

## Notice of Meeting

# Cabinet Member for Environment Decisions



### Date and Time

Tuesday, 25 July  
2023  
11.30 am

### Place

Woodhatch Place, 11  
Cockshot Hill,  
Reigate, Surrey ,RH2  
8EF


### Contact

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**Cabinet Member for Environment:**  
Marisa Heath

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## **AGENDA**

### **1 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

All Members present are required to declare, at this point in the meeting or as soon as possible thereafter

- i. Any disclosable pecuniary interests and / or
- ii. Other interests arising under the Code of Conduct in respect of any item(s) of business being considered at this meeting

#### **NOTES:**

" Members are reminded that they must not participate in any item where they have a disclosable pecuniary interest

" As well as an interest of the Member, this includes any interest, of which the Member is aware, that relates to the Member's spouse or civil partner (or any person with whom the Member is living as a spouse or civil partner)

" Members with a significant personal interest may participate in the discussion and vote on that matter unless that interest could be reasonably regarded as prejudicial.

### **2 PROCEDURAL MATTERS**

#### **a Members' Questions**

The deadline for Members' questions is 12pm four working days before the meeting (19/07/2023).

#### **b Public Questions**

The deadline for public questions is seven days before the meeting (18/07/2023).

#### **c Petitions**

The deadline for petitions was 14 days before the meeting, and petitions have been received.

### 3 PSDS3B SOLAR ROOFTOP & BUILDING DECARBONISATION - SCHOOLS

(Pages  
5 - 50)

The Council's Climate Change Strategy, and [Greener Futures Climate Change Delivery Plan](#), set out how the Council will achieve the 2030 net zero carbon target for its own estate and operations. Emissions from the Council's corporate estate make up the majority of the emissions within the scope of the 2030 target and as a result officers, over the last two years officers have been drawing in grant funding, developing and delivering schemes to decarbonise buildings within the corporate estate.

The Council has successfully bid for grant funding from Government's Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS3b) to support the delivery of a number of decarbonisation and solar rooftop measures in a number of schools and buildings in the corporate estate.

Due to time pressures resulting from the grant funding criteria, coupled with the restrictions in only being able to install measures in schools during the school holidays, on 27 June 2023 Cabinet approved the governance approach for this programme, delegating approval of the business case to the Cabinet Member for Environment. This report requests approval of the solar rooftop and decarbonisation business case for identified schools by the Cabinet Member for Environment, which is the governance mechanism approved by Cabinet in June 2023.

**Joanna Killian**  
**Chief Executive**  
Published: 17 July 2023

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## **QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS**

Cabinet and most committees will consider questions by elected Surrey County Council Members and questions and petitions from members of the public who are electors in the Surrey County Council area.

### **Please note the following regarding questions from the public:**

1. Members of the public can submit one written question to a meeting by the deadline stated in the agenda. Questions should relate to general policy and not to detail. Questions are asked and answered in public and cannot relate to “confidential” or “exempt” matters (for example, personal or financial details of an individual); for further advice please contact the committee manager listed on the front page of an agenda.
2. The number of public questions which can be asked at a meeting may not exceed six. Questions which are received after the first six will be held over to the following meeting or dealt with in writing at the Chairman’s discretion.
3. Questions will be taken in the order in which they are received.
4. Questions will be asked and answered without discussion. The Chairman or Cabinet members may decline to answer a question, provide a written reply or nominate another Member to answer the question.
5. Following the initial reply, one supplementary question may be asked by the questioner. The Chairman or Cabinet members may decline to answer a supplementary question.

**SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL****CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT****DATE: 25 JULY 2023****REPORT OF CABINET MEMBER: MARISA HEATH, CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT****LEAD OFFICER: HELEN BUTCHER, LOW CARBON ENERGY OFFICER****SUBJECT: SOLAR ROOFTOP AND BUILDING DECARBONISATION PROJECTS FOR SCHOOLS****ORGANISATION STRATEGY PRIORITY AREA: ENABLING A GREENER FUTURE****SUMMARY OF ISSUE:**

The Council's Climate Change Strategy, and [Greener Futures Climate Change Delivery Plan](#), set out how the Council will achieve the 2030 net zero carbon target for its own estate and operations. Emissions from the Council's corporate estate make up the majority of the emissions within the scope of the 2030 target and as a result officers, over the last two years officers have been drawing in grant funding, developing and delivering schemes to decarbonise buildings within the corporate estate.

The Council has successfully bid for grant funding from Government's Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS3b) to support the delivery of a number of decarbonisation and solar rooftop measures in a number of schools and buildings in the corporate estate.

Due to time pressures resulting from the grant funding criteria, coupled with the restrictions in only being able to install measures in schools during the school holidays, on 27 June 2023 Cabinet approved the governance approach for this programme, delegating approval of the business case to the Cabinet Member for Environment. This report requests approval of the solar rooftop and decarbonisation business case for identified schools by the Cabinet Member for Environment, which is the governance mechanism approved by Cabinet in June 2023.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

It is recommended that the Cabinet Member:

1. Approves the business case for the solar rooftops and the PSDS3b schools decarbonisation projects included in Appendix A.

**REASON FOR RECOMMENDATIONS:**

These projects and the associated costs are part of a wider programme of projects and initiatives that put together plot a pathway to achieve net zero 2030 for Surrey

County Council as an organisation with the ambition of being overall self financing. The approach to financing SCC's net zero 2030 programme outlined in Greener Futures Finance Strategy is coming to Cabinet for approval in July 2023. The principles of accepting Government grant funding to enable such projects was agreed by Cabinet in April 2022 ([Surrey's Greener Futures Grant Programmes](#)). The principles of these PSDS3b programmes are as already approved in December 2022 for the previous PSDS3a funded programme and will be adopted for similar future programmes, the next of which will be PSDS3c in autumn 2023.

To meet the time constraints of the PSDS3b grant conditions, and to enable installation in the schools over the summer months, in June Cabinet approved the governance approach for the programme and delegated approval of the business case to the Cabinet Member for Environment. The business case has now been completed and is included in Appendix A.

## **DETAILS:**

### **Business Case**

1. Surrey County Council (SCC) has committed to achieve net zero carbon for SCC operations by 2030 and a net-zero county by 2050. The Climate Change Delivery Plan requires that the Surrey building estate, as a whole, to be carbon neutral by 2030. Buildings owned and operated by SCC are being decarbonised in a programme up to 2030. In addition, opportunities are being sought to generate electricity via the installation of solar PVs on rooftops of Surrey buildings. This will reduce the energy costs of schools and SCC corporate buildings as well as saving carbon emissions.
2. SCC agreed via Cabinet in April 2022 to accept Government funding to support decarbonisation of the building estate (Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme PSDS3b). SCC has been awarded up to £6m in grant funding. This will be matched by funding from the Greener Futures capital pipeline and the Facilities Management (FM) Maintenance budget to complete the decarbonisation projects.
3. Investment for solar rooftops will come from the Greener Futures capital pipeline. This will effectively be repaid via savings on SCC fuel bills or via offering reduced energy tariffs to schools via a power purchase agreement (PPA) contract. Greener Futures will bring an overarching Green Finance Strategy to Cabinet in July which sets out the principles of the approach for funding the Greener Futures 2030 net zero programme for SCC of which these projects are a part of.
4. The current decarbonisation and solar projects need to be undertaken this summer, with contracts awarded in the summer in order to make use of the time-bound Government grant and to minimise disruption to schools. They therefore need business case approval before the overarching Green Finance Strategy will have gained Cabinet approval. In addition, starting the Cabinet approval process only after the full business case financial evidence is secured would mean missing the window of undertaking works this summer.
5. This report is therefore seeking approval, by the Cabinet Member for Environment, of the business case for the solar rooftop and decarbonisation

measures at the identified schools now that this governance approach has been approved by Cabinet in June 2023.

6. The list of buildings in the decarbonisation and solar rooftops programme is included in the business case, Appendix A. Further information on the programme of works, the costs and benefits and on the principles for investment are detailed in the business case.

#### **CONSULTATION:**

7. The five Surrey maintained schools (as per Appendix A) have been consulted as part of the development of this project and will continue to be involved in ongoing discussions as we progress the proposals.
8. These projects have been jointly developed by Greener Futures, Land & Property, Finance, Procurement and Education as part of working group meetings which occur fortnightly.
9. The 2030 Climate Change Board has also been involved in the development of these projects from the outset and through each stage to date and the report will have been taken to Property Panel, Infrastructure Board and Capital Programme Panel prior to Cabinet on 27 June 2023.
10. The Cabinet Members for Environment and Property and Waste have been briefed and Members will also be updated via:
  - Asset Strategy Board (24 May 2023)
  - Greener Futures Member Reference Group, subset of the Communities, Environment and Highways Select Committee (17 May 2023)

#### **RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLICATIONS:**

11. The programme has potential risks around the increase in contractor costs and costs of power network electrical upgrades and the relative pricing of gas and electricity. For the full benefit of the programme, schools will need to enter into a PPA which needs to be negotiated with each school. The largest risk is in not completing the building work within the deadline of March 2023 and losing grant funding. These risks are explained further in Appendix A.

#### **Financial and value for money implications:**

12. The solar roof top and decarbonisation projects involve planned capital expenditure, making use of Government grant funding and generating cash savings over the lifetime of the projects. This is summarised in Tables 1 and 2 to illustrate the order of magnitude of costs and savings only.
13. The capital cost of the projects will be met partly by grant funding, part by FM budgets and the remainder by the Greener Futures capital pipeline. It should be noted that the costs to Greener Futures are in line with the envelope allowed for in the 2030 capital pipeline financial model.

**Table 1: Costs**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Schools</b>
Capex for five schools and 11 corporate buildings including low carbon heating systems, building fabric retrofit works and solar rooftops	£3.6m
Funded by:	
Grant funding	£0.95m
SCC funding from FM budget (Land & Property and Greener Futures)	£0.75m
Greener Futures only funding	£1.9m
Borrowing cost on Greener Futures funding (estimate)	£0.7m
Greener Futures funding including borrowing cost	£2.6m

**Table 2: Savings**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Schools</b>
Savings in fuel costs over 25 years*	£1.63m
Annual savings*	£65,000
Payback after borrowing costs (years)**	40
Carbon savings annual total	147tCO <sub>2</sub> e

\*Savings are shared between the school and SCC

\*\*Payback is the total Greener Futures funding plus borrowing costs divided by the annual savings

<b>Section 151 Officer commentary:</b>
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14. Significant progress has been made in recent years to improve the Council's financial resilience and the financial management capabilities across the organisation. Whilst this has built a stronger financial base from which to deliver our services, the increased cost of living, global financial uncertainty, high inflation and government policy changes mean we continue to face challenges to our financial position. This requires an increased focus on financial management to protect service delivery, a continuation of the need to be forward looking in the medium term, as well as the delivery of the efficiencies to achieve a balanced budget position each year.
15. In addition to these immediate challenges, the medium-term financial outlook beyond 2023/24 remains uncertain. With no clarity on central government funding in the medium term, our working assumption is that financial resources will continue to be constrained, as they have been for the majority of the past decade. This places an onus on the Council to continue to consider issues of financial sustainability as a priority, in order to ensure the stable provision of services in the medium term.



16. The cost of the projects set out in this paper would be funded from a combination of Government grant and Council borrowing, with the latter expected to be repaid through energy savings and income from solar. Projects would proceed subject to scrutiny and approval of a detailed business case by the Council's Capital Programme Panel, including consideration of risks. As such, the S151 Officer supports the recommended approach.

**Legal implications – Monitoring Officer:**

17. Where overarching capital programme strategies are approved by Cabinet, Cabinet may delegate the approval of individual schemes over £1,000,000 to the relevant Cabinet Member(s) and Executive Director(s), subject to scrutiny of business cases by the Cabinet Programme Panel. Individual schemes should initially be reviewed by Capital Programme Panel and then be signed off by the relevant Executive Director(s). Final approval will be via the relevant Cabinet Member(s) via a formal delegated decision sheet which will be published and subject to call in processes.

18. In these cases, the Cabinet Member, Executive Director and Capital Programme Panel will also be responsible for ensuring, in consultation with Strategic Capital Groups, that the overarching strategy approved by Cabinet remains deliverable within the overall programme budget and that key metrics, will be delivered.

19. Individual schemes under the value of £1,000,000 can be approved by the Capital Programme Panel

**Equalities and diversity:**

20. These proposed projects are a key part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan approved by Cabinet in October 2021. An Equalities Impact Assessment was conducted for the Delivery Plan. This has been reviewed and is appended (Annex 1) and is found to still be representative of the equality issues relating to this policy.

21. The Delivery Plan was not found to have any negative impacts on any groups of residents. Implementation of the policy to certain projects such as supported independent living will result in lower energy bills and improved thermal comfort for residents.

**Other implications:**

22. The potential implications for the following council priorities and policy areas have been considered. Where the impact is potentially significant a summary of the issues is set out in detail below

<b>Area assessed:</b>	<b>Direct Implications:</b>
Corporate Parenting/Looked After Children	No direct or significant implications arising from this report.

Safeguarding responsibilities for vulnerable children and adults	No direct or significant implications arising from this report.
Environmental sustainability	The proposed projects are replacing end of life heating systems with much more environmentally sustainable solutions and providing on site power generation.
Public Health	No direct or significant implications arising from this report.

## WHAT HAPPENS NEXT:

23. The current activities to progress these projects are:

- Undertaking specification development and tendering for an installer(s) of heating systems, solar arrays and building fabric works.
- Consultation with schools to obtain an agreement in principle for them to purchase electricity via a PPA.

24. Following business case approval by the Cabinet Member for Environment, contractors can be appointed to undertake the works.

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### Contact Officer:

Helen Butcher, Low Carbon Energy Officer, 07890 894958

### Consulted:

Councillor Marisa Heath, Cabinet Member for Environment  
Councillor Natalie Bramhall, Cabinet Member for Property and Waste  
Councillor David Lewis, Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources  
Katie Stewart, Executive Director, Environment transport and Infrastructure  
Carolyn McKenzie, Director, Environment  
Senior Management Team, Greener Futures, Surrey County Council  
Senior Management Team, Land & Property, Surrey County Council  
Finance, Procurement and Education teams, Surrey County Council  
Asset Strategy Board  
Capital Programme Panel

### Appendices:

Appendix A: PSDS3b Schools Decarbonisation and Solar Rooftop Outline Business Case

### Annexes:

Annex 1: Equality Impact Assessment from the Climate Change Delivery Plan – October 21

### Sources/background papers:

[Surrey's Climate Change Strategy 2020](#)

[Greener Futures Climate Change Delivery Plan 2021-2025](#)

Cabinet report, Oct 2021, 190/21 [Surrey's Greener Futures Climate Change Delivery Plan](#)

Cabinet report, Apr 2022, 76/22 [Surrey's Greener Futures Grant Programmes](#)

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# OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE (OBC)

REPORT		Complete / select		
<b>Report title</b>		PSDS3b Schools Programme Business Case for Decarbonisation and Solar Rooftops		
<b>Author(s)</b> <i>(include position)</i>		Helen Butcher, Senior Low Carbon Energy Officer		
<b>Portfolio holder</b> <i>(change/add name if required)</i>		Cllr Marisa Heath, Cabinet Member for Environment, Natalie Bramhall, Cabinet Member for Property and Waste, David Lewis, Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources		
<b>Executive Director</b> <i>(change/add name if required)</i>		Katie Stewart, Exec Director, Environment Transport and Infrastructure, Leigh Whitehouse, Exec Director, Resources		
ENDORSED BY / CONSULTED		Complete / select		
<b>Strategy Portfolio Manager</b>		N/A		
<b>PP Member</b> <i>(AD)</i>		Brian Boundy		
<b>Service(s) impacted</b>		<b>1. Education</b>	<b>2. L&amp;P</b>	<b>ETI</b>
<b>Officers consulted</b>	Finance Business Partner	Sarah Bryan	Louise Lawson	Jane Burns
	Service Head/Lead	Mike Singleton	Brian Boundy	Katie Sargent
	Executive Director	Rachael Wardell	Simon Crowther	Carolyn McKenzie
	Other			
<b>Consulted Cabinet Member for</b> <i>(insert portfolio title)</i>			Natalie Bramhall	Marisa Heath
<b>CPP Member</b> <i>(L&amp;P Director)</i>		Simon Crowther, Director, L&P		
PROJECT OVERVIEW		Complete / select		
<b>Project Manager</b>		Helen Butcher		
<b>Property/Properties affected</b> <i>(include address)</i>		St Peters Centre, Englefield Beaulerc Infant School, Sunbury Worplesdon Primary School, Worplesdon Kingswood Primary School, Lower Kingswood Park Mead C of E Primary School, Cranleigh		
<b>Project Activity #</b> <i>(If applicable)</i>		Delivery of schools decarbonisation projects under Salix funding and installation of solar rooftops		
<b>Key driver</b>		Desired		
<b>Reason(s) for key driver</b>		To meet SCC target to be carbon net zero in operation as a county by 2050 and enable other schools to have the model to decarbonise. Also offering greater security of energy costs to schools		
FINANCE OVERVIEW		Complete / select		
Is this a movement from pipeline to budget?		Partly This business cases relates to Greener Futures Capital Pipeline  Additional funding comes from PSDS3b grant funding, and L&P Education Recurring Capital Maintenance budget		
If Yes, enter name of pipeline scheme		Greener Futures Capital Pipeline		
Is this an approval for spend on existing budget for significant spend?		Yes		
If Yes, enter name of budget scheme		As above		
Is this a <b>Delegated Decision</b> <sup>1</sup> for spend on an existing scheme/programme?		Yes Delegated decision to be put to Cabinet 27 June		
If Yes, is the Delegated Decision Sheet attached as an Annex?		No, Delegated decision is subject to Cabinet approval 27 June (Draft Cabinet paper Annex A)		
Total scheme cost in £m		£3.6  £0.95m Salix grant £0.75m L&P maintenance budget £1.9m Greener Futures capital pipeline		
<b>GOVERNANCE</b> <sup>2</sup> : click on relevant check box(es) and enter meeting date(s)				
<b>Property Panel:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<b>Capital Programme Panel:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<b>Cabinet:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Date: 30 May 23	Date: 13 June 23	Date: 27 June 23 for delegated approval
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<p><b><sup>1</sup> Delegated Decisions:</b> All Delegated Decisions must have a completed Delegated Decision Sheet attached to this OBC.</p>	<p><b><sup>2</sup> Approvals guidance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to £250k: Strategic Capital Group (i.e. PP) with CPP noted</li> <li>• £250k - £1m: CPP approval</li> <li>• Over £1m: Cabinet approval</li> </ul> <p>If the scheme impacts more than two divisions, check with your Finance Business Partner on whether Cabinet approval is required.</p>
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### Property Panel assessment:

PP date	PP decision	Comments
	Choose an item.	

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## FIVE CASE BUSINESS MODEL

### 1. STRATEGIC CASE

#### 1.1. Purpose of the report and project outline

This report seeks endorsement of the business case to undertake decarbonisation works and add solar rooftops to five maintained schools as part of developing the pilot for Surrey schools.

Surrey's Climate Change Strategy commits Surrey County Council to achieve net zero carbon emissions in its building operations by 2030. This will be done by investing in building decarbonisation works in corporate buildings and generating power through solar PV installations. While schools are outside of the scope of the 2030 target, they are included in the 2050 net zero for the county target and require prioritisation due to the impact of rising energy costs on school budgets and providing a pilot for other schools across the county to follow suit.

SCC has applied for and been successful in being awarded over £1m in grant funding to support this work. The Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) funding is available because each of the schools has an aging heating system which will need to be replaced imminently and should be replaced with efficient low carbon electric heating rather than gas boilers. The conditions of the funding require that the work be undertaken by 31 March 2024. To minimise disruption and maximise benefit to the schools, undertaking as much work as practical in the school summer holiday this year is targeted.

The decarbonisation works include replacement of aging heating systems and upgrades to the building fabric to improve energy efficiency. Solar PV panels are also proposed for the rooftops to provide low cost energy to the schools. This will be paid for via a power purchase agreement (PPA) which supplies electricity to the school at a standard rate and additional revenue back to the council on electricity sold to the grid. The outcomes will be significantly reduced carbon emissions and energy use, with greater security of energy cost and supply for the schools.

The scope of work at each site is summarised in Appendix A.

How many electoral wards does this scheme affect?	5
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#### 1.2. Priority objectives and contribution to the [Community vision for Surrey in 2030](#)

<b>Organisation strategy priority area – select all that apply</b>	<b>Enter “X”</b>
Growing a sustainable economy so everyone can benefit	X
Tackling health inequality	
Enabling a greener future	X
Empowering Communities	

<b>Contribution to the Community vision for Surrey in 2030 – select all that apply</b>	<b>Enter “X”</b>
Children and young people are safe and feel safe and confident	
Everyone benefits from education, skills and employment that help them to succeed in life	
Everyone lives healthy, active and fulfilling lives and makes good choices about their wellbeing	
Everyone gets the health and social care support and information they need at the right time and place	
Communities are welcoming and supporting especially of those most in need and people feel able to contribute to community life	
Residents live in clean, safe and green communities where people and organisations embrace their environmental responsibilities	X
Journeys across the county are easier, more predictable and safer	
Businesses thrive in Surrey	
Everyone has a place they can call home with appropriate housing for all	
Well-connected communities with effective infrastructure that grow sustainably	
Transforming as a Council	X

### 1.3. Recommendations

It is recommended that Property Panel:

	<b>Recommendations</b>
1.	Endorses the business case to draw down from Greener Futures capital pipeline to fund decarbonisation measures and solar rooftops at five Surrey maintained schools
2.	Endorses this business case on the basis that responsibility for approval is delegated from Cabinet to Cabinet Members (Property & Waste and Environment) based on recommendation by CPP and Exec directors and subject to Cabinet approval on 27 June 23
3.	Endorses the use of the already developed PPA agreement to be used for these PSDS 3b schools

### 1.4. Reason(s) for recommendations

It is recommended that the Property Panel approves the project in order to:

- Allow SCC to benefit from Government grant funding to contribute towards the cost heat pumps and energy efficiency measures in the identified buildings, in order to reduce carbon emissions from these buildings.

- Fully fund solar PV on these sites, the renewable energy generated will offset the potential increase in energy expenditure from switching from gas to electric heating.
- Support 5 schools through the installation of heat pumps and solar PV, with grant funding and SCC financing, to further develop a workable school decarbonisation scheme.
- Provide valuable experience and lessons learned to be applied in future similar projects.

These projects are set out in the [Greener Futures Climate Change Delivery Plan](#), which was approved by Cabinet in October 2021, and will deliver direct reductions in carbon emissions and generate energy savings for the Council and the schools in scope. The principles of accepting Government grant funding to enable such projects was agreed by Cabinet in April 2022 ([Surrey's Greener Futures Grant Programmes](#)). To make use of this year's funding and to maximise the financial savings, the projects need to be undertaken this summer and have a very short time scale for delivery.

The principles of this business case are due to be considered by Cabinet on 27th June, setting out the order of magnitude costs, the benefits, and the time constraints of the programme. The Cabinet paper requests that approval of this business case be delegated to CPP to enable the work to be procured and undertaken during the school summer holidays.

### 1.5. Implications of not undertaking the scheme and options considered

Option	Outline description
Option A	Do nothing.
Option B	Undertake the decarbonisation programme making use of grant funding
Option C	Undertake the decarbonisation programme, making use of grant funding, and add solar PV to the rooftops

For a full description of each option and pros and cons for each, refer to Appendix B.

### 1.6. Preferred option

Preferred option and key reason(s) why this option is recommended
The preferred option is Option C as it meets the goal of decarbonising the school buildings and reducing energy costs, taking advantage of time bound Government funding and reducing future costs.

### 1.7. Legal implications

Where overarching capital programme strategies are approved by Cabinet, Cabinet may delegate the approval of individual schemes over £1,000,000 to the relevant Cabinet Member(s) and Executive Director(s), subject to scrutiny of business cases by the Cabinet Programme Panel. Individual schemes should initially be reviewed by Capital Programme Panel and then be signed off by the relevant Executive Director(s). Final approval will be via the relevant Cabinet Member(s) via a formal delegated decision sheet which will be published and subject to call in processes.

In these cases, the Cabinet Member, Executive Director and Capital Programme Panel will also be responsible for ensuring, in consultation with Strategic Capital Groups, that the overarching strategy approved by Cabinet remains deliverable within the overall programme budget and that key metrics, will be delivered.

Individual schemes under the value of £1,000,000 can be approved by the Capital Programme Panel

### 1.8. Environmental sustainability

The proposed works mainly encompass conventional FM and building refurbishment work. Most of the work is inside the schools. Installation of solar PV panels on roofs and installation of externally mounted heat pump plant will follow conventional planning policy in terms of noise and visual impact etc. The works are not expected to be adversely affected by environmental conditions locally, nor effect environmental conditions off site. The exception to this is the proposal for ground source heat pump boreholes.

Ground source heat pumps involved drilling multiple boreholes around 140 meters into the ground each borehole has a small diameter at only 150mm each. Boreholes are drilled clear of trees and buildings and uses a non-pneumatic drill method, each borehole has polypropylene pipes inserted (same as gas main and water main pipes) and then filled with a biodegradable heat transfer solution which is environmentally safe in case of spillage or leak. Boreholes are backfilled and are non visible from the surface and the ground can be restored to original and continue to be used for vehicles, playing, grass or gardens. The boreholes' pipework are guaranteed for 50 years and have a life expectancy of 100+ years. This work is proposed at Worplesdon site. A desk top study has reviewed the local geological conditions for suitability. Before commencement on site, the contractor will undertake ground condition and borehole conductivity tests to confirm performance. Boreholes fall under permitted development as they are considered infrastructure like gas, water and electricity.

At all sites, the combination of the heat pumps, insulation measures and the solar PV will result in significant carbon savings from the identified buildings. This scheme will directly contribute towards our 2050 county net zero targets. This scheme will also lay the foundations for future carbon savings by developing the financial mechanism to install solar on Surrey's schools.

## 2. FINANCIAL CASE

### 2.1. Financial summary

Summary	Complete / select
Total scheme cost in £m	£3.6m
Is the scheme grant funded, or partly grant funded?	Yes
Is Surrey CC funding required?	Yes
If Surrey CC funding is required, will borrowing cost be self-funded?	Yes
Are there revenue savings or income associated on completion?	Yes

### 2.2. Capital cost profile and funding



Capex and Funding Profile	2022/23 £'m	2023/24 £'m	2024/25 £'m	2025/26 £'m	2026/27 £'m	2027/28 £'m	Total £'m
Total Scheme cost	0	3.8	2.4	0	0	0	6.2
<b>Funded by:</b>							
Third Party							0
Government Grant		0.95					0.95
Revenue Funding							0
SCC Funding Required - FM funding		0.6	0.15				0.75
SCC Funding Required - GF capital funding		0.8	1.1				1.9
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Contingency and inflation	Complete / select
What level of contingency has been built into the above table? e.g. 10%	5%
Have you built in estimated inflation into the costs?	No (work start will be immediate)
If Yes, specify rate used and why	

Third party funding details	Third party partner	Government grant
Third party funding from	N/A	Salix PSDS3b
Is the funding secured?		Yes
If TBC, indicate when funding will be secured, e.g. by end Dec 2023		
Is the funding subject to a bid process?		No (bid completed and funding awarded)
If Yes, when does the bid process close, e.g. Dec 2023?		

Leave the table below blank if the scheme is fully grant or contribution funded.

Surrey CC borrowing/borrowing cost	Complete / select
Is it expected that borrowing costs will be offset (or partially offset) by income generation or revenue savings?	Partly
If Yes, how will this be covered? e.g. rental income, pricing, fees and charges, service cost savings etc.	Revenue will be received from a power purchase agreement with the schools.
All projects with borrowing costs need to be modelled in the "Capital Project Model" and verified by a Finance Business Partner. Has this been completed?	Yes  The capital model is included as Annex 2

### 2.3. Efficiency savings / Value For Money / Revenue implications

(Cumulative)	2022/23 £'m	2023/24 £'m	2024/25 £'m	2025/26 £'m	2026/27 £'m	2027/28 £'m	Total £'m
<b>Gross Savings/income (input positive)</b>		0.047	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.235
<b>Revenue Cost (input positive):</b>							
Employees							0
Supplies and Services							0
Third Party							0
Borrowing Costs		0.04	0.046	0.045	0.044	0.042	0.217
Other							0
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.046</b>	<b>0.045</b>	<b>0.044</b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>0.217</b>
<b>Net Savings or Income / Cost*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>0.018</b>

\* Delete as appropriate: Net Savings or Income / Cost

Note that income to SCC is that generated by the PPA only. This assumes a rate to the schools of 21p/kWh. The PPA business case is included as Annex 3. It is expected that the efficiencies might be transferred to the corporate pot to pay for the borrowing costs associated with GF measures.

<b>Demonstrating VFM</b>	<b>Complete</b>
How will the scheme contribute to the Council's requirement to demonstrate we are improving VFM in the service provided?	These measures are being installed as the current heating systems in the identified buildings are at end of life and need to be replaced. The grant funding provides a proportion of the capital costs of the works. Furthermore, the fabric insulation measures are required to reduce the energy consumption of the buildings and these alongside the solar PV, which generates electricity, will reduce the operational energy consumption of the buildings, resulting in reduced energy costs. All of the work will be competitively tendered through compliant frameworks.

<b>Revenue Savings / Income</b>	<b>Complete / select</b>
Does the table in 2.3 include revenue savings - detail possible: - revenue savings - income generation	The table in 2.3 includes the savings to SCC, generated from revenue from the PPA only.  There are also savings to the schools, predicted to be a total of £13,000 per annum at current energy prices.
Is there expected to be continuous estimated net revenue savings per year after completion, compared to the current 'as is' situation?	Yes
If so, what is the annual ongoing estimate of the saving	£47,000 SCC income from PPA only £13,000 to schools
Which Directorate / Service will take on the savings?	The schools will benefit from the savings on fuel use due to energy efficiency measures. The Council will benefit from revenue from a power purchase agreement connected with the solar generation.

<b>Revenue Savings / Income</b>	<b>Complete / select</b>
Is there a saving to the General Fund?	No
If Yes, has the saving been put forward to be included in revenue budget proposals?	

<b>Revenue Costs – Temporary Incurred During Project</b>	<b>Complete / select</b>
Does the table in 2.3 include temporary incremental revenue costs during the project?	No
If so, what is the total estimated cost over the project life?	
Have the above incremental costs been budgeted for?	
Which Directorate / Service will take on the budget for these costs?	
Will there be an arrangement for a virement (partial or full) to cover these costs from another Service?	

<b>Revenue Costs – Ongoing Post Completion</b>	<b>Complete / select</b>
Does the table in 2.3 include an incremental continuous net cost per year after completion, compared to the current 'as is' situation?	No Incremental revenue costs due to maintenance of equipment are expected to be the same as current costs or lower
If Yes, what is the annual ongoing estimate of the cost	
Have the above incremental costs been budgeted for?	Yes in current maintenance allowances
Which Directorate / Service will take on the budget for these costs?	L&P FM
Is there a proposal for a permanent virement if another Service is benefiting from the project?	No
Specify if the additional costs will be funded from:	N/A
Will this require additional growth, has this been captured within Service growth pressures?	N/A

#### 2.4. Key deliverable metric

<b>Key deliverable metric</b>	
Annual savings in fuel costs	£65,000
Carbon savings annual total	147tCO <sub>2</sub> e

### 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CASE

#### 3.1. Social / non-financial benefits of undertaking the scheme

<b>Social / non-financial economic benefits to the Council and local residents</b>	
1.	In alignment with SCC Climate Change Strategy.
2.	Provides experience and lays foundations for further decarbonisation work across schools and corporate buildings – in particular with power purchase agreement scheme to enable SCC to obtain ROI for capital investment in solar for schools.
3.	Decarbonising schools has multiple educational benefits when linked to our Eco Schools programme. Schools are a key engagement group that can spread positive climate related messages within communities.
4.	Solar PV and heat pump structures will be visible to the local residents and businesses and allows SCC to set an example on decarbonisation and demonstrate the actions that we are taking.
5.	

### 3.2. Outcomes the project will deliver

<b>Outcomes</b>	
1.	Measurable carbon reductions achieved which will contribute towards our 2030 net zero target (corporate estate) and the net zero county target (corporate estate and schools)
2.	Positive return on investment from the solar installations which will result in reduced energy utility costs to the Council
3.	Energy utility savings for 5 schools in a time when school budgets are particularly stretched
4.	Creating a pilot scheme to test the financial and operational mechanisms for decarbonising Surrey schools. Enabling the Council to role this offer out to all schools providing ROI is achieved.
5.	

### 3.3. Benefit summary

#### Decarbonisation Projects

- Under the PSDS3b SCC was successful in gaining grant funding for a programme of school buildings and a programme of corporate buildings. At all sites, boilers and heating systems were deemed to be nearing the end of their life and the heating systems are proposed to be replaced by air source heat pumps, removing the need to burn gas and making the buildings fit for the future. The projects at each site also include upgrades to the building fabric, such as wall or loft insulation and replacement of windows and lighting, to reduce the heat loss and energy consumption of the buildings.
- As well as grant funding, some of these measures will be funded by FM forward maintenance, where they have been included in current agreed programmes, as they cover replacement works which would have been required in the next five years. The remainder of the funding will be provided from Greener Futures capital pipeline.
- The portfolio of projects has been extensively reviewed between SCC's Greener Futures and Land & Property teams for value for money, operational urgency, deliverability, and against the medium-term property retention strategy. As a result, the schools programme will decarbonise five schools. Other schools, where grant funding was awarded but where the balance of carbon savings to economic viability was not favourable, have been removed from this current programme. These removed schools will be reconsidered for a future programme if a different business model can be found.

4. Specialist design for the schools projects is nearing completion. To provide best value and best quality from contractors, the building fabric works will be undertaken by the FM framework of contractors, tendered competitively. The heating works will be tendered competitively to specialist heat pump designers via a specialist framework.
5. Early appointment of the FM building contractors also allows them to undertake work in the summer holidays to minimise disruption in schools.

### **Solar Rooftop Projects**

6. Generating power via solar PV panels on the roofs of buildings or ground mounted (such as solar car ports) is a key investment proposed by the Climate Change Delivery Plan. Solar provides carbon emission free energy to the site and reduces fuel costs for electricity which would otherwise have been taken from the grid.
7. This will be a significant programme of solar installations covering the 5 schools and will inform subsequent programmes to enable cost, quality and time efficiencies in the future.
8. Outline design for the solar arrays is underway. These will then be tendered competitively via a specialist framework.
9. In schools, where schools pay their own energy bills, a power purchase agreement will be offered. This allows schools to purchase electricity at a rate lower than a commercial provider (saving them money) while still providing savings revenue to SCC. CPP approved the solar PPA to be piloted in five primary schools allowing officers to develop the business case for wider roll out of the programme.
10. The power purchase legal agreement has been completed and the framework for setting utility rates with the individual schools is being negotiated.

### **Project Outcomes**

11. On completion of the decarbonisation projects, the schools will see significant savings in energy use and in carbon emissions, as well as improved security over future gas prices.
12. As electricity is currently more expensive than gas, the savings in fuel usage may or may not result in overall reductions in current fuel bills at a particular site. (Fuel price differences are expected to lessen, favouring cost savings, but this is not guaranteed.) However generation of electricity by solar PV will offset any immediate increase in fuel costs due to the electric heating and will significantly reduce the site's electricity consumption from the grid, generating savings.
13. Using the PPA with schools offers them savings on their fuel bills overall while delivering decarbonisation measures that the schools would not otherwise afford.
14. Fuel savings and carbon emission savings will be monitored continuously via remote metering and recorded in SCC building management databases. This will allow analysis of the carbon savings and the overall cost effectiveness of the decarbonisation and solar measures over the next few years for feedback into future projects.

	<b>Benefit description</b>	<b>How will success be measured? What are the Key Performance Indicators if applicable (KPIs)?</b>	<b>Benefit realisation date</b>	<b>Who is responsible for assessing benefit realisation? E.g. service</b>	<b>Is baseline data required*</b>
1.	Energy reduction at corporate estate sites	kWh reduction per annum (in gas and electricity)	Annually in April	Net zero 2030 team	Yes
2.	Energy reduction at school sites	kWh reduction per annum (in gas and electricity)	Annually in April	Net zero 2030 team	Yes

<b>* Description of baseline data needed</b>	
1.	Energy consumption data for the identified sites – this data is available through energy team (mostly from on site energy meters)

## 4. COMMERCIAL CASE

### 4.1. Risk management

	<b>Risk description</b>	<b>RAG</b>	<b>Mitigation action/strategy</b>
1.	There is a risk that prices received from contractors exceed the budgeted costs and change the business case.		Costs have been revised recently with designer and QS estimates of fully designed systems. Contingency is included. All works will be competitively tendered.
2.	One area of cost risk is in estimating costs incurred for electrical upgrades. These costs take some months to be confirmed by the Distribution Network Operator (DNO).		Costs for major upgrades have been estimated based on similar projects confirmed this year, so are realistic in terms of magnitude at any site. The number of sites which will require an upgrade has been estimated on the high side for caution
3.	Without a PPA, the schools may not see the cost savings of the decarbonisation programme		It is most beneficial financially for the schools if they enter into a power purchase agreement to allow installation of the solar PV and then pay for electricity via SCC. A draft PPA is available. Schools are generally receptive to the offer, however they have not yet had the opportunity to complete agreement to this route.
4.	Savings in energy use may not be realised		The programme relies on savings generated by reduced gas and electricity usage. There is a risk that the relative prices of utilities change in a way that reduces the predicted savings and extends the payback. This is possible, but the opposite is expected long term, i.e.

	Risk description	RAG	Mitigation action/strategy
			electricity prices will not rise as fast as gas, making the savings from decarbonisation works more favourable.
5.	Loss of Salix grant money if it cannot be spent before 31 March 24		This business case has to be approved in mid-June, in order not to delay the appointment of contractors to undertake work to the building fabric over the school summer holidays, during the peak solar generation period, and before the winter heating season. The works have been planned to maximise the work that can be done early and use the grant funding, against works that can be undertaken at a later date
6.	Solar generation is limited and therefore limits the savings which help to fund the works		Reviews of roofs and their suitability for solar PV so far have been only visual. If a structural survey identifies that a roof is not suitable or requires extensive upgrade then the savings potential will be reduced. Surveys will be the first activity of an employed contractor and suitability will be confirmed before any PV orders placed.

Cost risks	Complete / select
Are there any costs that could change, and render the proposal unaffordable?	Yes
If Yes, provide detail	DNO costs are outside SCC control and are very high per site. However a conservative estimate has been made thus far. Structural surveys of roofs may identify that extra work is required to enable installation of PVs. If solar generation from PV is much reduced then this significantly affects the savings achievable
Have you made any provision for dealing with the financing of any time or cost overruns?	The project has a short programme dictated by the grant funding deadline. This will minimise the cost and time over run potential.

#### 4.2. Commercial case

Cost risks	Complete / select
Outline the required products/ services	The outline scope of work for each site is provided in Annex A
Can the proposal be effectively delivered through a workable commercial deal(s)?	Yes

<b>Cost risks</b>	<b>Complete / select</b>
If Yes, describe how you will leverage the best available deal	Building fabric works will be procured through the current FM frameworks, providing tried and tested best value. Heat pump and heating works and the solar installations will each be procured via frameworks of specialist suppliers to obtain best quality installations without attracting additional main contractor costs.
What procurement does the proposal require?	Procurement via frameworks
Give a brief outline of the procurement strategy. (not required to be included here, but you should consider the routes to market options, including what is possible under regulations)	As above
Is there a market to trade this service or product being purchased capital expenditure being incurred?	N/A
Are there any personnel implications? E.g. TUPE.	No
If Yes, give a brief outline.	

## 5. MANAGEMENT CASE

### 5.1. Delivery team

	<b>Proposal role</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Position</b>
1.	Sponsor	Brian Boundy	Land & Property	Assistant Director
2.	Senior Responsible Officer- Commissioning	Melania Tarquino	Greener Futures	Strategic Energy Lead
3.	Senior Responsible Officer - Delivery	Stuart Clayton	Land & Property	Building Management Manager
4.	Programme Manager Commissioning	Jared Sneath	Greener Futures	Net Zero & Decarbonisation Programme Manager
5.	Programme (and Contract) Manager - Delivery	Richard Payne	Land & Property	Greener Futures Delivery Programme Manager
6.	Project Manager - Delivery	TBC	Land & Property	
7.	Procurement Lead	Rob Davis	Procurement	Strategic Procurement Manager

<b>Resource availability</b>	<b>Complete / select</b>
Is feasibility work required?	No, completed
What are the resources required to build up the proposal?	Proposals complete



<b>Resource availability</b>	<b>Complete / select</b>
Are these resources available?	N/A
Where will the resources be sourced from?	PMO Atkins
Are Line Managers aware that their staff capacity will be required?	Yes
Will the use of internal resource stop delivery of other Surrey CC outcomes/ priorities?	N/A
Are external resources required to deliver the scheme?	Yes as above
Is the Procurement process in place to procure external resource?	Yes

## 5.2. Timeframes

<b>Key milestones</b>	<b>Start</b> DD MMM YYYY	<b>Complete</b> DD MMM YYYY
Tender and award contract for fabric works	22 May 2023	1 July 2023
Fabric works on site	20 July 2023	30 Sept 2023
Tender and award contract for heat pump works	27 June 2023	10 Aug 2023
Tender and award contract for solar works	27 June 2023	10 Aug 2023
Solar works on site	30 Aug 2023	30 Sept 2023
Heat pumps works on site	20 Nov 2023	1 May 2024
Completion	30 June 2024	

<b>Asset life and Componentisation</b>	<b>Complete / select</b>
Estimated asset life.	20 year minimum
Will the asset have two or more components which will have different useful economic lives?	Yes, however this business case has been simplified by considering an average asset life of 20 years for all the components
If yes, please provide details,	<i>ASHP – 15 -20 Years PV Panels – 25- 30 Years Inverters – 10- 15 Years Insulation measures – 40 years LED lights – 20 years</i>

## Appendices

Appendix A: Scope of Work

Appendix B: Consideration of Options

## Annexes

Annex 1: Cabinet paper draft

Annex 2: Capital Model

Annex 3: PPA business case

## Appendix A Scopes of Work

<p><b>Beauclerc Infant School, Sunbury</b></p> <p>A 30kWp array of PV panels will be installed on the flat areas of the roof, with the appropriate access, structure, inverters and metering.</p> <p>The existing end of life boilers will be replaced with two new air source heat pumps serving the space heating and hot water demand. The work includes the associated civil, mechanical and electrical works, upgraded controls and buffer tank. Some of the existing water filled radiator systems will be removed and new radiators installed.</p> <p>The incoming electrical supply will be upgraded to cover the heat pump electrical demand.</p>
<p><b>Kingswood Primary School, Lower Kingswood</b></p> <p>A 45kWp array of PV panels will be installed on the flat areas of the roof and two of the south facing pitched roofs, with the appropriate access, structure, inverters and metering.</p> <p>Additional thermal insulation will be added to the available uninsulated roof spaces.</p> <p>Some of the lighting in the school is already low energy. The remaining lighting will be replaced for low energy LED and improved controls.</p> <p>The existing end of life boilers will be replaced with new air source heat pumps serving the space heating and hot water demand for the main school buildings (omitting the newer F Block). The work includes the associated civil, mechanical and electrical works, upgraded controls and buffer tank. The existing single pipe distributions systems and the older radiators will be replaced. Some point of use hot water heaters will be retained.</p> <p>The incoming electrical supply will be upgraded to cover the heat pump electrical demand with allowance made for a new sub station.</p>
<p><b>St Peters Centre, Englefield Green</b></p> <p>A 10kWp array of PV panels will be installed on the flat areas of the roof only, with the appropriate access, structure, inverters and metering.</p> <p>Additional thermal insulation will be added to the roof spaces. The existing single glazed windows will be replaced with double glazing.</p> <p>The lighting throughout will be replaced for low energy LED and improved controls.</p> <p>The existing end of life boilers will be replaced with new air source heat pumps serving the space heating. In the largest space, a VRF system will be installed to provide summer cooling as well as heating. The work includes the associated civil, mechanical and electrical works, upgraded controls and buffer tank. The existing water filled radiator systems and single pipe distribution will be removed and new radiators installed. The existing point of use hot water heaters will be retained.</p> <p>The incoming electrical supply will be upgraded to cover the heat pump electrical demand.</p>
<p><b>Worplesdon Primary School, Worplesdon</b></p> <p>A 150kWp array of PV panels will be installed on the flat areas of the roof, with the appropriate access, structure, inverters and metering.</p>

Additional thermal insulation will be added to the uninsulated roof spaces and draught proofing improved.

The lighting throughout will be replaced for low energy LED and improved controls.

The existing end of life boilers will be replaced with new air source heat pumps serving the space heating and hot water demand of the main buildings excluding the new Aviary Building and Drama Block. The work includes the associated civil, mechanical and electrical works, upgraded controls and buffer tank. Some of the existing water filled radiator systems will be removed and new radiators installed.

The incoming electrical supply will be upgraded to cover the heat pump electrical demand with allowance made for a new sub station.

#### **Park Mead Primary School, Cranleigh**

A 42kWp array of PV panels will be installed on the flat areas of the roof, with the appropriate access, structure, inverters and metering.

The roof, ceilings and lighting will be replaced as part of a FM current project. The roof replacement will include improved roof insulation.

The remaining single glazed windows will be replaced with double glazing and internal insulation add to the curtain walling infill panels.

The existing obsolete oil boilers will be replaced with new air source heat pumps serving the space heating. The work includes the associated civil, mechanical and electrical works, upgraded controls and buffer tank. Some of the existing electric convectors and water filled radiator systems will be removed and new radiators installed. Existing point of use hot water heaters will be retained.

The incoming electrical supply will be upgraded to cover the heat pump electrical demand with allowance made for a new sub station.

## Appendix B

### Consideration of Options

Option	Outline description
Option A	<p><b>Do nothing</b></p> <p><b>Positives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Save spending money from the capital pipeline. However the pipeline is set up to spend money on projects of this kind</li> </ul> <p><b>Negatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SCC must return over £2m from the PSDS3b grant to Salix. This might harm SCC's relationship with Salix and/or reduce their trust towards SCC.</li> <li>- Financial benefits not realised – Council will continue to be impacted by rising energy costs.</li> <li>- Limpsfield Grange School and Park Mead Primary School will remain on expensive temporary boilers</li> <li>- Carbon emissions not reduced in line with 2030 target.</li> <li>- L&amp;P must spend at least £1.3m to replace end-of-life gas boilers for a like for like replacement</li> </ul>
Option B	<p><b>Install decarbonisation measures in schools</b></p> <p><b>Positives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SCC can benefit from grant funding to contribute towards cost of installing decarbonisation measures</li> <li>- Surrey schools are supported to decarbonise their buildings, employing more energy efficiency measures and reduce their energy consumption</li> <li>- Educational benefits related to decarbonisation projects in schools</li> </ul> <p><b>Negatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Switching from gas heating to electrically powered heat pumps (without solar to offset) may potentially result in energy cost increases due to the higher unit cost for electricity.</li> <li>- Capital expenditure from pipeline with long payback period</li> </ul>
Option C	<p><b>Install decarbonisation measures in schools and install solar rooftops</b></p> <p><b>Positives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SCC can benefit from grant funding to contribute towards cost of installing decarbonisation measures</li> <li>- Surrey schools are supported to decarbonise their buildings and reduce their energy costs</li> <li>- Revenue impact of switching from gas to electrically powered heat pumps is negated by installation of solar PV at sites and enables better security of energy supply and cost</li> <li>- Investment in solar in the county</li> <li>- Educational benefits related to decarbonisation projects in schools</li> </ul> <p><b>Negatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capital expenditure from pipeline with long (but lesser) payback period</li> </ul>

#### Option A - No nothing

If the decarbonisation projects are not undertaken, the schools will still require new heating systems in the next couple of years. At Limpsfield Grange School and Park Mead Primary School, boilers have already broken down beyond repair and the schools are running with expensive temporary boilers. Surrey County Council does not want to install any new gas boilers and has made a commitment to low carbon heating systems. If the decarbonisation project is not undertaken now, then any replacement of the heating system will have to be made by FM without the advantage of the Salix Government funded grant.

The projects include work to the building fabric and to lighting to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption. If the projects do not go ahead, the schools will continue to pay for the higher energy consumption. If the solar rooftops do not go ahead then the schools will not be able to take advantage of lower and more predictable energy costs.

#### Option B - Undertake the decarbonisation programme making use of grant funding

This option will enable the schools to have a new heating system and improved energy efficiency measures, reducing FM liability for these measures in the short term. SCC will be able to make use of Government grant funding for part of the capital cost. The running costs of the new systems are expected to be similar to those of the existing systems.

Option C - Undertake the decarbonisation programme making use of grant funding and install solar PV to rooftops.

This option will enable the schools to have a new heating system and improved energy efficiency measures and make use of Government grants. It will also enable the schools, via a power purchase agreement, to see reduced energy costs and more stable and predictable energy liabilities. The savings in energy costs will reduce the running costs for schools.

**DO NOT DELETE. LEAVE BLANK FOR CPP ASSESSMENT ONLY:**

**Capital Programme Panel Assessment:**

	Y/N
Does the proposed scheme demonstrate Value for Money?	
Does the proposed scheme meet the Council's Corporate Ambitions?	
Is the proposed scheme affordable?	
Does the proposed scheme support the Financial Resilience Plan?	

**CPP Recommendation to the Asset Strategy Board:**

Recommendation:	Reason for recommendation:
Based on the strength of the business case and Value for Money, CPP recommends that the proposed project <b>is / is not recommended</b> for inclusion in the Capital Programme	

**Post Implementation Review**

Post implementation review required?	Y/N
If YES, date of review to CPP	

## Green Finance Strategy Equality Impact Assessment

Did you use the EIA Screening Tool? (Delete as applicable)

Yes

### 1. Explaining the matter being assessed

Is this a:

- Change to an existing strategy or policy

The strategy amendment being assessed is the updated Green Finance Strategy, which sets out the principles and approach to taking financial decisions linked to the Greener Futures Climate Change Delivery Plan 2021-2025 (CCDP), underpinned by Surrey's Climate Change Strategy (CCS). The CCS and CCDP have not changed since their approval in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

- The CCS sets out the joint ambition across Surrey to reduce carbon emissions to net zero between now and 2050, and as an organisation by 2030. The CCDP provides details on how the CCS will be achieved, in particular commits Boroughs, Districts and Surrey County Council to a set of initiatives, and investments to deliver the required reductions in carbon emissions in Surrey. The CCDP is crosscutting and will impact on all service areas across the council. It will impact everyone who lives, works and travels in the county including residents and communities, SCC staff and public and private sector organisations and therefore will impact upon those with protected characteristics.

Greener Future Finance Strategy published in October 2021 sets out a process for defining how the Climate Change Delivery Plan 2021-2025 and subsequent plans will be financed by who or how and where there are current gaps in funding.

The update sets out the next iteration of the Strategy including the most up-to date cost estimates, delivery challenges and other learnings from the first year of implementation. Whilst the Strategy covers the whole Climate Change Delivery Plan, the update focuses on the financial approach taken to meet Surrey County Council's 2030 target and in particular the decarbonisation of the Council's assets and fleet.

This EIA describes the impact of the updates in the financial modelling on which the Strategy is based to Surrey residents and staff.

How does your service proposal support the outcomes in [the Community Vision for Surrey 2030](#)?

Residents live in clean, safe and green communities, where people and organisations embrace their environmental responsibilities. Businesses in Surrey thrive, taking opportunities for green growth. Well-connected communities, with effective infrastructure, that grow sustainably.

# Equality Impact Assessment

**Are there any specific geographies in Surrey where this will make an impact?**

- County -Wide

**Assessment team** – A key principle for completing impact assessments is that they should not be done in isolation. Consultation with affected groups and stakeholders needs to be built in from the start, to enrich the assessment and develop relevant mitigation.

Detail here who you have involved with completing this EIA. For each include:

Joe Osborne

SCC

Strategy Office, Corporate Strategy and Policy



## 2. Service Users / Residents

### Who may be affected by this activity?

There are 9 protected characteristics (Equality Act 2010) to consider in your proposal. These are:

1. Age including younger and older people
2. Disability
3. Gender reassignment
4. Pregnancy and maternity
5. Race including ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality
6. Religion or belief including lack of belief
7. Sex
8. Sexual orientation
9. Marriage/civil partnerships

Though not included in the Equality Act 2010, Surrey County Council recognises that there are other vulnerable groups which significantly contribute to inequality across the county and therefore they should also be considered within EIAs. If relevant, you will need to include information on the following vulnerable groups (Please **refer to the EIA guidance** if you are unclear as to what this is).

- Members/Ex members of armed forces
- Adult and young carers\*
- Those experiencing digital exclusion\*
- Those experiencing domestic abuse\*
- Those with education/training (literacy) needs
- Those experiencing homelessness\*
- Looked after children/Care leavers\*
- Those living in rural/urban areas
- Those experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage\*
- Out of work young people)\*
- Adults with learning disabilities and/or autism\*
- People with drug or alcohol use issues\*
- People on probation
- People in prison
- Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers
- Sex workers
- Children with Special educational needs and disabilities\*
- Adults with long term health conditions, disabilities (including SMI) and/or sensory impairment(s)\*
- Older People in care homes\*
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities\*
- Other (describe below)

(\*as identified in the Surrey COVID Community Impact Assessment and the Surrey Health and Well-being Strategy)

# Equality Impact Assessment

## Age

Question	Answer
<p><b>What information (data) do you have on affected service users/residents with this characteristic?</b></p>	<p>Within Surrey there are an estimated (2021):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65,635 children under 5 (6% population)</li> <li>• 150,589 aged 5-14 (14.8%)</li> <li>• 133,306 aged 15-24 (8.9%)</li> <li>• 541,737 people aged 25-64 (51.6%)</li> <li>• 227,188 older people aged 65+ (18.7%)</li> </ul> <p>The population of Surrey is projected to increase by 11% between 2017 and 2041 reaching 1,309,500. The proportion of the population in all age groups under 65 is projected to fall by 2041. However, the overall number in all age groups except the under 5s is projected to increase. It is projected that there will be 1,700 fewer under 5s, 7,000 more aged 5-16, 6,400 additional people aged 17-24 and 4,700 more aged 25-64.</p> <p>The proportion of the population aged over 65 is projected to increase to 25.4% by 2041, with the proportion of over 85s projected to increase from 2.9% to 5.2% over the same period. This will lead to an additional 112,200 over 65s in total with 34,500 more aged over 85.</p> <p>The older population is less diverse than the younger cohorts. 92.5 % of people aged 65+ are White British with just 2.7% in non-white ethnic groups.</p> <p>The likelihood of suffering from a long-term illness or disability increases with age. 78% of people over 85 reported a health problem compared with just 2.9% of children under 16.</p> <p>[<a href="https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/jsna/surrey-context/#:~:text=The%20estimate%20is%20broken%20down,65%2B%2C%20(18.7%25).">https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/jsna/surrey-context/#:~:text=The%20estimate%20is%20broken%20down,65%2B%2C%20(18.7%25).</a>]  <a href="https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/census-2021/2021-census-first-results/">https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/census-2021/2021-census-first-results/</a>]</p>
<p><b>Impacts</b></p>	<p>Positive</p>

Impacts identified	Supporting evidence	How will you maximise positive/minimise negative impacts?	When will this be implemented by?	Owner
<p>What impacts have you identified?</p>	<p>What are you basing this on?</p>	<p>Actions to mitigate or enhance impacts</p>	<p>Due date</p>	<p><i>Who is responsible for this?</i></p>
<p>School is the most important indoor environment for children outside of the home. Poor air environmental quality is linked with negative impacts for children's health, absenteeism and</p>	<p>Environmental exposures in school buildings—to mould, poorly ventilated air, uncomfortable temperatures, inadequate lighting, or noise—can negatively impact student health, thinking, and performance.  <a href="#">. Indoor air quality and health in schools: A critical review for developing the roadmap for the future school environment (reading.ac.uk)</a></p>	<p>Support school building decarbonisation through a solar power purchase agreement (PPA) to instal energy efficiency measures such as efficient lighting, heat pumps and solar pv.</p>	<p>2023 onwards</p>	<p>Greener Futures</p>

# Equality Impact Assessment

academic performance				
<p>Cold homes and fuel poverty disproportionately affect children, adolescents, vulnerable adults, those with existing health conditions, and older people.</p> <p>Therefore, projects in the delivery plan to improve the heat efficiency of existing and new homes will have a particular positive impact for this age group.</p> <p>For this there must be a whole-house approach so that bills for residents do not increase through the installation of individual measures such as heat pumps and electric boilers, as electric is more expensive than gas.</p>	<p>Rates of fuel poverty have increased since summer 2021 largely due to the increasing cost of fuel, which is predicted to continue to rise. Homes that are cold due to fuel poverty exacerbate health inequalities.</p> <p>Cold homes can cause and worsen respiratory conditions, cardiovascular diseases, poor mental health, dementia, hypothermia and problems with childhood development. In some circumstances, health problems may be exacerbated to a degree that they may cause death. Certain households percent are more likely to be in fuel poverty, including:</p> <p>households living on low incomes, households with dependent children, households home to people living with disabilities, and Minority ethnic households. Certain groups are more likely to experience the health impacts of fuel poverty: older adults, children, and households home to people living with chronic illness and disability.</p> <p><a href="https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/fuel-poverty-cold-homes-and-health-inequalities-in-the-uk/read-the-report.pdf">https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/fuel-poverty-cold-homes-and-health-inequalities-in-the-uk/read-the-report.pdf</a></p>	<p><b>Household Eligibility</b> To be eligible for the funding:</p> <p>A) your property needs to be considered hard-to-heat, and</p> <p>B) your household needs to meet one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- be in receipt of an eligible income related benefit, or</li> <li>- have a gross annual household income of less than £30,000,</li> <li>- if you have 2 or more dependent children, have a gross annual household income of less than £35,000, or</li> <li>- your household income after housing (mortgage) cost is less than £20,000, where your starting gross income is less than £35,000.</li> </ul>		<p>Action Surrey Partnership, Greener Futures</p>

Question	Answer
<p><b>What other changes is the council planning/already in place that may affect the same groups of residents? Are there any dependencies decisions makers need to be aware of</b></p>	<p>The Finance Strategy as part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan has already been in place since 2021 and this review is mainly focused on the 2030 decarbonisation programme, covering Surrey County Council's organisational emissions. The Strategy document sets out the Surrey County Council's approach to taking the key investment decisions needed to make impactful strides towards our net-zero targets; as an organisation, and as a county. Therefore, it does not have direct impacts for specific groups of residents. The projects that are funded following the approach outlined in the Finance Strategy that are part of the Climate Change Delivery might have impacts to those who live, work and travel in Surrey therefore a separate EIA has been drawn for Climate Change Delivery Plan.</p>

# Equality Impact Assessment

	At this stage there are no changes that have been identified that might affect this specific group of residents except the pilot of the solar PPA that will support school buildings decarbonisation in the county.
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## Disability

Question	Answer
What information (data) do you have on affected service users/residents with this characteristic?	<p>The day-to-day activities of 13.8% of Surrey's population are limited by a long term health problem or disability based on the 2021 Surrey Census. Activities of 61,835 (5.1%) are limited 'a lot'. This includes problems that are due to old age. (2021 census)</p> <p>86.5% of Surrey residents are in good or very good health, with just 3.4% suffering bad or very bad health (2021 census). 108,400 (9.6%) Surrey residents are providing unpaid care to a friend or relative.</p> <p>The proportion of the population reporting a health problem is highest in Spelthorne (14.9%), Tandridge (14.8%) and Mole Valley (14.7%) and lowest in Elmbridge (12.1%).</p> <p>Fewer Surrey residents reported a health issue than the national average.</p> <p>The likelihood of suffering from a long term illness or disability increases with age. 78% of people over 85 reported a health problem compared with just 2.9% of children under 16.</p> <p>[ <a href="https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/dataset/e50mn/census-2021-disability">https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/dataset/e50mn/census-2021-disability</a>]</p>
Impacts (Delete as applicable)	Negative (indirectly)

Impacts identified	Supporting evidence	How will you maximise positive/minimise negative impacts?	When will this be implemented by?	Owner
What impacts have you identified?	What are you basing this on?	Actions to mitigate or enhance impacts	Due date	Who is responsible for this?
Those who use pushchairs, wheelchairs or those with other mobility issues such as blind/partially sighted may find it challenging to navigate pavements if more electric vehicle charging points are installed, creating street clutter.	Pavement installations can have a profound impact on the already generally poor quality of the walking and wheeling environment for people with additional mobility challenges, particularly wheelchair users and those with visual impairments (like poor-quality walking and wheeling environments including narrow pavements, cracked paving slabs, tree roots, street clutter, missing dropped kerbs and lack of tactile paving). <a href="#">Electric vehicle charging rollout is posing a growing threat to walking, wheeling and disabled</a>	Support the instalment of electric vehicle charging points in car parks to avoid cluttering pavements.	2023 onwards	Highways and Transport

# Equality Impact Assessment

	<a href="http://wearepossible.org">access — Possible (wearepossible.org)</a>			

Question	Answer
<p><b>What other changes is the council planning/already in place that may affect the same groups of residents? Are there any dependencies decisions makers need to be aware of</b></p>	<p>The Finance Strategy as part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan has already been in place since 2021 and this review is mainly focused on the 2030 decarbonisation programme, covering Surrey County Council's organisational emissions. The Strategy document sets out the Surrey County Council's approach to taking the key investment decisions needed to make impactful strides towards our net-zero targets; as an organisation, and as a county. Therefore, it does not have direct impacts for specific groups of residents. The projects that are funded following the approach outlined in the Finance Strategy that are part of the Climate Change Delivery might have impacts to those who live, work and travel in Surrey therefore a separate EIA has been drawn for Climate Change Delivery Plan.</p>

## Pregnancy and Maternity

Question	Answer
<p><b>What information (data) do you have on affected service users/residents with this characteristic?</b></p>	<p>Office for National Statistics data shows there were 12,451 live births in Surrey in 2021 – 571 more than the year before. This gave a total fertility rate of 1.79 children per woman last year, up from 1.7 in 2020 and above 1.73 in 2019.  <a href="http://haslemereherald.com">Fertility rate rises in Surrey   haslemereherald.com</a></p>
<p><b>Impacts</b> (Delete as applicable)</p>	<p>Positive</p>

Impacts identified	Supporting evidence	How will you maximise positive/minimise negative impacts?	When will this be implemented by?	Owner
<p>What impacts have you identified?</p>	<p>What are you basing this on?</p>	<p>Actions to mitigate or enhance impacts</p>	<p>Due date</p>	<p>Who is responsible for this?</p>
<p>Retrofitting homes with insulation and other energy saving measures could support the health of newborn babies, as babies require a warmer and stable air temperature (16-20C).</p>	<p>It is important to make sure that your baby's room is a comfortable temperature – not too hot or too cold. The chance of SIDS is higher in babies who get too hot, so try to keep the room temperature between 16 - 20°C [<a href="https://www.lullabytrust.org.uk/safer-sleep-advice/baby-room-temperature/">https://www.lullabytrust.org.uk/safer-sleep-advice/baby-room-temperature/</a>]</p>	<p>Promote whole house retrofitting measures to young families. This will be facilitated through Surrey County Council's delivery partner Action Surrey that supports the delivery of government grant funding schemes for housing decarbonisation.</p>	<p>2021 onwards</p>	<p>Greener Futures</p>

# Equality Impact Assessment

Question	Answer
<p><b>What other changes is the council planning/already in place that may affect the same groups of residents? Are there any dependencies decisions makers need to be aware of</b></p>	<p>The Finance Strategy as part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan has already been in place since 2021 and this review is mainly focused on the 2030 decarbonisation programme, covering Surrey County Council's organisational emissions. The Strategy document sets out the Surrey County Council's approach to taking the key investment decisions needed to make impactful strides towards our net-zero targets; as an organisation, and as a county. Therefore, it does not have direct impacts for specific groups of residents. The projects that are funded following the approach outlined in the Finance Strategy that are part of the Climate Change Delivery might have impacts to those who live, work and travel in Surrey therefore a separate EIA has been drawn for Climate Change Delivery Plan.</p> <p>The Strategy supports the maximisation of grant funding the council receives therefore it will have a positive impact to this specific resident group.</p>

## Socio-economic disadvantage

Question	Answer																
<p><b>What information (data) do you have on affected service users/residents with this characteristic?</b></p>	<p>On a scale of average Index of Multiple Deprivation, where 1 is the most deprived, at County level Surrey ranks 150 out of 152. The income Deprivation Affecting Children Index indicates that 10% of Surrey's children are affected by income deprivation. However, in the worst affected areas, parts of Goldsworth East and Maybury &amp; Sheerwater wards (Woking), over 40% are affected.</p> <p>Low income households are at a greater risk of fuel poverty, contributing to social and health inequalities. Children living in poverty are almost twice as likely to live in bad housing. This has significant impacts on their physical and mental health, as well as educational achievement.</p> <div data-bbox="368 1317 1173 1839" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>What impact has the coronavirus crisis had on the income of your household, if any?</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Impact Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Neither positive nor negative impact</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small positive impact</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Significant positive impact</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prefer not to answer</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Significant negative impact</td> <td>13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small negative impact</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic and lockdowns has had a negative impact on the local economy and the impact of that has been felt the most in areas with a higher reliance on certain industries such as aviation. The top 5 most impacted areas in summer 2020 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walton North &amp; Molesey Heath (Elmbridge)</li> <li>• Stanwell North &amp; Stanwell Moor (Spelthorne)</li> <li>• Bagshot (Surrey Heath)</li> </ul>	Impact Category	Percentage	Neither positive nor negative impact	41%	Small positive impact	15%	Significant positive impact	4%	Don't know	2%	Prefer not to answer	2%	Significant negative impact	13%	Small negative impact	23%
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# Equality Impact Assessment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waringham East &amp; Tatsfield (Tandridge)</li> <li>• Tattenham South (Reigate &amp; Banstead)</li> </ul> <p>The number of people claiming universal credit or Job's Seeker's Allowance increased by over 300% in some areas of Surrey. Many of those residents were seeking financial support for the first time.</p> <p>As an organisation, we are continuing to monitor and better understand socio-economic pressures faced by our communities through our work in the cost of living space.</p> <p>[Surrey Covid-19 Community Impact Assessment: <a href="https://mycouncil.surreycc.gov.uk/mgConvert2PDF.aspx?ID=73738">https://mycouncil.surreycc.gov.uk/mgConvert2PDF.aspx?ID=73738</a>]</p> <p>[Economy, Employment and Deprivation, 2018: <a href="https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/jsna/economy-employment-and-deprivation/">https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/jsna/economy-employment-and-deprivation/</a>]</p>
<b>Impacts</b> (Delete as applicable)	Positive

Impacts identified	Supporting evidence	How will you maximise positive/minimise negative impacts?	When will this be implemented by?	Owner
What impacts have you identified?	What are you basing this on?	Actions to mitigate or enhance impacts	Due date	Who is responsible for this?
<p>Low income households are at a greater risk of fuel poverty which will be exacerbated by requirements to fit electric boilers and heat pumps which may increase household bills. Lower income households will be less likely to afford measures needed to comply with the targets in the delivery plan and will need support e.g. pay-as-you-save loans.</p> <p>Better insulated houses can also lead to improved health.</p>	<p>[Hills, J. (2012). Getting the measure of fuel poverty: Final report of the fuel poverty review]</p> <p>[The Marmot Review Team. (2011). The health impacts of cold homes and fuel poverty. London: Friends of the Earth &amp; The Marmot Review Team.]</p>	<p>The decarbonisation of housing outlined in the delivery plan must take a 'whole-house' approach to avoid increasing utility bills for households. This is especially important as electricity is currently significantly more expensive than gas. Houses must be checked for need of double-glazing, insulation and renewable energy at the same time as fitting other measures such as heat pumps. Accessible funding schemes must be implemented.</p>	2022 onwards	Greener Futures, Action Surrey. D&B Housing Officers
Funded training opportunities in the green economy may benefit those who are struggling to finance further training, or are not in employment.		Ensure that training opportunities are funded, accessible and promoted in Job Centres.	2022 onwards	Greener Futures, Economic Development, Adult Education

Question	Answer
<b>What other changes is the council planning/already in place that may affect the same groups of residents?</b>	The Finance Strategy as part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan has already been in place since 2021 and

# Equality Impact Assessment

<p><b>Are there any dependencies decisions makers need to be aware of</b></p>	<p>this review is mainly focused on the 2030 decarbonisation programme, covering Surrey County Council's organisational emissions. The Strategy document sets out the Surrey County Council's approach to taking the key investment decisions needed to make impactful strides towards our net-zero targets; as an organisation, and as a county. Therefore, it does not have direct impacts for specific groups of residents. The projects that are funded following the approach outlined in the Finance Strategy that are part of the Climate Change Delivery might have impacts to those who live, work and travel in Surrey therefore a separate EIA has been drawn for Climate Change Delivery Plan. The Strategy supports the maximisation of grant funding the council receives therefore it will have a positive impact to this specific resident group.</p>
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## Gender

Question	Answer
<p><b>What information (data) do you have on affected service users/residents with this characteristic?</b></p>	<p>Overall, 51.3% of Surrey's population is female. This is slightly above the national position for England of 51.0%, reflecting our older population structure. Tandridge (at 51.8% female) has the largest female population proportion, and Woking (at 50.3%) the lowest female proportion amongst our borough and district councils.</p> <p>[<a href="https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/census-2021/2021-census-first-results/">https://www.surreyi.gov.uk/census-2021/2021-census-first-results/</a>]</p>
<p><b>Impacts</b> (Delete as applicable)</p>	<p>Positive</p>

Impacts identified	Supporting evidence	How will you maximise positive/minimise negative impacts?	When will this be implemented by?	Owner
<p>What impacts have you identified?</p>	<p>What are you basing this on?</p>	<p>Actions to mitigate or enhance impacts</p>	<p>Due date</p>	<p>Who is responsible for this?</p>
<p>Addressing energy consumption and efficiency in the home can not only substantially reduce the county's emissions, but also help to reduce the occurrence of fuel poverty by reducing the energy requirements in the home, of which 6.9% of</p>	<p>[<a href="#">FINAL-VERSION-UPDATED-The-cost-crisis-paper-31082022.pdf</a> (<a href="http://wbq.org.uk">wbq.org.uk</a>)</p> <p>[<a href="#">Fuel Poverty &amp; related statistics   Surrey-i</a> (<a href="http://surreyi.gov.uk">surreyi.gov.uk</a>)</p>	<p>Full assessment of individual actions prior to further development and delivery, ensuring actions and communications are targeted towards the groups identified as appropriate.</p> <p>Example actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor energy use within social housing to identify measures that can be developed to tackle low energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<p>2021 onwards</p>	<p>Greener Futures, District and Borough Housing Officers</p>



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<p>Surrey's population are fuel poor households. Poorly or inefficiently heated houses can create cold homes which have significant and demonstrable health impacts, or worsening of existing health conditions. There are half a million more women in poverty in UK, and therefore likely to be suffering the effects of poorly heated homes.</p>		<p>The Green Jump Surrey scheme will support eligible low-income households with matched funding to retrofit their homes.</p>		
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Question	Answer
<p><b>What other changes is the council planning/already in place that may affect the same groups of residents? Are there any dependencies decisions makers need to be aware of</b></p>	<p>The Finance Strategy as part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan will impact all those who live, work and travel in Surrey so therefore other programmes are likely to affect the same groups of residents. However, the impacts of not achieving the targets of the CCDP will vastly outweigh the potential negative impacts of the Finance Strategy.</p>

# Equality Impact Assessment

## 3. Staff

### Pregnancy and Maternity

Question	Answer
What information (data) do you have on affected service users/residents with this characteristic?	The Parent and Carer Network supports employees with this characteristic.
Impacts (Delete as applicable)	Both (indirectly)

Impacts identified	Supporting evidence	How will you maximise positive/minimise negative impacts?	When will this be implemented by?	Owner
What impacts have you identified?	What are you basing this on?	Actions to mitigate or enhance impacts	Due date	Who is responsible for this?
Please see above the impacts identified for residents in the protected group.	N/A	The Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Programme will support and protect staff with protected characteristics to improve the support SCC provide them.	N/A	N/A
The agile working programme, which will reduce the need to travel to work may benefit pregnant employees and those who are returning from maternity leave to attend necessary appointments and balance child care.		Regular conversations with your manager to ensure that both business and personal needs are met.	Ongoing	Agile Working Programme
Anecdotally, pregnant, or new parents may find it more difficult to reduce car dependency due to need to attend appointments and transport child.		Regular conversations with your manager to ensure that both business and personal needs are met.	Ongoing	Managers

Question	Answer
What other changes is the council planning/already in place that may affect the same groups of residents?	The Finance Strategy as part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan has already been in place since 2021 and this review is mainly focused on the 2030

# Equality Impact Assessment

<p><b>Are there any dependencies decisions makers need to be aware of</b></p>	<p>decarbonisation programme, covering Surrey County Council's organisational emissions. The Strategy document sets out the Surrey County Council's approach to taking the key investment decisions needed to make impactful strides towards our net-zero targets; as an organisation, and as a county. Therefore, it does not have direct impacts for specific groups of residents. The projects that are funded following the approach outlined in the Finance Strategy that are part of the Climate Change Delivery might have impacts to those who live, work and travel in Surrey therefore a separate EIA has been drawn for Climate Change Delivery Plan.</p>
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## Socio-economic disadvantage

Question	Answer
<p><b>What information (data) do you have on affected service users/residents with this characteristic?</b></p>	<p>Surrey County Councils lowest paid employees are defined as those who are paid on the lowest Surrey Pay grade, PS 1/2 . As of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 this equates to £17,457 per annum for full time staff.</p> <p>The salary for level 2/3 apprenticeships is 85% of grade PS1 in year one, rising to the full rate of pay in year two. The salary for level 4/5 apprenticeships is at Surrey Pay grade PS3.</p> <p>There are several contributing factors to whether a member of staff might be in this category, including dependents, whether they are part-time and outgoings.</p>
<p><b>Impacts</b> (Delete as applicable)</p>	<p>Both (indirectly)</p>

Impacts identified	Supporting evidence	How will you maximise positive/minimise negative impacts?	When will this be implemented by?	Owner
<p>What impacts have you identified?</p>	<p>What are you basing this on?</p>	<p>Actions to mitigate or enhance impacts</p>	<p>Due date</p>	<p>Who is responsible for this?</p>
<p>Please see above for the residents who are impacted by socio-economic disadvantage.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Programme will support and protect staff with protected characteristics to improve the support SCC provide them.</p>	<p>N/A`</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Those who are lower paid employees may also need to travel extensively for business travel (e.g. adult social care workers). The target to reduce business travel emissions by 89% will</p>	<p>[<a href="https://www.smf.co.uk/electric-vehicle-switchover-risks-backlash-without-support-for-low-income-voters/">https://www.smf.co.uk/electric-vehicle-switchover-risks-backlash-without-support-for-low-income-voters/</a>]</p>	<p>The Greener Futures Strategic Board, which feed into the Corporate Leadership Team, will take responsibility to ensure that lower income staff are not financially disadvantaged by any</p>	<p>2022 onwards</p>	<p>Greener Futures, HR, Sustainable Fleet Manager</p>

# Equality Impact Assessment

disproportionately impact on these staff who may not be able to afford a zero emissions vehicle or access charging points at home.		of the policies that SCC will be putting in place to achieve our carbon reduction targets. This might be through purchasing a fleet of Surrey County Council zero-emission vehicles for those employees, such as care workers, to use.		
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Question	Answer
<b>What other changes is the council planning/already in place that may affect the same groups of residents? Are there any dependencies decisions makers need to be aware of</b>	The Finance Strategy as part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan has already been in place since 2021 and this review is mainly focused on the 2030 decarbonisation programme, covering Surrey County Council's organisational emissions. The Strategy document sets out the Surrey County Council's approach to taking the key investment decisions needed to make impactful strides towards our net-zero targets; as an organisation, and as a county. Therefore, it does not have direct impacts for specific groups of residents. The projects that are funded following the approach outlined in the Finance Strategy that are part of the Climate Change Delivery might have impacts to those who live, work and travel in Surrey therefore a separate EIA has been drawn for Climate Change Delivery Plan.

## Disability

Question	Answer
<b>What information (data) do you have on affected service users/residents with this characteristic?</b>	As of 2020, 2.69% of Surrey County Council Staff declared a disability. Surrey County Council has a staff disability network. [ <a href="https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/91707/Equalities-and-Diversity-Profile-2018-2020-1.pdf">https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/91707/Equalities-and-Diversity-Profile-2018-2020-1.pdf</a> ]
<b>Impacts</b> (Delete as applicable)	Both (indirectly)

Impacts identified	Supporting evidence	How will you maximise positive/minimise negative impacts?	When will this be implemented by?	Owner
What impacts have you identified?	What are you basing this on?	Actions to mitigate or enhance impacts	Due date	Who is responsible for this?
Please see above as residents who are	N/A	The Equality, Diversity and Inclusion	N/A	N/A

# Equality Impact Assessment

impacted with disabilities.		Programme will support and protect staff with protected characteristics to improve the support SCC provide them.		
Schemes to reduce council business travel by 89% may negatively impact staff who are unable or do not want to use public transport due to access issues.	Findings from a study by Scope showed that 30% of disabled people say that difficulties with public transport has reduced their independence.  [ <a href="https://www.scope.org.uk/campaigns/travel-fair/travel-fair-report-summary/">https://www.scope.org.uk/campaigns/travel-fair/travel-fair-report-summary/</a> ]	Improve accessibility on public transport, ensure that all Council buildings are fully accessible by integrated public transport. Provide opportunities to use council fleet zero emission vehicles if there is no alternative.	2022 onwards	Greener Futures, HR
Estate Rationalisation that forms part of the 2030 programme has provisions for agile working and the reduction of the Council's estate. That might negatively impact staff due to change in environment/access issues	<a href="#">achieving-an-inclusive-working-environment.pdf (cii.co.uk)</a>	Continue to monitor changes in the estate. Consultations with teams before decisions are made.	2023 onwards	HR, L&P,GF

Question	Answer
<b>What other changes is the council planning/already in place that may affect the same groups of residents? Are there any dependencies decisions makers need to be aware of</b>	The Finance Strategy as part of the Climate Change Delivery Plan has already been in place since 2021 and this review is mainly focused on the 2030 decarbonisation programme, covering Surrey County Council's organisational emissions. The Strategy document sets out the Surrey County Council's approach to taking the key investment decisions needed to make impactful strides towards our net-zero targets; as an organisation, and as a county. Therefore, it does not have direct impacts for specific groups of residents. The projects that are funded following the approach outlined in the Finance Strategy that are part of the Climate Change Delivery might have impacts to those who live, work and travel in Surrey therefore a separate EIA has been drawn for Climate Change Delivery Plan.

## 4. Recommendation

Based your assessment, please indicate which course of action you are recommending to decision makers. You should explain your recommendation below.

- **Outcome One: No major change to the policy/service/function required.** This EIA has not identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact, and all opportunities to promote equality have been undertaken
- **Outcome Two: Adjust the policy/service/function** to remove barriers identified by the EIA or better advance equality. Are you satisfied that the proposed adjustments will remove the barriers you identified?
- **Outcome Three: Continue the policy/service/function** despite potential for negative impact or missed opportunities to advance equality identified. You will need to make sure the EIA clearly sets out the justifications for continuing with it. You need to consider whether there are:
  - Sufficient plans to stop or minimise the negative impact
  - Mitigating actions for any remaining negative impacts plans to monitor the actual impact.
- **Outcome Four: Stop and rethink the policy** when the EIA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. (For guidance on what is unlawful discrimination, refer to the [Equality and Human Rights Commission's guidance and Codes of Practice on the Equality Act](#) concerning employment, goods and services and equal pay).

### Recommended outcome:

Outcome One

### Explanation:

Based on the review of the Green Finance Strategy, no significant adverse impacts have been identified. It is worth noting that the Strategy will undergo an annual review as part of the comprehensive Climate Change Delivery Plan Progress Review. Moreover, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be updated to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness as part of the progress review of the Strategy.

# Equality Impact Assessment

## 5. Action plan and monitoring arrangements

Insert your action plan here, based on the mitigations recommended.

Involve your Assessment Team in monitoring progress against the actions above.

Item	Initiation Date	Action/Item	Person Actioning	Target Completion Date	Update/Notes	Open/Closed
1						
2						
3						

## 6a. Version control

Version Number	Purpose/Change	Author	Date
1	Initial Draft	Angeliki Karydi	23/02/2023
2	Updated Draft	Angeliki Karydi	21/06/2023

The above provides historical data about each update made to the Equality Impact Assessment.

Please include the name of the author, date and notes about changes made – so that you can refer to what changes have been made throughout this iterative process.

# Equality Impact Assessment

For further information, please see the EIA Guidance document on version control.



# Equality Impact Assessment

## 6b. Approval

Secure approval from the appropriate level of management based on nature of issue and scale of change being assessed.

Approved by	Date approved
Head of Service	
Executive Director	
Cabinet Member	
Directorate Equality Group	

### Publish:

It is recommended that all EIAs are published on Surrey County Council's website.

Please send approved EIAs to: **INSERT SHARED EMAIL ACCOUNT ADDRESS**

### EIA author:

## 6c. EIA Team

Name	Job Title	Organisation	Team Role

If you would like this information in large print, Braille, on CD or in another language please contact us on:

Tel: 03456 009 009

Textphone (via Text Relay): 18001 03456 009 009

SMS: 07860 053 465

Email: [contactcentre@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:contactcentre@surreycc.gov.uk)

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