

A Climate Change Framework for York



2010 - 2015

SUSTAINABLECITYYORK

WITHOUT WALLS
building a future for york



Foreword

The City of York is committed to tackling climate change. The Sustainable Community Strategy for York acknowledges tackling climate change as an important and urgent issue facing the city.

Across York, the Council and partners have already made progress and taken steps to address climate change. For instance, the city is encouraging residents to recycle more, take up energy efficiency grants to help with the cost of installing loft and cavity wall insulation, and to cycle more. Community initiatives, including work with schools and community teams, are also proving an effective way to help raise awareness and change behaviors.


However, tackling climate change requires everybody – individuals, government and businesses – to take action together. To ensure a coordinated approach is taken in York, the first Climate Change Framework and Climate Change Action Plan have been developed. This was endorsed by the Without Walls Partnership and approved by the City of York Council on 19th October 2010.

The aim of these documents is to demonstrate and help resident, businesses and organisations

to take individual and collective action to reduce York's carbon emissions and the impact a changing climate may have on the city.

The Framework developed is ambitious and commits the city to 40 per cent reduction in carbon emissions by 2020. The first action plan for 2010-2013 will begin to deliver a series of programmes to ensure York meets this 2020 target.

We hope these documents will raise awareness of what the city is already doing, and what we can all do now and in the future to tackle climate change and create a low carbon, sustainable city.



Sir Ron Cooke
(Chair of the Without Walls Partnership)



Councillor James Alexander
(Leader of City of York Council)

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1 Introduction

There is an overwhelming body of scientific evidence highlighting the serious and urgent nature of climate change. Climate change is caused by natural and human induced factors. Natural causes such as the Earth's changing orbit, or variations in the sun's activity can cause changes in our climate. However, human activities such as burning fossil fuels which produce harmful greenhouse gas emissions such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) and changes in land use from the removal of trees and vegetation are also causing our climate to change and warm.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) the world's most authoritative body on climate change, concluded that the amounts of the major greenhouse gases (CO₂, methane and nitrous oxide) have all increased significantly since pre-industrial times because of human activities. Such changes will have significant global and local impacts on human society, and on the built and natural environment, with increases in temperatures, drought, extreme rainfall and greater risks of abrupt changes in climate.

Average temperatures have increased in the United Kingdom since 1659. Summers have become hotter and drier; winters wetter and milder. Scientific models suggest that our climate will continue with this trend, resulting in some extreme weather events becoming more common, and others less common. Sea levels will also continue to rise.

We have started to see the adverse effects of a changing climate. Over recent years the United Kingdom has seen significant flood events, in York in 2000, Boscawen in 2004, in Carlisle in 2005, and widespread across South Yorkshire, Humberside and Gloucestershire in the summer of 2007. These events tragically resulted in some loss of life and

caused extensive flood-related damage to homes, businesses, industry and transport networks.

Other events across the United Kingdom in recent years have included the record high temperatures during the 2003 heatwave and again in 2006, and the tornadoes that affected Selsey Bill in 1998, Birmingham in 2005, and London in 2007, wreaking damage to infrastructure and buildings.

To avoid the adverse effects of climate change we need to move away from our current harmful practices and away from a dependency on finite fossil fuels, into a new low carbon era. Our government is committed to this and the former government passed the Climate Change Act 2008. This act binds England and Wales to an 80 per cent reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050.

At a regional level Yorkshire and Humber has a climate change plan and regional adaptation study. These have been created to take positive steps to address climate change and better prepare and reduce the impact climate change will have across the region.

Action in York – The Sustainable Community Strategy

Locally, in York the Without Walls Partnership (WoW) (a group of organisations striving to improve quality of life for people in the city and known officially as the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)) has committed to tackling climate change as part of York's Sustainable Community Strategy, a strategy that will improve the quality of life for everyone in the city over the next 20 years.

One overall aim of this strategy is to ensure that York is a sustainable city which tackles climate change and reduces its impact on the environment while maintaining the city's special qualities and enabling it to grow and thrive.

2 The Climate Change Challenge in York

Production based, area-wide emissions

Since 2005, York’s carbon emissions from end users (emissions based on the energy consumption from industry, businesses, the public sector and residential housing; along with fuel data on York’s roads (excluding major roads such as motorways) have begun to fall from just under 1.3 million tonnes of CO2 emissions to just under 1.2 million tonnes of CO2 emissions in 2008. Figure 1 illustrates the decrease in carbon emissions per sector since 2005.

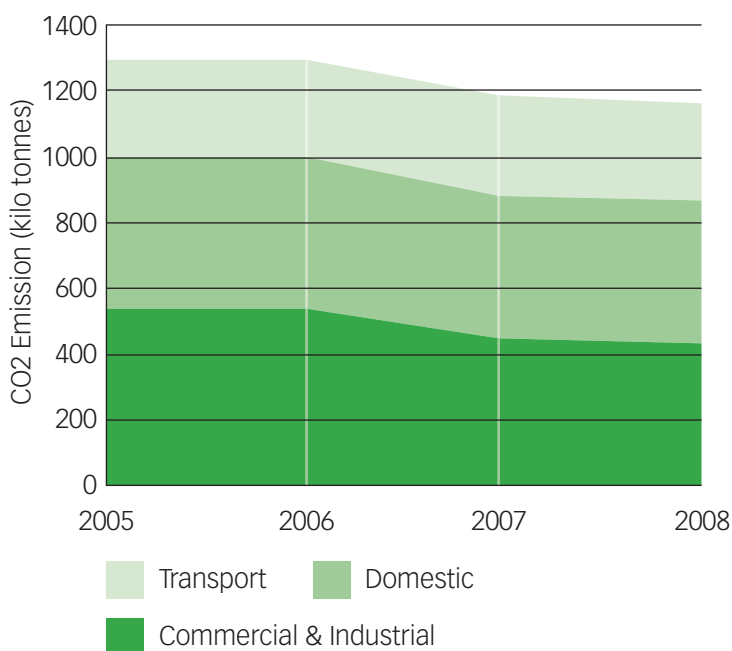


Figure 1: kilo tonnes of CO2 emissions for York (Source York VantagePoint Scenarios and Action Plan Study 2010)

In 2008, York’s carbon emissions originated from 3 major sources – 41 per cent from our businesses and industries, 35 per cent from our homes and 24 per cent from road transport across the city (York VantagePoint Scenarios and Action Plan Study 2010).

Year	Domestic	Commercial & Industrial	Transport	TOTALS (t)
2005	0	0	0	0
2020	29,000	59,000	69,000	156,000
2031	41,000	89,000	119,000	248,000
2050	62,000	140,000	206,000	408,000

Table 1: Growth in CO2 pa emissions by sector for target years (Source York VantagePoint Scenarios and Action Plan Study 2010)

When measured as an average per person carbon emissions have reduced by 13 per cent to approximately six tonnes per person in 2008.

However, York is still growing as a city. The table above shows the estimated growth by sector, and at various time intervals up to 2050. Between 2005 – 2050 it is estimated that York’s carbon emissions will grow by at least 31 per cent.

In York if we are to reduce carbon emissions in line with the national Climate Change Act (2008), by 2050, we will need to have saved just under 1.4 million tonnes of CO2. This equates to saving more carbon than we emitted in total across the entire city in 2008¹.

Consumption based emissions

The challenge does not stop there. The previous data does not show the full picture.

If we include all direct and indirect CO2 emissions associated with our everyday lives the challenge to reduce CO2 emissions in York becomes even greater.

¹ Due to a lack of emissions data in 1990 for York the national target is corrected to a 76% saving for York based on a 2005 baseline. This ensures that the CO2 savings that occurred between 1990 and 2005 are accounted for and allows York to align with the national targets from its starting point in 2005.

In 2009 the Stockholm Environment Institute calculated the average York residents' carbon footprint. This included the total amount of carbon emissions that resulted directly from residents' consumption of goods and services (e.g. car use) as well as indirect emissions arising in the manufacture and supply of goods and services consumed (e.g. transporting the raw materials to manufacture a product or service).

The results showed that the average York resident, including direct and indirect emissions, has a carbon footprint of 12.58 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year.

This comprehensive carbon footprint of an average York resident shows where York's residents' carbon emissions come from. Figure 2 illustrates this.

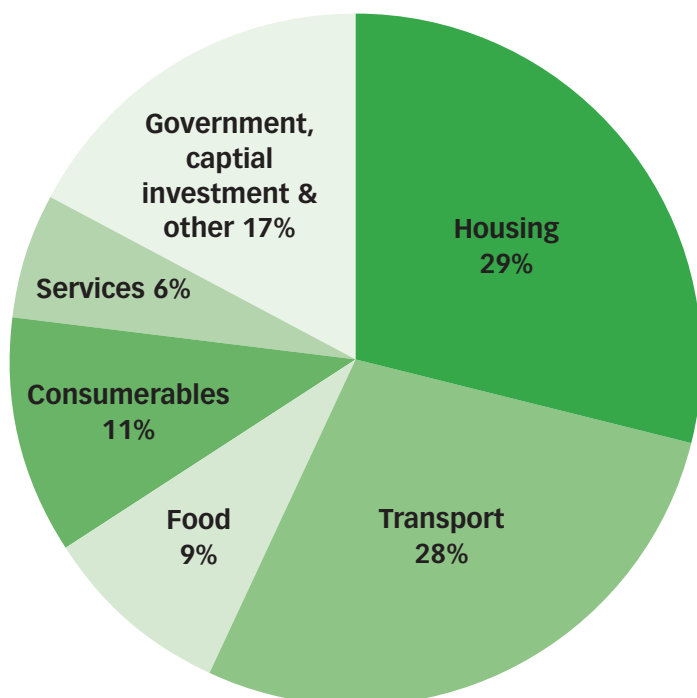


Figure 2: The carbon footprint of an average York resident (Stockholm Environment Institute 2009)

They can be broken down by the themes of housing, transport, food, consumables and services:

- ▶ Housing (3.62 tonnes) covers gas, electricity and fuel use in the home but also includes construction, rental and maintenance of dwellings.
- ▶ Transport (3.54 tonnes) incorporates car use and maintenance, as well that of other private vehicles and public transport.
- ▶ Food (1.08 tonnes) covers spending on food and drink and includes catering, eating out and alcoholic beverages.
- ▶ Consumables (1.38 tonnes) covers annual expenditure on 17 categories of household consumption items including clothing, tobacco, newspapers and household appliances.
- ▶ Services (0.78 tonnes) covers annual expenditure on 13 categories of service from insurance to financial advice to private education.
- ▶ An additional 2.18 tonnes of carbon dioxide is added to every individual's footprint to complete the total footprint. These additional impacts cover spending by Government and capital spending not addressed by the other themes. This includes the impact of public administration, health and education.

The York footprint of 12.58 tonnes of CO₂ is an average and there is variation within the city with some residents' footprint being higher or lower than this level.

There are four key areas within the carbon footprint where the city's partners can drive action to make a real difference to reducing CO₂ emission in York. These include transport, housing, food and public services. Together these account for over 70 per cent of a resident's carbon footprint in York.

In order for York to play its part in helping the United Kingdom to meet its national 80 per cent

reduction target in CO₂, emissions by 2050, the city will need to look at a series of actions focusing on the areas where it can have the

greatest influence and impact (and including the 4 main categories from figure 2: transport, housing, food and public services).

3 The solutions to York’s climate change challenge

A climate change framework and climate change action plan for York

Tackling climate change requires international action as well as national and local action. Governments, businesses and organisations all need to take action, residents and communities too. We all can make a difference and make changes today that will contribute to tackling future climate change. Some actions are easier than others and some will require big changes to the way we currently live. However, inaction will result in even bigger changes.

To help York tackle climate change this climate change framework and an associated climate change action plan have been created. The Framework will enable York to coordinate and drive forward actions to reduce CO₂ and other emissions across the city.

The Framework demonstrates the actions already on-going across the city. It highlights the longer-term direction, and key areas the city needs to address, initially up to 2015, but this will be reviewed and refined every five years up until 2050.

The Climate Change Framework for York is to be used by organisations across the city to inform and develop coordinated climate change action that residents, businesses, and statutory organisations, like the City of York Council and the WoW partnership, can use to play their part in tackling climate change.

The accompanying Climate Change Action Plan for York will deliver actions that will meet the Framework’s overarching targets and objectives. Figure 3 illustrates the composition of the Framework and Action Plan.

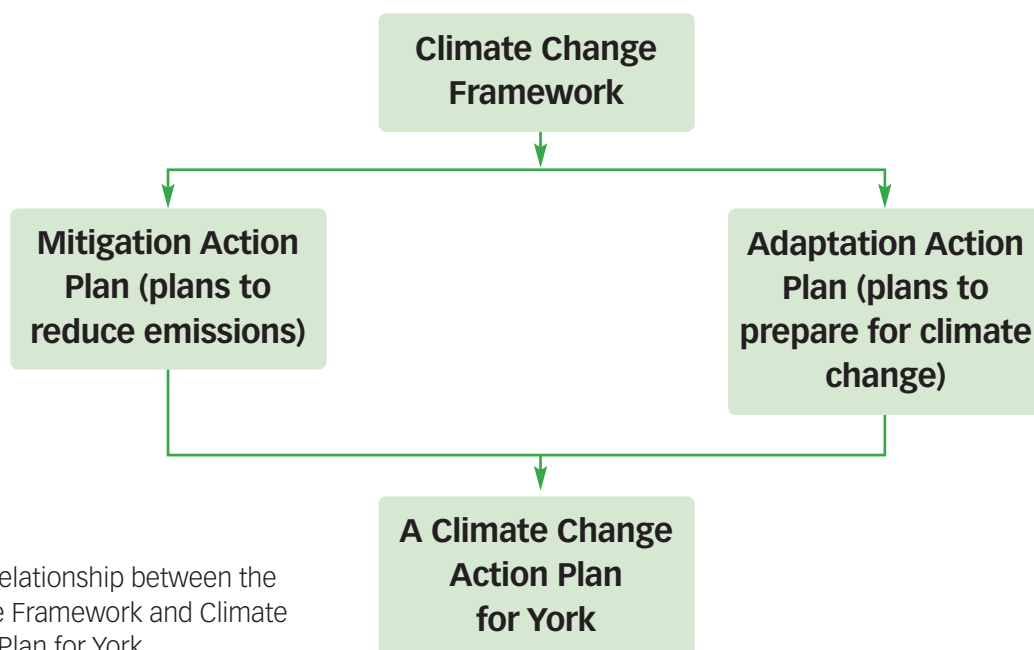


Figure 3: The relationship between the Climate Change Framework and Climate Change Action Plan for York.

The Climate Change Action Plan for York is a combination of two specific action plans. The plans are broken into mitigation, actions that will reduce emissions from across York, and adaptation, actions that will help York to better prepare and adapt to the predicted changes in climate caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases from human activities. This is summarised below in figure 4.

Strategy. All are vital in delivering on the Climate Change Framework’s targets and objectives.

Developing the Climate Change Framework and Action Plan

Consultation drafts of both the Climate Change Framework and Climate Change Action Plan were developed by the York Environment Partnership’s Climate Change subgroup over a 2 year period.

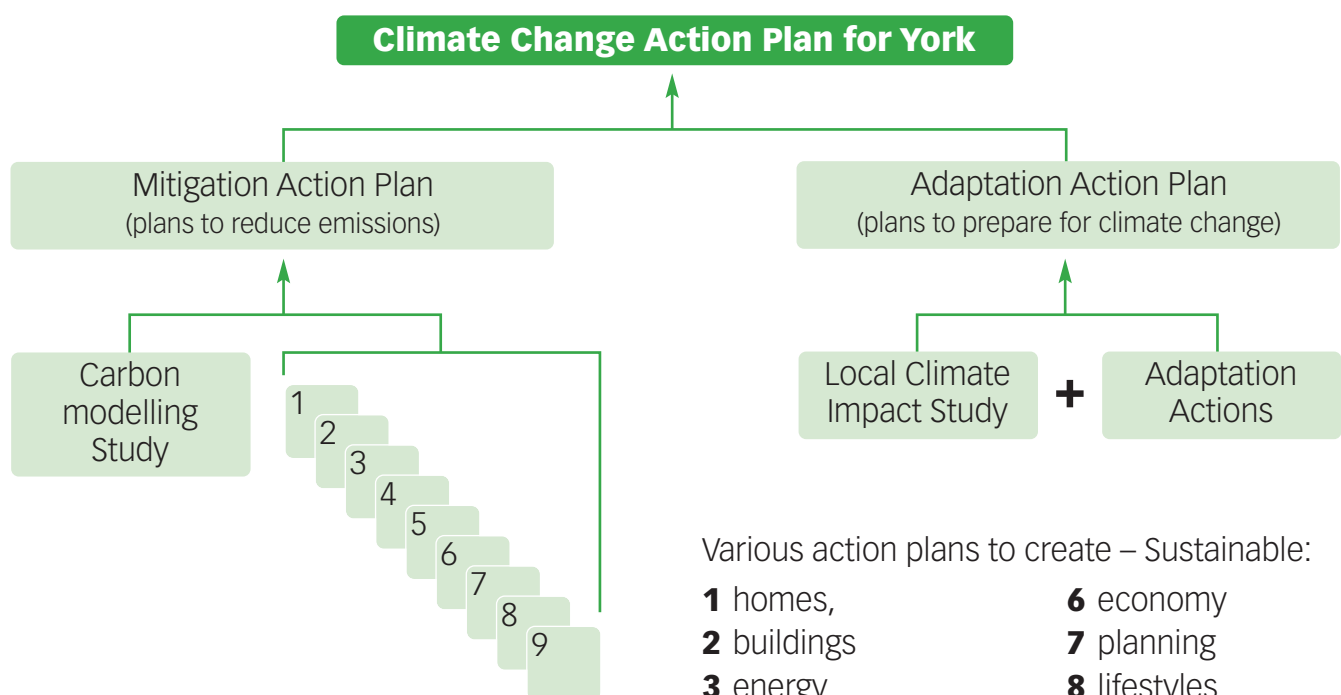


Figure 4: summarises the composition of the detailed action plans

Various action plans to create – Sustainable:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 homes, | 6 economy |
| 2 buildings | 7 planning |
| 3 energy | 8 lifestyles |
| 4 waste | 9 partnerships/WoW |
| 5 transport | |

Figure 5 illustrates the position of the Climate Change Framework and Action Plan, alongside the emerging Low Emission Strategy (LES) and other key development plans and strategies for the city. The LES is a strategy that will control harmful gas and CO2 emissions from fuel use in buildings and vehicles. Both will help meet York’s strategic ambition of creating a sustainable city. It also illustrates the role of delivery mechanisms such as Local Development Framework, Local Transport Plan 3 and the Private Sector Housing

They were also developed through public consultation.

During the months of June to September 2010 a series of public consultation events and questionnaires were used to enable residents and local organisations to input into the development of the proposed city-wide plans. Public events, focus group meetings, presentation, ward committees/events and marketing were carried out to maximise coverage of the consultation.

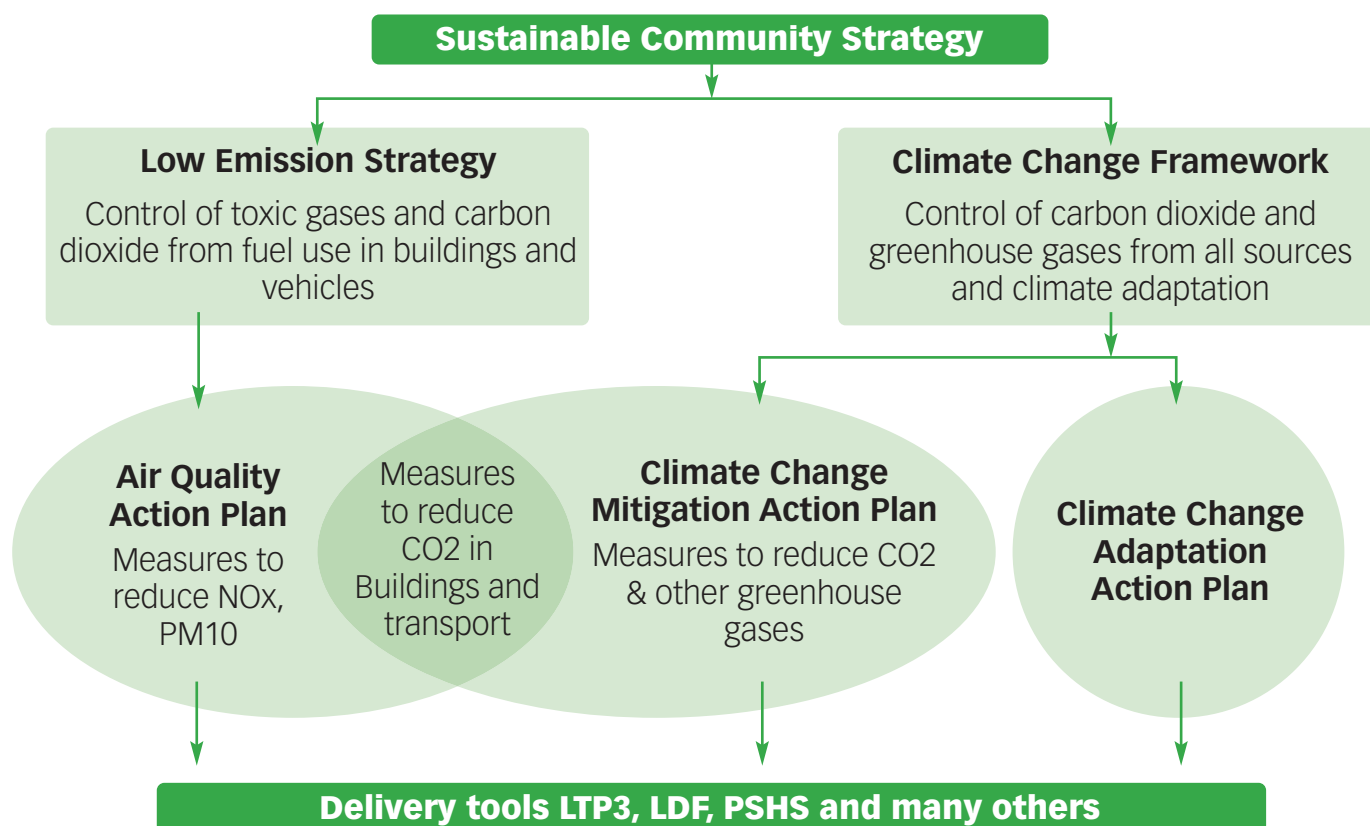


Figure 5: The strategic position of the Climate Change Framework and Action for York

Through the public consultation held in 2010 a number of responses were received and amendments made.

Consultation responses

Over one hundred responses were received. The summary below describes the main results of the consultation:

- ▶ an overwhelming majority of respondents agreed to some degree that it was important for the Council and WoW partnership to have clear plans on tackling climate change.
- ▶ all respondents agreed that the proposed 10 key areas to address were creating sustainable homes, sustainable buildings, sustainable energy, sustainable waste management systems, sustainable transport systems, sustainable low carbon economy, low carbon lifestyles, sustainable planning, agriculture and

land use, sustainable Without Walls Partnership, and a prepared, resilient York, ready for the predicted changes in the city's future climate.

The main areas identified as needing strengthening in the documents included:

- ▶ delivering initiatives to support local food networks and food security.
- ▶ delivering sustainable schools initiatives.
- ▶ mechanism for creating a sustainable transport system.
- ▶ better education and awareness.

These revisions above have been made and are included in this approved versions of the Climate Change Framework for York (and associated action plan). Such changes were approved by the City of York Council Executive on 19th October 2010.

4 The Climate Change Framework

Overall Vision

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions across York and better prepare and adapt York’s communities and businesses for the likely impacts associated with climate change.

Headline Objectives

- to reduce York’s CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions in line with government and local targets.
- to coordinate CO2 and other greenhouse gas emission reduction initiatives across York
- to coordinate actions to better prepare York for future climate change.
- to make full use of the potential for low carbon, renewable, localised sources of energy generation across York.
- to raise awareness and understanding of climate change throughout the Without Walls Partnership, City of York Council, and within communities, businesses and organisations across York.
- contribute to the city’s Sustainable Community Strategy and the creation of a sustainable, environmentally friendly city.

Headline targets

This climate change framework sets out and commits the city to long term overarching targets associated to reductions in greenhouse emissions arising in York.

- The City of York will look to reduce end user CO2 emissions (emissions based on the energy consumption from the business and public sector and residential housing, along with fuel data for road transport use) within its boundaries. It will:

Reduce CO2 emissions (end user) by 40 per cent by 2020 (based on a 2005 baseline) and 80 per cent* by 2050 (based on a 1990 baseline).

- The City of York will also look to reduce its average residents’ carbon footprint (including direct and indirect emissions) and will:

Reduce the average residents’ carbon footprint from 12.61 tonnes in 2006 by 80 per cent to 3.36 tonnes by 2050 (based on a 2006 baseline).

- York will also adapt to a changing climate:

City of York Council and the Without Walls Partnership to have in place by 2050 effective measures that will better prepare York communities, businesses, organisations and vital infrastructure from the effects of a changing climate.

- The City of York will also make full use of the potential for low carbon, renewable, localised sources of energy generation:

To exceed the following renewable energy targets of 39MW of installed renewable electricity capacity and 15MW of installed renewable heat capacity by the year 2020 and 40MW of installed renewable electricity and 18MW of installed renewable heat capacity by the year 2031.

- As CO2 emissions contribute the most out of all greenhouse gases towards climate change, this framework focuses and sets targets to address CO2 emissions only. Targets will also be set in future frameworks, where data is available, for other greenhouse gases. To date, data is only available for CO2 emissions.

- * Please note that an adjustment needed to be made to the 80 per cent CO2 reduction target (in line with the Climate Change Act 2008) above as there is no comprehensive baseline data for York’s emissions in 1990. The most comprehensive data set available to York is from 2005. In between 1990 and 2005 CO2 saving were made and this needs to be reflected in the target when using a 2005 baseline. As detailed in the City of York Baseline Report (2011) this adjustment equates to a 4 per cent reduction in emissions for York over this period of time. Therefore, the actual target, based on a 2005 baseline, for York is a 76 per cent reduction by 2050.

Other commitments

- The above targets for reductions in CO2 emissions by 2020 are in line with the city’s voluntary commitments to the Covenants of Mayors² and the Friends of the Earth (FoE) ‘Get Serious’ campaign³. The Covenant of Mayors (CoM) is a European initiative to curb local authorities CO2 emissions. This requires the city to reduce its CO2 emissions by at least 20% by 2020. The FoE campaign calls for council’s to do their bit to tackle climate change and create a greener future for everyone by reducing the city’s CO2 emissions by 40% by 2020. (An additional Sustainable Energy Action Plan, with details on the York’s COM campaign is also available from May 2011).

5 The 10 areas of the Climate Change Framework

In order to tackle climate change, and meet the headline targets above, York will focus action in the following areas. These areas are chosen as the Council and its partners have control and/or influence over such areas:

These areas will focus on delivering:

- sustainable homes**
- sustainable buildings**
- sustainable energy**
- sustainable waste management systems**
- sustainable transport systems**
- sustainable low carbon economy**
- low carbon lifestyles**
- sustainable planning, agriculture and land use**
- sustainable Without Walls Partnership**
- preparing for climate change in York**

Areas 1- 9 above address the major sources of CO2 and greenhouse gas emissions arising from across the city. All actions that will follow in the Climate Change Action Plan will use the principles set out in the management hierarchy below. This will ensure an effective approach that when combined, all actions this Framework and accompanying action plan, will create an effective approach to reducing CO2 and greenhouse gases.

Area 10 of the Framework looks at how the city will prepare and adapt to a changing climate. This is known as climate change adaptation.

Current and future action

The following section describes the current actions happening across York in all 10 key areas of this framework. It also identifies the future direction that York should travel in for all 10 key areas.

² www.eumayors.eu/about_the_covenant/index_en.htm

³ www.foe.co.uk/what_we_do/get_serious_index.html

The Greenhouse Gas Management Hierarchy

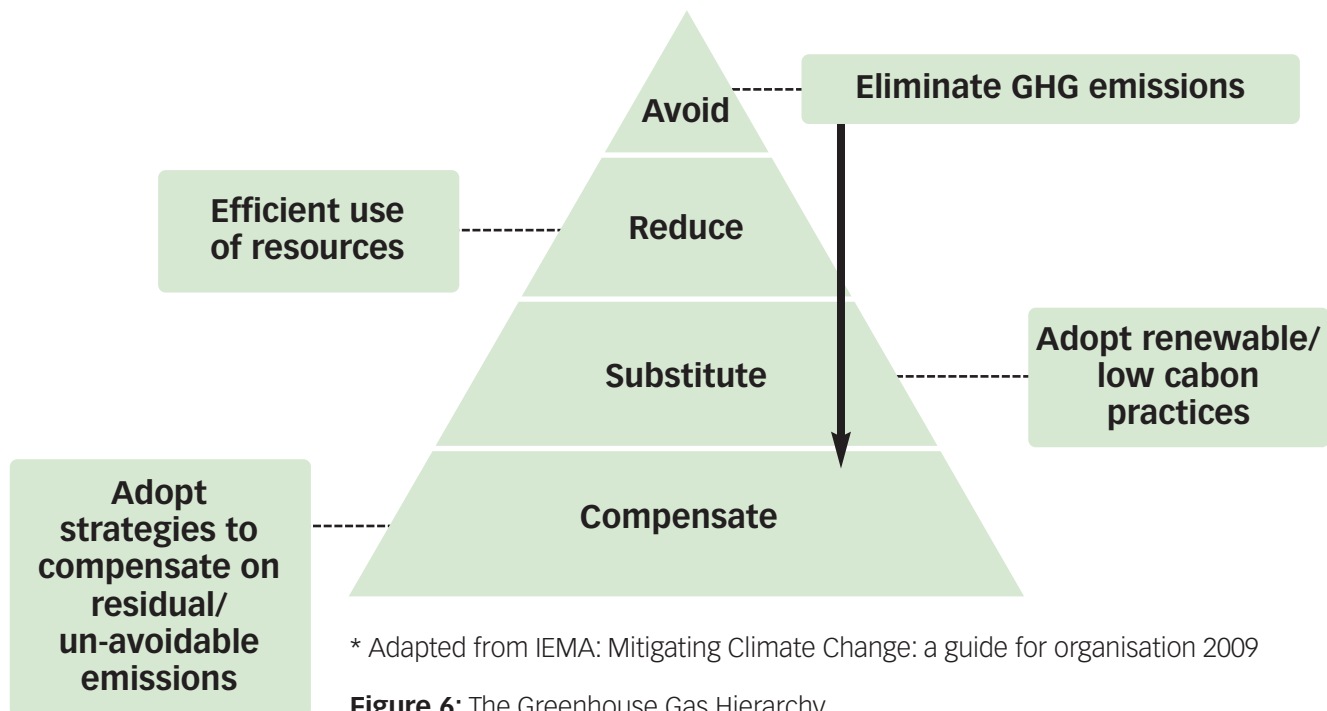


Figure 6: The Greenhouse Gas Hierarchy

Here in York we will focus and drive forward the creation of:

1 Sustainable homes

In 2008, 37 per cent of York’s carbon dioxide emissions came from our homes. Improving energy efficiency through measures such as loft and cavity wall insulation, energy efficient appliances and lighting can save CO₂ emissions originating from our homes.

What the city is currently doing:

- ▶ From April 2009 to March 2010 the City of York Council in partnership with the Energy Saving Trust advice centre for York, North Yorkshire and Humber provided verbal energy advice to over 6977 residents of York. 1533 residents also completed an Energy Saving Trust Home Energy Check and received a free personalised report on saving energy in their home.
- ▶ A variety of grants are also available to

residents in York through the Energy Saving Trust advice centre for York, North Yorkshire and Humber and the Energy Partnership. From 2009-10, 441 energy efficiency grants were offered to residents across York to improve energy efficiency in homes.

- ▶ The Council's housing stock is being refurbished to a new high standard known as the Decent Homes Standard, which, through schemes such as loft insulation, replacement boilers and rendering programmes, will save over 3000 tonnes of CO₂.
- ▶ All new homes in York are designed and built to high environmental standards through the planning process and the City of York Council’s Interim Statement: Sustainable Design and Construction (2007).
- ▶ City of York Council, University of York and the Joseph Rowntree Housing Association are leading the way in building energy efficient

homes. For example, planning permission was granted in October 2010 for the development of 19 new council houses that will be built to high standards including biomass boilers to heat the home from a carbon neutral source, photovoltaic panels to generate electricity from the sun and high levels of insulation to keep the homes warm in the winter.

- The Council and the Energy Partnership are currently running a project known as Hotspots to tackle fuel poverty and to look in particular at insulation and accessing cheaper fuel prices/reduce consumption in certain homes across York.
- The Council and the Energy Partnership also run an area based scheme to improve energy efficiency in homes across certain wards in the city. From March 2010 – February 2011 424 homes received energy efficiency measures through this programme.

What York needs to do to create sustainable homes in the future:

The city will begin to dramatically reduce CO2 emissions from domestic properties by accelerating city-wide programmes and educational campaigns to increase the use of energy-efficient appliances and measures such as loft and cavity wall insulation in existing homes and in all new homes.



A list of planned actions to achieve sustainable homes in York is detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010-2013.

2 Create sustainable buildings

In 2008, 37 per cent of York's carbon dioxide emissions came from the city's industries, businesses and non-residential buildings. Ensuring that all existing and new non-domestic buildings are energy efficient, sustainably designed, built and operated is vital to creating a low carbon, sustainable city.

What the city is currently doing:

- The City of York's Interim Planning Statement on Sustainable Design and Construction (2007) ensures that all new residential and non-residential developments built in York meet high sustainable design and construction standards, and where feasible, generate onsite renewable energy.
- The Council is also leading the way in high environmental standards. For example, the EcoDepot at Hazel Court has a wind turbine and roof mounted solar panels. The new Headquarters for the Council will also be designed to excellent sustainable standards.
- The Council has set a 25 per cent reduction in CO2 emissions by 2013 from across its estate and transport fleet. A carbon management programme is in place to reach this target and an estimated 7000 tonnes of CO2 savings will be made. Other organisations from across the city are doing the same such as University of York who have pledged to reduce CO2 emissions by 20 per cent across their Heslington West and East campuses.
- The Council is also committed to the national carbon reduction initiative 10:10. The Council has committed to a 10 per cent reduction in CO2 emissions across its buildings and fleet from March 2010 – March 2011. It has also been encouraging the city's residents, schools and organisation to do the same in 2010.

- ▶ The Council also has a Sustainable Schools Corporate Strategy that will help schools to reduce their carbon footprint and embed sustainability into the heart of the school's operations and curriculum.
- ▶ The Council and partners are also leading the way by ensuring that new leisure facilities and primary and secondary school buildings are designed to the highest environmental standards such as Yearsley swimming pool and Joseph Rowntree School. Other organisations such as St Nicholas Fields Environment Centre are also leading the way in sustainable building design and operation with recycling, composting, rainwater harvesting and a wind turbine on site. The University of York is also committed to reducing its carbon emissions across the whole campus, including the new Heslington East development and its large biomass boiler to provide a carbon neutral source of energy to the campus. This new campus is also being built to high environmental standards.
- ▶ The North Yorkshire Green Business Club promotes advice on energy efficiency improvements, grants and renewable energy across the city to businesses. Additional support is also currently available through Business Link Yorkshire and the Carbon Trust.
- ▶ City of York Council in partnership with regional partners CO2 Sense are offering small to medium sized businesses in York a comprehensive package of support, advice and financial incentives to reduce carbon emissions, save water and energy, recycle and reduce waste and save money.

What York needs to do to create sustainable buildings in the future:

The city will begin to dramatically reduce CO2 emissions from non-domestic properties by accelerating city-wide programmes and educational campaigns to increase the use of energy-efficient appliances and measures such as loft and cavity wall insulation in existing non-domestic buildings and in all new buildings.



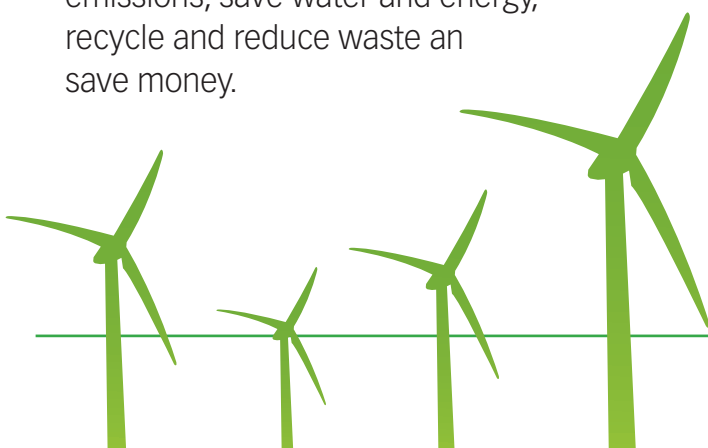
A list of planned actions to achieve sustainable buildings in York is detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010-2013.

3 Sustainable energy

In our homes, businesses, and when we travel, we use energy generated from fossil fuels that emit CO2 emissions. In order to tackle climate change we need to reduce this dependency and dramatically reduce all polluting emissions we generate from the energy we use. We need to opt for lower polluting forms of energy that reduce the detrimental impacts on our environment. We need to look for local solutions such as wind, solar, biomass/biofuels, ground and air source heating systems and also district wide heating schemes.

What the city is currently doing:

- ▶ The Council, the Energy Saving Trust advice centre for York, North Yorkshire and Humber, and the Energy Partnership currently promote the up-take of renewable energy and associated grants across the city.
- ▶ The City of York Interim Planning Statement on



Sustainable Design and Construction (2007) ensures that all new residential and non-residential developments built in the city meet high sustainable design and construction standards, and where feasible, generate onsite renewable energy. To date under 10 Mega Watt capacity is generated across the City.

- ▶ The Council has undertaken a Renewable Energy Strategic Viability Study for York. This will assist York to create suitable, and viable renewable energy/low carbon technology projects across the city. It will also help to create planning policy and guidance to maximise opportunities for appropriate renewable/low carbon technology development.
- ▶ The Council is leading by example and has set itself high sustainable and renewable energy targets for new schools and buildings it constructs and operates. For example the Eco-Business Centre is heated using ground-source heating and other sites such as Joseph Rowntree School and the Deangate Skills Centre heat their buildings from biomass sources.
- ▶ The city has a number of other installations already. One partner leading the way is St Nicholas Field Environment Centre who have a wind turbine. The University of York are also committed to installing renewable energy as part of their Heslington East Campus, as too are some of the big development sites such as Terry's and Nestle South.
- ▶ The University of York, in collaboration with other White Rose Universities, has created The Centre for Low Carbon Futures, a new research centre focusing on research, development and demonstration (RD&D) of low carbon innovations. Various projects are ongoing including biofuel projects (see below) and also technologies to capture carbon and store it to

prevent it entering the atmosphere.

- ▶ Science City York is also leading in the innovation side of renewable energy in the city and has successfully secured two million pounds of direct investment into two nationally significant bio-demonstration projects being undertaken by the University of York and Food and Environment Research Agency (Fera). The bio-demonstrators are being developed by Fera, Green Chemistry and the Centre for Novel Agricultural Products and are an exciting vision of how the world might realise the potential of renewable resources. Science City York is also hoping to secure funding to support the creation of a semi-scale bio-refinery at Fera, enabling the scaling up of laboratory research examining the potential for the production of chemicals and bio-fuels from waste materials.

What York needs to do to create sustainable energy generation in the future:

The city will begin to understand and make full use of the potential for low carbon, renewable, localised sources of energy generation, and will begin to reduce York's reliance on fossil fuels for energy generation in the city's buildings.



A list of planned actions to achieve sustainable energy generation in York is detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan 2010-2013. However please note that considerable investment may be required to deliver certain projects and to support the targets of this framework.

4 Sustainable waste management

The disposal of waste contributes to climate change both directly through the production of greenhouse gases such as methane (when organic waste begins to breakdown and biodegrade in landfill sites), and indirectly through the production of CO₂ emissions from the use of energy to sort and transport unwanted waste. Energy is also used to extract, manufacture and transport new products, which also contribute to CO₂ emissions. If we reduce, reuse and recycle waste we can reduce methane and CO₂ emissions across York.

What the city is currently doing:

- ▶ The Council have implemented kerbside recycling collections or provided communal recycling facilities to 81,790 households (as of 31st March 2010). The Service is being extended so that all households are provided with a kerbside collection for a minimum of 2 recycling materials by March 2011.
- ▶ The Council have rolled out a city-wide three box scheme to standardise the storage and presentation of recyclables. This makes it easier for residents to recycle, improves the efficiency of collection and improves appearance of streets on collection days.
- ▶ The Council has implemented kerbside recycling collections to 77 schools and other education establishments.
- ▶ The Council have achieved 43.26% recycling/composting rate for household waste in 2009/10.
- ▶ The Council has achieved average municipal waste recycling and composting rate of 68.09% at the Household Waste Recycling Centres in 2009/10.
- ▶ The Council has reduced residual household waste collected per household from 629kg in 2008-9 to 614kg in 2009-10. This represents a 2.38% reduction.
- ▶ The Council is developing a waste management strategy on the concept of zero waste. This is defined as being a simple way of summarising the aim to go as far as possible in reducing the environmental impact of waste. It is a visionary goal which seeks to prevent waste occurring, conserves resources and recovers all value from materials. The initiative is in line with the waste hierarchy with a focus on waste prevention, then reuse, then recycling and finally ensuring that all value is recovered from materials.
- ▶ The Council is committed to the Zero Waste Places Standard and will apply for accreditation to the scheme. This initiative will develop innovative and exemplary practice in sustainable waste management where waste is reduced and resources are conserved, reused and recycled.
- ▶ The Council is also delivering a programme of targeted campaigns including home composting, food waste, packaging, real nappies, charity shops and schools education.
- ▶ The Council, through its More for York efficiency programme, has also invested in route optimisation software that will improve route efficiency, save fuel and reduce carbon emissions.
- ▶ The Council also supports community led waste initiatives such as the York Rotters who encourage residents to compost and minimise the amount of waste they create.
- ▶ The Council works closely with the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership on a variety of strategies such as the "Let's Talk Less Rubbish" Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for York and North Yorkshire County Council and the District Councils within North Yorkshire. This includes delivering the Waste Private Finance Initiative to provide a waste treatment facility as an alternative to sending residual waste to landfill.

- ▶ The Council also works closely with the York and North Yorkshire Waste Partnership on a variety of waste minimisation campaigns. These include promoting home composting, reducing junk mail, Love Food Hate Waste national campaign (reducing food waste) and Choose 2 Reuse (donating, buying and volunteering at charity shops).

What York needs to work towards to create a sustainable waste management system in the future:

The city will continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from waste and will continue to minimise waste and reuse and recycle resources.



A full list of planned actions to achieve the continued development of a sustainable waste management system is detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010-2013.

5 Sustainable transport system

In 2008, 24 per cent of York's carbon emissions came from transport. The Council and its partners are striving to reduce this figure by reducing the need to travel, and where people do have to travel, make them less reliant on their cars by walking, cycling and taking public transport. They are also striving to help businesses and residents to drive more fuel efficiently and to lift share more frequently.

What we are currently doing:

- ▶ York has a new Local Transport Plan which will tackle congestion and improve accessibility, road safety, and air quality for the city. It also contains schemes that address issues such as the development of an integrated transport

network; encouragement of modal shifts away from the use of private car to sustainable transport modes such as public transport; and walking and cycling.

- ▶ The Council and partners are seeking to create new Park and Ride sites across the city to reduce congestion and pollution in the city centre.
- ▶ To encourage and increase bus use, the Council and partners have improved bus stops across the city, and installed equipment to give buses priority at traffic signals.
- ▶ To encourage the use of public transport the council and Network Rail have been developing a proposal for a new railway station at Haxby.
- ▶ The Council and partners are promoting and supporting multi-modal schemes such as improved facilities for cyclists and pedestrians. Such work includes a new school safety zone at Millfield Lane.
- ▶ To encourage more walkers in the city, the Council and partners have improved footways and space for pedestrians through minor improvement schemes such as the footway-widening scheme at Walmgate near Walmgate Bar.
- ▶ To encourage more cyclists, the Council and partners have improved cycling facilities across the city including, for example, the Beckfield Lane Cycle Route and the cycle route on Water End.
- ▶ To encourage parents and children to walk or cycle to school, the council promotes schemes to provide safe routes to schools across the city and provide cycle storage facilities at schools. For example, phase two of the safe route to Archbishop Holgate's School was completed and five primary schools received cycling parking installations.
- ▶ To support cycling in the city, the Council applied for and successfully secured funding to implement 'Cycling City York' a major programme

to encourage more cycling across the city. York has also been awarded just under five million pounds to support new sustainable transport projects and schemes.

- ▶ The Council and partners have submitted a bid to install electric plug-in points across the city to promote the uptake of electric vehicles across the city. To date York has some electric vehicle plug in points including a point at Waitrose. (More work addressing transport emissions can be seen in section 6 of this document).
- ▶ The Council is also reviewing its fleet and looking to reduce transport emissions. Such work may include route optimisation software and trials with electric or dual fuelled/biofuelled vehicles.
- ▶ The Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (LTP2), was replaced in 2011 with Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3). One of the objectives will be to reduce transport emissions within the city's networks. This will also link into the emerging Low Emission Strategy that will look to reduce emissions from transport for not only CO2 but for nitrogen oxides and particulates.

What York needs to work towards to create a sustainable transport system in the future:

The city will continue to implement measures to help people make smarter, sustainable travel choices, supported by a comprehensive, low emission, transport network. This will be achieved through the emerging Low Emission Strategy, Local Transport Plan 3 and the Local Development Framework (including the Core Strategy). All will help deliver reductions in carbon emissions and other harmful pollutants.



A full list of planned actions to achieve the continued development of a sustainable transport system is detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010-2013.

6 Sustainable low carbon economy

Here in York businesses need to play a major role in reducing the city's carbon emissions.

Most businesses currently produce a lot of unnecessary waste, consume vast amounts of energy generated from polluting fuels such as coal, and are resource inefficient. As a city we need to create low carbon businesses who produce and procure sustainable goods and services, and who are reducing their energy consumption, saving on their fuel costs and reducing carbon emissions.

We also need to have businesses who have minimised the amount of waste generated, maximised the amount of waste reused and recycled.

Such businesses will also be actively encouraging and promoting walking, cycling, bus travel and lift share within their organisations and to their customers/clients.

York also has Science City York, Fera and University of York who are national leaders in bio-renewable technologies, fossil fuel replacement fuels and planet based feedstocks of the future.

What the city is currently doing:

- ▶ The North Yorkshire Green Business Club promotes advice on energy efficiency improvements, grants and renewable energy across the city to businesses. Additional support is also currently available through regional support agencies such as CO2Sense, Business Link Yorkshire and the Carbon Trust.

- ▶ The WoW are also supporting businesses and helping them tackle climate change. The City of York Council in partnership with WoW, and regional partners CO2 Sense, are offering small to medium sized businesses in York a comprehensive package of support, advice and financial incentives to reduce carbon emissions, save water and energy, reduce waste and save money
www.york.greenerbusiness.org.uk/articles/regional/home
- ▶ Visit York are encouraging the tourism industry in York to become more sustainable and are running a Green Tourism Business Scheme.
- ▶ The WoW, including key partners such as Higher York, have created a Green Jobs Task Force (and associated action plan) which will promote low carbon development, demonstrate leadership in the reshaping of low carbon services across York, work with employers and skills providers to provide the necessary skills to support a green jobs sector, and will identify and support innovation across the city.
- ▶ Higher York has developed a Construction Academy at the University of York's Heslington East Campus. The Academy looks to engage construction companies with local communities and the city to support education, skills and employment. It also looks at the green agenda including green jobs, transport, renewable energy, green procurement practices and the ongoing development of skills and jobs for local people on the sites that are developed.
- ▶ The Council has commissioned a renewable energy feasibility study highlighting the potential for generating energy from renewable sources in the city. Such a study is vital in guiding York towards a low carbon economy, and will lead to the development of renewable

energy generation projects across York (including projects for the commercial sector).

- ▶ The University of York, in collaboration with other White Rose Universities, has created The Centre for Low Carbon Futures, a new research centre focusing on research, development and demonstration (RD&D) of low carbon innovations. Various projects are ongoing including a project on the low carbon economy. For more details see page 14.
- ▶ Science City York and FERA are leading innovation nationally and locally via two nationally significant bio-demonstrator projects being undertaken. It is hoped to support development that can assist in the future to create a low carbon economy utilising waste as a resource of the future. These programmes will also generate new employment opportunities and GVA. See page 14 for more details.

What York needs to work towards to create a low carbon economy in the future:

The city will have accelerated programmes and educational campaigns that support businesses and organisations to reduce carbon emissions and waste across their operations, fleet and workforce. The city's economic strategies and spatial plans must also support the targets of this framework and action plan and help create green jobs and skills to enable York to transform its economy into a low carbon economy.



A full list of planned actions to achieve the continued development of a low carbon economy is detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010-2013.

7 Sustainable low carbon lifestyles

York also needs its residents to make changes today to reduce our carbon footprint and combat climate change. As residents we can all reduce our footprint by reducing the amount of energy we use in our homes and through smarter transport choices such as walking and cycling. We can also choose to reuse, recycle and compost more of our waste and to use less and buy more locally produced goods.

What the city is currently doing:

- ▶ There is a variety of projects already ongoing across the city to support residents reduce their carbon footprint. Some of these actions are mentioned above and below in other action areas and illustrate the support and guidance that is already available to residents in areas such as home energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable design and construction, sustainable waste management and smarter, sustainable travel choices. Top tips for actions that residents can take today can be found at the rear the Climate Change Action Plan 2010-2013. The Council and WoW websites are also full of guidance and advice. There is also a Sustainable City leaflet available with comprehensive advice for residents and businesses.
- ▶ The Environment Partnership has run a 15-month Green Neighbourhood Challenge, funded by the Without Walls Partnership's Local Authority Delivery Fund and managed by the Stockholm Environment Institute. This campaign worked with just under 100 residents to reduce their carbon footprint. Advice, guidance and financial rewards were offered to participants for a six-month period to support them to cut their CO2 emissions by 10 per cent. The challenge has led to a reduction in CO2 emissions and is now going to be replicated in other parts of the city. Some teams have also continued to work together. One example is the Planet Scarcroft group who plan to run a composting scheme next year. Two new community challenges will also be carried out in 2011, including one at New Earswick that is funded through the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- ▶ Also through the WoW Local Authority Delivery Fund, and co-ordinated by the Friends of St Nicolas Fields Environment Centre, there is the Sustainable City Schools programme. This programme is helping 12 schools and their local communities to reduce their carbon footprint and tackle climate change. Linked to this there is also a variety of educational support across York to help schools embed low carbon, sustainable lifestyles in the pupils. Such work includes the City of York's Sustainable Schools Strategy and Action Plan and courses run by Centre for Global Education York at York St John's University. Various competitions are also held with schools and events such as national walk to school week and a green energy challenge.
- ▶ In partnership with North Yorkshire councils, and funded through Regional Improvement and Efficiency Partnership (RIEP), a sub-regional climate change conference was held for young people in 2011.
- ▶ Also in partnership with all North Yorkshire councils, and funded through the RIEP, events have been held to raise climate change awareness amongst elected members and senior members of staff across the sub-region.
- ▶ There is also a programme run by the Energy Partnership called Hotspots which aims to increase income for the most vulnerable in York via installing energy efficiency measures.
- ▶ The city holds various events such as Farmers' markets and festivals to promote local food and produce.

- ▶ The city offers schemes such as allotments for residents to use to grow food.
- ▶ The city recently launched the Edible York programme. Edible York is working towards a vibrant local food economy. By creating food-growing spaces across the city, mapping and redistributing existing edible sources and connecting food growing projects, the programme will make it easy for everyone to access fresh food in York.
- ▶ The city also has a York in Transition group. This group is part of a national transition initiatives and is developing a practical vision for York beyond its present-day dependence on fossil fuels. Many local events have been held to raise awareness of peak oil and climate change related matters. Recent events have included viewings of eco related films, eco-friendly family days, an alternative energy event, skills share events and a food for free day. The successful Edible York programme also began through this group.

What York needs to work towards to create low carbon lifestyles in the future:

York residents will be well-informed and living a greener, more sustainable lifestyle saving energy in their homes, reducing, reusing and recycling waste, walking and cycling and using public transport more, growing their own food and buying local produce.



A full list of planned actions to achieve the continued development of low carbon lifestyles across York are detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010-2013.

8 Sustainable planning, agriculture and land use

The planning system in York can have a great impact on reducing present and future CO2 emissions. It also can play a vital role in creating sustainable communities whereby buildings are built to the highest sustainability standards and energy demand is low and met from localised, renewable or low carbon sources. These communities are also thriving, healthy, inclusive, environmentally friendly and well served and accessible. The planning system can also help York to prepare and adapt to future climate change by making sure the city's new and existing developments are designed to cope with a changing climate.

Our natural environment in York, and in all new developments, can also play a role in tackling climate change by absorbing and removing carbon from the atmosphere, providing shelter for flora and fauna, reducing pollution, and providing shading in the warming summers. Open green spaces across any city can also reduce the impacts of climate change by slowly releasing water, and thus, reducing flood risks at times of high intensity rain storms. Other benefits of open green spaces are considerable. In addition to providing a place for relaxation, education, exercise, cultivation and for the well being of people, they also provide refuge for wildlife and plants displaced through new developments or in a changing climate.

Agriculture is also responsible for generating CO2 emissions through carbon intensive farming practices; it too needs to be part of the solutions for tackling climate change in York.

What the city is currently doing:

- ▶ The Council's emerging Local Development Framework (LDF) will set out the planning vision

for York, including developing York as an environmentally friendly city. The LDF will set out both the level and broad location of growth in York over the next 20 years. As such, one of its main aims is the creation of sustainable communities that are mixed-use and compact developments in accessible locations. They also reduce the need to travel, promote and contribute to walking, cycling and public transport, are sustainably designed and constructed and fuelled by localised low carbon/renewable energy sources. By providing such sustainable design features this will facilitate residents and businesses to adopt more sustainable practices.

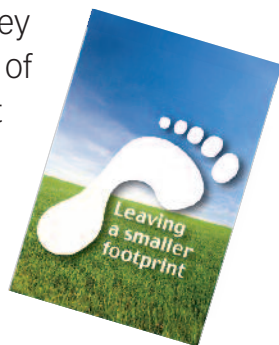
- ▶ The Council's Draft Local Plan policy GP4a and associated supplementary planning policy guidance - Interim Planning Statement Sustainable Design and Construction 2007 - currently ensure that all new residential and non residential developments built in the city meet high sustainable design and construction standards, reduce carbon emissions, and where feasible, generate onsite renewable energy. These requirements are assessed through methods such as the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) and the Code for Sustainable Homes.
- ▶ The Council's Draft Local Plan also requires that no planning permissions are granted in areas of high flood risk as determined by the Environment Agency.
- ▶ The Council's current Draft Local Plan policy T13a requires developments which are likely to employ more than 30 employees, or a residential site with more than 20 units, to submit a travel plan including; modal split targets, time scales, measures and sanctions to be taken to meet these targets as well as measures to monitor the effectiveness of the plan.
- ▶ The Council produces development briefs for large-scale development sites such as Derwenthorpe, Germany Beck, Castle Piccadilly, Nestle South and Terry's. Such briefs address the issues of climate change by stating their requirements to reduce the ecological footprint of new development and by requiring a Sustainability Statement that meets all of the requirements under City of York Draft Local Plan, policy GP4a and associated supplementary planning policy guidance (Interim Planning Statement Sustainable Design and Construction 2007).
- ▶ Policy L1 of the Draft Local Plan also requires the provision of public open space, and addresses the creation of open space, habitats for species and ensures that drainage capacity is adequate and that flood risk and surface run off is not increased, and where possible, reduced across the city.
- ▶ Through the City of York's emerging Local Development Framework, the Council has undertaken a biodiversity audit and biodiversity action plan. The audit will review the biodiversity value of existing and potentially new locally significant wildlife sites (SINCs). The baseline information set out in the audit will be used to prioritise further action through a biodiversity action plan which will act as a framework for biodiversity issues within York.
- ▶ Through the Council's emerging Local Development Framework a strategic approach to green infrastructure is being taken. The Council intends to adopt a green infrastructure strategy supplementary planning document (SPD) that will be a flexible means of setting out the detailed objectives, recommendations and actions for green infrastructure in York.
- ▶ Through the Council's emerging Local Development Framework a strategic LES and supplementary planning document will be

adopted to protect air quality across York.

- ▶ In Partnership with the Leeds City Region, and also through a regional fund called the Climate Change Fund, planning officers and historic environment conservation officers are being up-skilled and provided with resources to help them deliver sustainable planning and land-use.

What York needs to work towards to create sustainable planning, land-use and agriculture in the future:

Planning in York will help create an environmentally-friendly city with a diminishing ecological and carbon footprint. The natural environment will be protected and enhanced and play a key role in reducing the impact of climate change. The impact of agriculture should also be investigated to help this carbon intensive industry to help tackle climate change.



A full list of planned actions to achieve sustainable planning, land-use and agriculture are detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010.

9 Sustainable WoW

The Without Walls Partnership (WoW) is made up of public and private organisations from across York. Collectively this group can play a vital lead role in cutting CO2 emissions in York. It can also assist the city by coordinating actions from across its partnership that will better prepare York for future climate change.

What the WoW is currently doing:

- ▶ The WoW in the Sustainable Community Strategy is committed to creating a sustainable York, to the creation of this climate change framework and associated action plan for York and to reducing the city's emissions in line with the Climate Change Act 2008.
- ▶ The WoW have recently funded a series of programmes to reduce CO2 emissions across the city, including schemes to support schools, community projects to support residents and community outreach schemes to promote energy efficiency and reduce fuel poverty.
- ▶ The WoW is also supporting businesses and helping them tackle climate change. In partnership with CO2Sense, a web-based support package is available with free consultancy support. There are also a number of businesses already making great steps towards becoming more sustainable and this too will be promoted and showcased across the city.
- ▶ The WoW, including the Economic Development Partnership, Lifelong Learning Partnership, Higher York and the Environment Partnership Board are investigating the feasibility of increasing the skills needed to generate a green sector in the city. A Green Jobs Task Force has been created to oversee this work.
- ▶ The WoW is assisting the Council to guide the development of the Local Development Framework and Core Strategy that will reduce the ecological and carbon footprint of York in line with the WoW's Sustainable Community Strategy.
- ▶ The WoW has received climate change presentations to raise awareness amongst members of the issues facing the city.
- ▶ In partnership with the WoW, a local climate impact study for York has been carried out. This study will help the city to understand its present and future vulnerability to a changing

climate. The WoW and the Council are also developing actions with partners to ensure York is prepared for a changing climate.

What WoW needs to work towards in the future:

WoW will drive forward carbon reduction and climate change adaptation actions across the partnership and the wider communities of York.

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A full list of planned actions for the WoW is detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan 2010-2013.

10 Preparing for climate change

As a city we can dramatically reduce our CO2 emissions and help to tackle climate change in the future. However, we need to also prepare for some of the changes that will happen due to actions we have already taken, and the emissions we have already generated.

What the city is currently doing:

- The Council and the WoW are committed to preparing and adapting the city to a changing climate. Currently they have prepared a local climate impact profile to understand the likely impacts of climate change for York up until 2050. The Council are looking at key areas of risk and the major actions that need to be taken in the coming years. A citywide, in-depth action plan will be created to ensure York begins to better prepare for future climate change. This action plan will be for York agencies and organisations to initiate and for them to ensure York can minimise the impact climate change might have on the city's communities, businesses, utilities, the built and natural

environment and the emergency services.

- Residents can also be better prepared, especially regarding the risk of flooding. Advice is already issued by the council and key agencies, such as the Environment Agency on what to do in a flood situation. Residents can also find out how to protect their homes through the Environment Agency. Residents in a flood-risk area can also get warnings sent direct to their phone, text message or e-mail from the Environment Agency.
- The Council has adopted a sandbag policy for times of flooding. In accordance with the Environment Agency flood warnings, the Council will sand bag at risk buildings subject to available resources and labour.
- In times of emergency the Council also has plans, which, after a major incident, look at issues such as road diversions, equipment needed to tackle the incident and measures to minimise the effects of the incident.

What York needs to work towards to prepare York in the future:

The city will continue to investigate and communicate the likely future impacts of climate change in York to ensure our businesses and communities are better prepared and protected.



A full list of planned actions to achieve this are detailed in the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010-2011.

6 Other emissions

The focus of this framework centres on reducing CO₂ emissions (and methane emissions through sustainable waste management), however, in the city other greenhouse gases such Nitrogen Oxides (NO₂) are considered and addressed through Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA), the Local Transport Plan 3 and the emerging Local Development Framework.

In January 2002 the Council declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) based on predicted exceedances of the annual average nitrogen dioxide objective in five areas of the city. The declaration of the AQMA placed a legal duty on the Council to improve air quality in the city and to demonstrate that it is actively pursuing the 40ug/m³ annual objective. In order to demonstrate a commitment to improving air quality the Council prepares Air Quality Action Plans (AQAP). The Council's current air quality action plans identifies measures the Council intends to take to improve air quality in the city.

The Council has already achieved a lot in terms of modal shift to walking, cycling and public transport, but the levels of NO₂ are still deteriorating.

To ensure air quality is improved across York, this framework and accompanying climate change action plan for York will sit alongside a Low Emission Strategy (due to be delivered from 2011). This emerging strategy will control harmful gases from fuel use in buildings and vehicles. Figure 3 illustrated the remit of the Low Emission Strategy.

What the city is currently doing

- ▶ The Council is currently considering the impact of a number of low emission measures across the city and is developing a Low Emission Strategy (LES) for York (due to be developed in 2011).

- ▶ Although the LES for York has not yet been produced, progress has already been made towards attracting low emission technology to the city. The most notable developments so far include:
 - ▶ installation of two electric car recharging bays at the new Waitrose store, achieved via officer negotiation with the developer.
 - ▶ planned introduction of some hybrid and electric buses on the A19 south corridor from December 2010 (to assist with improving air quality in the recently declared Fulford AQMA).
 - ▶ drawing up of a section 106 agreement for electric vehicle charging points, car club and contributions towards air quality monitoring for the Nestle South development site.
 - ▶ inclusion of a requirement for low emission measures in the York North West Area Action Plan.
- ▶ The Council created a 'carwise' publication in December 2008, which promotes alternative fuelled vehicles as well as walking, cycling and efficient use of vehicles.
- ▶ Discounts for low emission and small vehicles were introduced on parking permits in 2006. For example if you drive a low emission car you pay less to park it outside you house.
- ▶ A citywide car club was implemented in 2006 and significantly expanded in 2008 to 11 locations across the city. Further expansion of the car club is made possible through contributions from developers based on the number of trips generated by the proposed development. The council is a member of the car club and uses the vehicles as part of the pool of vehicles available to staff. Staff are also offered a 25 per cent discount on membership of the club as part of the Council's travel plan and voluntary benefits package.

- ▶ The Council has a car-share scheme which it promotes to staff through the staff benefits scheme and other 'Carwise' based promotions and publications.
- ▶ The Council is investigating the development of a lorry routing strategy and the creation of a transshipment centre has been included in the York Northwest Issues & Options report and forms part of the strategic development of the city through the LDF process.
- ▶ City of York Council is working with the bus operators to refine stopping arrangements and therefore reduce engine idling in the city centre
- ▶ City of York Council is requiring all new P&R vehicles (32 no.) to be EURO EEV and by 2011 will be requiring all buses to be EURO III as a minimum, thus reducing emissions across the city.
- ▶ The Council and partners are actively seeking further electric plug in points across the city to promote the uptake of electric vehicles across the city.

What the city needs to do in the future:

Develop and implement a Low Emission Strategy for York that compliments the Climate Change Framework and Action Plan and leads to a quantifiable reduction in a variety of emissions across York.



A summary of some of the likely actions to be included in the LES are provided in the Climate Change Action Plan 2010-2013. (At the time of print this strategy was still being developed).

7 Implementation

This five-year framework and its targets will be begin to be delivered through the Climate Change Action Plan for York 2010 – 2013. These plans will be overseen by the Climate Change Subgroup of the Environment Partnership Board.

The Environment Partnership is ultimately responsible for the delivery of the this framework and the Climate Change Action Plan . As these documents are of strategic importance to the city, their development and implementation is also governed by the Without Walls Partnership Board and also through the City of York Council’s Executive.

8 Timecales

Initially, this framework will be reviewed and refreshed every five years. The accompanying action plan will be reviewed every three years. Monitoring of the action plan will occur annually, and every two years a progress report will be publicly available from the Without Walls Partnership website.

9 Conclusion

It is everyone responsibility to take action to tackle climate change. Residents and businesses alike can play a vital role in tackling climate change here in York. This Framework will help coordinate citywide action and ensure York reaches its 80 per cent reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050 and requirements of the Covenants of Mayors and Friends of Earth climate change commitments.

By publishing this Climate Change Framework, the Without Walls Partnership and the Council aim to set the standard for future action to alleviate the effects of climate change, to raise awareness among local people about the likely impacts of a changing climate, and declare York's intention to work in partnership with residents, businesses and organisations to develop a sustainable, low carbon York.

For people living and working in York this framework will help to create a sustainable, low-carbon city where we all:

- live and work in energy-efficient buildings with smaller fuel bills.
- drive less and walk and cycle more.
- travel by public transport more.
- use renewable sources of energy to heat buildings and power our cars and buses.
- create less waste, recycle and compost more, and
- grow more of our own food and buy local produce.

A leaflet on creating a sustainable home and business is also available from some council reception desks and via the City of York Council's website www.york.gov.uk/environment/sustainability/climatechange/ or from the WoW website at www.yorkwow.org.uk/sustainable-wow/

General enquiries

Tel: 01904 551550

Email: sustainability@york.gov.uk

Post: City of York Council, City Strategy,
9 St Leonard's Place York YO1 7ET

If you would like this information in an accessible format (for example in large print, on CD or by email) or another language please
phone: 01904 551550 or
email: sustainability@york.gov.uk

This information can be provided in your own language.

我們也用您們的語言提供這個信息 (Cantonese)

Ta informacja może być dostarczona w twoim własnym języku. (Polish)

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

 **01904 551550**