



CLIMATE EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting to be held in Civic Hall, Leeds, LS1 1UR on
Monday, 27th November, 2023
at 2.00 pm

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

B Anderson
J Bowden
P Carlill
E Carlisle
R Downes
K Dye (Chair)
M Foster
A Hannan
N Harrington
A McCluskey
O Newton
M Rafique
M Shahzad
E Thomson
J Tudor

Please do not attend the meeting in person if you have symptoms of Covid-19 and please follow current public health advice to avoid passing the virus onto other people.

Note to observers of the meeting. To remotely observe this meeting, please click on the 'View the Meeting Recording' link which will feature on the meeting's webpage (linked below) ahead of the meeting. The webcast will become available at the commencement of the meeting.

<https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CIId=1133&MIId=12419>

Agenda compiled by:
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A G E N D A

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1			<p>APPEALS AGAINST REFUSAL OF INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS</p> <p>To consider any appeals in accordance with Procedure Rule 15.2 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules (in the event of an appeal the press and public will be excluded).</p> <p>(*In accordance with Procedure Rule 15.2, written notice of an appeal must be received by the Head of Governance Services at least 24 hours before the meeting)</p>	
2			<p>EXEMPT INFORMATION - POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To highlight reports or appendices which officers have identified as containing exempt information, and where officers consider that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons outlined in the report. 2) To consider whether or not to accept the officers recommendation in respect of the above information. 3) If so, to formally pass the following resolution:- <p>RESOLVED – That the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following parts of the agenda designated as containing exempt information on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information, as follows:-</p>	

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3			<p>LATE ITEMS</p> <p>To identify items which have been admitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration</p> <p>(The special circumstances shall be specified in the minutes)</p>	
4			<p>DECLARATION OF INTERESTS</p> <p>To disclose or draw attention to any interests in accordance with Leeds City Council's 'Councillor Code of Conduct'.</p>	
5			<p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</p> <p>To receive any apologies for absence from the meeting.</p>	
6			<p>MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS</p> <p>a) To approve the minutes of the last formal meeting held on 6th June 2023.</p> <p>b) To receive and note the meeting notes of the Consultative Meeting of Members of the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee meeting held on 16th October 2023</p>	7 - 18
7			<p>OPEN FORUM</p> <p>At the discretion of the Chair, a period of up to 15 minutes may be allocated at each ordinary meeting for members of the public to make representations or to ask questions on matters within the terms of reference of the Committee. No member of the public shall speak for more than five minutes in the Open Forum, except by permission of the Chair.</p> <p>Please note: Members of the public are asked to submit a video of their question or statement to climate.emergency@leeds.gov.uk by 5.00 pm on Thursday 23rd November 2023.</p>	

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8			<p>CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT (CDP) UPDATE</p> <p>To consider the report of the Chief Officer Climate, Energy and Green Spaces, on the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) - a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for companies, cities, states and regions. The report advises the Committee that on 14th November 2023, CDP confirmed that Leeds had received an 'A grade' in 2023.</p>	19 - 106
9			<p>DIRECTOR'S UPDATE - CITY DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>To receive a verbal update from the Director of City Development.</p>	
10			<p>LEEDS FOOD STRATEGY</p> <p>To receive the report of the Chief Officer, Climate, Energy and Green Spaces which provides the Committee with an oversight of the Leeds Food Strategy.</p>	107 - 122
11			<p>UPDATE ON THE WORK OF THE YORKSHIRE AND HUMBER CLIMATE COMMISSION AND LEEDS CLIMATE COMMISSION</p> <p>To receive and consider an update on the work of the Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission and Leeds Climate Commission. The Co-Director of the Yorkshire & Humber Climate Commission and the Research Fellow from Leeds Climate Commission will attend the meeting to present the report.</p>	123 - 128
12			<p>DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING</p> <p>To note the date and time of the next meeting as Friday 15th December 2023 at 2.00 pm</p>	

Third Party Recording

Recording of this meeting is allowed to enable those not present to see or hear the proceedings either as they take place (or later) and to enable the reporting of those proceedings. A copy of the recording protocol is available from the contacts named on the front of this agenda.

Use of Recordings by Third Parties– code of practice

- a) Any published recording should be accompanied by a statement of when and where the recording was made, the context of the discussion that took place, and a clear identification of the main speakers and their role or title.
- b) Those making recordings must not edit the recording in a way that could lead to misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the proceedings or comments made by attendees. In particular there should be no internal editing of published extracts; recordings may start at any point and end at any point but the material between those points must be complete.

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Climate Emergency Advisory Committee

Tuesday, 6th June, 2023

PRESENT: Councillor K Dye in the Chair

Councillors B Anderson, J Bowden,
P Carlill, E Carlisle, R Downes, M Foster,
A Hannan, N Harrington, A McCluskey,
M Rafique, M Shahzad and E Thomson

1 Appeals Against Refusal of Inspection of Documents

There were no appeals against refusal of inspection of documents.

2 Exempt Information - Possible Exclusion of the Press and Public

The agenda contained no exempt information.

3 Late Items

There were no late items of business.

4 Declaration of Interests

No declarations of interest were made.

5 Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Councillor O Newton and Councillor J Tudor.
Councillor D Jenkins attended in place of Councillor J Tudor.

6 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

RESOLVED - That the minutes of the formal meeting held on 20th March 2023 be confirmed as a correct record.

7 Matters Arising from the Minutes

Minute No. 18 (Matters Arising from the Minutes)

Responding to a Member's enquiry, the Committee noted that Sport England had been contacted regarding concerns in relation to black crumb sports turfing, however, to date, no response had been received. Responding to further enquiries it was undertaken that this matter would be pursued and escalated as appropriate to other related organisations.

Minute No. 19 (Open Forum)

Members received an update following the presentation by 'The Commitment', with it being noted that The Commitment had been contacted, acknowledging their contribution to the meeting, with it also being noted that work continued with a view to The Commitment engaging with Community Committees, as appropriate, during the municipal year.

Similarly, Members also received an update following the presentation by Guiseley Primary School, with it being noted that they too had been contacted, thanking them for their contribution to the meeting. In addition, the Chair highlighted the initiative

being promoted by the Primary School regarding the provision of wildflower seeds and encouraged Elected Members' involvement in the scheme and to do so by liaising directly with primary schools in their Wards.

Minute No. 20 (Working Groups Update)

Responding to an enquiry regarding a proposed feasibility study for the provision of a community greenhouse in Burmantofts fuelled by the RERF (Recycling & Energy Recovery Facility), it was confirmed that this matter had been included in the working groups' work programme for the year.

Minute No. 23 (Update on Climate-Related Council Communications)

The Chair highlighted the value of the Communications Team's attendance at recent youth summits, and recommended to Members that they encourage the Communications Team's attendance at youth summit events taking place in their own respective areas.

The Chair highlighted the ongoing work to promote climate and carbon literacy across the Council, emphasising the importance of this work being rolled out across Elected Members.

8 Open Forum

Three matters were raised under the Open Forum:

1. Suzanne Harbourne requested information on the evidence base used within Leeds City Council and other statutory organisations regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation, and how this is balanced with economic growth and personal liberty.
2. Trudie Canavan discussed different climate change statistics and policies, and requested further information on how Leeds City Council intends to improve its public consultations.
3. Kate Hutchinson sent a video presentation regarding Yorkshire Sustainability Week, which takes place 3rd – 7th July 2023 and focuses on balancing growth and sustainability within the entrepreneurial space.

The Chair thanked the participants for their attendance and informed them that they will receive a response in writing regarding their queries.

9 Corporate Travel Plan

The Transport Development Services Manager submitted a report which updated the Committee on the progress of the Corporate Travel Plan (CTP).

In attendance were;

- Rachael Elliott – Travel Planning Team Leader, Influencing Travel Behaviour, Highways and Transportation
- Ewhen Chymera – Transport Planner, Travel Planning Team, Influencing Travel Behaviour, Highways and Transportation
- Gillian MacLeod (remotely) - Transport Development Services Manager, Highways and Transportation

The Travel Planning Team Leader introduced the report, which provided a history of the Corporate Travel Plan in Leeds City Council (LCC), and presented the Committee with the proposed refresh in order to bring the CTP into line with the Council's commitment to reach net zero by 2030. As LCC is one of the biggest employers in Leeds, the intention is for the Council to lead by example.

The CTP was first adopted by the Council in 2005 and the current CTP was published in 2014. Since then, there have been changes to how LCC staff travel and work, such as the post pandemic move to working from home. In addition, there has been a rise in staff mileage in privately owned vehicles ("grey fleet").

An achievement of the CTP has been a reduction of the number of staff driving alone to work, from 51% to 43%.

In alignment with Vision Zero, the target for there to be zero road related deaths or serious injuries on Leeds roads, the refreshed CTP will aim for there to be zero staff deaths or seriously injured on roads.

After the presentation there was a discussion session, highlights included;

The Committee discussed further analysis of the statistical evidence, such as travel modal shift and age demographics. Councillor P Carlill suggested that some of this analysis could be performed by the Scrutiny Board he chairs (Strategy & Resources) such as Directorate specific analysis.

The status of Member's as LCC employees was discussed, with the Committee noting that the tax implications are beyond the Council's powers. The necessity for Members to travel to Civic Hall in person for formal Committees, according to the 1972 Local Government Act was noted, as well as recent discussions that have been had within the Licensing Sub-Committee on allowing Members to attend remotely for film certification hearings.

The Committee discussed how LCC buildings, such as community hubs, could be utilised, such as improving hotdesking for local LCC staff, and installing EV chargers.

The Committee discussed the wider issue of public transport in West Yorkshire and how that impacts staff travel.

- The Committee discussed whether Leeds public transport is comparable to other similar cities within the UK and compared the levels of funding and self-organisation that London has been given.
- The Committee was informed by the Transport Development Services Manager that the soon to be installed e-Bike hire scheme (Leeds City Bikes) has provision for e-Scooters to be included, in the case that they are legalised.
- Car Clubs and car sharing was discussed, with the Enterprise Car Club pay-as-you-go vehicles being available for book being highlighted. This has been promoted to staff, along with ride matching services.
- Further park and ride services are needed in East Leeds, but that work programme is managed by the West Yorkshire Combined Authority.

The Chair noted that Directors who attend the Committee should include information regarding the CTP in their directorate.

RESOLVED – That;

- a. The current position regarding the Corporate Travel Plan and staff travel is noted.
- b. The production of a new Corporate Travel Plan and delivery across the Council is supported.
- c. The production of an action plan which ensures the Council is seen to lead by example is supported.
- d. The Committee recommends further statistical analysis regarding modal shift and age demographics within the staff population.

10 Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) Update

The Chief Officer Climate, Energy and Green Spaces submitted a report to the Committee regarding the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme.

In attendance;

Nazar Soofi – Head of Decarbonisation and Planned Maintenance

The Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) is a government project, funded through a non-departmental public body (Salix) to reduce carbon emissions from public sector buildings

The Head of Decarbonisation and Planned Maintenance presented the item which provided an update on the recent delivery of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Programme (PSDS3a). PSDS3a delivered air source heat pumps and solar panels at 10 sites across Leeds.

The Committee noted the following highlights of the PSDS3a;

- The Aireborough Leisure Centre had a 90% carbon emissions reduction through heat pump optimisation
- The funding was reduced, from PSDS £500/tonne carbon reduction, to £325/tonne carbon reduction

PSDS3b project delivery has commenced, with 15 sites confirmed in estimation scope. The sites include PSDS3b –

- 8 primary schools
- 1 secondary school
- 2 leisure centres
- 4 heritage buildings

The Head of Decarbonisation and Planned Maintenance outlined some of the challenges facing PSDS3a;

- Simpler projects were already completed in earlier programmes
- Hybrid systems have been disallowed
- Northern Power Grid (NPG) has had a backlog of similar work requests from other northern councils
- 7 substations have been identified for installation which could lead to longer wait times

- There is one year to design and install the systems or the funding is returned to Salix

The Head of Decarbonisation and Planned Maintenance noted that the PSDS3c will be announced in due course, at which point the new criteria will be examined and appropriate sites will be selected.

The Head of Decarbonisation and Planned Maintenance and the Committee had a discussion, highlights of which include;

- The Head of Decarbonisation and Planned Maintenance confirmed that the PSDS criteria specified only sites with systems older than 10 years. Buildings are required to provide a 12% contribution to the installation. To ensure the long term sustainability of the programme, mainstream brands for parts have been primarily chosen so that they may easily be replaced if needed. The Chief Officer noted that hydrogen conversion is not currently planned for Leeds and systems need to be upgraded in the meantime as many gas systems have passed their intended life span and need replacing now.
- To account for the criterion disallowing hybrid systems, the installations have included four units to prevent total system failure in the case of one unit failing.
- The solar panel programme planning permission has already been applied for PSDS3b, with the air pump planning permission due to be applied for when the design phase has been completed. The equipment has been planned to be ordered in July, with installation commencing in September.
- The life span of the air pump heaters is around 25 years, at which point there will have been new technological and legislative developments, requiring the Council of the day to make their own design choices. The Chief Officer noted that air pump heaters and other carbon reduction technology will eventually exceed price parity with conventional technology until it is the cheaper option.
- The installation of a substation takes around six months and is a possible source for delays, and therefore commissioning plans have included a temporary generator with substation connection taking place last.

The Head of Decarbonisation and Planned Maintenance requested that Members encourage eligible public sector buildings in their wards to join PSDS3c, as some have been unsure that they have the space for the systems.

The Chair thanked The Head of Decarbonisation and Planned Maintenance for attending the Committee.

RESOLVED - That the contents of the report be noted.

11 Forward Plan

The Chief Officer (Climate, Energy & Green Spaces) submitted a report which provided a workplan for the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee (CEAC) in the 2023 – 24 municipal year.

The Chief officer presented the forward plan. Each meeting of CEAC will progress one or more of the following themes covering climate change mitigations and adaptation;

Draft minutes to be approved at the next formal meeting of the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee

Climate change mitigation

1. Power
2. Buildings
3. Transport
4. Resources
5. Business & Industry
6. Nature & Greenhouse gas removal (GGR)

Climate change adaptation

7. Flood resilience
8. Heat resilience
9. Drought resilience
10. Cascading impact resilience

The Working Groups for 2023/2024;

- Infrastructure, Planning & Buildings
- Biodiversity, Food & Waste
- Community & Business Engagement
- Economy & Finance

The Chief Officer invited the Committee to provide comment and steering to the work programme.

The Committee noted the report listed a meeting on Monday 15th December 2023, as the Monday will be 11th December 2023.

Councillor D Jenkins requested that the Committee cross-work with other Committees regarding energy.

Councillor M Shahzad requested that new Members of the Council be invited to attend the working groups of the Committee. This work was confirmed as having already been undertaken.

The Chair thanked Officers for their work on the forward plan.

RESOLVED – That the contents of the report be noted, with the recommendations raised during discussion being factored into the Committee’s work programming, as appropriate.

12 Date and Time of Next Meeting

RESOLVED – To note the date and time of the next meeting as Wednesday 5th July 2023 at 2pm

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MONDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 2023

PRESENT: Councillor K Dye in the Chair

Councillors B Anderson, J Bowden,
R Downes, M Foster, A Hannan,
N Harrington, A McCluskey, O Newton,
M Rafique, M Shahzad, P Stables and
E Thomson

19 Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Councillor J Tudor, Councillor P Carlill and Councillor E Carlisle. Councillor P Stables attended as substitute for Councillor E Carlisle.

20 Declarations of Interest

No declarations of interest were made.

21 Notes of the Previous Meeting

RECOMMENDED – To agree the notes of the previous consultative meeting held 18th September 2023 as a correct record.

22 Open Forum

Rooftop Gardens

Denise Marsden provided a written statement which was read out to the Committee requesting that Leeds City Council (LCC) considers supporting the establishment of rooftop gardens across the city to help pollinators and to create aerial pathways.

Hydro-Electricity

Phil Gees requested information of LCC policy regarding the conversion of weirs for the generation of hydro-electricity.

The Committee noted the contents of the presentations and agreed that responses would be provided to the Open Forum speakers in due course.

Open Forum Updates

Zero Carbon Energy Markets – The Chair noted that the response to Mr J Illingworth had been circulated to CEAC Members

3G Pitches – This item was first brought to CEAC Main Committee in January 2023, with concerns raised concerning 3G pitches. The committee wrote to Sports England about this matter, raising the concerns and points identified regarding the impact on biodiversity within the city.

The committee received a copy of the latest correspondence sent by the Chair ahead of the meeting. This response is the latest update on the matter, in relation to further research undertaken by officers.

The Chair sought and received Members support for two proposals:

- That the Chair write to DEFRA in response to the work being done looking at the use of plastic pitches in relation to microplastic emissions to urge that the current national environmental policy is not downgraded relative to the policy of the EU.
- That this issue be considered by CEAC once the work by DEFRA was completed

23 Directors Update - the Director of Public Health

The Chief Officer Consultant in Public Health (Healthy Living), Anna Frearson, spoke to the Committee on the behalf of the Director of Public Health, Victoria Eaton, and provided the Committee with a verbal update which provided an overview of work to integrate the climate agenda into the Directorate's work.

Mitigating risks of poor air quality

- Establishment of an air quality and health group,
- Training for wider healthcare force
- Promoting protective behaviour
- Developing resources for populations most at risk such as those with respiratory disease

Promoting energy efficient homes

- Fixing draughts
- Energy efficient lighting
- Delivery of the Home plus scheme for vulnerable/low income households and 1181 households had been assisted under the scheme

Energy performance certificates (EPC) and life outcomes

- Data linking project (with West Yorkshire Combined Authority).
- Leeds City Council is now a part of the Marmot city programme, an international agenda to eradicate health inequality
- Mapping EPC poor ratings with outcomes which can better target funding to address issues

Food

- Promoting sustainable and healthy food
- Using planning levers around food
- Focus on creating sustainable food system in Leeds through the local plan update
- Evaluation toolkit

Active travel

- Vision zero strategy

- Active travel social prescribing pilot 2022-25 in Burmantofts, Harehills and Richmond hill – communication, urban trails, first steps to walking, learn to ride, bike libraries.

Adapting to extreme weather

- Supporting vulnerable people
- Mitigating the health costs of the cost of living
- Public health weather impact action plan

Responding to changing disease risks

- Health protection team working with UKHSA
- Regular infectious disease review and response multi agency meetings.
- Working with whole health system

The Committee discussed the following with the Chief Officer of Public Health;

- The collection of staff Electric Vehicle (EV) use data will be carried out at the corporate level
- The evaluation of the Active Travel pilot will be brought to the Committee. The Active Travel pilot notes that the lack of public toilet access can prohibit some people from active travel.
- Energy efficient homes is not within the operational scope of Public Health, and the Chief Officer of Clean Energy and Green Spaces confirmed city-wide plans for a privately funded one stop shop providing access to information and finance for green retrofitting.

RECOMMENDED –

- a) That the contents of the presentation and discussion be noted
- b) That arising from the discussions, the following matters be actioned through the appropriate CEAC Working Groups:
 - i. Further information on the evaluation of the social prescribing pilot on Harehills, Burmantofts and Richmond Hill be provided to Members when available.
 - ii. The Audit tool/evaluation toolkit be presented to a future WG meeting.
 - iii. Further detailed information on the uptake and use of Electric Vehicles by Public Health staff be provided to Members when available.

24 Working Groups Update

There had been no meetings of the working groups since the previous meeting, however the Chair reported the following;

Infrastructure, Planning and Building WG – scheduled for 8th November at 2.00pm.

Communities, Business Engagement WG – to be confirmed but likely to be held 6th November 2023.

Members were encouraged to attend all WGs and requested that invitations be circulated to all Members of the Committee.

25 Inclusive Growth Strategy Update

The Chief Officer Culture and Economy submitted a report to the Committee outlining the recently launched Inclusive Growth Strategy 2023-2030.

In attendance;

Eve Roodhouse – LCC Chief Officer Culture and Economy

Fiona Bolam – LCC Head of Economic Policy

Vince McCabe, programme lead of clean growth and innovation, West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA)

Mark Casci, West and North Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce (WNYCC)

Mark Goldstone – Confederation of British Industry (CBI)

Mattie Yeta CGI (Consultants to Government and Industry Incorporated)

Olivia Smith CGI

The Inclusive Growth Strategy was previously considered to the Committee in November 2022 during the development of the strategy.

The impact of the 2008 recession was noted as having had a large impact on health inequality in the city, and the aim for the Inclusive Growth Strategy is that economic growth in Leeds will benefit everyone.

The Chief Officer Culture and Economy outlined the framework of the Inclusive Growth Strategy, which has nine 'Big Ideas' set within three themes; people, place and productivity.

People – A focus on upskilling and reskilling in order to increase the green skilled workforce needed to deliver net zero. This will include supporting career advice services across Leeds. There is an expectation that net zero will deliver new and better quality jobs to the West Yorkshire region.

Place – Key work has included investing in places and transport, the Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS), PIPES District heating scheme, net zero homes, woodland creation, Electric Vehicle (EV) infrastructure and support and green spaces.

Productivity – Leeds Anchor Network, a network between the largest Leeds employers has been developed. Support for businesses and organisations is a key part of the Strategy, particularly for them to futureproof. Green finance was highlighted as a particular strength of Leeds.

Additionally the Strategy seeks to build sustainability into the tourism, major events, venues, museums, art spaces, cultural and creative sectors.

Following the Chief Officer Culture and Economy's presentation, the following external speakers were invited to speak;

Mattie Yeta provided the Committee with an overview of the Sustainability Exploration Environmental Data Sciences (SEEDS) programme at CGI. The work utilises data science with social and environmental concerns. A brief oversight of the diverse work programme CGI has undertaken was provided to the Committee, including work on Smart agriculture, green finance, water management, pollution, circular economy, violence against women and girls and other social value works. Work of particular note included the use of infrared and “Digital Twin” to provide vegetation insights. The use of AI and machine learning will continue to predict trends up to 2030, and along with green software and blockchain technologies provide growth areas for the Leeds city region. Additionally CGI is a partner within the Smart Meters programme.

The Chief Officer Culture and Economy noted that the digital sector is one of the fastest growing within the Leeds city region, with notable work including the use of banking cards to offset carbon emissions.

Mark Goldstone for CBI provided the Committee with an overview of the support businesses require to be able to adapt to the climate emergency. The CBI position is that governmental policy needs to be stable and long term. A package of support for businesses could include financial support and tax breaks, with a long term strategy for replacing the tax income from road revenues which would incentivise investment in the sector. Planning reform was also identified as key as it was reported that 40% of major infrastructure applications were delayed, and delays in processing applications for new developments to join the National Grid were also noted as having a negative impact on business growth in the region.

Mark Casci for WYNCC outlined the challenges facing the smaller businesses they support, most of which employ under 50 people. Whilst many are keen to improve their sustainability, there is a lack of quality and consistent information, as well as a frequently changing policy landscape which deters investment. Only 1 in 10 business leaders within this sector know the precise definition of climate change due to inconsistent messaging from the public sector, 78% of businesses who work with the WYNCC have already invested to become more climate friendly. The cancellation of the HS2 programme was noted as having had a notable impact on these businesses however, which has reduced the amount available for future environmental investment.

Vincent McCabe (WYCA) advised the committee of support provided by WYCA for businesses within West Yorkshire for addressing the climate emergency. WYCA has transitioned from named programmed support of businesses to a more generic approach, as tracking different programme names becomes hard for businesses to track. Small businesses are encouraged to contact WYCA for personalised support to identify climate objectives suitable for their business, and find the right package of support to deliver that. Business support includes a wraparound package of peer learning and support and signposting to relevant partner organisations such as Rural England.

Following the presentations from the Chief Officer Culture and Economy and the external speakers, there followed a discussion with the Committee, with the following highlights;

Skills – The Committee and speakers noted that developing skills within West Yorkshire has been discussed within the region for a long time, and that the conversation needs to move on. The promotion of Green skills must include both sustainability professionals who have a depth of knowledge and technical skills, as well as green skills being required amongst all workers, in a similar way to how digital skills in all sectors have expanded. Businesses are encouraged to liaise with schools regarding schools visits and engagement to help pupils understand the importance of and opportunities for green skills in the job market.

SPI Indicators – The SPI (Social Progress Index) was discussed regarding the inclusion of specific environmental indicators, and the Committee was advised that the SPI is an internationally standardised framework with data quality standards which limits which indicators can be used. A forward programme of future indicators regarding climate change will be designed when resources permit.

Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) - The Chief Officer Culture and Economy advised the Chair on potential avenues for assisting with the ABCD agenda, particularly for activities such as community growing and will provide the Committee with a considered approach such as liaising with business and with colleagues in Asset Management.

RECOMMENDATIONS – That the contents of the report and discussions be noted.

26 Date and Time of Next Meeting

RESOLVED – To note the date and time of the next meeting as 27th November 2023 at 2pm.

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Update

Date: 27th November 2023

Report of: Chief Officer Climate, Energy and Green Spaces

Report to: Climate Emergency Advisory Committee

Will the decision be open for call in? Yes No

Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? Yes No

Brief summary

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) is a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for companies, cities, states and regions. Over 24,000 organizations around the world disclosed data through CDP in 2023 (including listed companies worth two thirds of global market capitalization) and over 1,100 cities, states and regions.

Since 2021, Leeds has submitted a public disclosure to the Carbon Disclosure Project detailing the city's annual emissions, as well as the projects, programmes, and policies relating to climate change. This provides a useful, independent, robust check on the city's climate action—complementing the work of the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee.

In 2022, Leeds was one of 121 cities that received an 'A grade' for the first time. The grading used by CDP is updated every year to require more stringent action. On 14th November, it was confirmed that Leeds was one of 119 cities that received an 'A grade' in 2023.

This report notes this achievement and provides an opportunity for members of the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee to comment on the update.

Recommendations

- a) To note and provide comments on the recognition of Leeds as one of 119 cities across the globe awarded an 'A grade' by international authority the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), for the second consecutive year.

What is this report about?

- 1 This report notes this achievement and provides an opportunity for members of the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee to comment on the update.
- 2 CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's environmental disclosure system for companies, cities, states and regions. Over 24,000 organizations around the world disclosed data through CDP in 2023 (including listed companies worth two thirds of global market capitalization) and over 1,100 cities, states and regions.
- 3 Since 2021, Leeds has submitted a public disclosure to the Carbon Disclose Project detailing the city's annual emissions, as well as the projects, programmes, and policies relating to climate change. This provides a useful, independent, robust check on the city's climate action— complementing the work of the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee. This year's submission is publicly available on the CDP website and, for convenience, is also included as an appendix to this report.
- 4 In 2022, Leeds was one of 121 cities that received an 'A grade' for the first time. The grading used by CDP is updated every year to require more stringent action. On 14th November, CDP confirmed that Leeds was one of 119 cities that received an 'A grade' in 2023.
- 5 To score an A grade, among other actions, a city must publicly disclose their submission, have a city-wide emissions inventory, and have published plans for climate action. It must also complete a climate risk and vulnerability assessment and have a goal for climate adaptation to demonstrate how it will tackle climate hazards. A List cities are also taking a variety of other leadership actions including political commitments to tackle climate change.
- 6 According to CDP, A List cities take four times as many climate mitigation and adaptation measures as non-A List cities.

What impact will this proposal have?

- 7 The council's submission to CDP provides additional public scrutiny of the work of the city to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to future climate change. It improves transparency and complements the role of the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee.

How does this proposal impact the three pillars of the Best City Ambition?

Health and Wellbeing Inclusive Growth Zero Carbon

- 8 This report highlights independent recognition of the city's progression towards the zero carbon ambition.

What consultation and engagement has taken place?

Wards affected:

Have ward members been consulted? Yes No

9 Not applicable

What are the resource implications?

10 There are no direct resource implications as a result of this report.

What are the key risks and how are they being managed?

11 There are no specific risk management implications as a result of this report.

What are the legal implications?

12 There are no direct legal implications as a result of this report.

Options, timescales and measuring success

What other options were considered?

13 Not applicable

How will success be measured?

14 Not applicable

What is the timetable and who will be responsible for implementation?

15 Not applicable

Appendices

- Appendix 1 - Leeds City Council – CDP 2023 submission

Background papers

- Press release November 2023 - [‘Leeds graded ‘A’ for Climate Action by CDP’](#) (also attached as a PDF)

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Welcome to CDP-ICLEI Track 2023

Governance

0. Governance

(0.1) Provide details of your jurisdiction in the table below.

Response

Administrative boundary of reporting government^

Metropolitan area

Next highest level of government

National

Next lowest level of government

Sub-municipal district

Land area of the jurisdiction boundary (in square km)^

551.7

Percentage range of land area that is green space

21-30%

Current (or most recent) population size^

812,000

Population year^

2021

Projected population size

838,027

Projected population year

2030

Select the currency used for all financial information reported throughout your response^

GBP Pound Sterling

(0.2) Provide information on your jurisdiction's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and how these issues have impacted your jurisdiction's planning.

- 📎 Green Economy Policy Work Update.pdf
- 📎 Capital Programme Cover Report Appendices 310122.pdf
- 📎 appendix 1 - LEEDS TALENT AND SKILLS PLAN final consultation publication.pdf
- 📎 Leeds-Inclusive-Growth-Strategy-FINAL.pdf

Response

Select the processes that reflect your jurisdiction's oversight of climate-related issues

- Council (or equivalent) is informed by relevant departments, committees and/or subcommittees about climate-related issues
- Relevant departments, committees and/or subcommittees are informed by management about climate-related issues
- Climate-related issues are considered by the government when undertaking plans and/or strategies
- Climate-related issues are considered by the government when undertaking budgeting and/or major capital expenditures
- Climate-related responsibilities are assigned to management-level positions in the government

Provide further details on your jurisdiction's oversight of climate-related issues

We have a dedicated Executive Member for Climate, Energy, Environment and Green Spaces (formerly known as Infrastructure and Climate) who has oversight of all activity relating to climate change, sustainable energy and carbon reduction, sustainable development, sustainable housing growth, highways and transportation, flood and water management, active travel, planning services, and clean air. All key decisions in Leeds which result in the authority spending or saving over £500,000, or is likely to have a significant effect on communities living or working in an area of one or more wards, are considered by Executive Board, community committees, or by officers given delegated responsibility. As set out within the Officer Delegation Scheme as part of the council's constitution, the Director for Communities, Housing, and Environment is authorised by the Executive to discharge the following functions to the Chief Officer for Climate, Energy and Green Spaces:

Climate Change including:-

- a) Establishment, implementation, monitoring and review arrangements to minimise and mitigate the impact of climate change;
- b) Promotion of local co-operation arrangements to reduce the impact of climate change and
- c) Engagement with communities in relation to climate change.

Sustainable Energy and Carbon Reduction including:-

- a) Formulation and implementation of sustainable energy and carbon reduction policies

for the city

- b) Entering into climate change associated grant agreements;
- c) Planned maintenance and decarbonisation works to Civic estate and community buildings; and
- b) Formulation and implementation of clean air policies for the city

Climate change (including mitigation and adaptation) is one of the main corporate risks on our risk register. It is reviewed quarterly and an update is provided annually to Executive Board.

Executive Board receives an Annual Report on progress following the declaration of a climate emergency in 2019. All formal decisions must evidence impact on our net zero ambitions as one of three key strategic aims through our corporate report template. The council also established a cross political group Climate Emergency Advisory Committee (CEAC) in 2019, which advises the council and Executive Board on climate related matters. The work output of CEAC is then reviewed annually at Full Council. Various aspects of our climate mitigation work are also reviewed by scrutiny committees. The Environment, Housing and Communities Scrutiny Board also has oversight functions relating to executive decisions and other matters of interest in regard to climate change, providing checks and balance to the city's journey to net-zero.

Describe how climate-related issues have impacted your jurisdiction's master/development planning

The Best City Ambition is our overall vision for the future of Leeds. At its heart is our mission to tackle poverty and inequality and improve quality of life for everyone who calls Leeds home. We will achieve our mission by focusing on improving outcomes across the Three Pillars of the Best City Ambition - Health and Wellbeing, Inclusive Growth and Zero Carbon. The Three Pillars capture the things that will make the biggest difference to improving people's lives in Leeds – and many of the big challenges we face and the best opportunities we have relate to all three - <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/plans-and-strategies/best-city-ambition?>

The Leeds Core Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for the District. Central to its preparation has been the development of an approach which seeks to manage growth in a sustainable way, in balancing the overall, scale, distribution and phasing of development. Population increase, climate change, and the global economy are all huge challenges facing Leeds. Within this context and in planning for growth within the District, there are key links between longer term economic prosperity, environmental quality, local identity and distinctiveness - <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/adopted-local-plan/core-strategy-introduction>

The Local Plan sets out development principles for our area and are used to determine planning applications. Our Leeds Local Plan is being updated to reflect climate

mitigation and adaptation, specifically focusing on carbon reduction, flood risk, green infrastructure, placemaking and sustainable infrastructure -
<https://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/local-plan-update>

A consultation ran until 24th March 2023 encouraging residents and businesses to have their say in the Local Plan 2040 scoping consultation, which will set out the council's early thoughts on planning topics over the next 17 years. The consultation covers key planning issues for Leeds based around seven key topic areas, and will help the council understand people's views on current planning policy and how it might need to change., especially in addressing climate change.

Describe how climate-related issues have impacted your jurisdiction's financial planning

Following the Covid-19 pandemic, and in light of other pressures such as the national cost of living crisis, we are experiencing a significant lack of financial resource, which is the biggest challenge facing local authorities in long term financial planning.

The council's Medium-Term Financial Strategy provides a robust, consistent and sustainable approach to establishing and maintaining a stable and prudent financial basis on which the Council's services are delivered - in line with the council's three pillars as set out in the Best City Ambition, including Zero Carbon. The Capital Programme clearly sets out financial investment in net-zero and resilience/adaptation measures. This is reported on annually to Executive Board.

Work is being undertaken to review the council's approach to new build. A key principle of this work is to consider whole life costs to ensure that buildings are resilient to the changing climate. The principle of whole life costing when addressing the climate emergency is well established in many schemes. For example, the Leeds Flood Alleviation Scheme will have saved more money than the capital costs of building it if it prevents just a single Storm Eva (2015) level of flooding .

The authority operates both an Invest to Save Fund (used for service improvements or transformational projects where a proof of concept has already been delivered and an initial revenue investment would directly generate cost reductions or income for the Council) and an Innovation Fund (designed to provide pump-priming investment for those more conceptual schemes which need to be developed further). In both cases a Business Case must be completed which specifically includes a section highlighting any implications of the proposal on the climate emergency agenda.

The council have formally asked the West Yorkshire Pension Fund to divest from fossil fuels to minimise climate risk, and actively look to divest into alternative, cleaner investments with comparable returns.

Describe the risks to your jurisdiction related to the transition to a low-carbon economy

With the size of the financial challenge that we are facing to meet net zero, it is well recognised it can only be achieved through greater investment by the financial sector as opposed to total reliance on grant funding, which is often time-limited, low value and inflexible. We are also concerned that the funding outlook at present for building retrofit is very limited, with support focussed on social housing and off-gas grid low-income private sector properties. This leaves a huge amount of unmet need in Leeds, particularly low-income Victorian terraced areas and more affluent areas requiring more expensive improvements. National policy has a key role to play in using financial and policy levers available to encourage swifter action for homeowners and commercial property owners.

Yorkshire and the Humber has long been one of the UK's most important industrial powerhouses. Even since the decline of UK manufacturing, the region has continued to produce materials crucial to our economy: steel, cement, chemicals, glass and more. The Investing in a Just Transition Initiative highlighted that Y&H accounts for 6.4% of UK GDP but 10% of carbon emissions (almost half coming from just 25 industrial sites) and it forecast that 22.2% of jobs across the region could be affected by a transition to a greener economy. 360,000 people in the region — 15% of all jobs - work in industries with high carbon emissions. This presents a high risk to our local economy. The impacts to the local economy sit within the broader context of a just transition to sustainable living for our communities. With living costs rising at their fastest rate for 30 years in the UK, we must ensure that sustainable changes required to our homes, diets and lifestyles to reach net-zero do not exacerbate the problem, but rather act as tools to improve quality of life.

Our Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy (attached) sets out how Leeds City Council, the private sector, universities, colleges and schools, the third sector and social enterprises in the city will work together to grow the Leeds economy ensuring that everyone in the city contributes to, and benefits from, growth to their full potential. It sets out how the city intends to promote a positive, outward looking image on the global stage seeking to increase inward investment, exports and tourism. This will be refreshed in 2023 and the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee will be consulted as part of this update. The refreshed version will focus on 'Making a healthier, greener and more inclusive economy which works for everyone.' at the heart of it.

It sets out 12 “big ideas” that act as an action plan to encourage inclusive growth in the city, these are focused on supporting people, places and productivity. One of the big ideas is '21st Century Infrastructure' and sets out the vision to coordinate plans and leveraging investment to improve infrastructure including:

- Transport
- Smart cities
- Low carbon energy - electricity, hydrogen and water networks
- Flood protection
- Green infrastructure

The council's Talent and Skills Plan 2017 (attached) sets out how as a city we can collectively improve the supply of skills that our residents need to play a full and more

productive part in the labour market, and that our businesses need to thrive, helping to create a more inclusive economy in a compassionate city. In order to generate action around supporting skills development in emerging areas of the economy such as green, as well targeting employment and skills support towards high carbon transition sectors, a refresh of the 2017 plan, now titled the 'Future Talent Plan' will be owned and updated by stakeholders in the city, supporting people to develop and maintain the skills that make them and our businesses resilient in the face of change.

The Future Talent Plan has been created by the city and sets out our ambitions for Leeds. At the heart of the plan is how we transition to Net Zero ensuring growing businesses in the city can attract, develop and retain a greener, healthier and inclusive workforce. It can be found <https://www.inclusivegrowthleeds.com/future-talent-plan>

Please find attached the Green Economy Policy Work Update, which provides detail on recent work with Centre for Progressive Policy to look at the areas of risk within the Leeds economy as a result of the transition to Net Zero.

(0.3) Report how your jurisdiction assesses the wider environmental, social, and economic opportunities and benefits of climate action.

Response

Does the jurisdiction assess the wider opportunities/benefits of climate action?

Yes, wider opportunities/benefits are assessed for all climate actions

Outline how your jurisdiction quantifies the impact of these wider opportunities/benefits

- Wider opportunities/benefits are considered at the action planning stage
- Wider opportunities/benefits are considered at the post-implementation monitoring and evaluation stage
- Wider opportunities/benefits are quantitatively assessed
- Wider opportunities/benefits are qualitatively assessed

Describe the wider opportunities/benefits of climate action the jurisdiction has identified

Zero Carbon is one of the three pillars of the Best City Ambition. To realise this ambition, Team Leeds will focus on:

- Delivering a low-carbon and affordable transport network which encourages people to be physically active and reduces reliance on the private car, helping people get around the city easily and safely.
- Promoting a fair and sustainable food system in which more produce is grown locally, and everyone can enjoy a healthy diet.
- Addressing the challenges of housing quality and affordability, tackling fuel poverty and creating vibrant places where residents have close access to services and amenities.
- Joining with local communities, landowners and partners to protect nature and

enhance habitats for wildlife.

- Investing in our public spaces, green and blue infrastructure to enable faster transition to a green economy while improving quality of life for residents.

Leeds City Council Equality Improvement Priority for 2022/23 - To ensure that work to deliver the City's climate ambition of net zero provides opportunities for and is inclusive of all communities, including those characteristics protected by law under the Equality Act 2010.

Outline if and how your jurisdiction ensures the equitable distribution of climate action opportunities/benefits

Yes, the jurisdiction is engaging with frontline communities most impacted by climate change

Yes, the jurisdiction is designing or implementing climate actions that address the needs of frontline communities most impacted by climate change

Outline how your jurisdiction quantifies the equitable and inclusive distribution of climate action

Provide evidence and/or more details on the actions your jurisdiction is taking to ensure equitable and inclusive distribution of climate action

Please see attached internal submission - Equality Improvement Priority Storyboard 2022-23

 Equality Improvement Priority Storyboard 2022-23.pdf

(0.4) Report on your engagement with other levels of government regarding your jurisdiction's climate action.

Climate component

Climate action plan

Level of governments engaged in the development, implementation and/or monitoring of component

National-level government

Outline the purpose of this engagement

To facilitate information sharing across different levels of government

Comment

We regularly engage with Government departments regarding development of local climate policy and write correspondence on behalf of senior councillors detailing lobbying asks. We have formally responded to a range of national consultations including waste and resource efficiency, air quality management policy and electric

vehicle charge points. We have also worked with government, advising and supporting national schemes following successful projects in Leeds, such as advising on spatial work around the government's Electric Vehicle strategy.

As part of our membership of the national Inclusive Growth Network, earlier this year we engaged the Centre for Progressive Policy to undertake some initial work looking at the areas of risk within the Leeds economy as a result of the transition to Net Zero. This has highlighted a number of key takeaways, but we would like to know more – in particular about how to capitalise on existing opportunities and on opportunities that could arise in the future. Therefore, Leeds City Council will be commissioning a partner to help us explore what the transition to Net Zero means for the Leeds economy, including what it means for specific sectors; how we understand the risks and opportunities associated with this; and what can be done practically to support businesses and employers make the transition and become climate resilient.

Climate component

Climate action plan

Level of governments engaged in the development, implementation and/or monitoring of component

State/Regional-level government

Outline the purpose of this engagement

To facilitate capacity building across different levels of government

Comment

The West Yorkshire Combined Authority (WYCA) brings together the local authorities of Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield, working in partnership with the Local Enterprise Partnership and the City of York. Leeds City Council support the delivery of WYCA's climate action plan, including working with the Mayor of West Yorkshire to improve bus services and deliver mass transit that reflects our Connecting Leeds transport strategy and wider best city ambitions. We also work with WYCA around EV and our Solar Farm feasibility study to deliver key programmes regionally.

In Leeds, we represent the city on seven key work programmes at West Yorkshire level:

- Communications, engagement and marketing campaigns
- Green skills and training
- Better neighbourhoods
- Better Home Yorkshire Hub
- Business sustainability support / energy efficiency and renewables / circular economy, waste and material efficiency
- Solar PV and storage
- Flood risk and drainage

We have representation on the WYCA Green Jobs Taskforce, which brings together

experts from across West Yorkshire to review the landscape for green jobs and determine how to deliver the skills needed to address the climate emergency, including the development of the Mayoral Green Jobs Gateway, which is expected to create 1,000 well paid, skilled green jobs for young people and ensure the region has the talent needed to reach its target of becoming a net-zero.

WYCA have also recently commissioned work aiming to gain a clear picture of West Yorkshire's Green economy, including its jobs, skills requirements and relevant supply chains. WYCA would like clear recommendations for Green economy activity to support its plan to deliver on its Net Zero and broad sustainability ambitions and have underlined the importance of aligning this activity with a Just Transition. The work with the Centre for Progressive Policy outlined above will therefore complement the regional work by specifically focusing upon the Leeds economy, as well as providing further insight into the practical actions that can be taken to support Leeds businesses and employers in particular, with less specific focus on the Skills agenda alone.

Climate component

Other, please specify

Heat Network Zoning Pilot

Level of governments engaged in the development, implementation and/or monitoring of component

National-level government

Outline the purpose of this engagement

To collect data and/or feedback from other levels of government to inform its development

Comment

The Leeds PIPES District Heating Network (DHN) delivers low carbon, sustainable energy to residents and businesses of Leeds including key Leeds City Council buildings. District heating is likely to continue to grow rapidly, with government announcing their intention to bring in a district heating zoning policy by 2025, which will make it mandatory for certain buildings to connect to district heating. The council is one of a handful of authorities participating in a pilot of the methodology that will be used to identify the zones. The spikes in wholesale gas prices have also made district heating more commercially competitive which is driving interest and many organisations are also attracted by the very low carbon content of the heat that we provide. These factors, should help secure additional customers and growth over the coming decade.

(0.5) Report your jurisdiction's most significant examples of collaboration with government, business, and/or civil society on climate-related issues.

Primary entity collaborated with (selection mandatory)

Civil society

Academia

Mechanisms used to collaborate

Collaborative initiative

Knowledge or data sharing

Areas collaboration focused on

Adaptation

Building and Infrastructure

Emissions reduction

Energy

Industry

Resilience

Transport (Mobility)

Description of collaboration

The Leeds Climate Commission was established in 2017 and was the very first climate commission, providing a blueprint for the growing number of other climate commissions that have developed since. It is an independent voice in the city, providing authoritative advice on steps towards a low carbon, climate resilient future so as to inform policies and shape the actions of local organisations and stakeholders. It monitors progress towards meeting the city's carbon reduction targets, celebrates success stories and recommends actions to keep the city on track. Leeds City Council is a key partner and our Executive Member for Infrastructure and Climate is the Vice Chair of the Commission.

In 2019, Leeds City Council and the Leeds Climate Commission to undertake a large citywide engagement piece called the 'Big Leeds Climate Conversation'. This involved consulting around 8,000 citizens on a range of proposals related to carbon mitigation, both online and at nearly 80 public meetings or events. As part of the work, a representative Citizens' Jury was convened and jurors were asked to consider the question: "What should Leeds do about the emergency of climate change?" They produced a list of 12 recommendations, covering transport, housing, communications, finance, green spaces, aviation, a proposal for a Leeds Green New Deal, plastics, recycling and political co-operation. A response to each of the recommendations was provided via the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee shortly after.

Other entities collaborated with

Residents/community groups

NGO and associations

Education sector

Health Care

Industrials

Real Estate

Primary entity collaborated with (selection mandatory)

Civil society
Academia

Mechanisms used to collaborate

Collaborative initiative
Knowledge or data sharing
Capacity development
Development of local/regional adaptation plans, National Adaptation Plans and/or
National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)

Areas collaboration focused on

Adaptation
Agriculture
Building and Infrastructure
Ecosystem restoration
Emissions reduction
Energy
Food
Forestry
Industry
Landscape and jurisdictional approaches
Public health
Resilience
Transport (Mobility)
Waste
Water

Description of collaboration

Leeds City Council is part of the Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission (the first regional group of its kind), which brings together key public, private and third sector partners to plan and accelerate climate mitigation and adaptation. The partnership evolved from the work of the Leeds Climate Commission, of which the council is a lead partner. The commission also hosts a regional policy forum and several different working groups - all of which Leeds representatives attend. The Chief Officer for Sustainable Energy and Air Quality is a commissioner, representing West Yorkshire. The Commission published its Climate Action Plan for the region in November 2021, which can be found here - <https://yorksandhumberclimate.org.uk/climate-action-plan>

The Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission have also set up a task and finish group, led by Environment Agency and Leeds City Council representatives, to develop a programme for local authorities to support adaptation and resilience planning. This will ensure joined up thinking across the region and allow the council to play a leading role in piloting and developing the knowledge, skills and tools all local authorities will need to

develop their own adaptation plans.

Other entities collaborated with

Neighboring local government
Academia
Residents/community groups
NGO and associations
Education sector
Energy
Financials
Health Care
Industrials
Real Estate
Utilities

Primary entity collaborated with (selection mandatory)

Government/Public body
Local government within country/area

Mechanisms used to collaborate

Collaborative initiative
Knowledge or data sharing

Areas collaboration focused on

Adaptation
Agriculture
Building and Infrastructure
Emissions reduction
Energy
Food
Forestry
Industry
Resilience
Transport (Mobility)
Waste
Water

Description of collaboration

We are a member of the UK100 (network for UK local leaders focused solely on climate) and Core Cities UK (association of 11 largest UK cities) - we regularly share advice and insight with other local authorities based on our experience of delivering climate action. Sit on policy forum for UK100 - policy working group.

Other entities collaborated with

Local government within country/area

Assessment

1. Climate Risk and Vulnerability

(1.1) Has a climate risk and vulnerability assessment been undertaken for your jurisdiction? If not, please indicate why.

Yes, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment has been undertaken

(1.1a) Provide details on your climate risk and vulnerability assessment.

Assessment attachment and/or direct link^

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

 StrategicFloodRiskAssessmentOct2007.pdf

Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment (selection mandatory)

The assessment has been attached

Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Year of publication or approval^

2007

Factors considered in assessment

Assessment considers vulnerable populations

Assessment considers water security

Assessment considers nature

Assessment considers transition risks

Assessment includes a high-emissions scenario (i.e., RCP 8.5)

Identified hazards have been incorporated into the jurisdictions overall risk management framework

A process has been established for prioritizing identified hazards

Primary author(s) of assessment^

Dedicated team within jurisdiction

Please explain

In May 2021 Leeds City Council appointed AECOM to update the Leeds Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The updated SFRA will be a Level 1 document only but will include additional modelling work around the Leeds FAS and limited breach analysis. This additional modelling and breach analysis work is intended for internal use only, is provided in response to the declaration of the climate change emergency, and is to revise and inform both flood risk and general policy updates. However, an important

distinction is that the update is not to inform the current Local Plan and the list of allocated sites. This will take place at the next Local Plan review when a Level 2 SFRA will have to be commissioned. This is likely to be within the next 18-24 months.

The SFRA update is now at a very advanced stage with a meeting on 28 July for the final document review. After this there will be consultation with professional partners, Local Plan update, internal governance and sign-off, and Member consultation including Development Plan Panel and Scrutiny Board.

Assessment attachment and/or direct link[^]

Corporate Risk Assurance - Climate Change 2022

 ClimateChangeCorporateRiskAssurance2022 (1).docx

Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment (selection mandatory)

The assessment has been attached

Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary[^]

Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Year of publication or approval[^]

2022

Factors considered in assessment

Assessment considers vulnerable populations

Assessment considers water security

Assessment considers nature

Assessment considers transition risks

Assessment includes a high-emissions scenario (i.e., RCP 8.5)

Identified hazards have been incorporated into the jurisdictions overall risk management framework

A process has been established for prioritizing identified hazards

A process has been established to update the assessment at least every five years

Primary author(s) of assessment[^]

Relevant department within jurisdiction

Please explain

We have risk management arrangements in place which feed into a corporate risk register. The register houses the most significant, cross-cutting risks that could impact on the outcomes we aim to deliver as set out in the Best Council Plan. These risks can be internal or external facing.

Internal risks relate to the organisation itself and cover areas such as finance, staff and business continuity.

External risks are those that could affect the city – its people, communities, businesses

and infrastructure – where we have a role, often in partnership, to mitigate them.

We update the corporate risk register each quarter and then publish the Corporate Risk Map – a diagram that shows the various risks and their ratings based on a combined assessment of their probability (how likely the risk is to occur) and potential impact.

We also produce a more detailed annual corporate risk report that provides assurance on how we and our partners are managing the key corporate risks (to be updated by July 27th) - <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/performance-and-spending/performance/annual-corporate-risk-report>

Assessment attachment and/or direct link^

Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan

 [ClimateAdaptationResiliencePlanReportAppendixA080722.pdf](#)

 [ClimateAdaptationResiliencePlanReportAppendixC080722.pdf](#)

 [ClimateAdaptationResiliencePlanReportAppendixB080722.pdf](#)

 [ClimateAdaptationandResiliencePlan.pdf](#)

Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment (selection mandatory)

The assessment has been attached

Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Year of publication or approval^

2022

Factors considered in assessment

Assessment considers vulnerable populations

Assessment considers water security

Assessment considers nature

Assessment considers transition risks

Assessment includes a high-emissions scenario (i.e., RCP 8.5)

Identified hazards have been incorporated into the jurisdictions overall risk management framework

A process has been established for prioritizing identified hazards

A process has been established to update the assessment at least every five years

Primary author(s) of assessment^

Dedicated team within jurisdiction

Relevant department within jurisdiction

Please explain

This report sets out a range of activity that has taken place to date across the council, and

with our partners, to better understand and begin to deliver on the city's ambition to

strengthen our resilience to the impacts of climate change locally, in line with the government's National Adaptation Programme (NAP) and the latest UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA). This report also details future work to undertake a deeper council-wide climate risk assessment to further prevent and protect against climate impacts.

Assessment attachment and/or direct link^

<https://www.paolasakai.uk/projects/tool-to-assess-climate-opportunities>

Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment (selection mandatory)

The assessment can be accessed (unrestricted) on the link provided

Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Year of publication or approval^

2021

Factors considered in assessment

Assessment considers vulnerable populations

Assessment considers water security

Assessment considers nature

Assessment considers transition risks

Assessment includes a high-emissions scenario (i.e., RCP 8.5)

Primary author(s) of assessment^

Other, please specify

Dr Paola Sakai, University of Leeds

Please explain

A climate vulnerability index formulated for the city by a university colleague

(1.2) Provide details on the most significant climate hazards faced by your jurisdiction.

Climate-related hazards^

River flooding

Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Women and girls

Children and youth

Elderly

Indigenous peoples

Marginalized/minority communities

Vulnerable health groups

Low-income households

Sectors most exposed^

Agriculture
Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
Conservation
Construction
Accommodation and food service activities
Real estate activities
Education
Human health and social work activities

Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors^

Nearly eight years ago, Storm Eva devastated homes and businesses in Leeds costing the city an estimated £36.8 million. The risk will continue to increase as the climate changes—however we are taking significant action to alleviate flood risk.

Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

<10%

Did this hazard significantly impact your jurisdiction before this reporting year?

Yes

Current probability of hazard^

Medium

Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

High

Expected future change in hazard intensity^

Increasing

Expected future change in hazard frequency^

Increasing

Timeframe of expected future changes^

Medium-term (2026-2050)

Climate-related hazards^

Urban flooding

Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Women and girls
Children and youth
Elderly
Indigenous peoples
Marginalized/minority communities
Low-income households

Sectors most exposed^

Agriculture
 Forestry
 Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
 Waste management
 Construction
 Accommodation and food service activities
 Financial and insurance activities
 Real estate activities
 Education

Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors^

The frequency of flooding events in Leeds has increased in recent years. Winter months have seen excessive rainfall over an extended period of time causing the rivers to exceed their capacity. Summer months have seen an increase in prolonged dry periods where the ground becomes baked and impenetrable followed by short intense downpours which run off quickly leading to surface water flooding. Local rainfall data shows that since July 2019 Leeds has generally been experiencing higher rainfall than the East and North East England average. There has been a rise in purpose built accommodation for people who are especially vulnerable, such as elderly and disabled. These people may be less able to cope with the impacts of flooding and the effects can be devastating for them.

It is estimated that for example a 1 in a 100 year flood event 2400 people approximately could be impacted by surface water flooding

Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

<10%

Did this hazard significantly impact your jurisdiction before this reporting year?

Yes

Current probability of hazard^

Medium

Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

High

Expected future change in hazard intensity^

Increasing

Expected future change in hazard frequency^

Increasing

Timeframe of expected future changes^

Medium-term (2026-2050)

Climate-related hazards^

Extreme heat

Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Children and youth
Elderly
Vulnerable health groups
Low-income households
Outdoor workers

Sectors most exposed^

Agriculture
Forestry
Fishing
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
Water supply
Waste management
Administrative and support service activities
Conservation
Construction
Transportation and storage
Accommodation and food service activities
Education

Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors^

Leeds is increasingly experiencing multiday periods of excessively hot weather (often combined with high humidity) which can be harmful to health resulting in increased hospital admissions for heat-related illness, as well as cardiovascular and respiratory disorders. Some populations are more vulnerable and at higher risk such as low-income urban residents, those with underlying health conditions, people living alone, young children and older people. This is resulting in more proactive action to issue alerts and advice to the public on how to stay safe in hot weather.

July 2022 saw Leeds experience its hottest day on record, reaching 39c .

Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

90-100%

Did this hazard significantly impact your jurisdiction before this reporting year?

Yes

Current probability of hazard^

Medium

Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Medium

Expected future change in hazard intensity^

Increasing

Expected future change in hazard frequency^

Increasing

Timeframe of expected future changes^

Medium-term (2026-2050)

Climate-related hazards^

Drought

Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Marginalized/minority communities

Outdoor workers

Sectors most exposed^

Agriculture

Forestry

Fishing

Manufacturing

Water supply

Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

Waste management

Construction

Accommodation and food service activities

Human health and social work activities

Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors^

Drought is a naturally occurring phenomenon when rainfall levels are lower than normal, resulting in low river, reservoir and groundwater levels. This can lead to water supply problems for domestic and commercial use and potentially harm the environment. Droughts have occurred in the past and are likely to be experienced in the future. In Yorkshire, we experienced drought conditions in 1929, 1959, 1976, 1995, 2018 and 2022. We are still preparing for worse events than those in the historic record, as climate change may lead to a reduction in flows. Agriculture can be particularly vulnerable as their farming practices require increased water use during times of drought when their own private supplies may also be depleted. Agriculture can be particularly vulnerable as their farming practices require increased water use during times of drought when their own private supplies may also be depleted.

Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Data is not available

Did this hazard significantly impact your jurisdiction before this reporting year?

Yes

Current probability of hazard^

Low

Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Low

Expected future change in hazard intensity^

Increasing

Expected future change in hazard frequency^

Increasing

Timeframe of expected future changes^

Medium-term (2026-2050)

GCoM Common Reporting Framework Reporting Requirements for European Cities

(1.3) Identify and describe the most significant factors impacting on your jurisdiction’s ability to adapt to climate change and indicate how those factors either support or challenge this ability.

Factors that affect ability to adapt^	Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction (selections mandatory) ^	Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction^
Budgetary capacity	Challenges Significantly challenges	There are significant costs associated with investing in adaptations to mitigate the risk of flooding and extreme heat that cannot be covered by council budgets without additional support.
Housing	Challenges Significantly challenges	Many of the changes required to adapt to rising temperatures involve installation of efficiency or other technological measures in existing housing, especially with regards to the private rental sector. National support and policy is needed.
Legal/Institutional constraints	Challenges Significantly challenges	Challenge associated with elements of adaptation that fall outside of our jurisdiction
Community engagement	Challenges Moderately challenges	Buy-in from communities, helping communities to make sustainable changes to their behaviour and lifestyles
Inequality	Challenges Moderately challenges	Climate vulnerability is higher in most deprived areas of the city, due to lack of resources to protect homes and health inequalities

2. Emissions Inventory

Emissions Inventory Methodology

(2.1) Does your jurisdiction have a community-wide emissions inventory to report?

Yes

(2.1a) Provide information on and an attachment (in spreadsheet format)/ direct link to your main community-wide GHG emissions inventory.

Response

Main community-wide emissions inventory: attachment (spreadsheet) and/or URL link (with unrestricted access)^

See attached "SCATTER_leeds_Inventory_2019.xlsx" file

 SCATTERleedsInventory2019.xlsx

Status of main community-wide inventory attachment and/or direct link (selection mandatory)

The emissions inventory has been attached

Year covered by main inventory^

2019

Boundary of main inventory relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Population in year covered by main inventory^

793,139

Primary protocol/framework used to compile main inventory (selection mandatory)

Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (GPC) reported in the format of GCoM Common Reporting Framework (CRF)

Tool used to compile main inventory

SCATTER

Gases included in main inventory^

CO2

CH4

N2O

Primary source of emission factors

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007)

Additional/historical inventories: attachment (spreadsheet) and/or URL link (with unrestricted access)

Emissions Inventory Data

GCoM Common Reporting Framework Reporting Requirements for European Cities

(2.1c) Provide a breakdown of your community-wide emissions in the format of the Common Reporting Framework.

	Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^	If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^	Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^	If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^	Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)	If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why	Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^
Stationary energy > Residential buildings^	826,902		302,767		159,107		
Stationary energy > Commercial buildings & facilities^	113,564		211,572		46,937		
Stationary energy > Institutional buildings & facilities^	92,701		45,938		19,029		

Stationary energy > Industrial buildings & facilities^	294,736		257,734		88,828		
Stationary energy > Agriculture^	6,368		1		1,516		
Stationary energy > Fugitive emissions^	112,034		0	NE	0	NE	
Total Stationary Energy	1,446,304		818,012		315,417		
Transportation > On-road^	1,515,226		0	IE	589,343		Electricity
Transportation > Rail^	13,943		0	IE	3,318		Electricity
Transportation > Waterborne navigation^	3,422		0	IE	0	IE	All UK waterborne
Transportation > Aviation^	42,346		0	IE	437,894		Electricity
Transportation > Off-road^	15,126		0	IE	0	NE	Electricity
Total Transport	1,590,063		0		1,030,556		
Waste > Solid waste disposal^	125,695		0	IE	0	IE	
Waste > Biological treatment^	0	NO	0	NO	0	IE	
Waste > Incineration and open burning^	3,869		0	IE	0	IE	
Waste > Wastewater^	14,394		0	NO	0	NO	
Total Waste	143,958		0		0		

IPPU > Industrial process	250,733		0		0	NE	
IPPU > Product use	0	NE	0	NE	0	NE	
Total IPPU	250,733		0	NE	0	NE	
AFOLU > Livestock	31,203		0	NE	0	NE	
AFOLU > Land use	-19,669		0		0	NE	
AFOLU > Other AFOLU	0	NE	0		0	NE	
Total AFOLU	11,535	C	0	C	0	NE	
Generation of grid-supplied energy > Electricity-only generation^	0	NO	0	NO	0	NO	
Generation of grid-supplied energy > CHP generation^	596		0	NE	95		
Generation of grid-supplied energy > Heat/cold generation^	0	NO	0	NO	0	NO	
Generation of grid-supplied energy > Local renewable generation	96		0	NO	0	NO	
Total generation of	693		0		95		

grid-supplied energy							
Total Emissions (excluding generation of grid-supplied energy)	3,443,286		818,012		1,346,068		SCATTER inventory spreadsheet has a breakdown of kWh for Space heating & hot water... so I've combined that with the Electric Grid Mix of fuels from 2019 to fill in the % of heating/cooling question.

3. Sector Assessment Data

Energy Data

GCoM Common Reporting Framework Reporting Requirements

(3.1) Report the following information regarding your jurisdiction-wide energy consumption.

Response

Total energy consumption (MWh)^

16,039,384

Total energy consumption from renewable energy sources (MWh)^

122,223

Indicate the energy data for which you can report a fuel/technology mix^

Electricity consumption mix data

Thermal (heating and cooling) consumption mix data

Energy generation mix data

Indicate the energy-related assessments that have been undertaken for your jurisdiction^

Other, please specify

Data published by national Government at local authority level

Please explain^

2020 Sub National Total Energy Consumption at local authority level is published by BEIS. Figures are presented in thousands of tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) for the years 2005 - 2020, with the cover sheet advising that the data can be converted to MWh by multiplying by 11,630. See: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>

2021 Renewable Energy figure from "Renewable_electricity_by_local_authority_2014-2021_Nov22update.xlsx" spreadsheet published by BEIS:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

 Renewable_electricity_by_local_authority_2014-2021_Nov22update.xlsx

(3.1a) Report the total electricity consumption in MWh and the energy mix used for electricity consumption in your jurisdiction.

Electricity consumption

Total annual jurisdiction-wide electricity consumption in MWh

3,039,082

Data source used to provide percentage breakdown of consumption by energy type

National-level data

Percentage of total consumption from coal (%)

1.6

Percentage of total consumption from gas (%)

36.4

Percentage of total consumption from oil (%)

0

Percentage of total consumption from nuclear (%)

16.4

Percentage of total consumption from hydropower (%)

1.2

Percentage of total consumption from bioenergy (biomass and biofuels) (%)

5.3

Percentage of total consumption from wind (%)

26.9

Percentage of total consumption from geothermal (%)

0

Percentage of total consumption from solar (%)

4.4

Percentage of total consumption from waste to energy (excluding biomass component) (%)

Percentage of total consumption from wave (%)

Percentage of total consumption from tidal (%)

Percentage of total consumption from other renewable sources (%)

Percentage of total consumption from other non-renewable sources (%)

7.9

Year data applies to

2022

Comment

2022 Generation Mix from National Grid, 'Other' sources included above as 'other non renewables' (7.9%) are comprised of: Imports (6.5%), Storage (0.7%) and Other (unspecified) (0.7%): <https://data.nationalgrideso.com/carbon-intensity1/historic-generation-mix#>

2021 Total Consumption from BEIS: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics>

GCoM Common Reporting Framework Reporting Requirements

(3.1b) Report the total thermal (heating/cooling) energy consumption in MWh and the energy mix used for thermal (heating/cooling) source mix breakdown for energy consumption in your jurisdiction.

Thermal (heating/cooling) consumption

Total annual jurisdiction-wide thermal consumption in MWh[^]

4,900,299

Data source used to provide percentage breakdown of consumption by energy type

Other data source(s), please specify

National level data combined from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level#full-publication-update-history> and <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-consumption-in-the-uk-2022>

Percentage of total consumption from coal (%)^

1.2

Percentage of total consumption from gas (%)^

89

Percentage of total consumption from oil (%)^

0.9

Percentage of total consumption from nuclear (%)^

1.3

Percentage of total consumption from non-renewable electricity (%)^

3.5

Percentage of total consumption from renewable electricity (%)^

2.2

Percentage of total consumption from bioenergy (inc. biomass and biofuels) (%)^

Percentage of total consumption from solar thermal (%)^

Percentage of total consumption from geothermal (%)^

Percentage of total consumption from waste to energy (solid waste excluding biomass) (%)^

1.9

Percentage of total consumption from waste water heat recovery (WWHR) (%)^

Percentage of total consumption from other renewable sources (%)^

Percentage of total consumption from other non-renewable sources (%)^

Year data applies to

2020

Comment

Government UK statistics at a national level, which are broken down by Sector & fuel type, have been combined with the Governments Sub-national total final energy data at local authority level. This makes use of the source data previously used in SCATTER: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level#full-publication-update-history> and

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/energy-consumption-in-the-uk-2022>. Note that the MWh heating figure reported last year included both Space & Hot Water heating & double-counted the source data, so the reported figure should have been 6,120,607 MWh. The % split was not affected. The calculated figure is now much closer to the Heat demand for Leeds taken from the UK CHP Heat map (4,617,966 MWh):

<https://chptools.decc.gov.uk/developmentmap>

For the % breakdown Biomass & Heat from Waste are combined. Heating from electricity generated from Imports, Storage & Other sources from the National Grid Mix 2020 (<https://data.nationalgrideso.com/carbon-intensity1/historic-generation-mix#>) have been included within 'non-renewable' electricity.

(3.1c) For each type of renewable energy within the jurisdiction boundary, report the installed capacity (MW) and annual generation (MWh).

Solar PV

Installed capacity (MW)^

42.24

If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Annual generation (MWh)^

34,525.654

If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Year data applies to

2021

Comment

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

Solar thermal

Installed capacity (MW)^

If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Not Estimated (NE)

Annual generation (MWh)^

If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Year data applies to

Comment

Hydropower

Installed capacity (MW)^

0.56

If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Annual generation (MWh)^

1,939.442

If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Year data applies to

2021

Comment

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

Wind

Installed capacity (MW)^

12.37

If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Annual generation (MWh)^

28,628.509

If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Year data applies to

2021

Comment

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

Bioenergy (Biomass and Biofuels)

Installed capacity (MW)^

2.34

If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Annual generation (MWh)^

If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Confidential (C)

Year data applies to

2021

Comment

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

NB: Annual Generation amount has been redacted in the latest report. Data in last years report recorded 2020 Annual Generation as 5,222.4 MWh & installed capacity has not changed.

Geothermal

Installed capacity (MW)^

If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Not Occurring (NO)

Annual generation (MWh)^

If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Year data applies to

Comment

Other

Installed capacity (MW)^

30.6

If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Annual generation (MWh)^

57,130

If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Year data applies to

2020

Comment

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

Anaerobic Digestion (1.603 MW - 8,846.636 MWh)

Landfill Gas (13.829 MW - 48,283.214 MWh)

Municipal Solid Waste (15.165 MW - unknown MWh)

(3.2) Report the percentage of households within the jurisdiction with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies.

	Percentage of households within the jurisdiction with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies^	Comment
Response	Not estimated	We believe this figure will be above 75% as the WHO classes both electricity and gas as a 'clean cooking technology'. However this data is not collected.

(3.3) How many households within the jurisdiction boundary face energy poverty? Select the threshold used for energy poverty in your jurisdiction.

	Indicate or used to estimate energy poverty ^	Percentage of households or total population within the jurisdiction boundary that face energy	Threshold used for energy poverty^	Comment

		poverty ^		
Response	Percentage of households within the jurisdiction boundary that face energy poverty	15.8	Other, please specify LILEE (Low Income Low Energy Efficiency) See: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics#2019-statistics	Government publish Fuel Poverty at LSOA (lower layer super output area) geographies:- https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics Data is published two years in arrears, with the 2023 published value (2021 data) shown. Under the LILEE (Low Income Low Energy Efficiency) methodology a household is considered to be fuel poor if it has a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating (FPEER) of band D or below AND if they were to spend their modelled energy costs, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

(3.4) Report the following information on access to secure energy for your jurisdiction.

Percentage of population or households with access to electricity

Data availability

Data available to report

Indicator^

Percentage of jurisdiction population with access to electricity (%)

Response value^

Year data applies to

Comment

Average duration of available electricity

Data availability

Comment

Average yearly final energy consumption per capita

Data availability

Comment

Transport Data

(3.5) Report your jurisdiction’s passenger and/or freight mode share data.

Transport data is measured as part of West Yorkshire Combined Authority as a wider county and not by city

Mode share data

Passenger mode share data to report

Jurisdiction does not have passenger mode share data

Freight mode share data to report

Jurisdiction does not have mode share data for freight transport

Comment

Yorkshire & Humber region data from Department for Transport statistics (2021) - National Travel Survey: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-travel-survey-statistics>

Waste Data

(3.7) Report the following waste-related data for your jurisdiction.

	Data availability	Response (in unit specified)	Year data applies to	Comment
Total amount of solid waste generated (tonnes/year)	Reporting jurisdiction-level data	340,278		The waste data provided in this section is for financial year 21/22. It includes all Household Waste and any trade waste within the Council’s control. Trade waste includes fly tipping and waste brought to the HWRCs by traders which is weighed over the weighbridge. Essentially it is

				Municipal Solid Waste within the Council's control.
Percentage of the total solid waste generated that is utilized for waste to energy (%)	Reporting jurisdiction-level data	61.7		
Percentage of the total solid waste generated that is diverted away from landfill and incineration (%)	Reporting jurisdiction-level data	37.4		
Percentage of the diverted solid waste generated that is recycled (%)	Reporting jurisdiction-level data	36		(this includes composting of garden waste). This difference to the % above is reuse (0.8%) and because certain waste is essentially 'recycled' but does not legally classify as government defined recycling. If the question is purely about 'recycling' rather than officially defined recycling, then the answer should be 36.6%.
Percentage of the diverted solid waste generated that is reused (%)	Reporting jurisdiction-level data	0.8		Via our reuse shops and various streams of waste at Household Waste Sites
Percentage of waste collected where separation at source is taking place (%)	Reporting jurisdiction-level data	37.5		This percentage shows all waste that is not classed as residual waste, however, 100% of our residual waste goes for further sorting, albeit not at source, prior to energy from waste or landfill
Total annual amount of food waste produced in the jurisdiction (tonnes/year)	Reporting jurisdiction-level data	67,196		This is based on a recent compositional analysis showing the amount of food in the kerbside bin service, both residual and recycling bins, as a percentage of overall kerbside tonnages for these bins. We do not hold any reliable data showing what food might be disposed of as residual waste at Household Waste Sites
Volume of wastewater produced within the jurisdiction boundary (megalitres/year)	This data is not available to report			

Percentage of wastewater safely treated to at least secondary level (%)	This data is not available to report			
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Public Health Data

(3.8) Report on how climate change impacts health outcomes and health services in your jurisdiction.

Health area affected by climate change

Health systems

Identify the climate hazard(s) that most significantly impact the selected health area

Extreme heat
 Drought
 Urban flooding
 River flooding
 Infectious disease

Identify the health issues driven by the selected climate hazard(s)

Heat-related illnesses
 Vector-borne infections and illnesses
 Water-borne infections and illnesses
 Exacerbation of non-communicable disease symptoms - respiratory disease
 Mental health impacts
 Direct physical injuries and deaths due to extreme weather events
 Food and nutrition security
 Disruption to water, sanitation and wastewater services
 Disruption to health service provision
 Overwhelming of health service provision due to increased demand
 Lack of climate-informed surveillance, preparedness, early warning and response
 Damage/destruction to health infrastructure and technology
 Disruption of health-related services

Timeframe of impact

Long-term (after 2050)

Identify which vulnerable populations are affected by the selected health issue(s)

Women and girls
 Children and youth
 Elderly
 Marginalized / minority communities
 Vulnerable health groups

Low-income households
Outdoor workers

What factors affect your jurisdiction's ability to address the selected health issues

Lack of financial capacity

Comment

Leeds is increasingly experiencing multiday periods of excessively hot weather (often combined with high humidity) which can be harmful to health resulting in increased hospital admissions for heat-related illness, as well as cardiovascular and respiratory disorders. Some populations are more vulnerable and at higher risk such as low-income urban residents, those with underlying health conditions, people living alone, young children and older people. This is resulting in more proactive action to issue alerts and advice to the public on how to stay safe in hot weather.

There is an appreciation that the infectious diseases challenges of today will be amplified by the extensive movement of people caused by climate change, making pandemics more likely and which will require an increased state of preparedness.

The Leeds health protection system have robust arrangements in place to prevent and manage all infectious disease outbreaks of concern including those that are new and emerging. Health risks linked to climate change are identified on the council's risk register and embedded throughout multiple existing strategies and governance arrangements, rather than as a standalone document or committee.

Leeds City Council is investing in flood alleviation measures to mitigate the long-term public health risk from flooding as part of our Flood Risk Management strategy. Short-term extreme weather events are monitored and mitigated proactively by the council's resilience and emergency management teams.

The council has recently consulted on its Local Plan to strengthen planning policies to help manage the risk of climate change in the long-term. The proposed local plan update includes policies to reduce flood risk, and encourage green and sustainable infrastructure among other themes.

The council's air quality strategy has protecting the health of citizens in Leeds from pollution at its heart, with a clear action plan demonstrating how we aim to improve air quality to meet WHO targets for ambient air quality.

The council has also made commitments to procure more food served and sold by the local authority from Yorkshire and its surrounding regions. As well as reducing the carbon emissions from food transportation, this commitment will also support regional food producers—helping to improve the resilience of our food system from climate-related shocks, e.g. shortages and increased prices relating to global supply chain disruption.

(3.9) Report the following air pollution data for the jurisdiction.

Air pollution metric

Particulate Matter PM2.5 concentration (annual average) level (ug/m3)

Value

12

Number of air quality monitoring stations measuring this pollutant in your jurisdiction

Year data was collected

Weblink to air pollution data from monitoring site(s)

<https://www.leeds.gov.uk/clean-air/air-quality-annual-report>

Comment

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=143

Air pollution metric

NO2 concentration (annual average) level (ug/m3)

Value

28.3

Number of air quality monitoring stations measuring this pollutant in your jurisdiction

Year data was collected

Weblink to air pollution data from monitoring site(s)

<https://www.leeds.gov.uk/clean-air/air-quality-annual-report>

Comment

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=143

Air pollution metric

Number of days exceeding air quality guidelines/standards (times/year)

Value

0

Number of air quality monitoring stations measuring this pollutant in your jurisdiction

Year data was collected

Weblink to air pollution data from monitoring site(s)

<https://www.leeds.gov.uk/clean-air/air-quality-annual-report>

Comment

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=143

Air pollution metric

Other air pollution metric, please specify

Particulate Matter PM10 concentration (annual average) level (ug/m3)

Value

23.6

Number of air quality monitoring stations measuring this pollutant in your jurisdiction

Year data was collected

Weblink to air pollution data from monitoring site(s)

<https://www.leeds.gov.uk/clean-air/air-quality-annual-report>

Comment

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=143

(3.10) Provide details of the household access to water, sanitation services and water consumption in your jurisdiction.

Response

Data availability

Data is available for the percentage of households with access to safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of households with access to safely managed drinking water services

100


Comment


Food Data

(3.11) What percentage of your population is food insecure and/or lives in a food desert?

	Data availability	Percentage of population that is food insecure	Comment
Response	Data available for the percentage of population that is food insecure	8	According to government data from FYE 2020, 92% of households in the UK regarded themselves as food secure. 8% regarded themselves as food insecure; for Leeds this would equate to approximately 64,960 people https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/united-kingdom-food-security-report-2021/united-kingdom-food-security-report-2021-theme-4-food-security-at-household-level

(3.12) Report the total quantity of food that is procured (in tonnes) for government-owned and/or operated facilities (including municipal facilities, schools, hospitals, youth centers, shelters, public canteens, prisons etc.). If available, please provide a breakdown per food group.

	Total quantity of food procured (tonnes)	Breakdown of procured food by food group	Year data applies to	Comment
Response	2,138	Please see attached for a breakdown. From 2020/21. No further information has been published as of yet for the next year.  1		Please note that the latest information for recent years has not been published as of yet

 1Leeds Food Breakdown.jpg

Water Data

(3.13) Report the sources of your jurisdiction's water supply, volumes withdrawn per source, and the projected change.

Source of jurisdiction's water supply	Are you able to report volumetric data for this source?	Annual volume of water withdrawn per source (in megalitres)	Projected level of change over next 5-10 years	Comment
Jurisdiction does not have this data				Yorkshire Water are responsible for

				the water supply to the region
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Targets

4. Adaptation Goals

(4.1) Does your jurisdiction have an adaptation goal(s) in place? If no adaptation goal is in place, please indicate the primary reason why.

Yes, our jurisdiction has an adaptation goal(s)

(4.1a) Report your jurisdiction’s main adaptation goals.

Select a reference ID for the goal

Adaptation goal 1

Adaptation goal^

Increased flood alleviation and urban cooling by increasing tree cover in the district from 17% to 33%.

Climate hazards that goal addresses^

- Extreme heat
- Urban flooding
- River flooding

Base year of goal (or year goal was established if no base year)^

2020

Target year of goal^

2050

Description of metric / indicator used to track goal^

The White Rose Forest Strategy for Leeds aims to significantly increase the existing 17% tree canopy cover across the District to 33% by 2050 in partnership with business, residents, institutions, communities, landowners and farmers. It will build on the substantial work that the Council already carries out around the planting and management of trees as well as encouraging planting and protection of trees through the planning process.

Scientists from the University of Leeds have used the Committee on Climate Change’s methodology to calculate the increase in Leeds’ tree canopy cover that is required for Leeds to make a contribution to the national tree planting effort in proportion to its greenhouse gas emissions.

When looking at potential planting areas the Systematic Conservation Planning Tool which is currently under development by Leeds University will be used to give an overall

planting approach to an area. It combines different data stored on map layers such as land ownership, biodiversity and open space, areas of multiple deprivation and uses an algorithm to provide a map of potential optimal planting sites.

<https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?AllId=80827>

Comment

Select a reference ID for the goal

Adaptation goal 2

Adaptation goal^

Reduced flood risk using a mix of traditional engineering and natural flood management.

Climate hazards that goal addresses^

River flooding

Base year of goal (or year goal was established if no base year)^

2022

Target year of goal^

2024

Description of metric / indicator used to track goal^

In March 2022, work began on the Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 (FAS2). Leeds FAS2 combines catchment-wide natural flood management and traditional engineering that stretches for 14km along the River Aire between Leeds Train Station and Apperley Bridge. When it is complete in Spring 2024, Leeds FAS2 will reduce flood risk to a 0.5% probability of occurring in any given year (a 1-in-200-year level of flood protection) for 1,048 homes and 474 businesses as well as the area protected by FAS1. Like FAS1, FAS2 also includes an allowance for climate change up to 2069. Once completed, FAS2 will protect against flood events similar to the Boxing Day floods in 2015. The climate change allowance is achieved through nature-based measures across the whole catchment that will mature and offer increased protection over time by reduce peak flows in the catchment by 5%.

Comment

Select a reference ID for the goal

Adaptation goal 3

Adaptation goal^

To ensure that all service level business continuity plans consider the current, expected and future impacts of climate change

Climate hazards that goal addresses^

Heat stress
Extreme heat
Extreme cold
Snow and ice
Drought
Water stress
Increased water demand

Base year of goal (or year goal was established if no base year)^

2022

Target year of goal^

2023

Description of metric / indicator used to track goal^

The council has an overarching business continuity management arrangement as well as individual business continuity plans (BCP) for services identified as being 'critical'. The BCPs outline the steps required to recover service delivery to an agreed level following a disruptive incident. The council's BCPs already include some arrangements for workforce planning and service delivery following a severe weather event, however as part of our adaptation plan, we will work with services across the council to review service level BCPs to ensure that they consider the potential impacts of future climate change, such as the potential for an increased frequency and extent of impacts. This review will take place over the coming year.

In December 2022 an internal workshop was undertaken with internal services to understand what they needed to do in order to adapt to the changing climate and what services need to do to future proof their workstreams. Evaluation from this is currently underway.

A Heatwave Silver Group was created following the 2022 heatwave experienced in Leeds. Feedback from how services worked in the heatwave was brought forward to establish a plan for being prepared ahead of future heatwaves. Included in this task and finish group was an updated internal and communications document, a building audit checklist to identify suitable buildings to work within during a heatwave and a managers guidance document that addresses all job types and those more vulnerable to the increased temperatures.

Comment

5. Mitigation Targets

GCoM Common Reporting Framework Reporting Requirements for European Cities

(5.1) Does your jurisdiction have an active greenhouse gas emissions reduction target(s) in place? Please include long-term and/or mid-term targets. If no active GHG emissions reduction target is in place, please indicate the primary reason why.

Yes, our jurisdiction has an active greenhouse gas emissions reduction target(s)

(5.1a) Provide details of your emissions reduction target(s). Please report both long-term and mid-term targets, if applicable.

Select a reference ID for the target

Target 1

Target type (selection mandatory)^

Fixed-level target

Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Emissions sources covered by target^

Target covers direct emissions (Scope 1) and indirect emissions from grid-supplied energy (Scope 2) included in jurisdiction inventory

Are carbon credits currently used or planned to be used to achieve this target?^

Yes, this target will be achieved using carbon credits but the number of credits required has not been quantified

Percentage of target to be met using carbon credits generated from outside jurisdiction or target boundary^

Year target was established

2019

Covered emissions in year target was established (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4,261,298

Base year^

Covered emissions in base year (metric tonnes CO₂e)^

Emissions intensity figure in base year (metric tonnes CO₂e per capita or GDP)^

Target year^

2030

Estimated business as usual emissions in target year (metric tonnes CO₂e)^

Percentage of emissions reduction (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal)^

Net emissions in target year (after offsets and carbon dioxide removal) [auto-calculated]

Net emissions in target year (after offsets and carbon dioxide removal) (metric tonnes CO₂e)^

0

Projected population in target year

838,027

Please ensure you make two selections in this column.

Specify if target is considered a science-based target (SBT) and the SBT methodology it aligns to.

Yes, our jurisdiction considers the target to be science-based (select applicable methodology)

Other, please specify

Place-Based Climate Action Network (PCAN)

Covered emissions in most recent inventory (metric tonnes CO₂e)

4,261,298

Is this target the jurisdiction's most ambitious target?

Yes

Alignment with Nationally Determined Contribution

This target is more ambitious than the Nationally Determined Contribution

Select the conditional components of your emissions reduction target

Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by a higher level of government

- Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by private entity outside of direct control of jurisdiction administration
- Target is conditional on complete implementation of legislation, regulation and/or policy set by a higher level of government
- Target is conditional on additional state or regional/national legislation, regulation and/or policy
- Conditional on the provision of national funding for infrastructure (e.g., renewable energy generation, energy efficiency measures etc.)
- Target is conditional on the decarbonization of the electricity grid that is outside the direct control of jurisdiction administration
- Target is conditional on the implementation of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology
- Target is conditional on a reduction in emissions from air travel that is outside the direct control of jurisdiction administration

Please explain^

The PCAN team, working with other researchers from Queen's University Belfast, the University of Edinburgh and the University of Leeds, have developed the Leeds Net-Zero Carbon Roadmap - https://www.leedsclimate.org.uk/sites/default/files/Net-Zero%20Carbon%20Roadmap%20for%20Leeds_0.pdf

Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures are taken from the SCATTER which hasn't been updated this year. Territorial greenhouse gas emissions are also now included in Government (BEIS) Local Authority reports: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2021> These give the Leeds 2019 emissions as 4,252,835 and 2021 as 3,914,855 metric tonnes CO2e.

Many of the actions that need to be taken to meet net zero are not within the direct control of the council. Our new climate action plan will set out what we need from central government, businesses and communities to help us reach this goal.

 SCATTERleedsInventory2019.xlsx

6. Sector Targets

GCoM Common Reporting Framework Reporting Requirements

(6.1) Provide details of your jurisdiction's energy-related targets active in the reporting year. In addition, you can report other climate-related targets active in the reporting year.

Target type (selection mandatory)^

- Transport target
- Modal share targets

Target description

The Connecting Leeds Transport Strategy sets out our vision for Leeds to be a city where you don't need a car, where everyone has an affordable, low carbon, healthy and accessible choice in how they travel.

The targets for the Transport Strategy are set out as follows:

- o Net-zero Carbon emissions by 2030
- o Vision Zero (target of zero people seriously killed or injured)
- o Modal shift (increase rail travel by 100%, walking by 33%, cycling by 400%, bus travel by 130%, and decrease car use by 30%)

£270m investment in public transport and active travel infrastructure. The predicted reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from modal shift resulting from the scheme equates to 15,947 tonnes of CO₂e (43%) . Additional benefits include more reliable and attractive bus services, improved health from cleaner air and physical activity, reduced congestion and a better connected city. Carbon reduction figure includes carbon saved as a result of expected modal shift only.

Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Year target was established

2021

Base year^

2021

Metric used to measure target (renewable energy or energy efficiency target)^

Metric used to measure target^

Tonnes of CO₂e

Metric value in base year^

15,947

Target year^

2030

Metric value in target year^

Metric value in most recent year data is available

Percentage of total energy that is renewable in target year

Is this target publicly available?

Yes, provide link/attachment

<https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/ielssueDetails.aspx?IId=118903&PlanId=0&Opt=3#A186757>

Progress made towards target

Progress can be viewed via the following link.

<https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/s241914/Connecting%20Leeds%20Annual%20Update%20Cover%20Report%20270123.pdf>

Target type (selection mandatory)^

Air Quality

Target to reduce PM2.5 concentrations (annual/24 hour)

Target description

Through implementation of the Air Quality strategy we aim to continue reducing pollution levels in the city. Reducing levels of pollution will enable us to achieve the following objectives:

- To remain legally compliant with emissions of NO2 and through further actions that we take we will reduce emissions further as far as possible.
- To eliminate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAS) in the city.
- To achieve and continue to meet compliance with the WHO targets for PM2.5 and maintain compliance with the WHO targets for PM10.
- To take pro-active action to address other harmful emissions.
- To work citywide, helping to reduce health inequalities.
- To ensure that citizens and other stakeholders are well informed about indoor and outdoor pollutants and how to mitigate exposure and reduce their own contribution.
- To use data to select the right interventions.

Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Year target was established

2021

Base year^

2021

Metric used to measure target (renewable energy or energy efficiency target)^

Metric used to measure target^

Metric value in base year^

Target year^

2030

Metric value in target year^

Metric value in most recent year data is available

Percentage of total energy that is renewable in target year

Is this target publicly available?

Yes, provide link/attachment

<https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/s223876/Leeds%20Air%20Quality%20Strategy%20Cover%20Report%20120721.pdf>

Progress made towards target

Planning

7. Planning

Climate Action Planning

(7.1) Does your jurisdiction have a climate action plan or strategy that addresses mitigation, adaptation (resilience), and/or energy?

Yes, our jurisdiction has a climate action plan or strategy


(7.1a) Report details on the climate action plan or strategy that addresses mitigation, adaptation (resilience), and/or energy-related issues in your jurisdiction.

Climate action plan type^

Standalone mitigation plan

Attachment/link and name of plan^

Climate Emergency Annual Report

 Climate Emergency Annual Report.pdf

Confirm attachment/link provided to plan (selection mandatory)

The plan has been attached

Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same (jurisdiction-wide) covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Processes for monitoring evaluation and updates of plan^

Monitoring: Information on progress of plan is monitored and publicly reported annually

Evaluation: Evaluation of plan takes place annually

Update: Updates to the plan are published annually

Funding sources and financial instruments to finance plan

Jurisdiction's own resources

Regional funds and programmes

National funds and programmes

Communities and organizations engaged^

State/regional government(s) and/or agencies

Local government (s) and/or agencies

Citizens

Vulnerable population groups

Academia

Business and private sector

Describe if and how climate-related scenarios have informed the plan

The attached report is based on the Government's Net-Zero Strategy, the Net-Zero Carbon Roadmap for Leeds (<https://www.leedsclimate.org.uk/leeds-carbon-roadmap>) and the Yorkshire and Humber Action Plan. It brings together the continued range of work taking place across the council, as well as sector specific strategies set out at 7.3

Primary author(s) of plan^

Dedicated team within jurisdiction

Assessment of co-benefits, trade-offs, and synergies of actions included in plan^

Plan assesses co-benefits of actions

Plan assesses trade-offs of actions

Plan assesses synergies of actions

Year of formal approval of plan^

2019

End year of plan

2030

Total cost of implementation of plan (in currency specified in 0.1)

13,644,975,134

Sectors covered by action plan

Agriculture

Forestry

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

Waste management

Transportation and storage

Please explain

Leeds City Council is developing a more detailed formal climate action plan based on the above document and Leeds Climate Commission roadmap.

Climate action plan type^

Standalone adaptation plan

Attachment/link and name of plan^

Leeds Climate Adaptation and Resilience Plan (plus 3 appendices)

 ClimateAdaptationResiliencePlanReportAppendixA080722.pdf

 ClimateAdaptationResiliencePlanReportAppendixC080722.pdf

 ClimateAdaptationResiliencePlanReportAppendixB080722.pdf

 ClimateAdaptationandResiliencePlan.pdf

Confirm attachment/link provided to plan (selection mandatory)

The plan has been attached

Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Same (jurisdiction-wide) covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Processes for monitoring evaluation and updates of plan^

Monitoring: Information on progress of plan is monitored and publicly reported annually

Evaluation: Evaluation of plan takes place annually

Update: Updates to the plan are published annually

Funding sources and financial instruments to finance plan

Jurisdiction's own resources

Regional funds and programmes

National funds and programmes

Communities and organizations engaged^

Local government (s) and/or agencies

Academia

Describe if and how climate-related scenarios have informed the plan

This approach has been informed by the Local Partnerships Climate Adaptation Toolkit, a resource specifically designed for local authorities to use to develop a climate adaptation and resilience plan. which includes a risk generator. Next steps include working with academic partners to quantify the risks to Leeds.

Primary author(s) of plan^

Dedicated team within jurisdiction

Assessment of co-benefits, trade-offs, and synergies of actions included in plan^

Plan assesses co-benefits of actions

Plan assesses trade-offs of actions

Plan assesses synergies of actions

Year of formal approval of plan^

2022

End year of plan

Total cost of implementation of plan (in currency specified in 0.1)

Sectors covered by action plan

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Manufacturing
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply
- Sewerage, wastewater management and remediation activities
- Waste management
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- Conservation
- Transportation and storage
- Information and communication

Please explain

This document sets out plans to build the city's resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change, in line with the government's National Adaptation Programme and latest UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA). This report summarises some of the activity that has taken place to date, along with plans to undertake a council-wide climate risk assessment and further develop the city's resilience to climate change over the year ahead and beyond.

Whilst there is significant work taking place across the council to address the impacts of climate change and robust arrangements in place for dealing with severe weather and planning for potential economic shocks, there is a need to undertake a comprehensive climate risk assessment of all council services to identify any gaps and opportunities to 'future proof' and enhance existing policy. Following an initial audit of service plans, the Climate, Energy and Green Spaces team will deliver a series of workshops with council teams, with support from academic partners, to identify climate related risks to individual services, what activity is already taking place to address such risks, and how teams can build further resilience within their own policies and frameworks. This will include a full review of service level business continuity plans.

An update will be provided in September 2023

Sector Action Planning


(7.2) Report details on the other climate-related plans, policies and/or strategies in your jurisdiction.

Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Air quality

Attachment/ link and name of plan

Leeds Air Quality Strategy 2021 – 2030

 Leeds Air Quality Strategy 2021 - 2030.pdf

Current status of plan

In implementation

Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Year of formal approval of plan

2021

End of year plan

2030


Comment


Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Sustainable urban mobility

Attachment/ link and name of plan

Leeds Transport Strategy

 Connecting Leeds Report Appendix 1A 111021.pdf

 Connecting Leeds Report Appendix 2 111021.pdf

Current status of plan

Plan update in progress

Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

Year of formal approval of plan

2021


End of year plan


2040

Comment

Consumption-Based Emissions Planning


(7.3) Does your jurisdiction have a strategy for reducing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services?

	Response	Provide a link and/or attachment to the strategy addressing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services	Highlight any specific action the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from the consumption of goods and services in this category
Food	Yes, including community action	<p>The Leeds Food Strategy was published in March 2023 (see attached)</p> 	<p>In March 2023 the Leeds Food Strategy was approved by the Executive Board and published. Work continues to implement the actions identified, which will be the responsibility of multiple sectors throughout the city including public sector, private sectors and third sector.</p> <p>The Leeds Food Strategy sets out our vision for the future of how we produce, consume, and dispose of food across the local authority district.</p> <p>At the heart of this strategy is our vision for Leeds to have a vibrant food economy where everyone can access local, healthy, and affordable food that is produced in ways that improve our natural environment and embrace new techniques and technologies.</p> <p>“Leeds has a vibrant food economy where everyone is able to access local healthy and affordable food, produced in a way which improves our natural environment and embraces innovation.”</p> <p>Work has been progressing under 3 working groups that follow the 3 areas the strategy will cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health & Wellbeing 2. Food Security & Economy 3. Sustainability & Resilience <p>The Leeds Food Strategy has been co-developed by Leeds City Council and FoodWise Leeds.</p> <p>FoodWise Leeds formed in 2017 as the city’s food partnership to create a healthy, sustainable, and fair food system for everyone in Leeds. The partnership is made up of representatives from the</p>

			<p>third sector, academia, business, and the council.</p> <p>Leeds City Council and FoodWise Leeds will work in partnership to oversee the review and development of the annual Leeds Food Action Plan that will be key to the strategy's delivery from now until 2030. They will also share and present an update detailing the Plan's progress every year at a public meeting of Leeds City Council.</p>
Construction and demolition	Yes, including community action	<p>https://www.leeds.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/local-plan-update</p>	<p>From October to December 2022 a public consultation was live for feedback on the Leeds Local Plan Update.</p> <p>The proposed policies aim to dramatically reduce the carbon emissions of new buildings and increase the provision of renewable energy across Leeds. They will also aim to improve the city's resilience to floods whilst also providing better protection for existing green spaces and trees and will look to improve new places by requiring that they incorporate the highest standards of design and maximise opportunities to create healthier environments.</p> <p>The current Local Plan Update, titled 'Your Neighbourhood, Your City, Your Planet' follows a previous consultation in July 2021 which scoped out potential changes to the Local Plan and developed the policy proposals which are now being consulted on.</p>
Transportation	Yes, including community action	<p>Connecting Leeds Strategy and Action Plan published in 2021</p> <p> 2, 3</p>	<p>The Connecting Leeds Transport Strategy has decarbonisation as one of its central pillars, in line with the council's own priorities. The Strategy states: Our vision for Leeds is to be a city where you don't need a car. Where everyone has an affordable and accessible zero carbon choice in how they travel. We want to Connect Leeds, Connect Communities, and Connect Businesses together in the most sustainable ways.</p> <p>Across Connecting Leeds projects, all future contracts and frameworks that are procured will have a requirement for Contractors and Suppliers to deliver schemes and services with reduced climatic impact, these will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon targets to be imposed and monitored - Use of local labour - Use of local supply chain - Use of local SME's

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of lower carbon materials - Use of sustainable drainage with climate change uplifts - Recycling material and minimising site trips
Clothing and textiles			
Household appliances and electronics			
Aviation			
Waste management			Work on a refreshed Waste Strategy is underway in alignment with the Government's updated information for Local Authorities.
Other			<p>Energy Strategy and Action Plan, published 2022.</p> <p>Energy use contributes around 83% of the council's carbon emissions and it is therefore recognised that measures are needed to reduce consumption across its services, increase the volume of energy from low carbon sources and to act as an exemplar in promoting a reduction in the impacts of energy consumption across the city.</p> <p>The scope of this strategy is primarily focused on the council's own energy usage. The Net Zero Housing Plan sets out how Leeds City Council will accelerate the transition to net zero across housing of all tenures so that all Leeds residents can benefit from healthy, comfortable and affordable home as quickly as possible. It supports the high level aims and targets contained in the Best City Ambition and the Housing Strategy.</p> <p>It focuses on practical steps that are needed to improve the quality of all housing in Leeds. It embraces technical upgrades that increase energy efficiency, reduce the carbon intensity of heating and hot water and increase the amount of renewable energy our homes generate. Net Zero Homes plan (previously known as</p>

			<p>'Better Homes Strategy') considers how these physical upgrades are best financed and delivered, how people can be motivated and supported to choose net zero, together with analysis of the gaps and barriers that need to be addressed</p> <p>https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/s243102/Climate%20Emergency%20Annual%20Report%20Appendix%201%20060323.pdf</p>
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 ¹Leeds Food Strategy.pdf

 ²Connecting Leeds Report Appendix 1A 111021.pdf

 ³Connecting Leeds Report Appendix 2 111021.pdf

Sustainable Public Procurement


(7.4) Does your jurisdiction have a strategy or standard for reducing emissions from the jurisdiction’s procurement and purchase of goods and services?

	Response	Provide a link and/or attachment to the strategy or standards addressing emissions from the jurisdiction’s procurement	Highlight any specific action(s) the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from its own consumption
Response	Yes	<p>Themes, Outcomes and Measures (TOMs) Spreadsheet</p> <p>https://www.leeds.gov.uk/plans-and-strategies/procurement-strategy</p> <p> ¹</p>	<p>The below Environmental and Sustainability section is detailed in our core service specifications. The guidance enables our service areas to draft appropriate requirements, so bidders are duty bound to provide the goods/services as per the councils recommendations.</p> <p>ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY</p> <p>The Contractor shall in performing the service for this contract meet all Legislation, Guidance and Good Industry Practice in environmental management and meet the objectives of the Council’s sustainability policies. (The Service Lead is to determine whether an Environmental Plan is required, and when it is required – either at Tender Stage or during the contract period – if it is required then use the following clauses. The Service Lead is to determine how much detail will be required in the Environment Plan and add any</p>

		<p>necessary requirements here)</p> <p>The Contractor shall provide an Environmental Plan in respect of the Services provided which must ; Consider whether the services to be provided are required to meet legislation, e.g. The use of materials, recycling requirements, energy efficiency requirements. Consider and articulate the measures to allow the contractor to understand them and ensure the requirements are measurable against which offers can be evaluated</p> <p>When completing the Environmental Plan requirements bidders should ensure that any targets submitted as part of their social value response is not a duplication of the core requirements of the Environmental Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be complete and accurate in all material respects; • Consider and reflect the obligations set out in this Agreement (including but without limitation the Output Specification) relating to environmental matters; • Consider and reflect Legislation, Guidance and Good Industry Practice in environmental management and the preparation of environmental management plans; • Identify any scope for reducing impact in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy - Reducing energy demand, improving energy efficiency and switching to low-carbon energy supply, including renewable energy • Waste - Reducing consumption, specifying requirements for recycled or reused materials and avoiding single-use packaging and ensuring unwanted resources are reused, recycled or composted where possible • Water - Reducing water demand,
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		<p>improving water-use efficiency, reusing and recycling water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food - Reducing food waste, reducing meat and dairy consumption, buying seasonal and local produce • Travel and transport - Improving infrastructure to enable a transition to a low carbon, integrated transport system, reducing staff travel and switching to lower carbon alternatives and decarbonising the council vehicle fleet and grey fleet (council mileage in employees' private cars) • Homes, buildings and infrastructure - Reducing impact during construction, design that encourages low-carbon living and travel and conforming to environmental standards • Climate adaptation and resilience - Assessing climate risks and adapting to be able to cope with the effects of climate change • Biodiversity - Protecting, enhancing and increasing biodiversity and landscaping of green spaces in construction, civil engineering and highways; • Consider and reflect any complaints received in relation to environmental management in the preceding 12 months; • Identify specific environmental management activities which the Contractor will undertake; • Identify how compliance with the plan is to be evidenced; and • Confirm the status of all environmental management activities identified in the previous Annual Environmental Management Plan. <p>“Social Entrepreneurs” - Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy responding to Growth, Social and Innovation themes</p> <p>The Contractor shall use the Tender</p>
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			<p>Specific TOMs to deliver a robust corporate social responsibility strategy relating to this contract, which must be monitored and reported within the Annual Service Report, identifying any additional social value that the Contractor commits to deliver in relation to the Growth, Social and Innovation themes, including (for example):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How you will engage suppliers to maximise the benefits to the Leeds economy; • Specific plans to involve staff in CSR initiatives/activities (e.g. specified number of hours allocated for volunteering per annum), include examples of local organisations which could be engaged to participate in the provision of employee volunteering; and • Identifying commitments to engage in social innovation. <p>The council’s social value commitments, can be identified in the attached Themes, Outcomes and Measures (TOMs) spreadsheet that lists the TOMs the council has adopted. Bidders are asked to provide a response against at least 6 measures identified by the service lead.</p>
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 1Copy of LCC TOMs 2022 - 2023_With Evidence Requirements.xlsx

Finance

(7.5) Describe any planned climate-related projects within your jurisdiction for which you hope to attract financing.

Project area

Renewable energy

Project title

Solar farm development

Stage of project development

Project feasibility

Status of financing

Project not funded and seeking full funding

Identified financing model

- Grants
- Loans from commercial banks
- Loans from International Financial Institutions
- Public finance - own budget

Project description and attach project proposal

Initial technical feasibility has been undertaken which has indicated that a solar farm could generate 35% of the council's electricity provision. Substantial site selection work completed with agricultural surveys currently being commissioned. In ongoing dialogue with distribution network operator regarding timescales for delivery in light of universally acknowledged National Grid capacity constraints.

Total cost of project (in currency specified in 0.1)

44,000,000

Total investment cost needed if relevant (in currency specified in 0.1)

44,000,000

(7.6) Report the factors that support climate-related investment and financial planning in your jurisdiction.

Response

Mechanisms used by jurisdiction to access finance for climate-related projects

- Jurisdiction's own funds and budgetary means
- Jurisdiction accesses finance from national government funds, grants etc.
- Jurisdiction accesses finance from public-private partnerships

Comment

Where the council has the funding and the powers to enable or deliver change it has made progress but there are key areas such as private housing retrofit for higher income home-owners or transport where the support of national government is essential to overcome some of the key barriers.

The council has a good track record for securing funding to support cross housing tenure retrofit works. In 2021/22 the council has been working with a number of different funding streams, including Green Homes Grant, Getting Building Fund, European Funding and Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund to deliver measures such as external wall insulation, solar panels, room in roof insulation to both social and private housing. The funding

comes with many stipulations that are challenging to meet such as the SAP rating of the house, the income of the house owner or the caps on the cost of measures. Despite this, measures will be delivered in circa 1,200 private homes. Investment in our own social housing continues at pace with projects such as the installation of ground source heat pumps in our multi storey flats or the work in Holbeck to make 190 council homes net zero being two very noteworthy examples. The Holbeck scheme was also supported financially via contributions from private landlords.

More than half a billion pounds has been invested on schemes that relate to climate change mitigation or adaptation since 2016, and that the Climate, Energy and Green Spaces team alone has averaged more than £35m per year of external funding secured since we declared a Climate Emergency.

In July 2023 the Green Finance Options report will be considered at Executive Board. The report outlines the different types of finance the council has applied for or developed successfully in order to fund net zero initiatives, as well as detailing the work that is underway to deliver potential finance options for wider scale retrofit. Lack of finance is often held up as the reason that net zero will not be achieved; however from our experience the landscape is more complex, and finance is not necessarily the biggest barrier – issues such as public understanding and engagement, an unsupportive policy framework, and the lack of availability of skills and supply chain, are often much bigger barriers than the availability of finance.

<https://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/documents/s248175/Green%20Finance%20Options%20Cover%20Report%20Appendices%20A-C%20170723.pdf>

Credit rating of jurisdiction

Comment

Decarbonising jurisdiction's investments

Jurisdiction has taken steps to decarbonise the investments held by the jurisdiction retirement funds by divesting from fossil fuels

Comment

The council have formally asked the West Yorkshire Pension Fund to divest from fossil fuels to minimise climate risk, and actively look to divest into alternative, cleaner investments with comparable returns.

Actions

8. Adaptation Actions

GCoM Common Reporting Framework Reporting Requirements for European Cities

(8.1) Describe the outcomes of the most significant adaptation actions your jurisdiction is currently undertaking. Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phase.

Action (selections mandatory)^

Engineered and built environment actions
Flood defence, such as flood levees and culverts

Climate hazard(s) that action addresses^

Urban flooding
River flooding

Action description and web link to further information^

The Councils Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been updated to reflect the latest government climate change allowances and impacts. This will inform future development (planning application and site allocations) ensuring that all new developments are safe and resilient against flooding in line with the current national planning policies. The SFRA update will also promote the increased use of SuDS, thus increasing the bio diversity and ecological benefits alongside reducing flood risk within the City.

A combination of traditional engineering methods and Natural Flood Management (NFM) will be used to reduce flood risk in Leeds, in partnership primarily between Leeds City Council and the Environment Agency but many other partners are also involved.

FAS1 has been complete and operational for 5 years, the NFM part of FAs2 is still ongoing and will continue to be a project alongside the rest of FAS2 until Spring 2024, then we will be looking to sustain this work until at least 2069 using an innovative green finance model by creating the Aire Resilience Company. The following work is just starting to reduce flood risk in East Leeds along the Wyke Beck Catchment (£4.75m), Otley FAS (£4.5m) and Farnley Wood Beck phase 1 (£1m), with phase 2 just starting which is NFM focussed.

Work to help protect Leeds city centre from the risk of flooding has been completed. Improvements included:

- Work was done to create moveable weirs at crown point and Knostrop. These will help to reduce flooding by up to one metre.

- The canal and river have been merged by removing the land known locally as Knostrop Cut island. This means the river can now hold more water and will help to lower water levels during a flood.
- Flood defence walls have been constructed along Hol beck. Low level embankments have increased the level of protection in Woodlesford.

Current work

We're working with the Environment Agency on our Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 2 (FAS2) to help protect 1,048 homes and 474 businesses. We're focusing mainly on the developed areas along the River Aire, upstream of Leeds Train Station and Apperley Bridge. We are also working elsewhere in the city including schemes on Meanwood Beck, Wortley Beck and along the Wharfe

FAS2 provides a one in a 200 year level of protection against flooding. This means flooding will be reduced to a 0.5 per cent chance of occurring in any given year, including an allowance for climate change. Once the scheme is completed, it will help protect against similar flooding to Storm Eva.

Natural flood management and traditional engineering will be used to help reduce flood risk. This will also create new habitats for wildlife and reduce the impact of climate change. The amount of rainwater going into the river will be reduced. The ground will also be able hold more water during floods. Different interventions we are looking at include:

- creating new woodland
- reducing the flow of the water during heavy rain in different ways including soil aeration and land management techniques
- having new storage ponds
- rechanneling the river to slow down the flow

Traditional engineering methods include building flood defence walls, creating new flood storage areas and making improvements to existing structures.

Sectors adaptation action applies to^

Forestry
Water supply
Sewerage, wastewater management and remediation activities
Conservation
Construction

Co-benefits realized^

Job creation
Reduced natural resource depletion
Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water or communications networks
Fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work
Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts
Increased/improved green space

Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Long-term (after 2050)

Proportion of the total jurisdiction population with increased resilience due to adaptation action

<10%

Proportion of natural systems with increased resilience due to adaptation action

Funding source(s)

Status of action in the reporting year[^]

Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

170,000,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Do not know

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)[^]

Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Action (selections mandatory)[^]

Engineered and built environment actions
Municipal water efficiency retrofits

Climate hazard(s) that action addresses[^]

Extreme heat
Drought

Action description and web link to further information[^]

We have set a standard for water efficiency in new residential development in the Core Strategy as follows:

POLICY EN2: SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Non-residential developments of 1,000 or more square metres (including conversion) where feasible are required to meet the BREEAM standard of 'excellent'.

Residential developments of 10 or more dwellings (including conversion) where feasible are required to meet a water standard of 110 litres per person per day.

Also in the Natural Resources and Waste Local Plan:

WATER 1: WATER EFFICIENCY

All new developments should include measures to improve their overall water efficiency where appropriate. This will be achieved through a mixture of measures to use less treated water and reduce wastewater such as:

- Sustainable urban drainage systems,
- Rainwater collection and storage,
- Grey water recycling and storage systems, and
- More absorbent surfaces for water drainage.

For SuDS this is included in the surface water run off policy which states:

WATER 7: SURFACE WATER RUN-OFF

All developments are required to ensure no increase in the rate of surface water run-off to the existing formal drainage system. Development will be expected to incorporate sustainable drainage techniques wherever possible.

- On previously developed sites peak flow rates must be reduced by at least 30%
- On sites which have not previously been connected to the drainage infrastructure, or watercourse, surface water run off rates will not exceed the 'greenfield' run-off rate (i.e. the rate at which water flows over land which has not previously been developed).

Separately, we use rain gardens for surface water capture and storage to manage flood events. These are built in underground as part of any tree pits/planting schemes for public realm works.

Sectors adaptation action applies to^

Water supply

Sewerage, wastewater management and remediation activities

Construction

Co-benefits realized^

Reduced costs

Reduced natural resource depletion

Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water or communications networks

Increased water security

Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts

Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Long-term (after 2050)

Proportion of the total jurisdiction population with increased resilience due to adaptation action

I do not have this data

Proportion of natural systems with increased resilience due to adaptation action

Funding source(s)

Other, please specify source(s)
No funding requirement

Status of action in the reporting year[^]

Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

0

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Do not know

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)[^]

Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Action (selections mandatory)[^]

Engineered and built environment actions
Resilience and resistance measures for buildings

Climate hazard(s) that action addresses[^]

Extreme heat
Urban flooding
River flooding

Action description and web link to further information[^]

Leeds will ensure that new developments are located and designed to avoid, reduce and mitigate flood risk, increase biodiversity and reduce the carbon footprint of risk reduction schemes through natural flood solutions.

Our current Local Plan has many effective policies for flood risk and through flood alleviation schemes the council is working with partners and investing in infrastructure to help protect communities. But with the impacts of climate change worsening, it's important that we consider options for improving policies on flood risk.

We want to:

-ensure that all new developments are located and designated to avoid, reduce and

mitigate flood risk

- reduce the speed of surface water run-off through increased use of sustainable and natural drainage systems
- ensure our policies reflect up to date evidence, guidance and best practice to help manage flood risk

The areas of policy affected include:

- sustainable drainage systems
- enhanced resilience
- porous materials
- functional floodplain

Sectors adaptation action applies to^

Construction

Co-benefits realized^

Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts

Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Long-term (after 2050)

Proportion of the total jurisdiction population with increased resilience due to adaptation action

I do not have this data

Proportion of natural systems with increased resilience due to adaptation action

Funding source(s)

Jurisdiction's own resources
National funds and programmes

Status of action in the reporting year^

Scoping

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Do not know

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Action (selections mandatory)^

Engineered and built environment actions
Resilience and resistance measures for buildings

Climate hazard(s) that action addresses^

Extreme heat

Action description and web link to further information^

£100m investment in housing retrofit

Sectors adaptation action applies to^

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
Construction

Co-benefits realized^

Job creation
Reduced costs
Increased energy security
Reduced fuel/energy poverty
Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
Increased social inclusion, equality and justice
Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
Improved air quality
Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather
Reduced health costs
Reduced GHG emissions

Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Long-term (after 2050)

Proportion of the total jurisdiction population with increased resilience due to adaptation action

<10%

Proportion of natural systems with increased resilience due to adaptation action

Funding source(s)

Jurisdiction's own resources
Regional funds and programmes
National funds and programmes
International (including ODA)

Status of action in the reporting year[^]

Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Yes

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)[^]

Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)

9. Mitigation Actions

GCoM Common Reporting Framework Reporting Requirements for European Cities

(9.1) Describe the outcomes of the most significant mitigation actions your jurisdiction is currently undertaking. Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)[^]

Stationary energy

Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings

Action description and web link to further information[^]

48 civic buildings, leisure centres, primary schools, children's centres, homes for older people and offices across the city have benefitted from a range of low carbon heat and energy upgrades carried out by the council and partners. A mixture of low carbon/energy efficient technologies have been installed across sites including air source heat pumps, new connections to the district heating network, solar photovoltaic panels, LED lighting, and loft insulation. Installation of green measures is well underway and has completed on most buildings.

Up to a further 17 corporate and school buildings will benefit from the next phase of decarbonisation work (PSDS 3b) taking place in 2023/24 with works to be complete by March 2024.

Start year of action

2021

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

2051 or later

Impact indicators measured[^]

Estimated emissions reductions due to action

Estimated annual energy savings due to action

Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO₂e)[^]

3,951

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)[^]

20,538

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)[^]

2,168

Co-benefits realized[^]

Job creation

Reduced costs

Increased energy security

Improved air quality

Funding source(s)

National funds and programmes

Status of action in the reporting year[^]

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

25,300,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Yes

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)[^]

Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)[^]

Stationary energy

LED / CFL / other luminaire technologies

Action description and web link to further information^

The council approved plans to replace the city's street lamps with LEDs in December 2018. Since then more than 25,000 lights have been converted to LED, resulting in a 3.9 million kWh electricity consumption reduction and a carbon reduction of 61% equating to 9,009 tonnes of CO₂. Moving forward a further 1900 lanterns will be replaced every month until completion

Start year of action

2019

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Impact indicators measured^

Estimated emissions reductions due to action
Estimated annual energy savings due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO₂e)^

9,009

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^

31,000

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^

Co-benefits realized^

Reduced costs
Reduced noise/light pollution

Funding source(s)

Status of action in the reporting year^

Implementation underway with completion expected in less than one year

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

25,400,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Do not know

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)^

Stationary energy
LED / CFL / other luminaire technologies

Action description and web link to further information^

Woodhouse car park lighting replacement. An interest free loan was secured to deliver the work in 2020. Work was completed in December 2020.

Start year of action

2020

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

2051 or later

Impact indicators measured^

Estimated emissions reductions due to action
Estimated annual energy savings due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO₂e)^

65

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^

3,900

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^

Co-benefits realized^

Reduced costs
Reduced noise/light pollution

Funding source(s)

Status of action in the reporting year^

Implementation complete in the reporting year

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

241,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Do not know

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)^

Transportation

Improve fuel economy and reduce CO2 emissions from motorized vehicles

Action description and web link to further information^

'Try before you buy' electric van and private hire vehicle scheme for local businesses, public sector organisations, charities and private hire drivers. The scheme helps organisations understand the detailed business case for switching to zero emission vehicles. It is expected that many participants will switch to zero emission vehicles after participating in the scheme. More than half of participants have said that they would consider switching to electric vehicles after taking part in the scheme.

Carbon saving figure based on replacing emissions per mile from an 'average' EU van with an electric vehicle multiplied by the number of miles trial vehicles are expected to have been driven when scheme concludes in March. Figure doesn't include carbon savings from participants who switch to an EV after taking part in the scheme.

Start year of action

2021

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Impact indicators measured^

Estimated emissions reductions due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO2e)^

19

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^

Co-benefits realized^

Reduced costs

Improved mobility and access

Improved education and public awareness

Improved air quality

Funding source(s)

Status of action in the reporting year[^]

Implementation underway with completion expected in less than one year

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

2,300,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Do not know

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)[^]

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)[^]

Transportation

Other, please specify

Multiple actions - set out below

Action description and web link to further information[^]

We have an ambitious vision for Leeds: to create a world-class city that allows for seamless travel not just within the city, but regionally, nationally and internationally. We want to build a smart city that embraces innovative technology to help us use space efficiently, and manage and maintain our public transport network.

We want Leeds to be a great place for everyone who lives in, works in or visits the city, with well-connected neighbourhoods and an accessible, attractive city centre.

We also want to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution, which will encourage people to walk, cycle and be more active.

The Leeds Public Transport Investment Programme (LPTIP) comprises of 8 packages which cover:

- 1) Programme management: resources for a dedicated team for the overall management and delivery of the programme
- 2) Bus Priority Corridors: investment in a number of key corridors to improve bus service reliability and reduce bus journey times
- 3) Bus Park and Ride: new park and ride facilities to be developed to the north and south of the City with further expansions at Elland Road
- 4) City Centre: redesigning road layouts to reduce congestion and improve the pedestrian environment
- 5) Rail: develop three new rail stations across the city at proposed sites of Leeds

Bradford airport, Thorpe Park and White Rose, with accessibility improvements at Cross gates, Morley and Horsforth.

6) Bus Delivery: support real-time improvements and review connectivity throughout the Leeds district

7) Mass Transit: develop a long term mass transit approach

8) Bus Delivery Board: a series of measures to improve the bus service offer

The predicted reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from modal shift resulting from the scheme equates to 15,947 tonnes of CO₂e. Additional benefits include more reliable and attractive bus services, improved health from cleaner air and physical activity, reduced congestion and a better connected city.

Carbon reduction figure includes carbon saved as a result of expected modal shift only.

Start year of action

2017

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

2051 or later

Impact indicators measured[^]

Estimated emissions reductions due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO₂e)[^]

15,947

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)[^]

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)[^]

Co-benefits realized[^]

- Job creation
- Revenue generation
- Reduced costs
- Increased energy security
- Increased labor productivity
- Increased economic production
- Reduced congestion
- Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks
- Improved mobility and access
- Improved road safety
- Improved physical health
- Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- Improved air quality

Improved preparedness for health service delivery

Funding source(s)

Jurisdiction's own resources
Regional funds and programmes
National funds and programmes
International (including ODA)

Status of action in the reporting year[^]

Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

270,000,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Yes

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)[^]

Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)[^]

Stationary energy
Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings

Action description and web link to further information[^]

The Leeds PIPES District Heating Network (DHN) delivers low carbon, sustainable energy to residents and businesses of Leeds including key Leeds City Council buildings. Almost 2,000 properties have now been connected, along with Leeds Civic Hall, Leeds Town Hall, Leeds Museum and Leeds Art Gallery/Central Library along with council-owned St George House.

Currently saving an estimated 3,975 tonnes of CO2 per annum, however can save a potential 11,700-20,600 tonnes CO2 per annum depending on the heating systems being replaced.

Start year of action

2017

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

2051 or later

Impact indicators measured^

Estimated emissions reductions due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO2e)^

11,700

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^

Co-benefits realized^

Job creation

Revenue generation

Reduced costs

Increased energy security

Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Reduced fuel/ energy poverty

Improved air quality

Funding source(s)

Jurisdiction's own resources

Regional funds and programmes

National funds and programmes

International (including ODA)

Public-private partnerships

Private partnerships (e.g., a combination of private investments)

Status of action in the reporting year^

Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

49,000,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Yes

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)

Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)^

Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use

Other, please specify

Multiple actions - Set out below

Action description and web link to further information^

The Woodland Creation Initiative will see 5.8 million trees planted on council land over the next 25 years.

Tree planting is proven to benefit the wellbeing of communities, support wildlife, and help tackle the climate emergency. The project will support the White Rose Forest in Leeds strategy, the council's plan to increase tree canopy cover from 17% to 33% by 2050.

In the first year since the schemes launch, approximately 200,000 trees were planted on council land.

The Initiative will cost £350,000 inclusive of £50,000 external funding in its first year. The cost of delivering the scheme will remain similar in future years but a greater share of funding is expected to come from external sources after the initial year.

Emissions reduction figure based on carbon savings of planting trees and 50 years of growth.

To date, 119.3 hectares of new woodland habitat has been created, 86 hectares of which are trees. In addition to this, our East Leeds Orbital Road project saw the creation of 17.2 hectares of woodland habitat created, of which 9.3 hectares are trees. 11.2 hectares of new trees outside of woodland habitats have also been planted.

Start year of action

2020

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

2051 or later

Impact indicators measured^

Estimated emissions reductions due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO2e)^

250,000

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^

Co-benefits realized^

Enhanced climate change adaptation
Improved preparedness for health service delivery
Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

Funding source(s)

Jurisdiction's own resources
Regional funds and programmes
National funds and programmes

Status of action in the reporting year^

Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

8,500,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Do not know

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)^

Waste
Other, please specify
Multiple actions - set out below

Action description and web link to further information^

RERF is fully operational and receiving the city's entire waste.

Includes emissions avoided as a result of recycling captured through mechanical pre-treatment, avoided emissions from fossil-fuel based grid power generation through export of electricity from RERF on to grid, through capture of ferrous metals for recycling from ash, through capture and recycling of ash for construction applications.

Start year of action

2016

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

2051 or later

Impact indicators measured^

Estimated emissions reductions due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO₂e)^

39,688

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^

Co-benefits realized^

Increased energy security
Reduced fuel/ energy poverty

Funding source(s)

Jurisdiction's own resources
National funds and programmes
Public-private partnerships

Status of action in the reporting year^

Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

139,270,000

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Yes

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)

Primary emissions sector addressed and action type (selections mandatory)^

Transportation
Improve fuel economy and reduce CO₂ emissions from motorized vehicles

Action description and web link to further information^

Installation of at least 32 dual rapid charge points at public locations across Leeds. These are operational and will be supplemented with a further 4 in late 2023.

Funding was via a joint West Yorkshire region bid for funding. 30 fast charge bays across 6 locations have been installed in residential areas with those installed in mid 2022. A further 54 fast charging bays across 9 locations in residential areas are

currently being installed and will be live in Autumn 2023.
<https://news.leeds.gov.uk/news/84-more-vehicle-charge-points-coming-to-leeds-residential-areas>

Stourton Park and Ride opened Sept 2021 with 4 rapid chargers and 26 fast charging bays powered with on site solar generation and battery storage.
<https://www.climateaction.org/news/park-charge-and-ride-the-uks-first-solar-powered-park-and-ride-site-opens-i>

Project underway for a further 6 on street and 14 off street locations to be delivered providing circa 60-80 bays by the end of 23/24 financial year. Funding allocation of c£16m secured for regional development with funding due to be delivered in 2024 from OZEV. This will be increased using private investment.

Carbon saving figure difficult to determine due to commercials/vehicle variances.

Start year of action

2019

Year for which mitigation is expected to last

End year not known/not applicable

Impact indicators measured^

Estimated emissions reductions due to action

Estimated emissions reductions (metric tons CO2e)^

366

Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^

Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^

Co-benefits realized^

- Job creation
- Revenue generation
- Reduced natural resource depletion
- Enhanced climate change adaptation
- Improved air quality
- Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts
- Reduced health costs
- Reduced noise/light pollution

Funding source(s)

- Regional funds and programmes
- National funds and programmes
- Private partnerships (e.g., a combination of private investments)

Status of action in the reporting year^



Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

Total cost of action (in currency specified in 0.1)

Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction’s energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Yes

Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (decrease)

Further Information

(10.1) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your jurisdiction's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored/assessed.

N/A

Submit your response

What language are you submitting your response in?

English

Please read and accept our Terms and Conditions

I have read and accept the Terms and Conditions

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP.

Public or non-public submission	
I am submitting my response	Publicly (recommended)

Leeds Food Strategy

Date: 27 November 2023

Report of: Chief Officer, Climate, Energy & Green Spaces

Report to: Climate Emergency Advisory Committee

Will the decision be open for call in? Yes No

Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? Yes No

Brief summary

The council approved Leeds Food Strategy in March 2023, and the strategy was launched in the city in July 2023. A joint approach between Foodwise Leeds and the council, Leeds Food Strategy is a long term aim for Leeds to have a vibrant food economy where everyone can access local, healthy, and affordable food that is produced in ways that improve our natural environment and embrace new techniques and technologies.

This first Leeds Food Strategy update since the strategy was approved and launched sets out the partnership, the three key missions, and the detailed actions to deliver the strategy. It also draws attention to the roles played by FoodWise Leeds, Public Health, Financial Inclusion, and Climate Energy & Green Spaces in leading the partnership.

Recommendations

- 1 To note the contents of the report, particularly the three overlapping themes of Health & Wellbeing, Food Security & Economy, and Sustainability & Resilience.
- 2 To note the progress made to date, as well as the longer term ambitions for partnership, engagement and policy alignment so that the strategy delivers for the city.
- 3 To seek support for communicating, delivering and developing the strategy by members of CEAC.

What is this report about?

- 4 The council's 2019 Climate Emergency declaration highlights both the considerable social and economic implications of failing to tackle climate change and air quality problems, and the aim of the council in setting out strategic improvements to deliver the required outcomes for the city.
- 5 The approval in March 2023 of Leeds Food Strategy in March 2023 identifies the city's approach to production, distribution, consumption and disposal of food as being important to the council's pillars of Health & Wellbeing, Inclusive Growth and Net Zero.
- 6 This report sets out an update for members of CEAC on the partnership delivering the strategy, and on the missions, objectives and themes. A brief set of slides also summarises the report.
- 7 The strategy is led by Foodwise Leeds and Leeds City Council, and is intended to run until 2030. The steering group is chaired by Cllr Marshall-Katung, sponsor of the strategy. FoodWise Leeds (an unincorporated local voluntary organisation with a range of partner organisations) and the three lead council services (Public Health, Financial Inclusion, and Climate Energy & Green Spaces) each support working groups involving a much wider set of organisations, institutions and groups, as shown in the diagram below. The steering group plans to meet twice a year, and the working groups three times a year each.



8 The strategy has three missions, each with a set of objectives and actions. The table below summarises the missions and objectives. The **Appendices A to C** at the end of this report detail the three missions' actions.

Health & Wellbeing	Food Security & Economy	Sustainability & Resilience
Ensure people of all ages know how to access, prepare, and eat food that supports health and wellbeing.	Tackle factors limiting people's ability to afford the food they need.	Tackle waste by reducing, redistributing, and utilising surplus food.
Champion community food initiatives that support healthier eating.	Help those in need of support to access affordable and inclusive food initiatives.	Raise awareness of how we can eat nutritious foods that are good for the planet.
Change our city environment to help make healthier food more available and appealing.	Continue to build a strong partnership approach across all sectors and with the people of Leeds.	Encourage and embrace new ways of producing, selling and serving food within local communities.
Offer targeted support to those of us who are most at risk.	Support and unlock opportunities for local food businesses and workers.	Support local farmers to transition to resilient and profitable agriculture which improves the environment.
Develop a skilled local workforce who advocate for healthier eating.	Promote Leeds as a vibrant food city—celebrating our independent food, drink, events, and culture.	Champion environmentally sustainable and resilient food buying.

What impact will this proposal have?

9 The strategy states that we believe the foods that we eat should reflect our rich and diverse culture, nourish our social connections, enhance our physical and mental well-being, and make our lives better. It means that our food system should enable people, producers, and our planet to prosper. The Leeds Food Strategy sets out what the city of Leeds can do to work towards this better food future for all.

- 10 The strategy states that the partnership, led by FoodWise Leeds and the council, will work towards our vision by focusing on three missions, outlined in section 8 above, and provided in more detail in the appendices. These missions have been designed to match the council's pillars and Best City Ambition. The missions and objectives also demonstrate how Leeds will work collaboratively to support the aims of guidance regarded as good practice, such as the Government Food Strategy, the National Food Strategy, and Sustainable Food Places.
- 11 An embedded and compelling Leeds Food Strategy will contribute to a wide range of council and city measures of health and wellbeing, financial inclusion, and climate action. Over time, as the strategy matures and develops, the intention is to develop and refine measures of progress and outcome.

How does this proposal impact the three pillars of the Best City Ambition?

- Health and Wellbeing Inclusive Growth Zero Carbon

12 Leeds Food Strategy aligns closely with the three pillars.

13 **Health & Wellbeing** – the Health & Wellbeing mission (**Appendix A**) details how the strategy and its objectives and actions would contribute to improved health and wellbeing outcomes in the city. The strategy states:

We can improve health and wellbeing by working together to find solutions, remove barriers, improve quality of life, become more socially connected and less lonely through food. By supporting and creating the conditions that allow more of us to eat healthy, nutritious and tasty food the Leeds Foods Strategy aims to give children in Leeds the best possible start and help everyone to live healthy, independent lives for longer.

Food choices that are good for us tends to be better for the planet too. Meeting these objectives will accelerate our city's journey to net zero—reducing the future health impacts that we know climate change will cause.

14 **Inclusive Growth** – the Food Security and Economy mission (**Appendix B**) details how the strategy and its objectives and actions would contribute to improved financial outcomes in the city. The strategy states:

Ultimately we need to tackle the causes of food insecurity and not just its impacts. This means helping to ensure that more of us can and know how to physically access, afford, and prepare healthy nutritious food—without compromising our ability to meet other basic needs.

As part of this mission, we also need to do everything we can to help more of us become financially secure and independent. We can support our vibrant food sector (every business and organisation involved in the growing, production, cooking, serving, or selling of food in Leeds) to grow and help them to embrace new and better ways of producing, selling, and serving food. By choosing local and regional food producers more often for what we eat, we help local businesses to create more jobs and keep more money within Yorkshire. A successful, innovative, and diverse economy is one that it is fair, pays well, and works for all of us. By choosing local and regional food producers more often for what we eat we help local businesses to create more jobs and keep more money within Yorkshire.

By working together with partners across the city to reduce food insecurity and grow an inclusive food economy, the Leeds Food Strategy aims to improve the quality of life and financial resilience of Leeds households. We're proud that Leeds has some of the best food in the country and with our plans, many more of us will be able to enjoy more of it.

15 Zero Carbon - – the Sustainability & Resilience mission (**Appendix C**) details how the strategy and its objectives and actions would contribute to improved climate outcomes for the council and the city. The strategy states:

Leeds has declared a climate emergency and, as part of our climate action plan, the council's ambition is to achieve net zero carbon emissions as quickly as possible and to boost our city's resilience to the changing climate.

Yet as well as being vulnerable to the impacts of climate change our food system is also partly responsible, currently accounting for around one-fifth of all the emissions in our national carbon footprint.

We can enable the transition to a more sustainable food system by wasting less food, making healthier food choices, and producing food in better and more environmentally friendly ways. Leeds is one of the biggest cities in one of the world's richest countries. We can't change the food system alone, but we can have real impact if we lead by example. Every action counts. Energy used to transport and process our food contributes to the food sector's carbon footprint, so we will reduce these emissions by transitioning to zero emission transport and power as part of other strategies. However, most greenhouse gas emissions from food are released before produce even leaves the farm gates because of factors like fertiliser use, the methane emissions from livestock, and converting environmentally important land like peat bogs and rainforest into farms. We must consider what foods are grown and how they are grown—not just how far foods have travelled.

What consultation and engagement has taken place?

- 16 The council and FoodWise Leeds undertook consultation on the Leeds Food Strategy lasted for 8 weeks (October 24th –December 18th, 2022) and comprised of an online survey, face to face/virtual sessions, and community engagement. Food Wise Leeds, the city’s food partnership delivered the consultation alongside Leeds City Council (LCC), with a focus on sessions in the community. A total of 307 individuals and 28 businesses/organisations completed the online survey and approximately 700 people were verbally updated about the consultation at the face to face/virtual sessions.
- 17 The findings of the consultation were reported to the Executive Board meeting in March 2023. See the link to the report for details of the consultation and analysis of representation across different groups and characteristics.
- 18 Overall, the consultation showed a high level of agreement to the missions and objectives. 90.7% of those that completed the survey agreed with the vision statement (62.3% strongly). 89.2% of those that completed the survey agreed on focusing on these three missions (61.4% strongly). The weakest scoring objective still had a significant majority (83%) of respondents’ support.

Wards affected:

Have ward members been consulted?

Yes

No

- 19 The partnership intends to continue to engage widely with stakeholders, partners, households and businesses as part of the monitoring and review of Leeds Food Strategy. The evidence from other cities’ food strategies is that the stronger the engagement, the better the understanding and buy-in to the requirements of the strategy.

What are the resource implications?

Financial implications:

- 20 The Leeds Food Strategy was developed and consulted upon without any significant financial spend. The council has provided some financial support to FoodWise Leeds, and FoodWise also benefitted from some funding from Sustainable Food Places, and neither can be viewed as certain to be provided in 2024 and beyond, given national and local financial challenges.
- 21 Some of the objectives in the strategy can be developed and delivered through alignment of policies and strategies. For example, there is a clear correspondence between households

undergoing fuel and food poverty and those with poor health outcomes. Targeted action in some households or at some lower super output areas would contribute towards more than one outcome. Similarly, alignment of the council's procurement, catering and land use planning with the strategy could contribute towards the strategy outcomes, without necessarily incurring significant additional spend. FoodWise, the council and the universities have also been able to develop some capacity in the city through applying successfully for grants and awards.

22 However, to explore, develop, deliver and monitor the results over the next few years will undoubtedly require both time resources and finances, on the part of the FoodWise Leeds partnership or the council, or it will not be possible to deliver against every area of the strategy.

What are the key risks and how are they being managed?

23 A number of risks can be identified at this stage of the strategy:

- Failure to maximise the partnership between Foodwise Leeds and the council due to funding restrictions.
- Changes in national UK government direction, guidance, definition, measurements.
- Loss of officer/partner time and capacity.
- Failure in citizen, business and community engagement and action, including ability to manage expectations.

24 It will be the role of the steering group to ensure that the partnership remains engaged, aligned to Leeds Food Strategy, and has sufficient capacity to focus on the key actions.

What are the legal implications?

25 There are no specific legal implications for the council of the Leeds Food Strategy. The strategy is strongly aligned to the council's pillars.

Options, timescales and measuring success

What other options were considered?

26 The council has not previously had a Food Strategy. However, FoodWise Leeds has developed and worked to a Leeds Food Charter since 2020. It is possible for the city and the council to

deliver the work without an underpinning strategy, however, the evaluation of and consultation on mission, objectives and actions is considered to be the preferred way of identifying the work programmes, aims, objectives, measures, timescales.

How will success be measured?

- 27 Success will be measured by achievement against the specific measures and objectives set out in the Leeds Food Strategy. FoodWise Leeds and the council have submitted the strategy, action plan and supporting evidence to Sustainable Food Places, with the aim of meeting the standard for a Sustainable Food Places Silver award, recognition which only 9 UK authorities have achieved.
- 28 In the first few months of the strategy's timespan, many of the actions involve improving information, raising awareness, seeking innovation. The strategy includes three commitments on behalf of the council, such as reducing the carbon footprint of the food and meals we provide (which would triangulate with the food component of scope 3 emissions), sourcing food locally, and refusing to serve air freighted food.
- 29 Over time, as the strategy, missions and objectives develop, it is anticipated that a clearer set of health and wellbeing, food security and economy, and sustainability and resilience measures will be developed and used to track progress and impact, and tie in to the Best Council and Best City Plans.

What is the timetable and who will be responsible for implementation?

- 30 The strategy is planned to run until 2030. The proposed schedule for review and update of the strategy is annually, reporting to the council's Executive Board.

Appendices

Appendix A Health & Wellbeing Mission

Appendix B Food Security & Economy Mission

Appendix C Sustainability & Resilience Mission

Appendix D List of Leeds City Council and FoodWise partner organisations

Background papers

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2022) [Government food strategy \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk)

Foodwise Leeds [FoodWise \(foodwiseleeds.org\)](https://www.foodwiseleeds.org)

Executive Board Report, including Leeds food Strategy (2023) [\(Public Pack\)Agenda Document for Executive Board, 15/03/2023 13:00 \(leeds.gov.uk\)](#)

Leeds City Council [Leeds Food Strategy](#)

National Food Strategy [The National Food Strategy - The Plan](#)

Sustainable Food Places [Home | Sustainable Food Places](#)

Appendix A Health & Wellbeing Mission, Objectives and Actions

Objectives	Actions
1 Ensure people of all ages know how to access, prepare, and eat food that supports health and wellbeing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working across sectors to improve knowledge and awareness of Eatwell recommendations and adapting these to individual lives. 2. Working across sectors to give people the skills and opportunities to overcome barriers to buying, preparing, and eating healthy, nutritious, and affordable food.
2 Champion community food initiatives that support healthier eating.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Raising awareness of, and celebrating, community-led food initiatives in Leeds and the impact they have. 4. Supporting community-led food initiatives to identify new funding opportunities. 5. Encouraging and enabling better co-ordination and sharing of best practice between groups.
3 Change our city environment to help make healthier food more available and appealing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Work with interested businesses and organisations that provide or sell food to encourage them to prepare and promote healthy and nutritious food more prominently. Leeds City Council will lead by example within its own venues. 7. Work with employers to recognise their role in helping to create a food environment that improves access to, and encourages, healthy eating. 8. Explore opportunities to advertise and promote healthier and sustainable eating.
4 Offer targeted support to those of us who are most at risk.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Continuing to invest in prevention and treatment programmes that reduce the impact of diet-related ill health in the people most at risk.
5 Develop a skilled local workforce who advocate for healthier eating.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Providing a range of training opportunities that enable the local workforce to deliver consistent, holistic, and evidence-based support on healthier eating.

Appendix B Food Security & Economy Mission, Objectives and Actions

Objectives	Actions
6 Tackle factors limiting people's ability to afford the food they need.	<p>11. Championing actions and initiatives that help address poverty and food insecurity, including fair wages and financial support.</p> <p>12. Raising awareness of how residents can increase their incomes, including helping them to access any financial support they may qualify for.</p> <p>13. Developing and sustaining programmes that improve access to healthy food for people on low incomes.</p> <p>14. Ensure food security and poverty are considered when developing local plans and policies.</p>
7 Help those in need of support to access affordable and inclusive food initiatives.	<p>15. Working together with partners to improve, and make more inclusive, affordable food initiatives so that everyone can access the help they need.</p> <p>16. Connecting food aid providers with other free, impartial, and confidential support services to help residents access information and support to prepare and afford healthy meals.</p> <p>17. Developing and promoting a new Leeds Food Aid Charter setting out consistent key principles and best practice for local food aid providers to follow.</p>
8 Continue to build a strong partnership approach across all sectors and with the people of Leeds.	<p>18. Developing the Food Aid Network and Leeds Food Insecurity Taskforce to raise awareness of our approach to food aid and improve citywide coordination and collaboration.</p> <p>19. Ensuring public participation in, and engagement with, the Leeds Food Strategy.</p> <p>20. Work with organisations to promote goods and services from local producers.</p> <p>21. Working in partnership with the public, voluntary, education and private sector to collaborate on actions that further the objectives of the Leeds Food Strategy.</p>
9 Support and unlock opportunities for local food businesses and workers.	<p>22. Helping food businesses grow and support jobs by connecting them to relevant support and advice.</p> <p>23. Working to create and expand pathways to market for locally produced food.</p> <p>24. Promoting opportunities for recruitment, workforce development, and apprenticeships in the local food sector.</p> <p>25. Supporting innovation and research that promotes the viability of local food enterprises.</p>







Objectives	Actions
<p>10 Promote Leeds as a vibrant food city—celebrating our independent food, drink, events, and culture.</p>	<p>26. Working with the food sector to increase visitor demand for local food and drink across the city.</p> <p>27. Celebrating the culture and diversity of Leeds by promoting the local food offer available in different parts of the city.</p> <p>28. Champion the economic, social, and environmental benefits of consuming locally and sustainably produced foods to residents, businesses and institutions.</p>



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Appendix C Sustainability & Resilience Mission, Objectives and Actions

Objectives	Actions
11 Tackle waste by reducing, redistributing, and utilising surplus food.	<p>29. Promoting ways to reduce food waste, working with partners including organisations and businesses.</p> <p>30. Redistributing surplus food to those in need, working with partners including organisations and businesses.</p> <p>31. Expanding food waste collections (in line with national policy and dependant on government funding) and community composting initiatives to more areas of the city.</p>
12 Raise awareness of how we can eat nutritious foods that are good for the planet.	<p>32. Introducing carbon labelling at council food venues, such as on school and café menus.</p> <p>33. Raising awareness of the environmental impact of different food choices.</p>
13 Encourage and embrace new ways of producing, selling and serving food within local communities.	<p>34. Promoting 'grow your own', community, and urban growing.</p> <p>35. Work with partners to raise awareness of, and support, cutting-edge innovative food production.</p>
14 Support local farmers to transition to resilient and profitable agriculture which improves the environment.	<p>36. Work with national, regional, and local partners to support best farming practice by engaging policymakers and decision takers, helping to remove barriers to the agricultural transition faced by farmers in Leeds.</p> <p>37. Explore opportunities to influence land use planning policies to enable the better use of land for agriculture.</p> <p>38. Help local farmers get a fair price for quality products bought by the council and partners.</p> <p>39. Explore ways to make it easier for local farmers to sell produce locally.</p>
15 Champion environmentally sustainable and resilient food buying.	<p>40. Serving more quality, sustainable, regional produce that is certified to higher production standards in Leeds City Council venues and services.</p> <p>41. Working with suppliers to better understand—and reduce—the environmental impact of the food purchased by Leeds City Council.</p> <p>42. Encouraging the city's biggest organisations to join Leeds City Council in their procurement commitments.</p>

Appendix D List of Leeds City Council and FoodWise partner organisations

Organisation	Logo (if supplied)
Catering Leeds (Leeds City Council)	
Climate Action Leeds	
Eat Well Forum	
Fare Share Yorkshire	
Feed Leeds	
Feel Good Factor Leeds	
Food Aid Network	
FoodWise Leeds	

Organisation	Logo (if supplied)
Leeds Beckett University	
Leeds Cookery School	
Leeds Food Insecurity Taskforce	
Leeds Indie Food	
Leeds Teaching Hospital Trust	
School Health and Wellbeing Service	
School Wellbeing Service	
HWD Steering group	
Public Health (Leeds City Council)	
Internal Council Food Group	
Maternal healthy weight group / Eat Well Forum/ Best start	
Anchor institutions working groups/ health population boards	

Organisation
HWD – LCC
Rethink Food
LEEDS INCLUSIVE ANCHORS NETWORK Climate sub Group
Urban Agriculture Consortium
University of Leeds
Veg Cities
Zest Leeds

Logo (if supplied)



Update on the work of the Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission and Leeds Climate Commission

Date: 27th November 2023

Report of: City Solicitor

Report to: Climate Emergency Advisory Committee

Will the decision be open for call in? Yes No

Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? Yes No

Brief summary

This report is presented as an introduction to the report of the Co-Director, Yorkshire & Humber Climate Commission and Research Fellow, Leeds Climate Commission which provides and update on the work of the Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission and Leeds Climate Commission.

A Briefing Report is attached as Appendix 1.

The Committee will also receive a presentation.

Recommendations

- a) To note the contents of the Briefing Report and invite Members to comment and share views

What is this report about?

- 1 The Committee is requested to consider the attached Briefing Report on the work of the Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission and Leeds Climate Commission.
- 2 Rosa Foster, Co-Director, Yorkshire & Humber Climate Commission and Amelia Duncan, Leeds Climate Commission Research Fellow, have been invited to attend the meeting to present on the Commissions' to Members. This paper provides context for that update and subsequent discussion.
- 3 We welcome the opportunity to explore with the CEAC what they see as their biggest priorities for integrated climate action across the city, and how the Commissions can work effectively with them.

How does this proposal impact the three pillars of the Best City Ambition?

Health and Wellbeing

Inclusive Growth

Zero Carbon

Appendices

None.

Background papers

- Update on the work of the Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission and Leeds Climate Commission.

Briefing for Leeds Climate Emergency Advisory Committee: The Leeds Climate Commission and Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission November 2023

Authors: Ameila Duncan, Leeds Climate Commission Lead & Rosa Foster, YHCC Co-Director

What is a Climate Commission?

Inspired by the work of the UK's Climate Change Committee, a Climate Commission is an experimental partnership model bringing together public, private and third sectors to work collaboratively to help drive climate action.

Context:

The first Climate Commission was established in Leeds in 2017, a partnership endeavour between the University of Leeds and Leeds City Council. The early success of the [Leeds Climate Commission](#) inspired the development of a five year ESRC funded Place-based Climate Action Network (PCAN), which both provided resource to support the Leeds Commission and enabled the Commission model to be developed in Belfast and Edinburgh. PCAN has also stimulated a further 20+ Commissions across the UK.

The success of the city Commission became contrasted with the gap in regional collaboration and the lack of capacity to identify system level changes at that scale. Conceived during mid-2020, in response to the ever-evident climate change impacts across Yorkshire and Humber, and the need for regional scale collaboration on net zero challenges, the [Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commission](#) (YHCC) was launched in March 2021. The YHCC adopts the same model as the Leeds Climate Commission, and its core purpose is to support and guide ambitious, integrated climate action across all sectors and the region. The YHCC is doing this by creating a positive and enabling culture where:

- existing capacity is mobilised through effective engagement
- constructive debate is supported
- our collective evidence base is strengthened
- best practise is promoted and adopted
- capacities are built and
- progress is regularly reviewed and analysed.

The YHCC is also working with local council representatives (members and officers) to create a (more) stable policy environment that builds confidence and attracts investment.

Future:

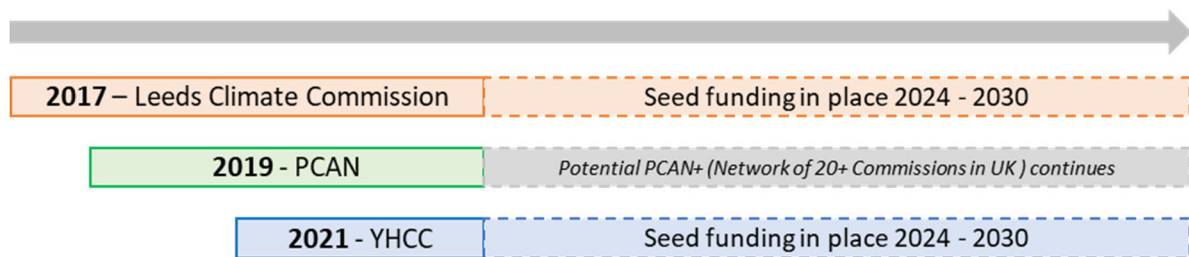
The PCAN programme is coming to a close at the end of March 2024. Both the Leeds and Yorkshire and Humber Climate Commissions are viewed very positively and there is a clear and distinct role that each can play to galvanise and enable impactful climate action.

Both Commissions have full political and wider sectoral support to continue to 2030. This is fantastic as it means both are able to develop their thinking for the next phase (2024-27) at the same time, ensuring good connections between them, and potentially other Commissions in the region; both

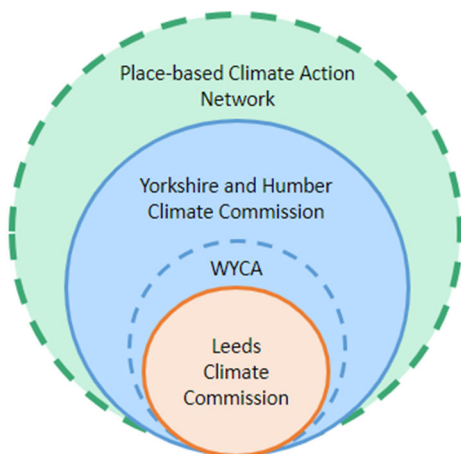
moving from the initial experimental model phase into successful partnership collaborations that support, facilitate and accelerate climate action delivery by others. The YHCC also provides the Leeds Climate Commission with a place to escalate advocacy opportunities or challenges.

The University of Leeds recognises the value the Commissions’ provide to the city and region and, as part of its ambitious [Climate Plan](#), is not only hosting the staff team that support both but is also covering half of the team’s costs until August 2029. The Yorkshire Leaders Board supports the YHCC, both politically and through an annual contribution. The YHCC has also been supported by financial and contributions in kind from a broad range of partners, ranging from the TUC, Yorkshire Universities, through to Northern Power Grid, the Environment Agency and Yorkshire Water. Both Commissions will require partners to continue to contribute, both financially and in kind, to enable them to be resourced effectively to drive integrated climate action.

Although the PCAN programme ends in March 2024, the established network of 20+ Commissions around the UK will remain as a source for learning and collaboration on specific topics.



How do the two Commissions work together?



The Commissions are in a strategic planning phase to establish how they can work over the next 6 years, broken down into two 3-year phases.

The Leeds Climate Commission will focus on developing a local programme of projects that actively support the Cities net zero & climate ready ambitions. The YHCC will develop these as case studies to demonstrate best practice alongside other local initiatives in the region. Leeds Climate Commission can work with the regional Commission to benefit from workstreams that the local commission would otherwise find beyond its capacity, or out of its scope to influence at a city scale.

The Climate Commissions & Leeds City Council’s CEAC:

On the final page of this briefing, there is a high-level summary of the recent review of the Leeds Climate Commission, including some of the potential task and finish projects that have been identified.

We welcome the opportunity to explore with the CEAC what they see as their biggest priorities for integrated climate action across the city, and how the Commissions can work effectively with them.

Commission key highlights:

Leeds Climate Commission strategic review and re-fresh proposal (after running 5 years)

City level collaboration & deep relationship building...



1 Full Commission Meeting

8 workshops attended & supported including the 'City Sprint' series



25 x 1:1 Partner feedback meetings

...informing 3 core functions & workstreams...



Evaluating Progress



Peer Learning



Creating Collaborations for new climate action in the city, including with the UoL's 'Living Labs'

...and the identification of task and finish projects for proof of concept project development and delivery



Solar Initiative (energy)



Network Rail (transport)



Water challenge (water)



Aire Resilience Company (Innovative finance)



Consumption emissions profile (emissions)



Monitoring and evaluation framework (cross cutting)

Yorkshire & Humber Climate Commission's Delivering Impact Programme



22 expert led sessions held exploring a broad range of climate actions over 11 months...

...with 82 speakers from 71 different organisations...

...providing over 1,000 hours of leaders and experts time...

...leading to 12 'Phase 2' system level regional workstreams being developed through collaboration with 100+ commission members

Other YHCC work stream highlights



8 Cross Cutting Regional Policy Principles developed with our Regional Policy Forum and approved by Yorkshire Leaders Board



69 Companies and Organisations have taken the Climate Action Pledge
Lead Partner in Yorkshire Sustainability Week



Contributing to two regional stage 2 academic bids, building strong connections with Y-PERN, and developing wider strategic collaborations e.g. with the Ass'n of Directors of Public Health



All (15) Local Authorities participating in our Climate Adaptation Programme working with Corporate Risk Managers, Emergency Planners & Directors



Direct 'grass roots' engagement via Town & Parish Councils with c.140 Cllrs across the region; developed & delivering Faith in the Environment events



Regional Net Zero Road Map under development, including a full technical and economic assessment of c.750 measures, identifying the most cost and carbon effective actions

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