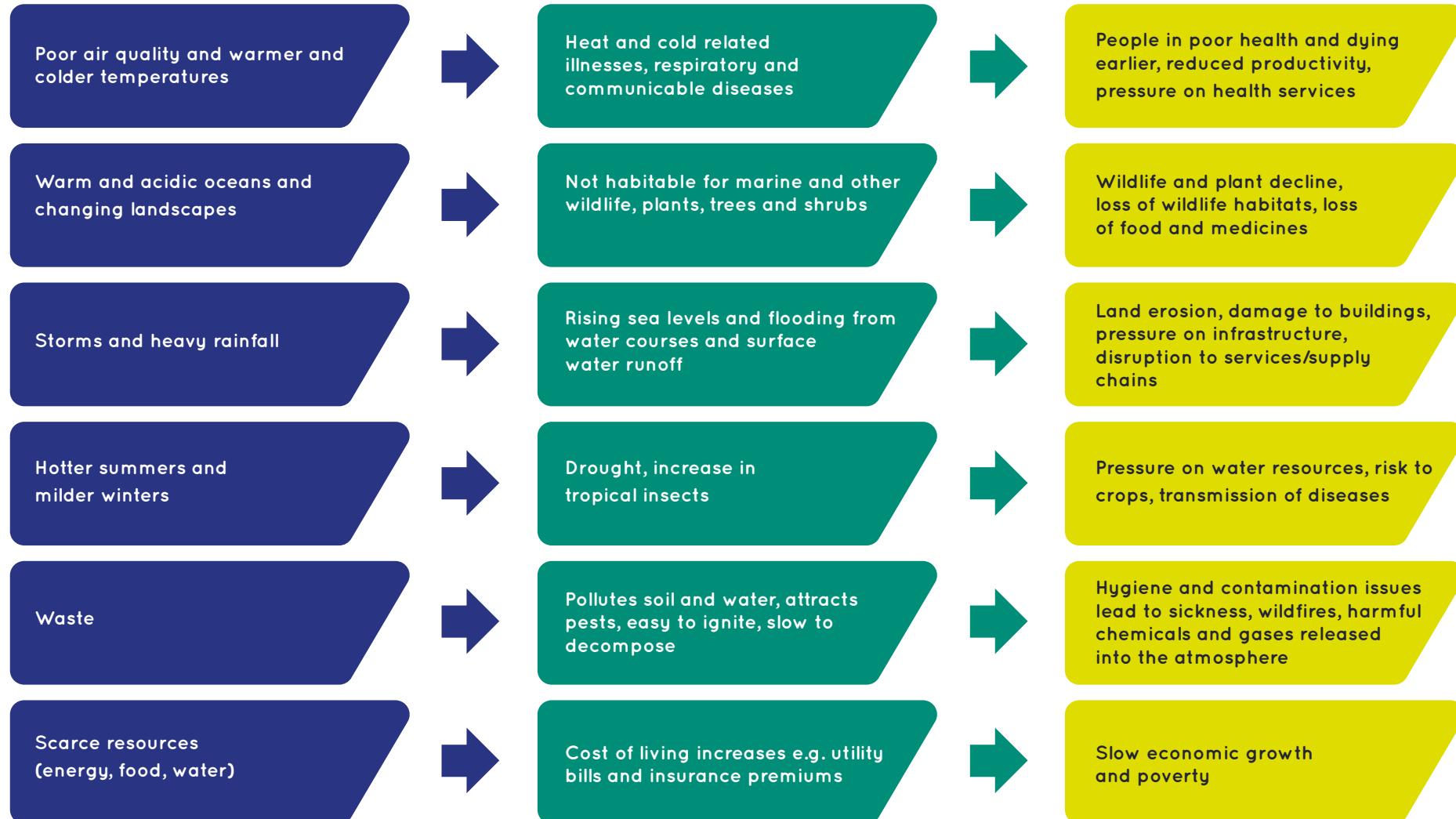
Taking climate action will improve lives, not diminish them. It can deliver additional benefits such as improved health, job opportunities and bringing people together. Most of all it will secure a future for the next generation. We must all increase our efforts to reduce our own impact on the planet.

What is climate change?



Why is climate change bad for our people and places?

Greenhouse gases are the biggest threat to our planet. Releasing them into the atmosphere and behaving in ways that are harmful to the planet results in changes to the natural environment which leads to negative outcomes for people and places.



The Climate Emergency in the United Kingdom (UK)

The main greenhouse gases are Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) Methane (CH₄) and Fluorinated-gases. Greenhouse gases are man-made and produced in different ways through human activity.

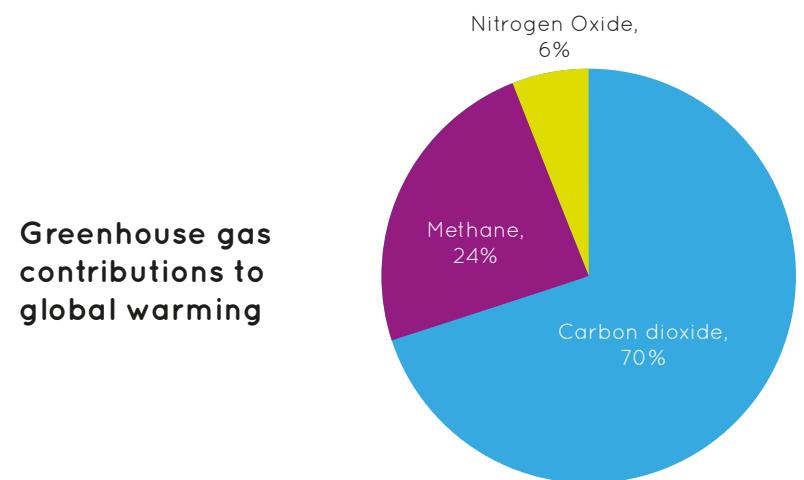
| Greenhouse gas | Produced by |
|-------------------|--|
| Carbon Dioxide | Deforestation Animal respiration Burning fossils fuels (oil, gas and coal) Burning biomass (plant or animal material) |
| Methane | Wetlands Agriculture Livestock Decaying waste |
| Nitrogen Dioxide | Vehicle emissions Fertiliser use Chemical industry |
| Fluorinated gases | Manufacturing processes and during the lifecycle of certain goods e.g. refrigerators, aerosols, foams) |

Emissions are grouped into three categories:

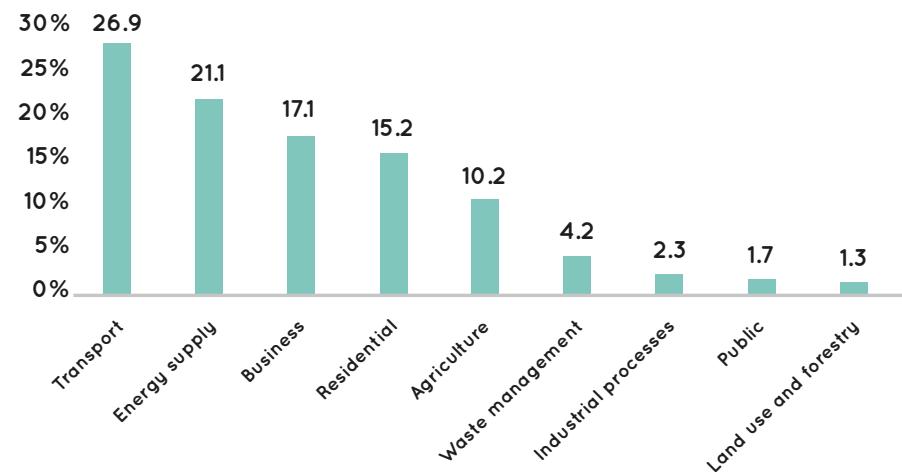
Scope 1 (Direct) - emissions that come from sources owned or controlled by an individual or business e.g. cars, boilers, machinery.

Scope 2 (Indirect) - emissions that are generated through activities undertaken by individuals and businesses but they don't own or control the source e.g. purchased electricity or heat from the national grid / energy provider.

Scope 3 (Consumption based) - emissions from the things we buy make, distribute, buy and dispose of i.e. emissions over the lifecycle of a product or service.



UK greenhouse gas emissions by sector (2019)



Source:

[BEIS final UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 1990-2019](#)

Transport and domestic gas are currently the two largest sources of carbon emissions in the UK

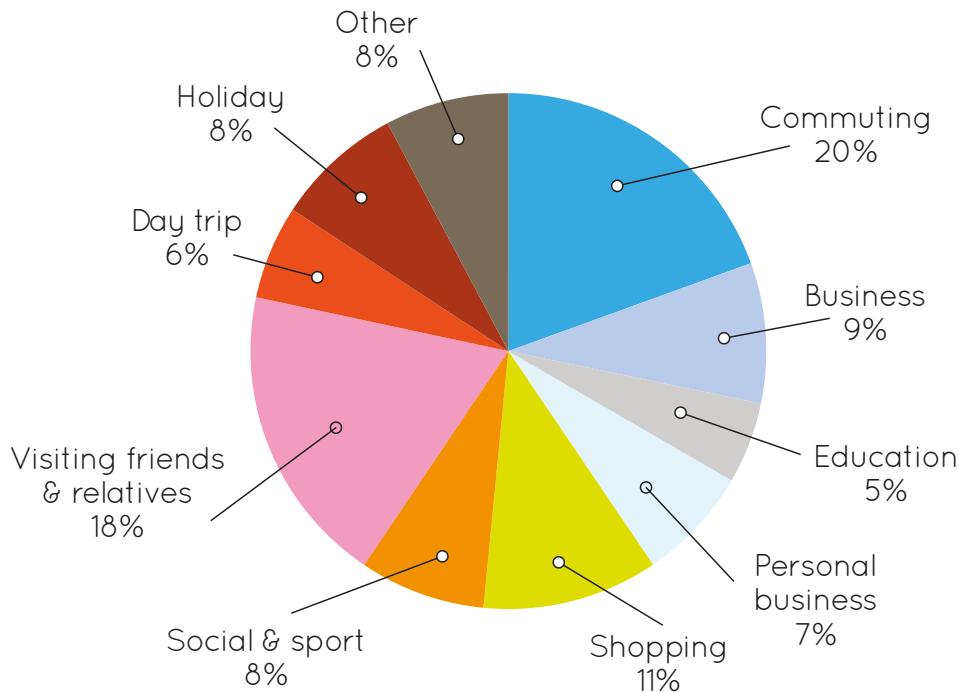


61% of transport emissions are from private cars

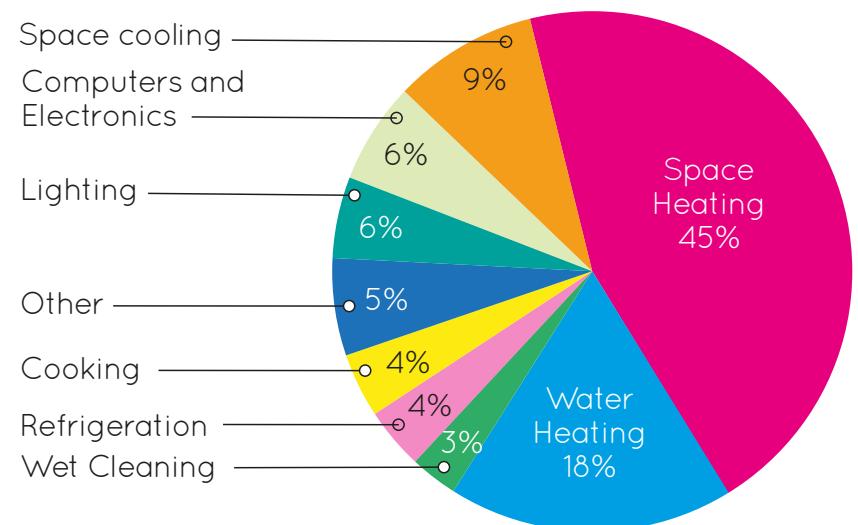


Nearly half of the **carbon emissions** that come from buildings is from heating spaces for thermal comfort.

Main reasons for private car use



Main sources of emissions for buildings



Source: [Mode of travel - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/mode-of-travel-statistics)

Source: Greater Manchester Combined Authority

The climate emergency in the UK health sector

The health care sector is responsible for around 4.4% of global greenhouse gas emissions. The National Health Service (NHS) produces 5.4% of the UK's total carbon emissions which is higher emissions than the global average for healthcare. A recent Lancet report shows that in 2019 the health service's emissions totalled 25 megatonnes of carbon dioxide of which 62% came from the supply chain, 24% from the direct delivery of care, 10% from staff commute and patient and visitor travel, and 4% from private health and care services commissioned by the NHS.

The healthcare sector has a vital role to play in climate change mitigation efforts, not only because of its sizable contribution to greenhouse gases but because greenhouse gases remain a long term threat to health and wellbeing and addressing the impacts of climate change can deliver co-benefits such as cleaner air, increased physical activity and healthier diets, thus reducing the pressure on our health care systems.

The table below highlights the type and source of emissions in the NHS.

| Emissions type | Delivery of care | Personal travel | Supply chain | Commissioned |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| Scope 1 | On site fossil fuel use Anaesthetic gases NHS fleets and leased vehicles | | | |
| Scope 2 | Purchased electricity | Staff commute | | |
| Scope 3 | Water and waste Metered dose inhalers Business travel | | Pharmaceuticals and chemicals Medical equipment Non-medical equipment Business services Food and catering Other procurement | Commissioned health services |
| Out of NHS control | | Patient travel Visitor travel | | |

Sustainability

Sustainability is about meeting our needs now without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Climate Change is the biggest threat to sustainability. True sustainability can only be achieved if social, economic and environmental factors are balanced. In 2015 the United Nations General Assembly created the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) to act as a blueprint for achieving a better and more sustainable future for all. They aim to address the global challenges we face, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. They are intended to be achieved by the year 2030 and require everyone to take action.

The impact of Covid-19 on sustainability

Achieving the SDG's has been slow and the impact of COVID-19 has caused even further disruption to achieving sustainability. The pandemic was a major disruption to people's lives and livelihoods and significant numbers of people were pushed back into poverty. It highlighted the vulnerability of several of our basic systems, including healthcare, education, social protection, value chains, production networks, financial markets, transport systems and ecosystems. It also exposed the easy transmission of infectious diseases and the inequalities that exist across our communities.

As we move towards rebuilding our economy and recovering from the pandemic there is an opportunity to turn the Covid crisis into a defining moment in the fight against climate change and sustainable development. The United Nations has proposed six climate positive actions governments can take in building back economies and societies.

- 1. Green Transition: investments must accelerate decarbonisation of all aspects of our economy**
- 2. Green jobs and sustainable and inclusive growth**
- 3. Green economy: making societies and people more resilient through a transition that is fair to all and leaves no one behind**
- 4. Invest in sustainable solutions**
- 5. Confront all climate risks**
- 6. Cooperation: no one place can succeed alone**



European and UK climate change policy and targets

The European Union and UK Government have set targets for reducing the impact of climate change

Global warming

The Paris Agreement 2015

Keep global temperatures well below 2°C and aim for 1.5°C

Greenhouse gases

The Paris Agreement 2015

Reduce global greenhouse gas emissions to below 1990 levels by second half of the 21st century

Climate Change Act 2008 (sixth carbon budget)

Slash UK greenhouse gas emissions by 78% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels and achieve net zero by 2050 as recommended by the Committee on Climate Change

Net Zero

Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener 2021

Stay within our nationally determined contribution by 2030 and achieve net zero by 2050

Nitrogen dioxide emissions

The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010

NO₂ emissions to comply with EU Limit Values in the shortest possible time

- The hourly mean value may not exceed 200 micrograms per cubic metre ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) more than 18 times in a year
- The NO₂ annual mean value may not exceed 40 micrograms per cubic metre

Renewable energy

Renewable energy directive 2018

32% of energy is fulfilled by renewables by 2030 10% of transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2030

Waste management

The Waste Strategy 2018

Cut the amount of waste going to landfill by 10% by 2035

65% of municipal waste to be recycled by 2035

70% of packaging waste to be recycled by 2030 (85% of paper and cardboard, 80% of ferrous metals, 80% aluminium, 75% glass)

Halve per capita, food waste at the retail and consumer level

Transport

Decarbonising Transport: a better greener Britain 2021

- Double cycle activity to 1.6 billion stages per year by 2025 (from 2013 levels of 0.8)
- Double walking activity to 300 stages per person per year by 2025
- Increase the proportion of children aged 5 to 10 that usually walk to school to 55% by 2025 (2014 levels of 49%)
- Phase out all new non zero emission road vehicles, from motorbikes to HGVs by 2040 including ending the sale of all new petrol and diesel vehicles by 2030
- Every place will have its own net zero transport network by 2050
- UK aviation will meet net zero by 2040 and UK shipping by 2050
- Decarbonise the freight system using zero emission technologies by 2050

NB: a stage essentially means a trip e.g. walking from home to the shop would be one stage

Buildings

Heat and Buildings Strategy 2021

- Phase out the installation of new natural gas boilers from 2035
- Bring in the Future Homes Standard and Future Buildings Standard for new builds so that all new buildings from 2025 are net zero ready
- Reduce the costs of heat pumps by at least 25-50% by 2025 and towards parity with boilers by 2030
- Introduce minimum standards to ensure that UK housing stock is on track to meet EPC Band C by 2035
- Introduce a minimum standard for commercial buildings of EPC Band B by 2030

Environment

Environment Act 2021

- Halt the decline of nature by 2030 through development of Local Nature Recovery Strategies including halting species decline
- Ensure new developments deliver at least 10% increase in biodiversity

The England Trees Action Plan 2021-2024

- Establish 30,000 hectares of new woodland England, per year, by 2025

England Peat Action Plan 2021

- Restore 35,000 hectares of peatland by 2025
- Restore 500,000 hectares of wildlife rich habitat
- All of England's soils to be managed sustainably by 2030
- 75% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest brought into favourable condition by 2042
- Secure England's peatlands' carbon store so they meet their contribution to Net Zero by 2050

In June 2020 the Committee on Climate Change published a report outlining five key areas where money would be invested to help the UK's transition towards a cleaner, greener, healthy, safe and more resilient planet.

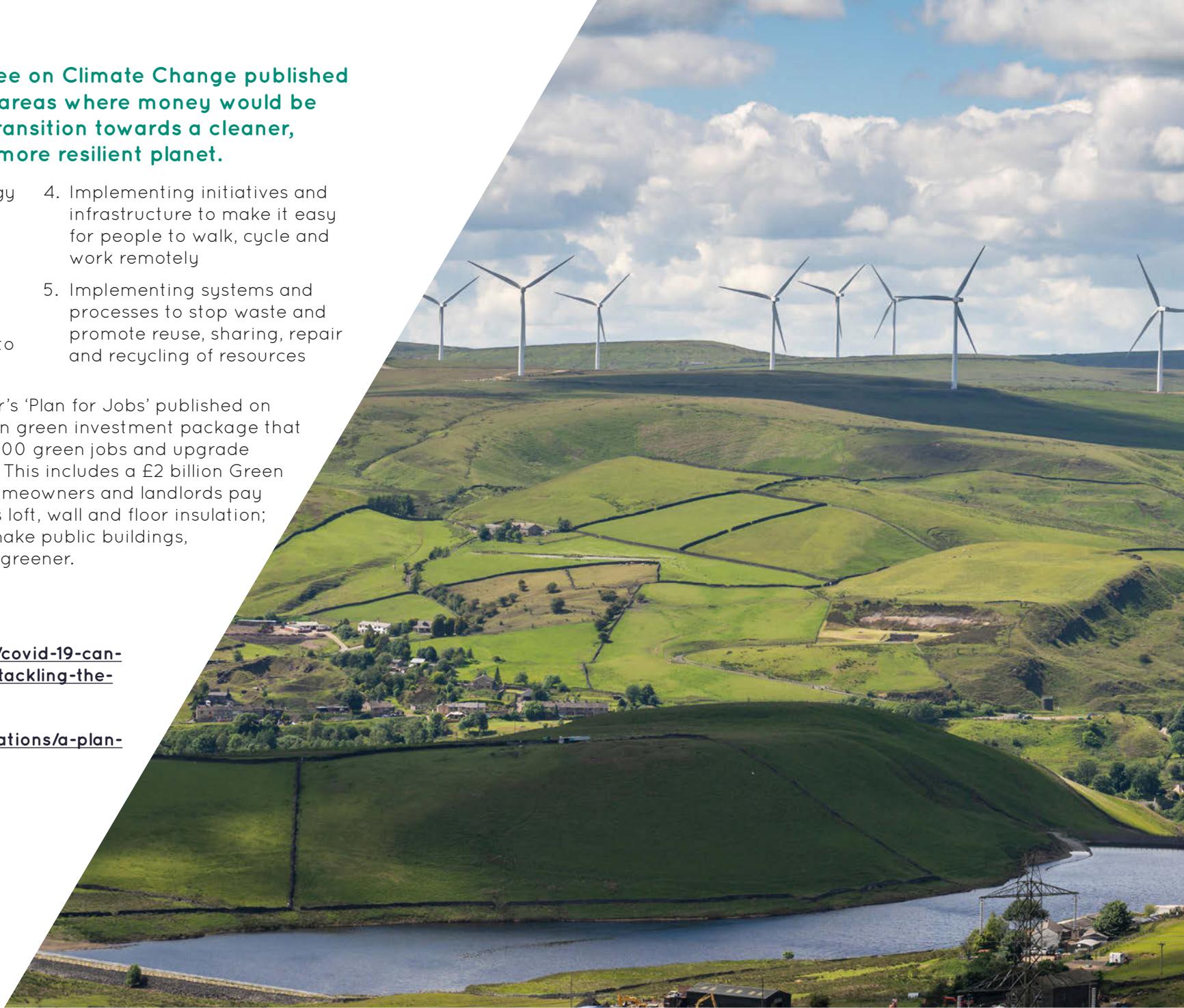
1. Replacing or improving energy systems with more efficient equipment
2. Planting trees, restoring peatlands and enhancing greenspaces
3. Using low carbon electricity to power transport and heating
4. Implementing initiatives and infrastructure to make it easy for people to walk, cycle and work remotely
5. Implementing systems and processes to stop waste and promote reuse, sharing, repair and recycling of resources

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's 'Plan for Jobs' published on 20 July 2020 sets out a £3 billion green investment package that could help support around 140,000 green jobs and upgrade buildings and reduce emissions. This includes a £2 billion Green Homes Grant scheme to help homeowners and landlords pay for green improvements such as loft, wall and floor insulation; and a £1 billion programme to make public buildings, including schools and hospitals, greener.

Source:

www.theccc.org.uk/2020/06/25/covid-19-can-be-an-historic-turning-point-in-tackling-the-global-climate-crisis/

www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-plan-for-jobs-documents



Greater Manchester climate change policy and targets

The Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) has developed the Greater Manchester Environment Plan which sets out a vision for a clean, carbon neutral, climate resilient city region with a thriving natural environment and circular, zero-waste economy.

The plan outlines five key areas where we can take action to reduce emissions over the next five years including:

1. Energy

Reducing the use of fossil fuels and using more renewable energy sources.

2. Travel

Reducing the amount of polluting types of transport on our roads and using more public transport and active modes of travel such as walking and cycling.

3. Buildings

Reducing the energy demand of buildings and infrastructure by making them more energy efficient.

4. Consumption and production

Using sustainable materials and processes when producing goods and services and being more responsible when we buy and dispose of stuff including reusing and recycling.

5. Natural environment

Managing our air, land, water, plants and animals to protect the Earth's natural resources and to enhance our ecosystems.



The Greater Manchester Combined Authority has set targets for Greater Manchester in support of European and UK targets.

Carbon dioxide emissions

Greater Manchester Environment Plan 2019

- Bring CO₂ emissions to net zero by 2038
- 10% reduction in heating and cooling demand by 2025 with a 22% total reduction by 2038
- 38% reduction in industrial emissions by 2025 with a 50-77% reduction by 2038
- Retrofit 61,000 homes per year by 2024
- Public buildings to obtain an average Display Energy Certificate (DEC) rating of D or better by 2024 and C by 2030

Nitrogen dioxide emissions

Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan 2019

- Reduce NO₂ emissions on road links where modelling has identified exceedances beyond 2020 (152 stretches of road identified across GM)

Greater Manchester Environment Plan 2019

- 100% of all cars and buses are zero emissions by 2035

Renewable energy

Greater Manchester Environment Plan 2019

- Add 45MW of local renewable electricity generation by 2024
- Add 10TWh of low carbon heating by 2024
- Add another 45MW of energy supply through other sources
- 20% renewable energy generation at new developments

Waste management

Greater Manchester Environment Plan 2019

- Limit any increase in the quantity of waste produced to 20%
- Achieve a recycling rate of 65% by 2035

Natural environment

Greater Manchester Environment Plan 2019 - 2024

- Plant 3 million trees by 2035 and a further 1-2 million by 2050
- Restore 50-75% of peatlands by 2038

Buildings and places

Greater Manchester Joint Development Plan: Places for Everyone 2021

- All new developments to be net zero carbon by 2028 at the latest

Transport

Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040

- "Right-Mix" ambition for at least 50% of all journeys to be made by active travel and public transport by 2040

Greater Manchester Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Strategy 2021

- Grow the amount of publicly available EV chargers from 360 to 3,000 fast (2,700) and rapid (300) chargers by 2025

The Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership has committed to taking climate action

In 2019, The NHS bodies that make up the Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) declared a climate emergency committing to action to reduce carbon emissions and avert predicted illness and disease.

The focus for preventing and addressing the impact of climate change includes:

- Cutting carbon emissions from energy use by improving efficiency and using low-carbon sources.
- Replacing products that are damaging to the environment such as gases used in anaesthetics, propellants used in inhalers and single use plastic with alternative solutions.
- Improving local transport around NHS sites and cutting the impact of supply chain transport and healthcare related journeys.
- Using workplaces and buildings more efficiently such as hospitals, health centres, GP practices.
- Reducing health waste, managing waste better and reusing or recycling.
- Using green space and the natural environment as a method of enabling good health and recovery.
- Reducing health inequalities so that the least well off in society are protected from the health harm caused by climate change.
- Preventing the increase in conditions such as asthma and cardiovascular disease from air pollution; infectious diseases and respiratory conditions; depression and anxiety caused by events such as flooding; or forced migration and physical stress and injuries caused by extremes of heat.
- Improving health through physical activity, including walking and cycling and through healthier eating.
- Ensuring the operation of local healthcare facilities is not threatened by flooding, extreme temperatures and poor air quality.





Rochdale climate change policy

On 17th July 2019, Rochdale Borough Council passed a motion on climate change.

It resolved to:

- Declare a climate emergency.
- Work towards ensuring that the Council and the borough of Rochdale is carbon neutral by 2038. Achieving this will require the Council to take a leadership role and significant investment and policy initiatives from the government.
- Develop a working group to support the Council move from declaration to delivery drawing in cross sector expertise, capacity and capability. The working group should draw on existing expertise within the borough as well as including residents who are representative of the borough as a whole.
- Set in place a process of engagement and collaborative action that enables an action plan to be considered by Cabinet and Council in early 2020, based on achieving the aforementioned targets.

The climate emergency in Rochdale

The borough is producing 956.5 kilotonnes of CO₂ emissions (as at 2019)

Source:

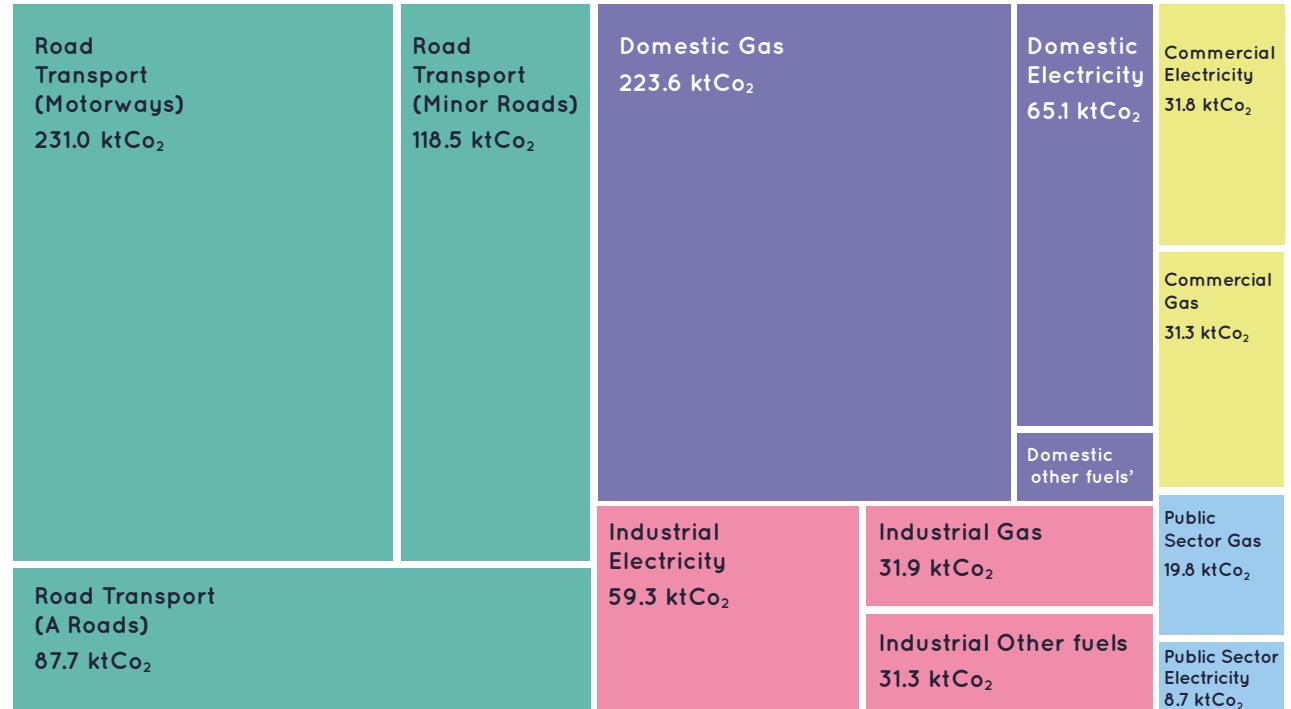
UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2019

The tree chart shows the percentages of emissions across different sectors for the Rochdale Borough, as at 2019.

The majority of emissions are coming from transport and homes.

Source: UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2019



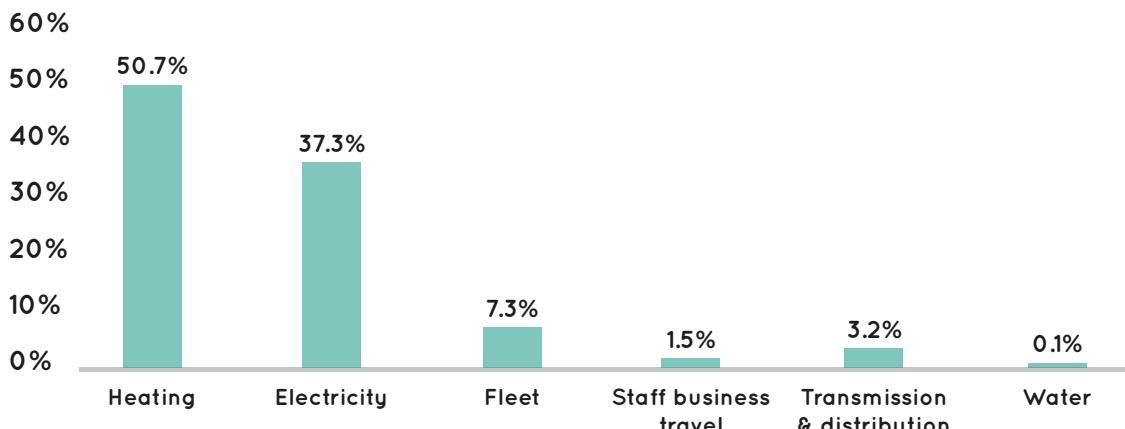


The tree chart shows the sources of emissions across different sectors for the Rochdale Borough, as at 2019.

High levels of emissions are coming from transport on motorways and using gas to power homes.

Source: [UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2019](#)

Greenhouse gas emissions for Rochdale Borough Council (2020/21)



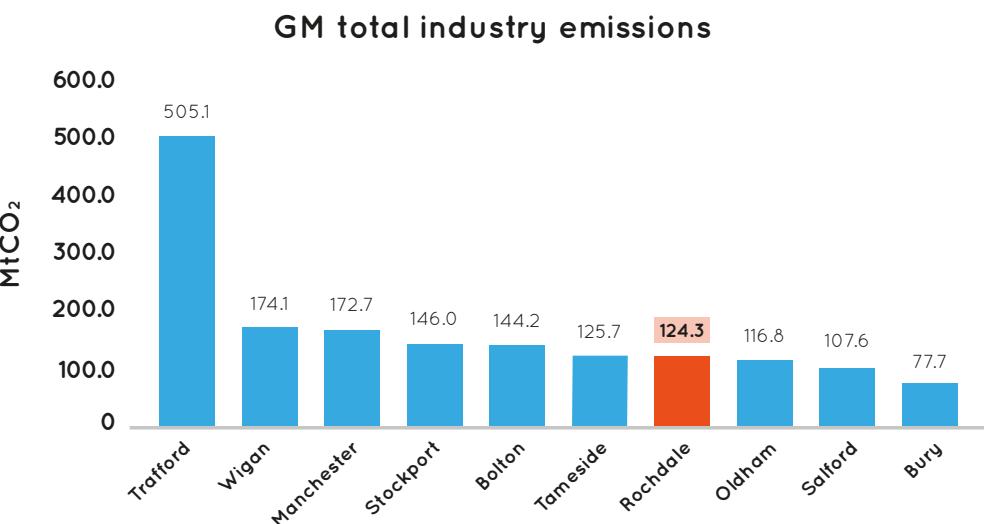
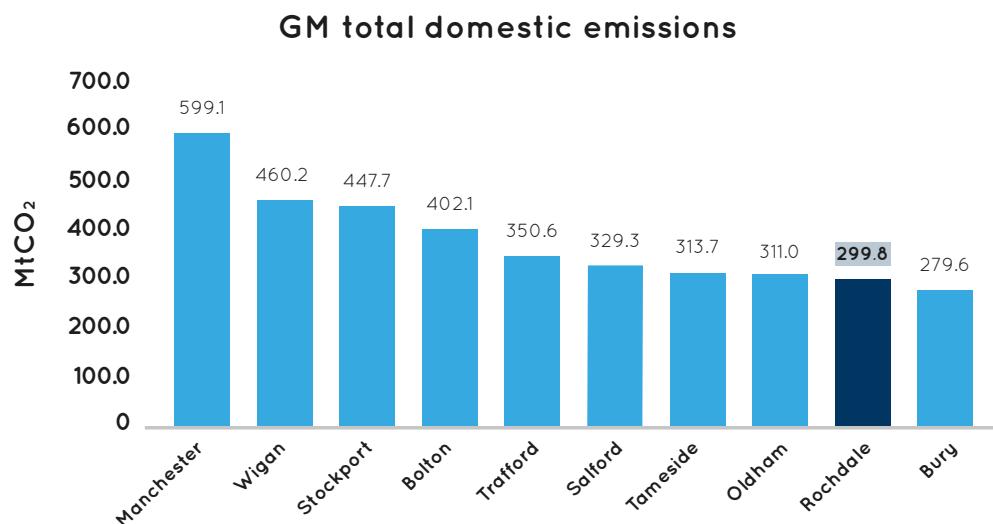
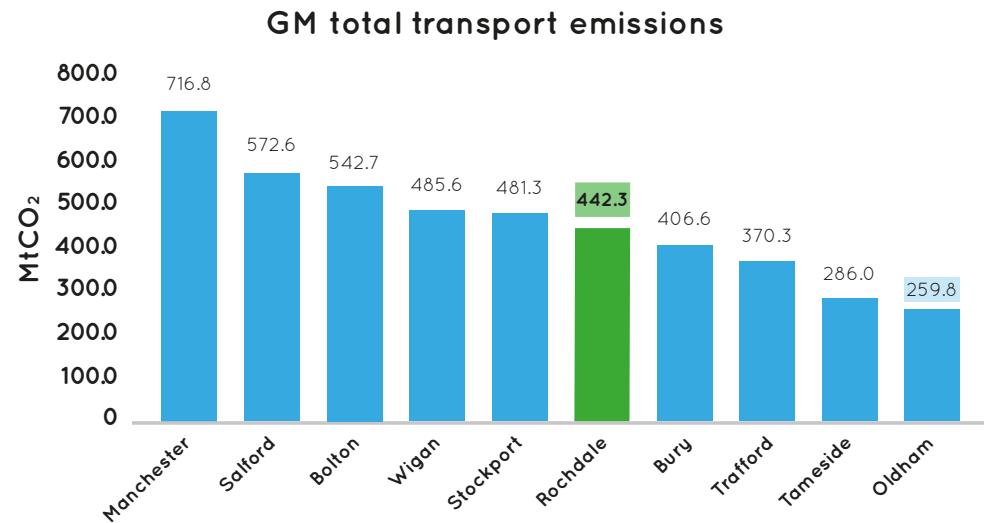
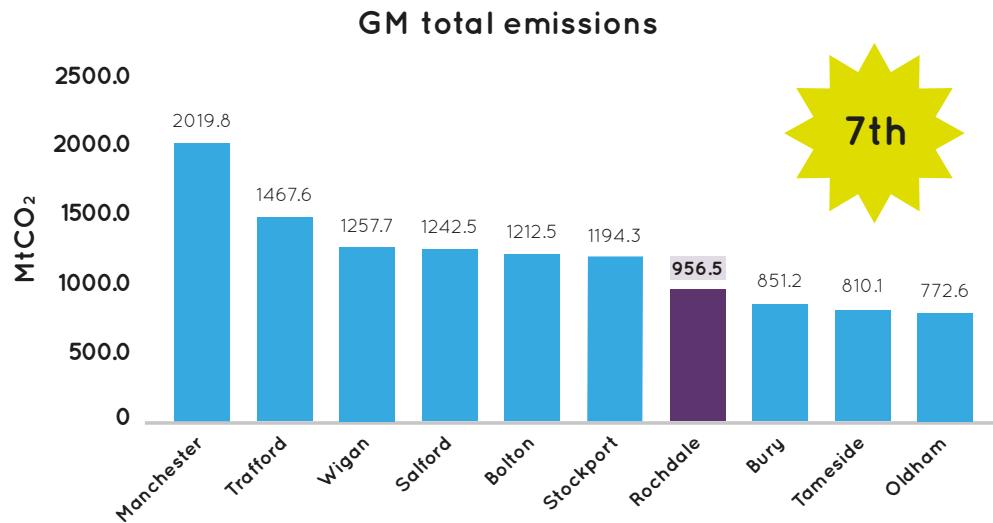
The bar chart shows the source of greenhouse gas emissions for the Council as at 2020/21.

The majority of council emissions come from heating and lighting public and office buildings

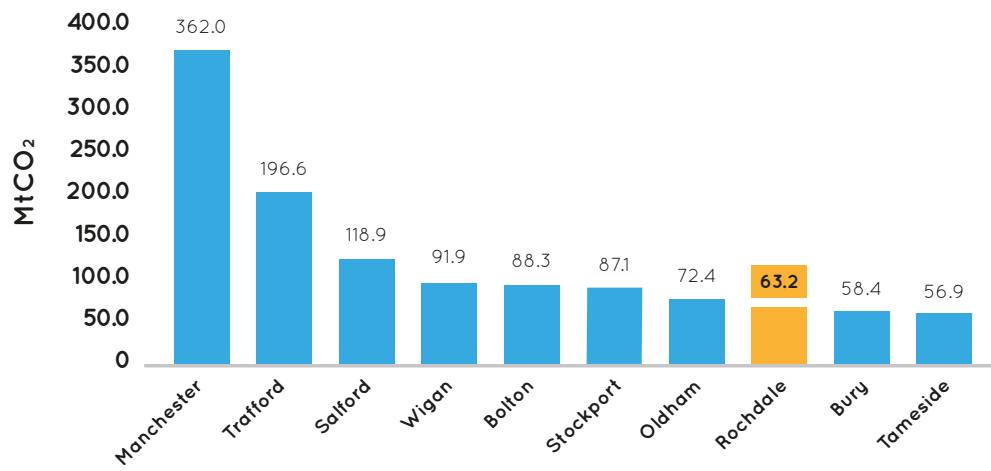
Source: [Local Partnerships \(Greenhouse Gas Accounting Tool\)](#)

How Rochdale emissions compare with other Greater Manchester Local Authorities

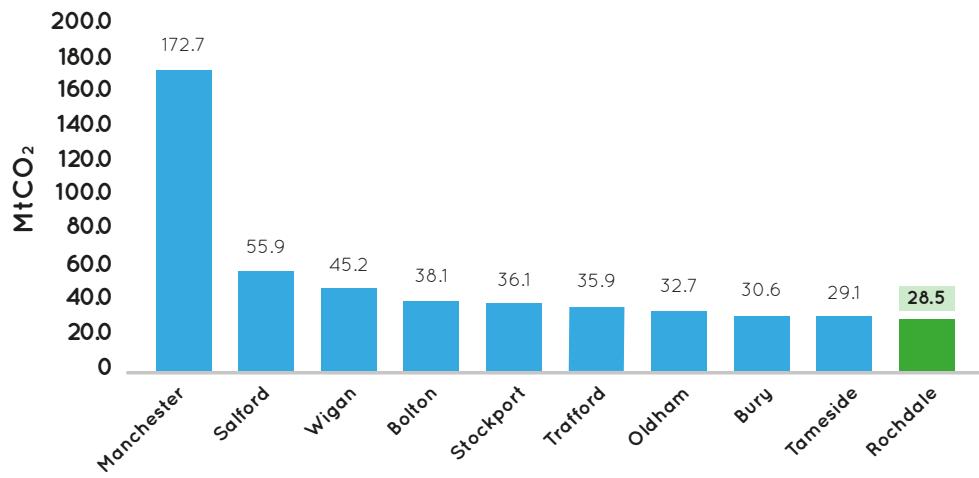
Based on the 2019 Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) data, Rochdale is ranked 7th for carbon emissions across Greater Manchester.



GM total commercial emissions



GM total public sector emissions



Impact of polluted air on health

The Lancet Countdown is an international collaboration that independently monitors the health consequences of a changing climate. The latest report published in October 2021 highlights a rise in the health impact of climate change which is threatening to reverse years of progress in public health and sustainable development.

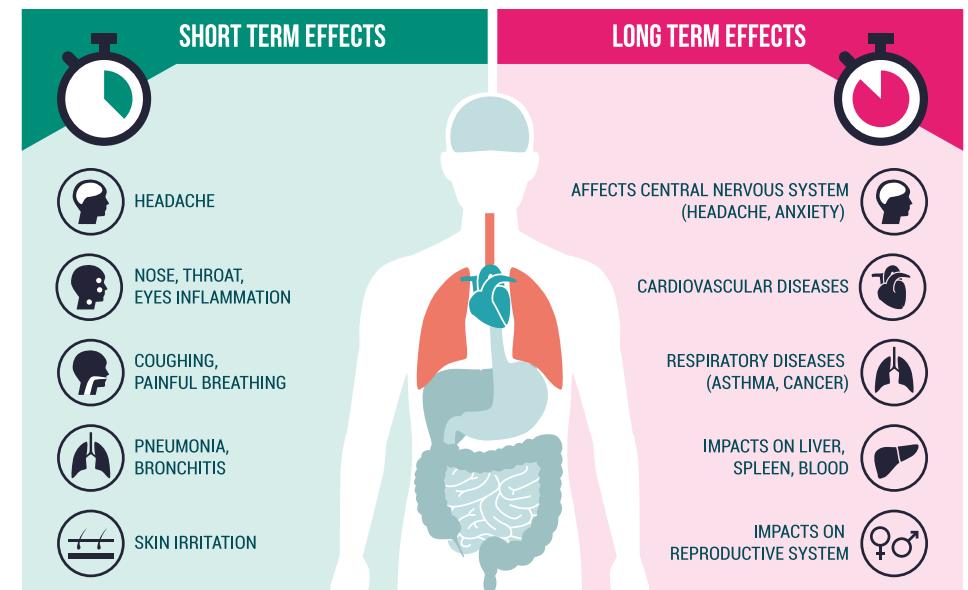
Key points

- Record temperatures in 2020 resulted in more people being exposed to heat, resulting in illness and premature death.
- Rising average temperatures, and altered rainfall patterns, means more land surface is being affected by extreme drought, which is reversing years of progress in tackling the food and water insecurity, denying people an essential aspect of good health.
- Changing environmental conditions are increasing the suitability for the transmission of many water-borne, air-borne, food-borne, and insect-borne bacteria and viruses that can cause disease. Whilst public health interventions and medicines have reduced the impact of infectious disease transmission, our efforts to eradicate diseases are under threat by climate change.

- Both short and long term exposure to air pollution can lead to a wide range of diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and reduced lung function, respiratory infections and aggravated asthma. The World Health Organisation (WHO) also provides evidence of links between air pollution exposure and type 2 diabetes, obesity, systemic inflammation, Alzheimer's disease and dementia. Chronic exposure can affect every organ in the body complicating and making existing health conditions worse.



The impacts of air pollution on the human body



Inequality

The impact of climate change on health and livelihoods is felt most by those that are disadvantaged in society or vulnerable.



Adults, especially in cities, and drivers

People who spend more time in areas with a high concentration of air pollution are most affected. That includes some drivers and people who spend a lot of time in cities.



Women and Children

Rising temperatures and decreased air quality affects children in many ways, including increasing asthma attacks and allergies, creating food insecurity, increasing mental health problems, developmental delays, and changes in their genetic makeup. Children are more vulnerable as their organs and immune systems are still developing. Women can experience worsening pregnancy outcomes such as miscarriage, premature birth and low birth weights.



Ethnic minority groups

Communities of colour are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. They are far more likely to live in areas with heavy pollution or in poorer quality housing. They often have poorer health outcomes and inadequate access to healthcare and can have lower incomes.



People with chronic diseases and disabilities

Air pollution can really worsen some health conditions, leading to flare ups and triggering heart attacks and strokes. There is now research showing that air pollution potentially increases the risk of getting dementia.



Outdoor workers

People working outside are more exposed to air pollutants and climate conditions such as extreme hot and cold temperatures which can affect their health.



The elderly

Those over 65, but particularly people over 75 consistently face more severe impacts as a result of flooding and heatwaves. This is partly due to older people being more susceptible because of their age but there are also a range of other characteristics which increase their vulnerability, such as being socially isolated, being in ill-health, having lower personal mobility, living in certain types of housing or being on a low income.

Health in Rochdale

Rochdale has an average reading of 8.3 micrograms per cubic metre of air pollution. In 2019 4.7% of mortality in the borough was attributable to air pollution. We know that certain groups are more at risk because of their age, ethnicity or existing health conditions. We need to tackle air pollution to help prevent illness, improve life expectancy and protect those most at risk.

Key facts on the borough's profile and current health position

- 17% of the total population are aged 65 and over. These numbers are expected to increase by 19% by 2036. Significant numbers of older people are already living in deprivation.
- Around 20% of the borough's population are children (aged 0-15 years). 27.1% of children are living in low income families.
- Rochdale is ethnically diverse. 18% of the population is Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME). Birth rates are higher among our ethnic minority groups and many live in areas of deprivation.
- 21% of Rochdale residents have a long-term health condition or disability.
- Rochdale has higher levels of premature births than the England average. 94.8 (2016-2018) compared to 81.2 across England.
- Rochdale has higher levels of low birth weight of term babies than the England average. 3.62% (2019) compared to 2.9% across England.
- People in the borough spend longer living in poor health. Life expectancy is not equal across the borough, the gap between the areas of highest and lowest deprivation are 9.5 years for males and 6.9 years for females.
- Respiratory disease in the borough is significant. Asthma prevalence was 7.5% in 2019/20 compared to the England average of 6.5%. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) prevalence was 2.5% in 2019/20 compared with 1.9% across England. Hospital admissions for respiratory disease (rate per 100,000) was 2,429 in 2018/19 compared with the England average of 1,552. The under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease was 57.5 in 2017-19 compared with the England average of 34.2.
- Heart attacks and strokes are also prevalent across the borough. Stroke prevalence was 2.0% | 2019/20 compared with the England average of 1.8%. Hypertension prevalence was 14.4% in 2019/20 compared with the England average of 14.1%.

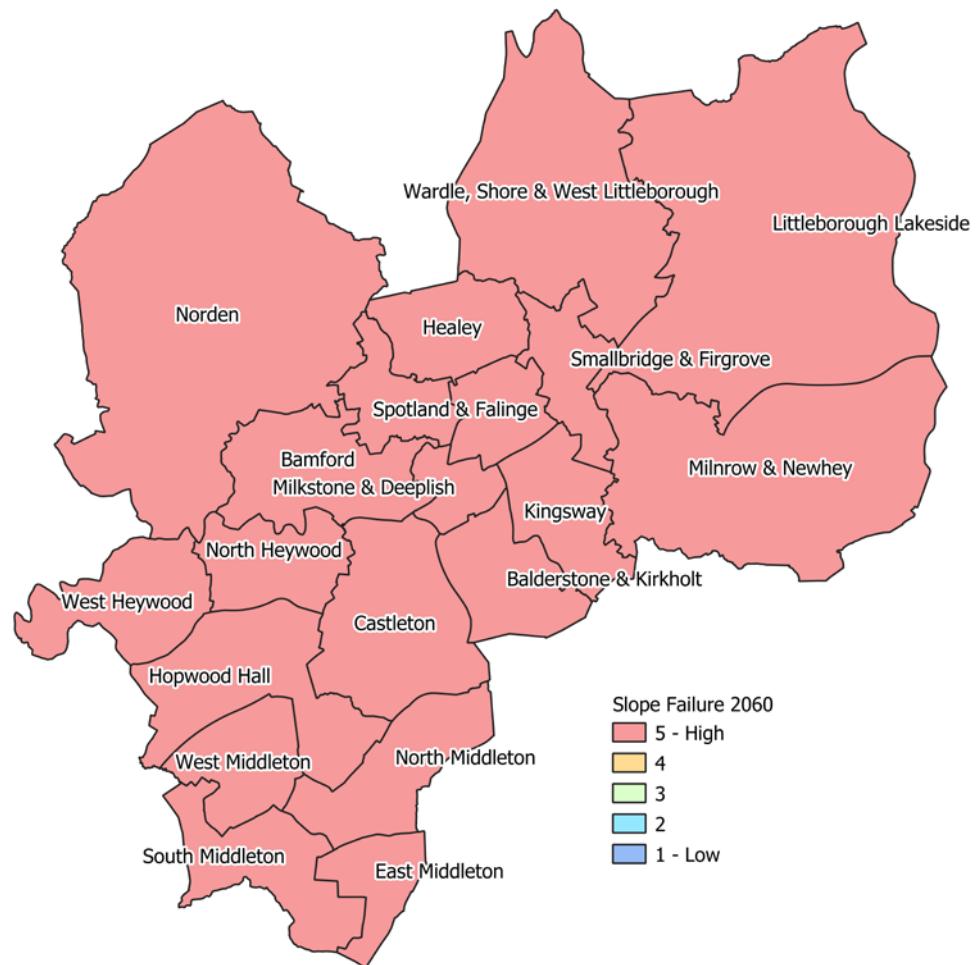
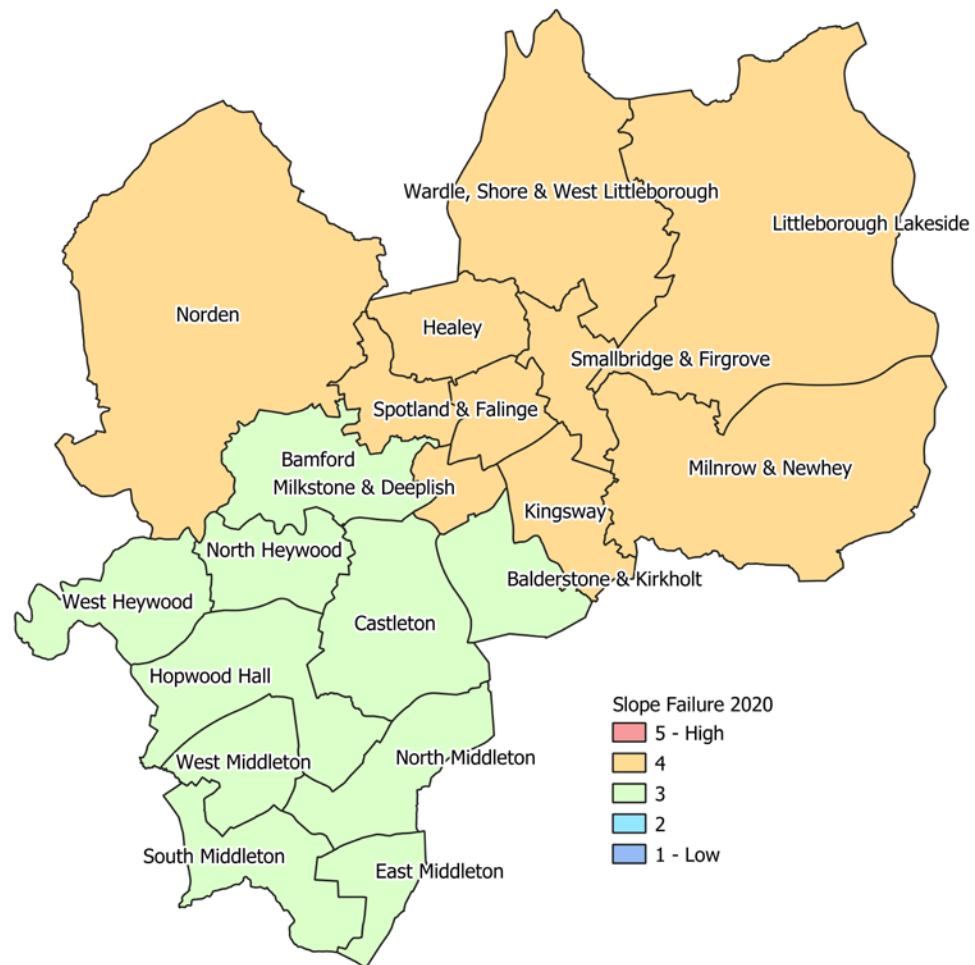
Source:

[Public Health England, Rochdale JSNA, Census 2011](#)



The risks to properties and landscapes in Rochdale

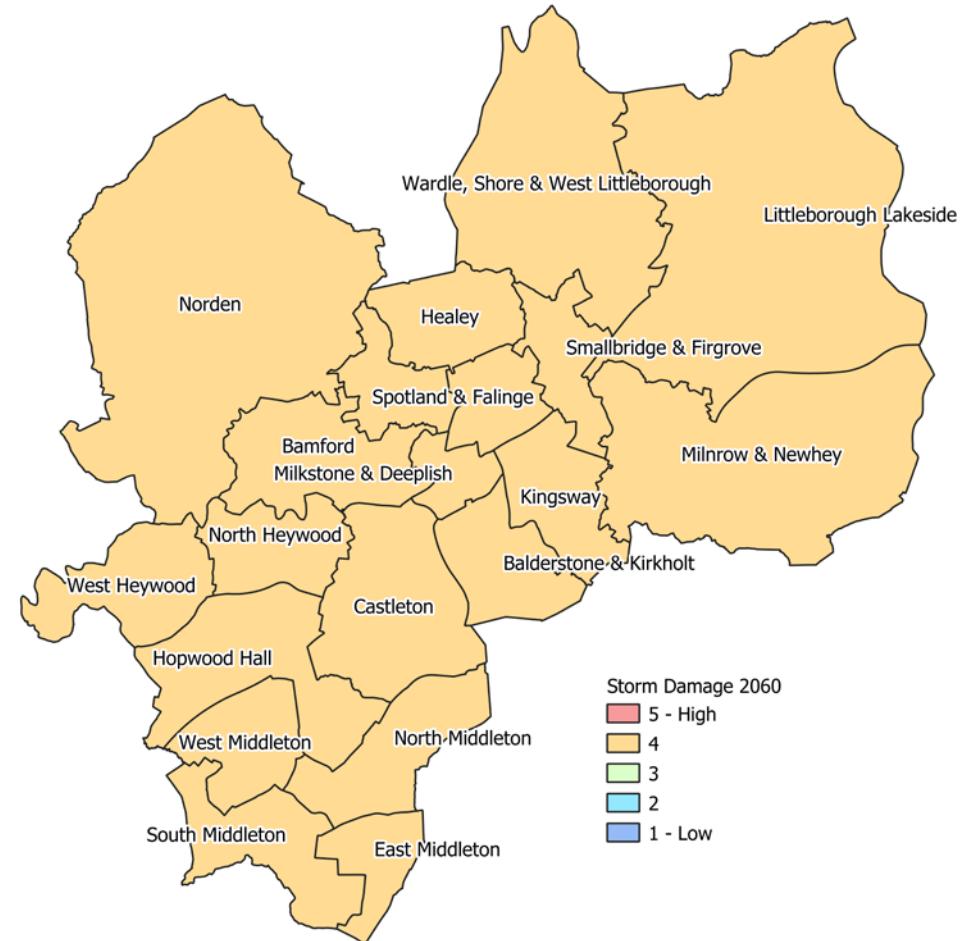
The National Trust's Climate Hazard Map shows the risk to properties and landscapes as the planet heats up. This is the worst case scenario if there are no interventions on emissions. The immediate concern for the borough is the risk of slope failure in the Rochdale and Pennines townships, which means there could be mass movement of rock debris and soil if the land can't stand up to natural stresses and weathering. The whole borough will be at a high risk by 2060. There will be areas across the borough more at risk than others including sites of past mining activity or waste landfill and where there are particularly steep slopes or deforestation has been undertaken.



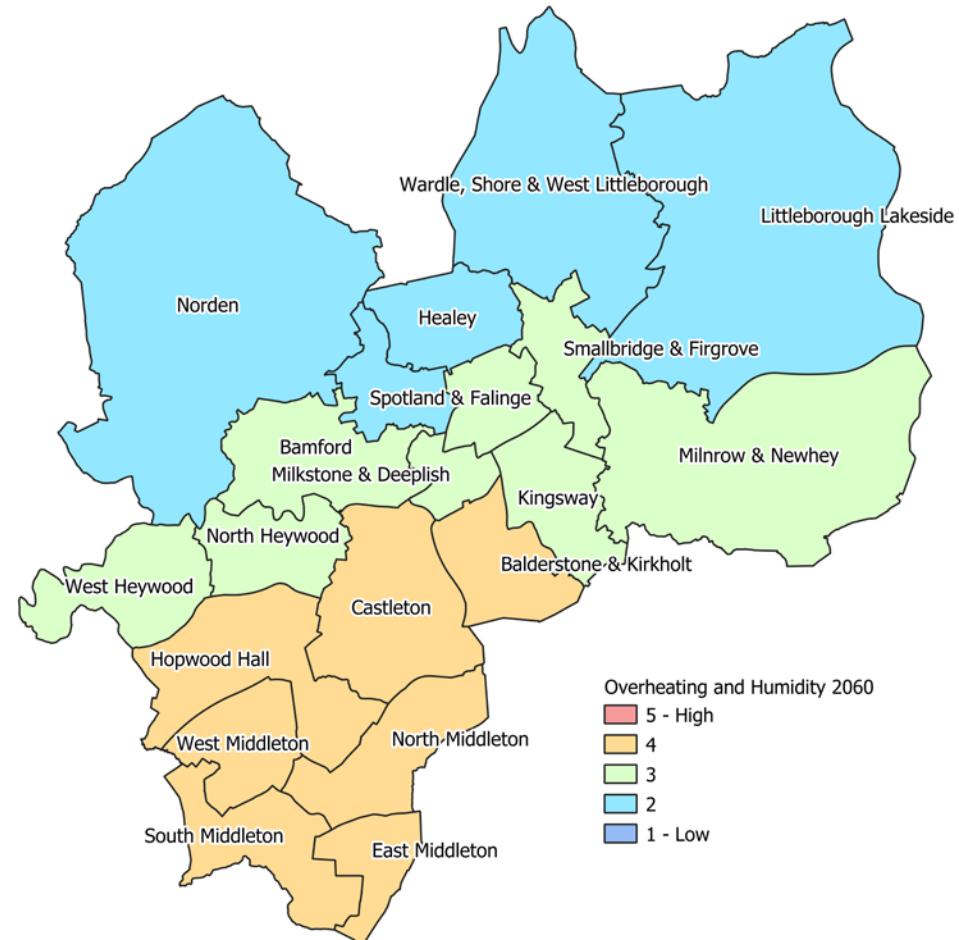
Source:

[National Trust Climate Hazards \(arcgis.com\)](http://arcgis.com)

Another immediate concern is the current risk of storm damage for the Rochdale and Pennines townships. The whole borough will be at risk of storm damage by 2060 with no interventions.



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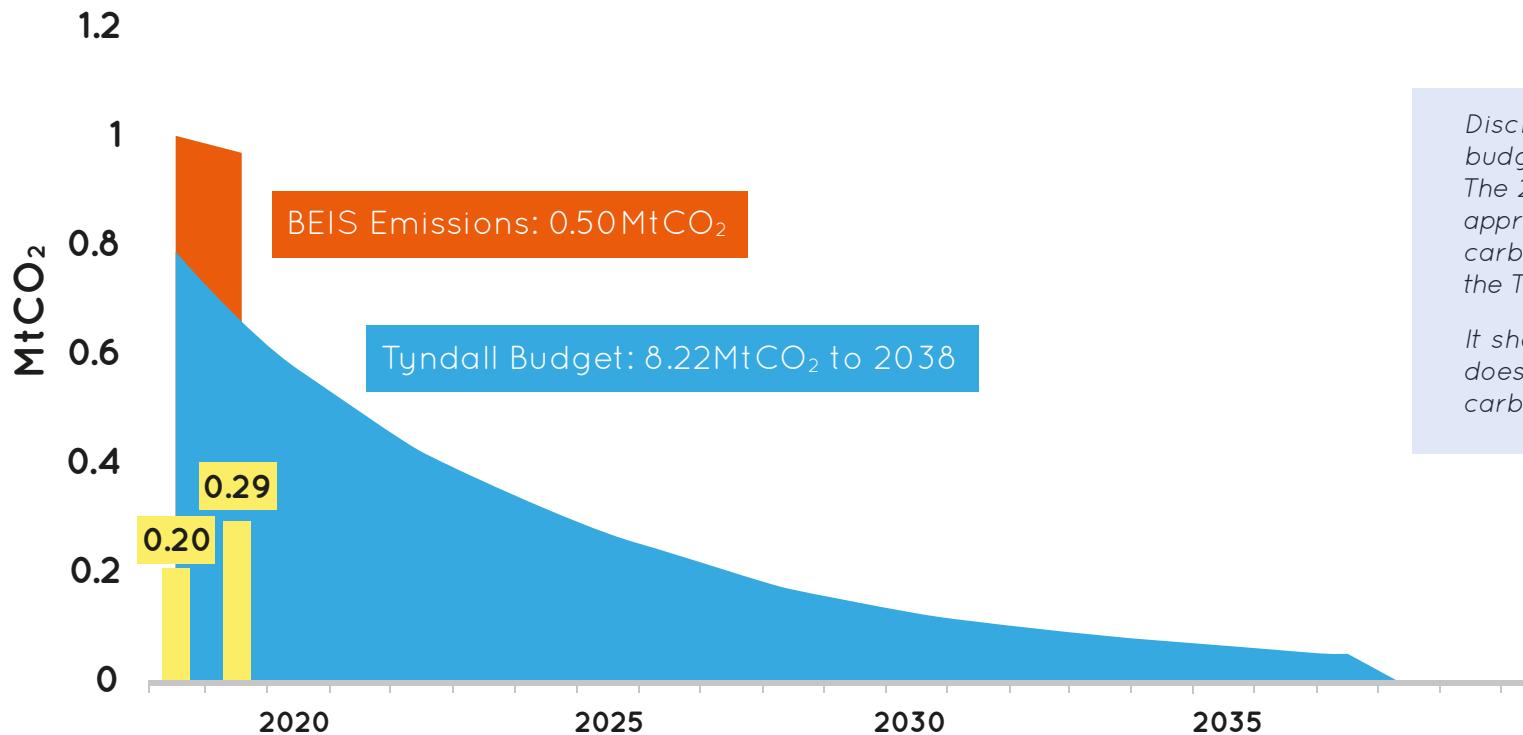
Tackling Rochdale's carbon emissions by 2038

Our carbon budget

The Tyndall Centre outlines a 'fair' carbon budget contribution for Rochdale of 8.22 MtCO₂ for 17 years as part of the pathway to net zero. The critical focus is not exceeding the total budget as well as working hard to cut the borough's emissions each year so that we can achieve net zero carbon. It has been calculated that a 13.1% reduction per year is needed to get close to net zero by 2038. Across 2018 and 2019, Rochdale's emissions were 0.50 MtCO₂ above the Tyndall budget, i.e. an additional 0.50 MtCO₂ savings need to be made on top of the Tyndall budget.

The graph below shows our carbon budget pathway to net zero (the blue shaded area) and the current gap based on the BEIS published emissions data estimates for the borough" as at 2019.

Pathway to net zero

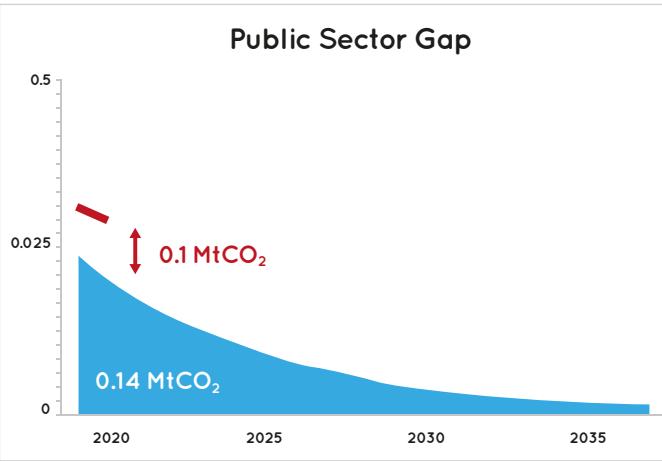
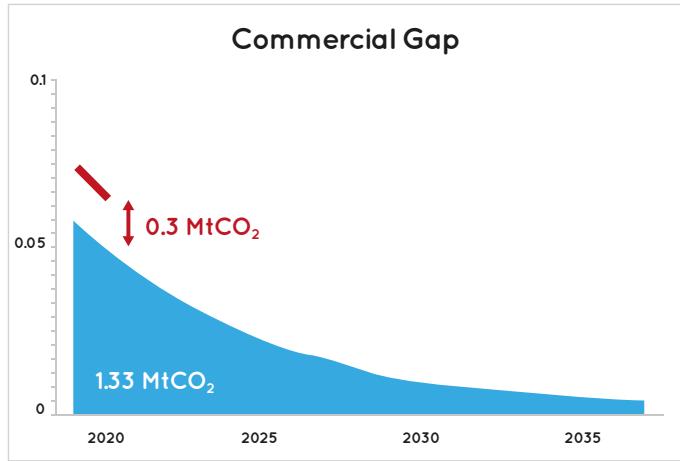
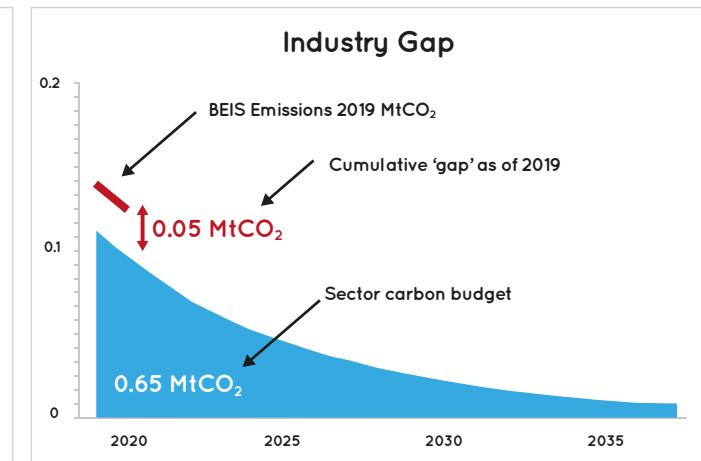
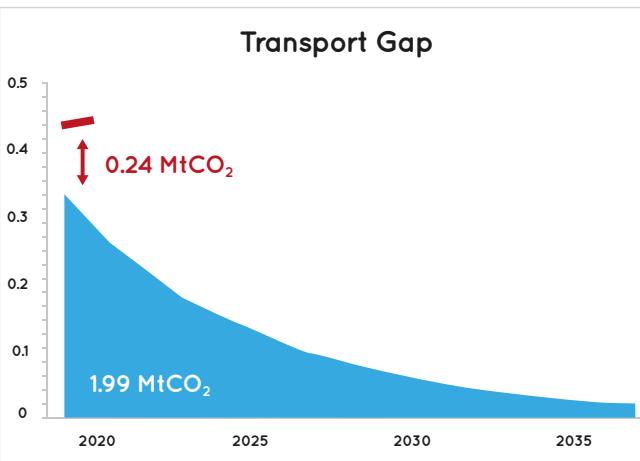
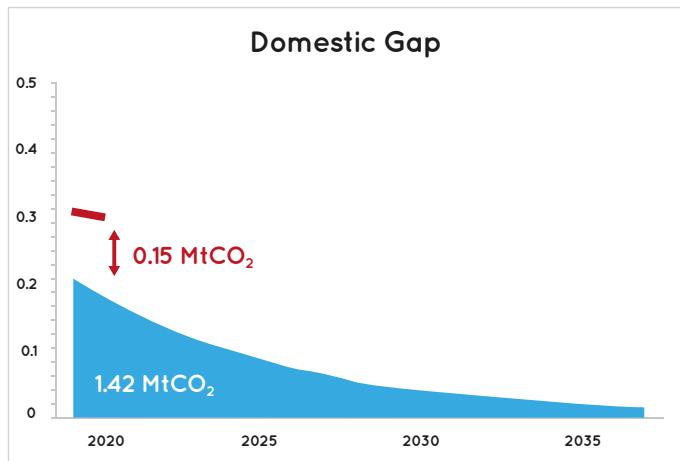


Disclaimer - Local Authority Tyndall budgets are calculated up to 2050. The 2038 budget for Rochdale has been approximated from the overall GM 2038 carbon budget, and is not verified by the Tyndall Centre.

It should be used as a guide only, and does not account for recent updates in carbon budget methodology.

Sector based carbon gaps

Emissions in each sector have decreased in the last 5 years other than Transport which has slightly increased.



Our sector based carbon budget has been calculated using the Tyndall Budget, and attributing to each sector a budget based on average annual contributions from that sector during the period 2015-2019.

The blue shaded area on each graph is our sector carbon budget estimated from a 2019 baseline, which shows our pathway to carbon neutrality by 2038. The red graph line shows the current sector emissions taken from the BEIS emissions estimates for the borough.

The gap shows how far Rochdale is from meeting its carbon budget target by sector.

Pathways to carbon neutrality

The SCATTER (Setting City Area Targets and Trajectories for Emissions Reductions) data tool enables us to project our path to carbon neutrality based on minimum and maximum levels of intervention. Carbon neutrality means any CO₂ being released into the atmosphere in the borough is balanced by an equivalent amount being removed.

Carbon neutrality involves implementing a mix of interventions that will cut, capture or offset carbon emissions. Cutting emissions requires us to make significant changes in key areas - energy, travel, buildings, production and consumption and the natural environment.

Carbon Capture and Storage involves capturing CO₂, transporting it to a storage site within the natural environment such as oceans, soil or rock formations and depositing it there so it won't enter the atmosphere.

Carbon Offsetting involves investing in environmental projects in order to balance out carbon emissions. For example to offset emissions produced from undertaking certain activities you might plant trees which help to remove carbon from the atmosphere.

Rochdale's base ambition is calculated on the borough taking minimal action and benefitting from reductions in emissions via external activity in the wider economy, such as decarbonisation of the electricity grid, electrification of vehicles and houses being built to existing building regulations.

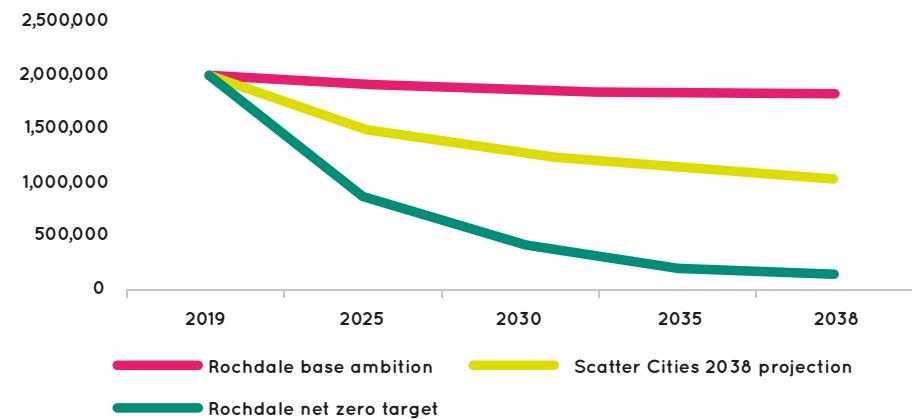
Our 2038 projection is based on us taking maximum action, which includes undertaking tree-planting to increase current coverage by 30% by 2030 and a further increase of 20% from 2030-2050; 100% of new-build properties being built to Passivhaus standard from 2021; a 27% reduction in energy demand for our homes; a 22% reduction in road freight; and the average modal share of cars, vans and motorbikes decreasing from the current national average of 74% total miles to 38%.

Even with all this activity we would not achieve net zero but we would reduce emissions by 52.5%. To achieve net zero we must go even further and stay within our carbon budget. It involves fundamentally changing how we live, work, develop and play.

The longer we delay making progress in tackling our emissions, the greater the difficulty of achieving ambitions on Climate Change.

The period up to 2025 is absolutely critical to accelerating a reduction in rates.

**Rochdale Borough CO₂ emissions pathways
2019-2038**



Source:
[SCATTER Cities pathways and Tyndall Centre setting climate commitments for Rochdale \(July 2021\)](#)

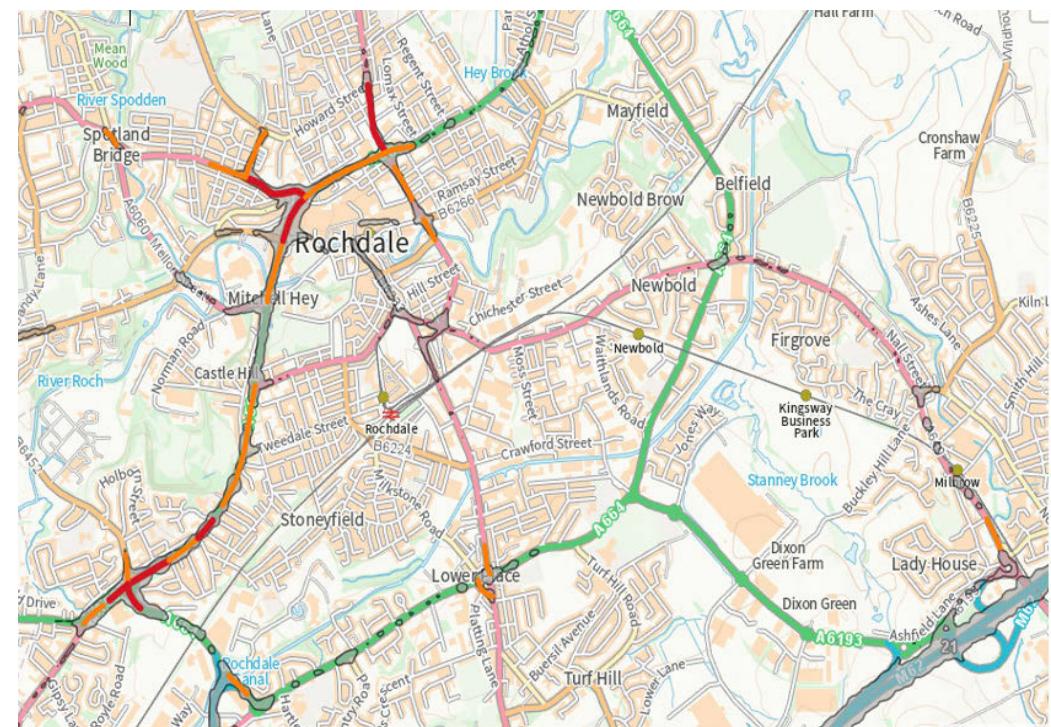
Bringing nitrogen dioxide emissions within legal limits

10 stretches of roads in the borough are exceeding European Union (EU) legal limit values. Clean Air measures must be implemented to comply by 2023. These include a Clean Air Zone around the local road network which will apply a daily travel charge to the highest polluting vehicles including vans, buses, taxis, private hire vehicles and heavy goods vehicles.

Summary of exceedances before and after clean air measures

| | Local model point exceedances on pollution climate modelling (PCM) links | Additional local model point exceedances on local roads (non PCM links) | Total local model point exceedances |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 2021 | | | |
| Without clean air measures | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Clean air phase 1 (applies to buses, taxis and commercial vehicles) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Change in exceedances | -8 | 0 | -8 |
| 2023 | | | |
| Without clean air measures | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Clean air phase 2 (applies to light goods vehicles) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Change in exceedances | -2 | 0 | -2 |

Roads in the borough that are included in the Clean Air Zone (highlighted red and orange)



What would a carbon neutral Rochdale be like?

**A carbon neutral borough will look and feel very different.
Our surroundings and the way we live and work will significantly change.**

The key features of a carbon neutral Rochdale are:

- Homes, workplaces and public buildings can withstand climate impacts.
- Homes, workplaces and public buildings have high energy efficiency.
- Everyone benefits from clean and smart energy production and consumption.
- Energy is generated locally and able to meet local demand.
- Less vehicles on the road, less road congestion and all vehicles are zero emission.
- Public transport, cycling and walking are the default modes of transport.
- Less commuting and more working from home facilitated by increased digital accessibility.
- Less buying of new goods and throwing away of old goods in favour of recycling and reuse.
- More local production and increased use of local facilities and services.
- More trees and green spaces within the built environment.
- Low carbon and renewable energy businesses operating in the borough with local people employed in the sector.
- People living healthier lifestyles with balanced diets and exercise.



How climate friendly is our borough?



Only **39%** of homes in the borough are well insulated and **16%** of households can't afford to heat their homes properly. Just **59** eco-heating systems, such as heat pumps have been fitted.



The borough currently has only **15GWh** of renewable power



Only **12%** of people in the borough commute by public transport, **1%** cycle and **10%** walk. Only **11%** share their car.



321g of meat and dairy is consumed on average per person per day in Rochdale, of which **237g** is dairy and 84g is meat.



The borough reuses, recycles and composts just **50%** of its household waste.



The council contributes to the Greater Manchester Pension Fund. That fund invests **£1,011,755,935** in fossil fuels, of which **£662,130,683** is in oil and gas and **£349,625,252** is in coal



Only **5%** of the borough is woodland.



There are **26** public electric vehicle (EV) charging points across the borough

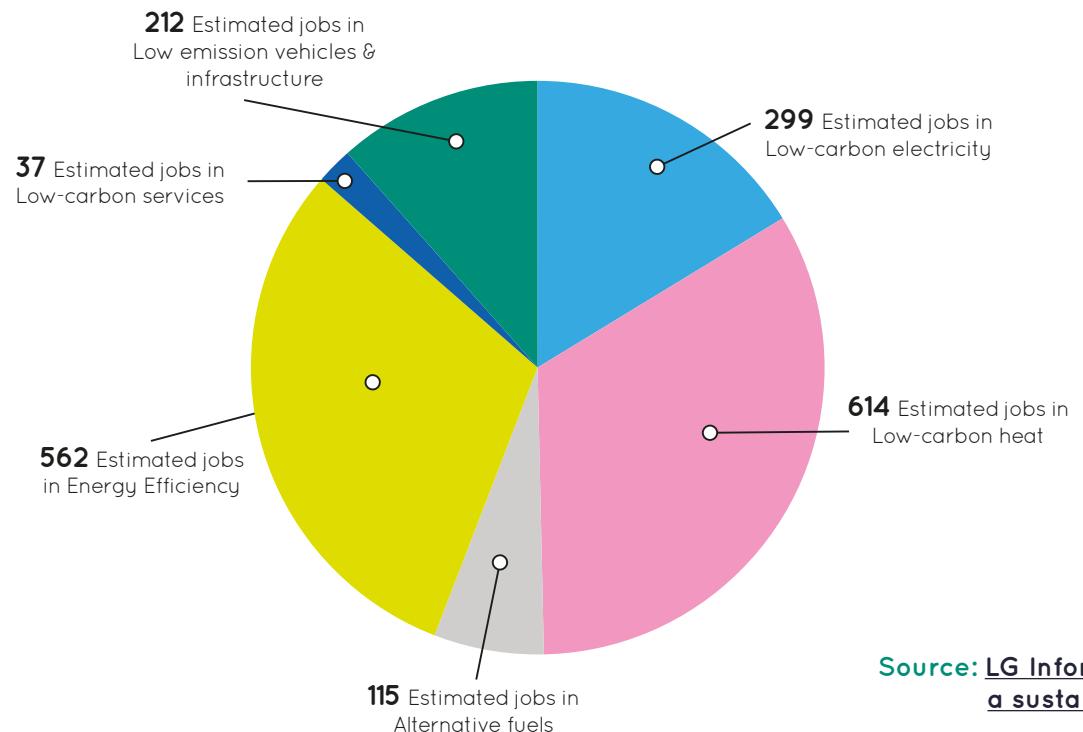
The green economy in our borough

A green economy is defined as low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. In a green economy, growth in employment and income are driven by public and private investment into specific activities including:

infrastructure and assets that allow reduced carbon emissions and pollution, enhanced energy and resource efficiency and prevention of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

According to the Local Government Association 1839 green jobs could be created in the borough by 2030.

Estimated number of jobs that could be created in the low carbon and renewable energy economy sectors (Rochdale 2030)



Source: [LG Inform \(Local green jobs - accelerating a sustainable economic recovery\)](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S)

Our approach to tackling climate change will be about achieving social, economic and environmental sustainability. We have identified specific outcomes for our borough, aligned with each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.



Deliver the following co-benefits in tackling climate change

Social sustainability - Meet people's basic needs and provide opportunities to ensure quality of life.

Economic sustainability - Grow the economy whilst using resources efficiently and responsibly.

Environmental sustainability - Conserve natural resources and protect ecosystems for future generations.

1 NO
POVERTY



Build the resilience of those most vulnerable to climate-related events

Energy efficient homes.

Homes can withstand environmental shocks and impacts.

Access to affordable energy (to provide thermal comfort).

2 ZERO
HUNGER



Support sustainable food production and practices that can withstand climate change

Local food production.

Healthier eating habits.

Resilient agricultural practices.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Relieve the burden of climate related illness and disease

Air, water and land free from pollution and contamination.

Less respiratory and communicable or infectious diseases.

Healthier lifestyle habits, working environments and green spaces.

Build knowledge and skills in sustainability

Education about sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles.

Education and vocational training programmes to support careers in a green economy.

Workforces equipped with skills for working in greener industries and sectors.

Empower women and girls to support economic growth and development

Girls and young women participating in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) subjects.

Women working in the clean tech sector.

Women as stewards of natural and household resources involved in climate action.

Manage demand for water and threats to water security resulting from climate change

Better water-use efficiency.

Better management, protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, rivers, lakes etc.

Strong surface water management to reduce risk of sewer flooding.

Improved water quality with less need for treating.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Reduce use of fossil fuels that are harmful to the environment

Renewable electricity generation.

Diversity and flexibility of energy supply including low carbon heating and hydro power.

Fossil fuelled private vehicles, bus and other fleets replaced with zero emission capable alternatives.

Road freight transport shifted to rail and water transport.

Support clean and green economic growth

New industries at the forefront of clean and green innovation e.g. advanced materials, digital technologies.

Companies trading in low carbon environmental goods and services.

New types of jobs supporting clean and green growth.

Reduce the intensity of carbon emissions from the industry sector

Circular and resource efficient production models that reduce waste and encourage recycling.

Environmentally friendly equipment, technologies and processes being used.

Infrastructure and industries upgraded or retrofitted.

Advance equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcomes in addressing climate change

Representation and voice of young people.

Diverse and vulnerable groups supported to move to cleaner and greener ways of living.

Those most vulnerable to climate change benefitting first from climate action.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Make urban areas cleaner, greener and with climate responsive infrastructure

Inclusive, sustainable, resilient and accessible buildings, roads, green and public spaces.

Sustainable drainage plus measures for relieving heat stress/providing cooling.

Well connected and sustainable public transport systems and active travel (cycling and walking).

The most polluting vehicles removed from town centres.

The natural environment included in the design of urban areas (blue/green infrastructure).

Implementation of risk and disaster mitigation, adaptation and management measures.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Protect the loss of scarce resources through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Reduced waste, including food and plastic waste.

Recycling of different types of materials e.g. paper, cardboard, aluminium, glass.

Reduced heat demand from existing homes, new buildings and commercial and public buildings.

Harvested rainwater used as a resource in combatting climate events (drought, flooding).

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Raise awareness to make it easy to identify and respond to the impact of climate change

Carbon literacy for all.

Campaigns and events to encourage a reduction in collective/individual carbon footprints.

Volunteering opportunities for climate action and nature restoration projects.

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



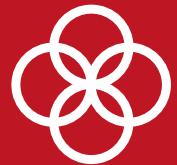
15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Protect areas for aquatic biodiversity

Aquatic habitats created or enhanced.

Aquatic habitats protected from damage caused by land and water activity.

Aquatic wildlife sustained by tackling destructive fishing practices and managing aquaculture and tourism.

Protect and restore vital ecosystems and species

Net gains in biodiversity through new development.

Tree and wildflower planting as part of sustainable drainage systems.

Wildlife habitats created, enhanced or protected from harm, including managing and restoring peatlands.

Green spaces, green belt and designated nature sites created and maintained.

Mobilise change through effective participation and governance

People leading the climate change agenda across all sectors - political, public sector, communities.

Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Environmental sustainability criteria embedded in policies, plans, processes e.g. procurement, planning etc.

Progress reported against achievement of climate change actions and targets.

Deliver sustainability goals through cooperation, finance and data

Multi-stakeholder partnerships that share resources including knowledge, expertise, technology, money.

Funding to support climate change projects and initiatives.

High-quality, timely and reliable data to understand the current and future climate position

Stakeholder involvement and collaborative action

Addressing the climate emergency in our borough requires involvement from a variety of stakeholders and action across multiple areas of work. The key stakeholders that will need to support this strategy include the Council, strategic partners, Voluntary, Community, Faith and Social (VCFSE) Enterprise Sector, anchor institutions e.g. NHS, colleges, housing providers, local businesses and residents.

Policy, Finance and standards

- Advocacy - Government, Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Utilities, NGOs, other public sector (e.g. NHS)
- Regulation and standards – Including planning, building regulations, highways
- Finance and Resources - council capital and revenue funding, external funding, grants, investment
- Data and intelligence - baseline and scenario planning
- Communications and training - carbon literacy and behaviour change campaigns
- Research and best practice – Academic and professional (e.g. Universities, think tanks, Environment Agency)

1



Public Sector

Local authority, NHS, Fire, Police, education, Your Trust

- Public sector land and buildings
- Vehicles – fleet/staff
- Schools & Colleges
- Leisure Centres, Arts & Culture
- Human Resources – work and travel
- Community centres

2



Domestic/ Housing

Strategic Housing, Registered Providers, Private rented/ landlords, homeowners

- Building standards
- Large scale retrofit
- New developments

3



Transport & travel

TfGM, GMCA, RBC, Dept. of Transport, OZEV

- Clean Air Plan (CAP)/Clean Air Zones (CAZ)
- Zero emission / electric vehicles
- EV infrastructure
- Public and community transport
- Active travel - Walking/cycling
- Taxis/private hire

4



Industry & Commercial RDA/Green Business Group/Growth Company

- Green investment
- Retail
- Industrial processes
- Commercial/office
- Supply chains and procurement
- Skills & training

5



Natural Environment RBC/Environment Agency/Utilities/Land owners/Groundwork/community organisations

- Sustainable development and resilience
- Environmental protection
- Biodiversity
- Environmental management
- Food & agriculture

7



Engagement, Co-design and Co-production Tenants and residents/Young people/ MP's, local councillors, Townships

- Awareness and behaviour change
- Carbon Literacy
- Campaigns and events

9



Energy & Consumption Utilities/DNOs/GMCA/RBC/Community Energy

- Waste minimisation and recycling
- Circular economy
- Green growth
- Renewable generation
- Community Energy projects
- Grid/network
- Energy supply inc. affordability and thermal comfort

6



Voluntary Action Together/Interfaith Groups

- Third sector
- Co-operatives/non-profit
- Community and Faith Groups

8



Council responsibilities

The council is responsible for producing less than 5% of the borough's carbon emissions and will do all it can to reduce its contribution. It will also take a lead role in driving climate action and sustainability in the areas where it has a high level of control and influence.

- **Public buildings:**
Implementing energy efficient measures to decarbonise council buildings.
- **Transport:**
Replacing the council's fleet of vehicles with greener alternatives and introducing green staff travel schemes.
- **Procurement:**
Buying council goods and services from ethically responsible suppliers.
- **Education:**
Introducing climate change and sustainability learning into the curriculum.
- **Highways:**
Introducing interventions to reduce road traffic and increase active travel.
- **Public Protection:**
Introducing interventions and taking enforcement action in support of a cleaner and greener borough.
- **Planning:**
Introducing green standards for land use and new buildings.
- **Land and assets:**
Using council land for climate change projects such as renewable energy or biodiversity.
- **Waste and recycling:** Managing waste disposal, collection and recycling.
- **Environment:**
Maintaining and improving streets, open and green spaces.
- **Work and skills:**
Supporting skills development and employment opportunities to build a green economy.
- **Business:**
Supporting the start-up and growth of clean and green tech businesses in the borough.
- **Events:**
Ensuring council run and local events are climate friendly.
- **Public health:**
Protecting and promoting the health of all people in all of our communities.



Council limitations and asks of government

There are limitations to what the council can do which makes it very challenging to deliver the scale of change that is needed.

Council limitations

- Financial constraints including budget cuts and limited powers to raise funds.
- Lack of expertise around green transformation and new technologies.
- Limited legal powers around planning, enforcement and infrastructure.
- Existing national policy conflicts with green priorities and targets.
- Climate change scepticism and society feeling powerless.

The Government must provide additional support to ensure that the scale of change can be delivered.

Government asks

- More funding.
- Policy and legislative change.
- More devolved power to councils.
- New legislation.
- Strong and joined up leadership.





Resources

Leadership

As the Greater Manchester portfolio holder for the green city region, the leader of Rochdale Borough Council will lobby and influence regional and national government for the powers, resources and funding that are necessary to meet carbon reduction targets.

Rochdale's elected cabinet member for climate change and sustainability will help to influence climate change attitudes and provide political leadership for local climate change policy, projects and initiatives as well as leading the partnership and officer groups.

The council's Leadership Team has agreed that addressing climate change is a priority and it is a key outcome in the corporate plan.

The Climate Emergency Working Group is made up of a variety of partners from across the borough and will help to determine Rochdale's climate change priorities and ensure they are being met.

The Officer Steering Group is made up of officers from across the council and will lead and coordinate climate change activities across the different areas of work.

Workforce

The council and partners will draw upon existing staff resource and expertise within their own organisations and workforces to lead and deliver on projects across the different areas of work. The council will invest in additional resource where new expertise or support is needed. There are already a variety of roles dedicated to undertaking climate change work in the borough including:

- Climate change and sustainability project manager to coordinate our programme of work and build local partnerships and networks.
- Woodland and natural capital projects officer to deliver on priorities around the natural environment.
- Energy officer to deliver on priorities around energy efficiency of council buildings.
- Green neighbourhood officer to mobilise action across the voluntary, community, faith and social enterprise sector (VCFSE)
- We have procured a partner organisation to help roll out carbon literacy and have funding in place to recruit an Engagement and Comms Officer to help raise awareness, tell the climate story and encourage climate action

Funding

Tackling the climate emergency requires significant financial investment. We will need to use existing budgets more effectively and identify new and innovative ways to raise funds.

Council funding

The council has allocated money to climate change work including:

- £5 million for council capital projects
- £92,000 revenue pot for staffing resource and activity around engagement and communications

The council has implemented processes to support the allocation of capital funding. Bids must demonstrate carbon savings in the main as well as offering financial savings or income generation.

The council is using part of the revenue budget to fund a green neighbourhood co-ordinator hosted by VCFSE partners, Action Together, to support engagement and collaborative action around the climate emergency within communities.

This includes facilitation of a £10,000 community grant scheme to fund grassroots projects.

External funding

Government is making available funding for large scale retrofit and infrastructure projects. We have bids in the pipeline to support work in our borough and have already secured some money including:

- £11.2 million government funding to decarbonise council buildings.
- £57,600 Low Carbon Skills Funding to create heat decarbonisation plans for 10 schools across the borough.
- A share of £27 million government Green Homes grant funding to improve energy efficiency of homes in the borough.
- £462,000 European funding to build a solar farm.
- £46 million for flood resilience work in the borough.

Ways to raise funds

The council will explore and take advantage of different investment and income generation opportunities including:

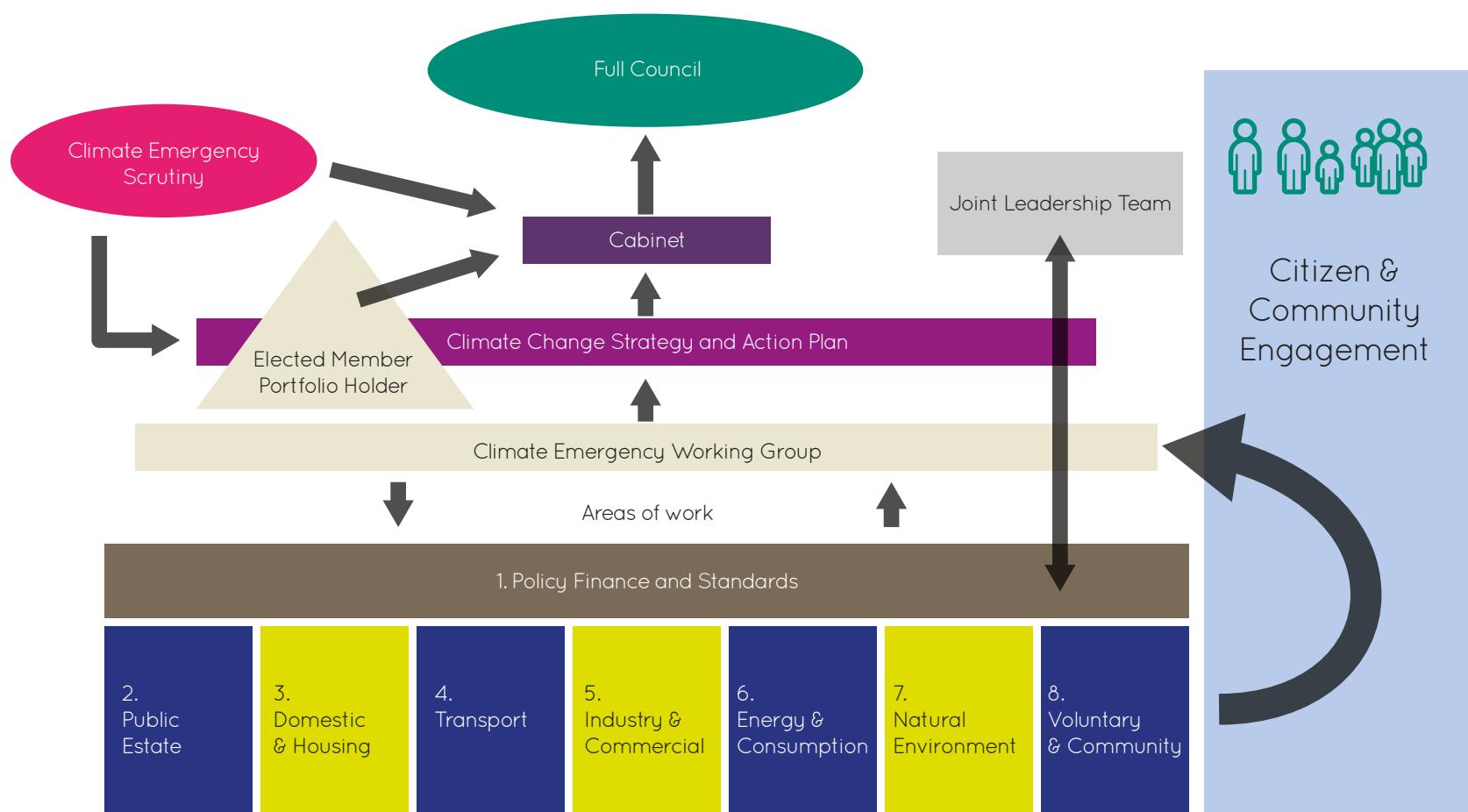
- Government grants and loans allocated for the public sector.
- Regional grants and funding pots to support work across Greater Manchester.
- Commercial partnerships with private sector organisations to bring investment into the borough.
- Community focused grants funded by lotteries, charities or foundations.
- Green bonds to raise money via community or organisational investors looking for a return on investment.
- Public Sector Social Impact Funds whereby the council invests in projects that will have a positive social impact for a financial return.
- Investing in projects that will generate an income for example the sale of power from a council owned energy site.
- Setting up a council owned business or going into partnership to deliver green projects and services that will generate income.
- Using income generated through green projects to fund future green projects (reinvestment).
- Encouraging Greater Manchester Pension Fund to divest from fossil fuel related activities into local low carbon and sustainable projects.

Governance

We have created a framework for managing climate change work.

The action that we will take is set out in the action plan attached to this strategy. Our partnership wide Climate Emergency Working Group will direct and oversee the strategy and action plan, ensuring that our priorities and approach is right and that we are delivering outcomes. We have established a Climate Emergency Scrutiny Group to check that we are doing what we say we will do and to offer independent insight and guidance.

Scrutiny will take place on a quarterly basis and the strategy and action plan will be reviewed and updated annually, utilising council performance management systems and processes. The framework will ensure that all key stakeholders are involved in discussions and decision making happens at the right time and at the right level and work is well managed.



Climate emergency working group

The Climate Emergency Working Group is formed of a range of partners who have an interest in Rochdale and climate change and who can bring time, resources, expertise and the influence needed to help drive forward climate action in the borough. The group can co-opt other representatives from relevant organisations/bodies onto the working group and can also invite external experts and key stakeholders to attend meetings on specific topics to help the group in undertaking its role.

| Name | Role | Organisation |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Councillor Sara Rowbotham | Deputy leader and portfolio holder for climate change and sustainability | Labour group |
| Councillor Shah Wazir | Assistant to the portfolio holder for climate change and sustainability | Labour group |
| Councillor Rina Paolucci | Shadow portfolio holder for climate change and sustainability | Conservative group |
| Councillor Andy Kelly | Leader of the Liberal Democrat Party | Liberal Democrat group |
| Abid Hanif | Head of asset, performance and investment | Rochdale Boroughwide Housing |
| Andy King | Chief executive | Your Trust |
| Jo Bentley | Executive director for finance and estates | Hopwood Hall College |
| Amit Gaokar | Public health specialist, public health and wellbeing | Rochdale Borough Council |
| Mark Widdup | Director of Neighbourhoods | Rochdale Borough Council |
| Mark Robinson | Interim director of economy | Rochdale Borough Council |
| Neil Thornton | Director of resources | Rochdale Borough Council |
| Mark Bramah | Climate change and sustainability project manager | Rochdale Borough Council |
| Caroline Wolfenden | Head of corporate policy | Rochdale Borough Council |
| Debra Kay | Children's services - team leader for school organisation | Rochdale Borough Council |
| Anita Okunde | Youth MP/Cabinet | Rochdale Youth Parliament |
| Kerry Bertram | VCFSE strategic locality lead (voluntary, community, faith and social enterprise sector) | Action Together |
| Richard Hagan | Managing director, Crystal Doors | Rochdale Business Ambassadors |

Engagement and Communications

One of our goals is to inspire climate action. We want everyone who lives, works, studies or plays in Rochdale to have an understanding of the climate emergency, equipped with the knowledge, tools and support to help tackle this crisis and motivated to take action to help us meet our ambitions around carbon neutrality and sustainability.

Our approach to engagement will focus on 5 key areas including:

1. Raising awareness:

We will help people to understand what the climate emergency is and how it relates to their lives.

2. Education:

We will equip people with the knowledge, tools and support so that they can help to tackle the climate crisis.

3. Prioritising diversity and inclusion:

We will welcome all individuals to engage and do our best to engage with those that are underrepresented or most vulnerable to climate impacts.

4. Active participation:

We will provide opportunities for people to be part of the conversation, decision making and local action.

5. Communications:

We will signpost people to reliable sources of information, share local stories and news about achievements.



The tools we will use:

- Information Hub
- Digital platforms for sharing thoughts and ideas to support decision making
- Carbon Literacy training
- Climate change branding
- Calendar of campaigns to encourage action on different issues
- Public events and conferences
- Deep democracy sessions for climate conversations and opinion exchange
- Funding hub
- Volunteering opportunities
- Climate action pledges
- Creating links and networks with local groups working on this agenda
- Schools/college based initiatives to engage children and young people

Measuring our progress

We will monitor and report on our work and achievements. We have identified a range of targets that we need to work towards if we are to succeed in becoming a carbon neutral borough by 2038. We will measure our progress against these indicators.

Greenhouse gas emissions

1. Reduce Carbon Dioxide emissions across the borough

Reduce our CO₂ emissions in line with the 13.1% year on year carbon reduction trajectory set out by the Tyndall Centre in its carbon budget report for Rochdale

2. Reduce Nitrogen Dioxide emissions

Bring nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels on local roads within legal limits by 2024

Energy supply

3. Increase renewable energy (electricity)

Increase the renewable energy generated in the borough from £15GWh to 141GWh by 2030

Homes and businesses

4. Increase number of homes that are well insulated

To ensure that over 50% of homes in Rochdale are EPC C or above by 2025

5. Retrofit Existing housing stock

Retrofit over 5000 properties a year up to 2038 with over 1000 of those properties being social houses

6. Thermal comfort for vulnerable households

Reduce the level of households that are unable to access affordable energy to the national average or below by 2025 and ensure that all households can afford to live in thermal comfort by 2038

7. Commercial and public buildings

Reduce the heat demand from existing commercial and public buildings with a 10% reduction by 2025. Increase in energy certificate ratings to D or above.

Travel and transport

8. Sustainable modes of transport

Increase the percentage of people commuting by public transport cycling and walking from 38% to 50% by 2040

9. Private car use

Reduce car use to no more than 50% of daily trips

10. Electric vehicle charging

Increase the number of publicly available EV charging devices (all speeds) to the Greater Manchester average of 15 per 100,000 population by 2025

Waste and circular economy

11. Responsible consumption

Limit the amount of increase in waste to 20% by 2025 in line with the target for Greater Manchester and total volume of waste is 61% of 2017 levels by 2040

12. Increase recycling

Increase the amount of waste recycled from 50% to 55% by 2025 and 65% by 2035

13. Green Jobs

Create 1838 new jobs in the low carbon and renewable energy sectors in the borough by 2038 and 2643 jobs by 2050

Natural environment

14. Woodland cover

Increase the current tree cover from 5.2% to the Greater Manchester average of 7.8% by 2025, 13% by 2030 and 20.6% by 2038

15. Net biodiversity gain

Mandate that all new developments in the borough must achieve 10% net biodiversity gain from 2023

Food security

16. Reduce food waste

Reduce food waste annually by 20%

17. Reduce consumption of the most carbon intensive foods

Aim to reduce the consumption of beef, lamb and dairy by at least 20% per person, well within current healthy eating guidelines by 2025

Key contacts

Councillor Sara Rowbotham

Portfolio holder for climate change and sustainability

 sara.rowbotham@rochdale.gov.uk

Councillor Shah Wazir

Assistant portfolio holder for climate change and sustainability

 shah.wazir@rochdale.gov.uk

Mark Bramah

Climate change and sustainability manager

 mark.bramah@rochdale.gov.uk

Caroline Wolfenden

Head of corporate policy
(policy lead for climate change)

 caroline.wolfenden@rochdale.gov.uk

rochdale.gov.uk/climatechange

Join in the conversation on social media

#ClimateChangeRochdale

