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CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meeting to be held in 6 & 7 - Civic Hall, Leeds on
Tuesday, 2nd July, 2019 at 1.30 pm

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

B Anderson
J Bentley
D Blackburn
N Buckley
A Garthwaite
K Groves
J Illingworth
M Midgley
L Mulherin
M Shahzad
P Wadsworth
N Walshaw (Chair)
P Wray

Agenda complied by: Harriet Speight
Governance Services 0113 3789954

A G E N D A

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
1			**APPEALS AGAINST REFUSAL OF INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS** 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). (*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)	
2			**EXEMPT INFORMATION - POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC** 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:- **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:-	

3			**LATE ITEMS** To identify items which have been admitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration. (The special circumstances shall be specified in the minutes)	
4			**DECLARATION OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY AND OTHER INTERESTS** To disclose or draw attention to any disclosable pecuniary interests for the purposes of Section 31 of the Localism Act 2000 and paragraphs 13-18 of the Members' Code of Conduct. Also to declare any other significant interests which the Member wishes to declare in the public interest, in accordance with paragraphs 19-20 of the Members' Code of Conduct.	
5			**APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE** To receive any apologies for absence from the meeting.	
6			**CHAIRS OPENING REMARKS** To receive the Chair's opening remarks.	
7			**TERMS OF REFERENCE** To consider the report of the City Solicitor that presents the terms of reference for the Climate Change Advisory Committee for Members' information as, approved by Council 22 May 2019.	1 - 6
8			**SETTING THE SCENE FOR THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY** To consider the report of the Director of Resources and Housing which details an overview of the presentation that will be given to the inaugural meeting of the Climate Change Advisory Committee to help to provide the background to the Climate Emergency and the actions which have taken place to date.	7 - 32

9			**CITY CONVERSATION - CLIMATE EMERGENCY** To consider the report of the Director of Resources and Housing which provides an overview of the presentation that will be given to the Climate Change Advisory Committee with the aim of providing an overview of the proposed 'conversation'.	33 - 34
10			**FORWARD PLAN** To consider the report of the Director of Resources and Housing that provides a proposal for the forward plan for future meetings of the Climate Change Advisory Committee.	35 - 38

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.

Leeds CITY COUNCIL

Report author: Harriet Speight
Tel: 0113 37 89954

Report of the City Solicitor

Report to the Climate Change Advisory Committee

Date: 2 July 2019

Subject: Terms of Reference

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	☐ Yes ☒ No
Has consultation been carried out?	☒ Yes ☐ No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Will the decision be open for call-in?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	☐ Yes ☒ No

Summary

1. Main issues

- This report presents the terms of reference for the Climate Change Advisory Committee for Members' information, as approved by Council 22 May 2019.

2. Best Council Plan Implications

- Although the recommendation from this report, to note the agreed Terms of Reference of the Committee, does not have any Best Council Plan (BCP) implications arising from it, the matters being considered by the Committee and its programme of work will aim to help progress the BCP priorities, including the 'Sustainable Infrastructure' priority.

3. Resource Implications

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

Recommendations

Members are requested to note the Climate Change Advisory Committee terms of reference.

1. Purpose of this report

1.1 This report presents the terms of reference for the Climate Change Advisory Committee for Members' information.

2. Background information

2.1 At the outset of the first meeting, it is useful for Members to be provided with the terms of reference (Appendix 1) to set out the remit of the Committee.

3. Corporate considerations

3.1 Consultation and engagement

3.1.1 The terms of reference were formally considered and approved at the Council meeting held on 22 May 2019.

3.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration

3.2.1 There are no equality and diversity, or cohesion and integration implications as a result of this report.

3.3 Council policies and the Best Council Plan

3.3.1 Further to paragraph 2 above, in March 2019, Full Council passed a resolution declaring a Climate Emergency; Executive Board in April also considered the implications of this resolution. In May 2019, the Leader of Council reviewed the Executive arrangements for the authority to reflect the Council's policy objectives in this area, and thus the Climate Change Advisory Committee was established.

Climate Emergency

3.3.2 Although the recommendation from this report, to note the agreed Terms of Reference of the Committee, does not have any specific implications regarding the 'Climate Emergency', the Committee has been established to advise and make recommendations to both Council and the Executive on matters relating to climate change and sustainability.

3.4 Resources, procurement and value for money

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

3.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in

3.5.1 There are no specific legal implications as a result of this report.

3.6 Risk management

3.6.1 There are no risk implications as a result of this report.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Members are requested to note the Climate Change Advisory Committee terms of reference.

5. Background documents[1]

5.1 None

[1] The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

An advisory Committee[1] authorised to consider and make recommendations regarding climate change and sustainability and in particular

1.) To advise the Council in relation to functions which are[2]

- specified as being non executive functions or
- being local choice functions, are reserved to the Council; and

and to report annually to full council; and

2.) To advise the Executive in relation to functions which are[2]

- *specified as being executive functions, or*
- *being local choice functions, are not reserved to the Council, or*
- *are functions which are not specified as being either non executive functions or local choice functions and by default are executive functions*

[1] Appointed by the Council in accordance with Section 102(4) of the Local Government Act 1972.
[2] In accordance with the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000 as from time to time amended.

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Report author: Polly Cook
Tel: 07891 270928

Report of Director of Resources and Housing

Report to Climate Change Advisory Committee

Date: 2 July 2019

Subject: Setting the Scene for the Climate Emergency

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	☐ Yes ☒ No
Has consultation been carried out?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Will the decision be open for call-in?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	☐ Yes ☒ No

Summary of the main issues

This report provides an overview of the presentation that will be given to the inaugural meeting of the Climate Change Advisory Committee to help to provide the background to the Climate Emergency and the actions that have taken place to date.

Recommendations

Members are asked to receive the presentation and to offer any feedback.

1. Purpose of this report

1.1 This report provides an overview of the content of the presentation that will set the scene on the climate emergency

2. Background information

2.1 The Leeds Climate Commission was established in 2017 to help Leeds to make a positive choice on issues relating to energy, carbon, weather and climate. It brings together key organisations and actors from across the city and from the public, private and third sectors.

2.2 Informed by the work of the UK Committee on Climate Change, the Leeds Climate Commission seeks to be 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 stakeholders and decision makers.

2.3 It will monitor progress towards meeting the city's carbon reduction targets and recommend actions to keep the city on track and advise on the assessment of the climate-related risks and adaptation opportunities in the city and on progress towards climate resilience.

2.4 In the 'Further Information' section there is a link to the report produced by the UK Committee on Climate Change as well as the roadmap produced by the Leeds Climate Commission.

2.5 The report that went to Executive Board in April following the declaration of the Climate Emergency is appended to provide a summary of our current position and next steps.

3. Main issues

3.1 A presentation will be provided to the inaugural meeting of the Climate Change Advisory Committee to provide the following information:

3.1.1 High level summary of the current emission levels, progress to date and the targets;

3.1.2 Process changes since the declaration of the climate emergency;

3.1.3 Internal communications currently underway;

3.1.4 Key actions linked to the council's own building stock, including housing;

3.1.5 Launch of top ten energy user group;

3.1.6 Overview of our approach to both fleet and the challenges related to 'grey fleet';

3.1.7 Approach to biodiversity.

4. Corporate considerations

4.1 Consultation and engagement

4.1.1 The Committee meeting will provide an opportunity for engagement on the content of the presentation.

4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration

4.2.1 There are no equality and diversity, or cohesion and integration implications as a result of this report.

4.3 Council policies and the Best Council Plan

4.3.1 In March 2019, Full Council passed a resolution declaring a Climate Emergency. The presentation outlined in the report sets the scene for the Climate Emergency.

4.4 Resources, procurement and value for money

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

4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in

4.5.1 There are no specific legal implications as a result of this report.

4.6 Risk management

4.6.1 There are no risk implications as a result of this report.

5. Recommendations

5.1 Members are asked to receive the presentation and to offer any feedback.

6. Background documents[1]

6.1 None

7. Further Information

7.1 http://leeds.candocities.org/leeds-carbon-roadmap

7.2 https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Net-Zero-The-UKs-contribution-to-stopping-global-warming.pdf (Executive Summary on page 11 to 38 of document)

[1] The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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Leeds CITY COUNCIL

Report author: Polly Cook/ Tom Knowland
Tel: 0113 378 5876

Report of Director of Resources and Housing

Report to Executive Board

Date: 17 April 2019

Subject: Cutting Carbon Annual Report and Leeds Climate Commission

Are specific electoral Wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of Ward(s):	☐ Yes	☒ No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	☐ Yes	☒ No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	☒ Yes	☐ No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	☐ Yes	☒ No

Summary of main issues

1. Climate Change provides one of the greatest challenges to humanity today, having detrimental impacts on both society and the environment internationally, nationally and locally. The increase in global temperature associated with climate change is irreversibly damaging diverse ecosystems including the Amazon Rainforest and Arctic Tundra. Other well documented impacts of climate change include: the melting of ice and glaciers; ocean warming; sea level rise and species extinction.

2. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is increasing. Cyclone Idai, which recently devastated Mozambique is the type of event predicted to occur more frequently by climate change modelling. At a local level, Leeds experienced the major disruption that can be caused by severe weather events following the floods after Storm Eva in 2015.

3. Following the 2017 annual report to Executive Board on cutting carbon, a landmark report from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has warned that the window to limit world temperatures to under 1.5 °C and avoid the worst climate change impacts could close within the next 12 years.

4. At Full Council on 27 March 2019, the Council passed a motion declaring a “Climate Emergency”. The Leeds Climate Commission has developed science-based carbon reduction targets that are based on Leeds’s per capita ‘share’ of the global carbon budget. These 5 yearly targets are accompanied by an emission reduction roadmap for the District that shows the extent of action that will need to be taken across all sectors. The Climate Commission’s report is appended.

5. It is estimated that if we are to have a good chance of avoiding dangerous climate change – that is average warming above 1.5°C, the world can emit no more than 420 giga-tonnes of greenhouse gases by 2050. Leeds' share of this on a per capita basis is estimated at 42 mega-tonnes – this is in effect our city's carbon budget to 2050. If we were to carry on at our current rate of emissions, we would have used our total budget for the period to 2050 within 9 years.

6. The District has achieved a reduction of 43% in emissions from its 2005 baseline. The Leeds Climate Commission have advised that to stay within our carbon budget we must achieve a further reduction of 27% by 2025 and an additional 15% by 2030, equating to an overall reduction of 85% from our 2005 baseline.

7. To date, the vast majority of carbon reduction realised in the District has been achieved through reductions in the carbon emissions from electricity generation in the national grid. These have been achieved mainly though the shift away from coal burning power stations and the increases in renewables (especially off-shore wind farms). While the trend towards greener energy will continue, due to the speed and size of reduction required it is unlikely that it can be achieved by changes to national energy infrastructure alone. Such a significant reduction will require action across every sector including transport, housing, commercial property, industry and agriculture. Importantly, it will therefore require reduction in energy consumption levels, achieved in part by enormous investment in energy efficiency, but it will also require major behavioural change.

8. Although the threats are very real, it is important that the opportunities that a shift to a zero carbon economy provides are also highlighted, providing new economic sectors and the chance to improve quality of life. The Leeds Climate Commission has estimated that Leeds could save £277m a year if it exploited the cost-effective opportunities for energy efficiency and low carbon development.

9. This is clearly not an issue that the Council can tackle on its own. Securing public, investor and business support for carbon reduction is essential. The Council working in partnership with the Leeds Climate Commission, is proposing to hold a 'city conversation' on climate change and the local action required before returning to Executive Board with final recommendations by the end of the year. Beyond what organisations and individuals can do in the city, the report will also seek to articulate the support, both regulatory and financial, which will be required from Government to enable the targets to be met.

10. This report also summarises how the Council has continued to invest in its own portfolio of large scale cutting carbon projects, including the on-going delivery of a large district heating network, a range of improvements in domestic energy efficiency, as well as significant electrification of the council's fleet. There is recognition, however, that the Climate Emergency declared by the Council is a significant milestone that requires the Council and the city to act at a faster pace. Although the Council will take the actions it can within its resources and remit, the level and speed of change required will also require the participation of individuals, communities, businesses and the government. The report proposes that in future all proposals to Executive Board are considered in the light of the Emergency, sitting alongside the Council's commitments to improved health and well-being and inclusive growth

Recommendations

Members of the Executive Board are recommended to:-

11. Agree the recommendations of the Leeds Climate Commission for science-based emission reduction targets for the city and the accompanying roadmap;

12. Support the facilitation of a city conversation on how to achieve the target and agree to receive a further report by the end of 2019;

13. Support the inclusion of a new section in all Executive Board reports that will highlight the impact of the decision to be taken on the achievement of the climate emergency aims;

14. Note the progress and continue to support the delivery of the portfolio of the Council's cutting carbon projects.

1 Purpose of this report

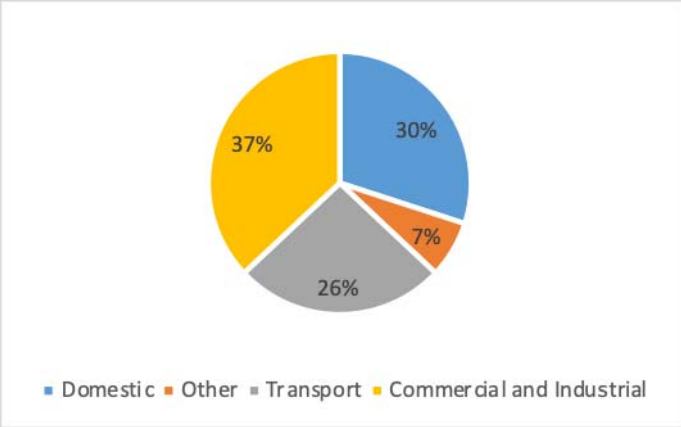
1.1 To outline the background to the climate emergency and the need for urgent action at a city level.

1.2 To present the Leeds Climate Commission's proposals for a science-based climate emissions reduction target and accompanying roadmap.

1.3 To update the progress the Council has made in reducing carbon emissions through the portfolio of Council led cutting carbon schemes.

2 Background information

2.1 The current carbon emissions of the city are shown in the pie chart below:



2.2 On a global front, a landmark 2018 report from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has warned of the multiple risks of dangerous levels of climate change, and the need to restrict global warming to 1.5˚C above pre-industrial levels. It has also warned that achieving the carbon cuts needed to limit warming to these levels will require "rapid and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society".

2.3 The risks of climate change relate especially to the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as storms, floods, heatwaves, droughts and rising sea levels. These changes could also lead to significant disruption to food and water systems, loss of habitats (such as coral reefs) and growing numbers of species extinctions.

2.4 Evidence of these impacts is already accumulating with average global temperatures currently at c1°C above pre-industrial levels. These risks and impacts are forecast to increase steadily with higher levels of warming, with scientists particularly concerned about the potential for natural feedback loops, for example where melting permafrost releases currently locked in stores of methane (a potent greenhouse gas) that will then lead to further climate change.

2.5 The science clearly shows that these risks can be significantly reduced if levels of warming are limited. For example, average global temperature increases of 1.5˚C rather than 2˚C would reduce sea level increases by 10cm less by the end of the century, whilst avoiding the destruction of coral reefs. Restricting warming to

1.5˚C rather than 2˚C would also see the Arctic Ocean free of ice once per century rather than once per decade. But achieving the 1.5˚C target will require transitions in land use, energy, industry, buildings, transport and cities. Globally, it would depend on the phase out of coal and the expansion of renewable energy sources so that they make up half of the global energy mix. The opportunity to limit warming average global temperature increases to 1.5 °C will not last long. Given existing emissions trajectories, the UN IPCC report warns that the window to limit world temperature increases to under 1.5 °C and avoid the worst climate change impacts could close within the next 12 years.

2.6 Recent national and international Youth Climate Strikes in February and March 2019 highlighted the concerns of young people and the need for national governments to increase efforts to respond urgently to the challenge of climate change.

2.7 The Paris Agreement on Climate Change includes pledges from national governments that if delivered would limit average levels of warming to c3°C. Next year's climate talks could see a ratcheting up of the national pledges, but there is still much to be done to limit warming to the IPCC's target of 1.5 °C.

2.8 Nationally, the UK government has a legal requirement to reduce GHG emissions by an average of 80% from 1990 levels by 2050. Although UK direct emissions have fallen significantly since 1990, the UK is not on track to meet net-zero emissions, nor is it on track to meet current legally-binding greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions set out in the Climate Change Act 2008. The Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) conceded in its own Clean Growth Strategy published last year, that the UK is likely to miss its fourth (2023-2027) and fifth (2028-2032) carbon budgets.

2.9 Climate minister Claire Perry has written to the government's climate change advisers, the national Committee on Climate Change (CCC) seeking advice on reducing the UK's greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero. In turn, the CCC has launched a call for evidence on when and how the country should reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions. Leeds Climate Commission is responding citing the evidence gathered in Leeds on the economic benefits of a transition to a low carbon economy reported in the 2017 Executive Board report.

2.10 Many public sectors organisations such as local authorities, NHS Trusts and Universities are now subject to the Emissions Reduction Pledge 2020. This is a set of principles committing organisations to act in pursuit of the voluntary target set in the Clean Growth Strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2020/21, compared to a 2009/10 baseline. Despite the soft nature of this current set up where organisations can currently choose to become involved and actively report back, there is a suggestion of a more ambitious and possibly mandatory target once this first reporting period has ended. Encouragingly on the evidence presented in this report, Leeds City Council has achieved the Emissions Reduction Pledge 3 years early.

2.11 At Full Council on 27 March 2019, the Council passed a motion declaring a "Climate Emergency" and this can be seen in the context of an increase in activity across the Leeds City Region and the rest of the country.

2.12 To date, Bradford, Calderdale and Kirklees Councils have all passed Climate Emergency motions across the City Region and a number of other local authorities across the country have also declared a Climate Emergency. There is no standard set of commitments that a local authority signs up to when declaring a climate emergency, although the theme of carbon neutrality by 2030 is a strong commitment across multiple councils.

3 Main issues

3.1 This report marks an innovation in the way that Leeds is responding to climate change. Rather than focussing mainly on Council-led projects, the main content is the advice from the Leeds Climate Commission to the city (Appendix 1). It is the intention that as the Leeds Climate Commission continues to increase its scope and coverage of activity, that its future reports will act as an independent point of advice to the city, drawing on the expertise of numerous city partners so as to present the challenge of climate change in as comprehensive a manner as possible.

3.2 From 2005 to today the District has achieved a reduction of 43% in emissions. City-wide emissions continue to fall largely as a result of decarbonisation of the electricity grid. The rate of decline is expected to diminish in the near future and without further actions at the national or local levels, Leeds will not meet its longer term carbon reduction targets. The Leeds Climate Commission's proposals provide the evidence base and advice for the Council and other city partners on the most cost and carbon-effective measures that can be taken to achieve future carbon reduction targets.

3.3 Leeds Climate Commission Science-Based Target and Carbon Reduction Roadmap

3.3.1 Leeds Climate Commission's proposals for a Science-Based Target and Carbon Reduction Roadmap follows and has been agreed in collaboration with the Commission's Strategy Group and will be published on the Leeds Climate Commission website http://leeds.candocities.org/about-leeds-climate-commission. The highlights are detailed below.

3.3.2 By dividing up global emissions levels that would give us a good chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C by population, it is possible to set what are known as 'science based carbon reduction targets'. The targets for Leeds are set out below and these make it clear that the required level and speed of the cut in the cities carbon emissions will be extremely challenging.

Year	Reduction from 2005 baseline	Reduction required from current levels
2025	70%	47%
2030	85%	74%
2035	95%	91%
2040	97%	95%
2045	99%	98%
2050	100%	100%

3.3.3 Within the report it is recognised that these targets will not be achieved by one organisation alone. Buy-in and ownership of this key issue, is needed from across a wide spectrum of the public, private and third sectors and from the public at large, as well as additional support being required from central government and investors.

3.3.4 Analysis clearly shows though that it is feasible to reduce Leeds' carbon emissions at the scale and rate needed to meet the targets set out above. The actions that are required to meet the above mentioned targets have been broken down into 4 categories:

- Economic actions – these are defined as the actions that we could take that would pay for themselves and provide a return on investment such as LED lighting, hybrid vehicles etc. A review conducted by the Commission has concluded that these actions could deliver over half (51%) of the required cut in the current levels of carbon emissions from the city at no net cost.

- Technically viable actions – these are defined as the actions that are already underway such as the district heating network, improvements to the council's buildings and fleet that can be delivered with existing technologies, albeit at some extra cost.

- Innovative actions – these include actions that could require significant support from national government, such as building houses and commercial buildings so that they are carbon neutral, and existing actions that would need to happen at a much quicker rate, such as the adoption of electric vehicles.

- Global actions – these actions include those that require a change in behaviours such as a move away from a reliance on concrete and steel or a reduction in the consumption of meat and dairy.

3.4 <u>City Conversation</u>

3.4.1 Holding an effective city conversation is critical to the achievement of the target as without cross sector support the city will not achieve the required reductions in the short timescales.

3.4.2 A working group of the Commission is being set up, that will include representation from across the city, to identify the best ways to engage a wide range of stakeholders to take part in a city conversation on climate change. The conversation will seek to engage businesses, large and small, together with trade unions. We will work with those who are already strongly committed to change but also get the views of those people who are not currently engaged in the subject to better understand what may motivate change. We will seek to build on the existing enthusiasm of young people but also seek to broaden this participation through the Youth Council, city events such as Breeze and via schools.

3.4.3 It is intended to run the city conversation from June until the end of October using existing networks and events to maximise coverage within tight timescales.

3.4.4 The outcomes from the conversation will be fed back in via the December report back to Executive Board that will provide a more detailed Action Plan.

3.5 Leeds City Council-led Cutting Carbon Project Portfolio

3.5.1 In order to contribute towards achieving the city-wide carbon reduction targets, and to demonstrate leadership in this field, the Council has a number of cutting carbon schemes in place. These are large scale, long term projects that only the City Council is placed to lead:-

3.5.2 **District Heating:** There has been significant progress in the construction of Leeds PIPES – the city's flagship District Heating Network (DHN) (http://www.leeds-pipes.co.uk/) which is due to deliver heating to the first connected flats using low carbon heat from the RERF by June 2019. More detail on the ambition for the network was presented to Executive Board in July 2017. A separate report to Executive Board provides a more detailed update on progress to date and plans for a phase 2 extension.

3.5.3 **Corporate Energy Projects including schools:** The council continues to make progress in achieving a reduction in its emissions from corporate buildings and operations.

- During 2018 eight schools had their lighting updated to LED delivering £30,000 savings in cost and 7 tonnes of CO2.

- The refurbishment of Merrion House has allowed for the significant upgrade in the building's environmental performance.

    - A fundamental requirement of the specification developed by the design team was that the completed development was to achieve a BREEAM excellent status, which the scheme is on track to achieve. This was further reinforced through the requirement for a 10% betterment on the U values required under building regulations. The new cladding

provides enhanced thermal insulation, air tightness and solar gain control, which reduces energy consumption.

- In addition to the fabric upgrades, the new lift installations utilises 'hall call destination', which maximises lift capacity, thus reducing the overall number of journeys.

- LED light was included throughout, with both motion and light level detection to reduce unnecessary use.

- Low water use sanitary fittings have been installed along with the installation of localised water heating to reduce the unnecessary heating of large quantities of water.

3.5.4 **Street Lighting**

- Following public consultation, in October 2018 Executive Board approved a scheme to swap out all the remaining non-LED bulbs within the 92,000 street lights, approximately 86,000 in total, within Leeds and to introduce more part night operation into a further 8,000 street lights. This is a scheme that will take approximately four years to deliver and will eventually result in a carbon saving of approximately 8,823 tCO2 per annum.

3.5.5 **Fleet Replacement**

3.5.6 As part of the fleet replacement programme 95 Council diesel vans were replaced with fully electric vehicles saving on average almost 2 tCO2e for every 10,000 miles travelled. The average annual mileage for the council's small van fleet is 14,000 miles per annum, equating to a carbon saving of 255 tCO2e. We already have the largest local authority electric fleet in the country but by the end of 2019/20 financial year, we will have increased this to over 300 electric vehicles.

3.5.7 **Domestic Energy Efficiency Initiatives:** We have continued to work with Better Homes Yorkshire, WYCA, and other funders to deliver projects, helping keep people warm in winter and cool in last summer's heatwave.

3.5.8 Warmth for Wellbeing

- The Warmth for Wellbeing scheme, which has been jointly funded by Public Health Leeds and the Council and delivered by Groundwork Leeds and Care & Repair Leeds, has continued to provide face to face advice on energy efficiency and fuel bills, as well as small scale measures and heating repairs to 1532 vulnerable and low income households between October 2018 and September 2019. Throughout its existence, the project has referred people to other funding streams such as Warm Well Homes for larger measures such as heating and insulation. This has recently been retendered and relaunched along with various other services as part of the Home Plus Leeds scheme.

3.5.9 Warm Well Homes

- Warm Well Homes provides larger scale heating and insulation measures to private residents suffering from cold related illness including mental illness,

cardio vascular illness and respiratory illness. Since March 2017 when the scheme commenced, measures have been completed in 121 homes, with a further 20 in progress.

3.5.10 Warm Homes Fund

- As part of the Warm Homes programme, Leeds City Council has received majority funding to install first time central heating in forty private sector households as well as match funding to install it in 500 council homes. The households are all either in, or at risk of fuel poverty and have obsolete electric heating such as storage heating, or individual gas fires.

3.5.11 Spatial Planning Strategy & the Local Plan

- Taken as a whole, the Council's Planning Framework is seeking to help 'future proof' the District from the impacts of climate change. Focus is placed upon the delivery and management of development in sustainable locations and the need for low carbon infrastructure. Specific policies have regard to the need for energy efficiency and renewable energy, the management and mitigation of flood risks, improving air quality, sustainable design and construction, improved space and access standards and vehicle charging points. Notwithstanding this approach, further planning and building regulation reforms are needed at a central government level, to strengthen the response to the Climate Change Emergency.

3.5.12 Next Steps

3.5.13 The Council will use the Commission's roadmap to detail how it could become carbon neutral by 2030. This will include looking at areas such as our current building stock, the way that our staff move around the city and our wider fleet policy. For example, the Council's staff currently undertake 5 million miles in their own vehicles whilst travelling between sites or customers. The Council has an ambition that no Council mileage will be undertaken in a petrol or a diesel car. It will also look at how we can invest in our social housing stock to maximise its fuel efficiency.

3.5.14 As part of producing this detailed roadmap it will also identify any barriers to success and work collectively with other local authorities across the country to ensure that our asks to government to support the climate emergency are cohesive.

3.5.15 In partnership with the Commission, the Council will invite the top ten energy users across the city to lead the way by working in partnership to develop their own carbon neutral roadmap.

3.5.16 The City Conversation outlined in paragraph 3.4 will take place from June through to the end of October.

3.5.17 **Monitoring**

3.5.18 A report will be brought back to Executive Board annually to report on progress and an interim report will be taken to scrutiny board to enable progress to be

regularly monitored. A cross party steering group will also be set up to enable on-going engagement on this critical issue.

3.5.19 In the first Executive Board report, the Council will set out key ambitions with a roadmap to achieving them.

4 Corporate Considerations

4.1 Consultation and Engagement

4.1.1 The Council is now able to consult and engage regularly with the Leeds Climate Commission which is made up of a Strategy group comprising a Chair (initially from the University of Leeds), Vice-Chair (from Leeds City Council) and representatives from key organisations or sectors from across the public, private and third sectors, including at least one person from each Working Group.

4.1.2 There are currently four Working Groups, with the following remits:

- Low Carbon Working Group: Information gathering by monitoring the performance of actual and proposed projects in the city, capturing carbon reduction data in an agreed format and preparing reports. Project portfolio delivery, funding and finance by taking a city-wide view of the carbon reduction and resilience projects and how they could be financed, including securing funding for the work of the Commission;

- Climate Resilience Working Group: Reviewing the range of climate adaptation initiatives in the city, and establishing the economic case for climate adaptation.

- Engagement & Communication Working Group: Facilitating the provision of authoritative and influential city wide communication material on climate change in the city.

- The Project Development and Financing Initiative: Set up to explore ways to significant increase levels of investment in low carbon and climate resilient development across the city.

4.1.3 All of the Leeds Climate Commission has been engaged in the development of the science-based emission reduction target for city and accompanying roadmap and will be involved in the city conversation process outlined earlier in the report.

4.2 Equality and Diversity / Cohesion and Integration

4.2.1 There are no immediate implications for equality and diversity or cohesion and integration arising from this report. Each scheme within the Council's portfolio of low carbon projects is subject to the appropriate screening assessment.

4.3 Council policies and the Best Council Plan

4.3.1 There are three Best City and one Best Council key performance indicators of direct relevance to this report. Performance information is reported regularly via the Council's performance reporting framework and is used to inform project development and progress.

- Reduced carbon emissions across the city
- Number of households in fuel poverty
- Improved energy and thermal efficiency performance of houses
- Lower CO2 emissions from council buildings and operations

4.3.2 It is anticipated that future reporting of carbon reductions will be recalibrated to the 2005 baseline of total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions which were about 6,800 mtonnes CO2e. This is a more accurate and complete figure than the city has been able to use in the past which has focussed only on carbon dioxide rather than the complete basket of GHG.

4.3.3 The Best Council Plan 2018/19 – 2020/21 maintains the Council's long-term 'Best City' strategic focus on tackling poverty and inequalities through a combination of strengthening the economy and doing this in a way that is compassionate and caring, allowing us to support our most vulnerable children and adults. The projects described in this report contribute directly to the following Best City priorities:-

- Housing: The Domestic Energy Efficiency & Fuel Poverty Initiatives in the Council's portfolio of cutting carbon projects improve housing quality and tackle fuel poverty in the city;
- Safe, strong communities: The Domestic Energy Efficiency & Fuel Poverty Initiatives in the Council's portfolio of cutting carbon projects tackle fuel poverty in the city and help people out of financial poverty;
- Inclusive growth: The work of the Leeds Climate Commission in unlocking investment in the low carbon economy supports growth and investment, helping everyone benefit from the economy to their full potential and supports businesses and residents to improve skills,
- Health and wellbeing: The Domestic Energy Efficiency & Fuel Poverty Initiatives in the Council's portfolio of cutting carbon projects reduce the likelihood of residents experiencing cold-related illnesses;
- 21st Century infrastructure: The District Heating and Corporate Energy Projects in the Council's portfolio of cutting carbon projects promote the low carbon economy in the city.

4.4 **Resources and value for money**

4.4.1 To successfully deliver many of the projects identified under the breakthrough project, a cross Council and cross partner approach is required as it cuts across so many areas of work (e.g. public health, planning, parking, transport, environmental health, highways, waste management, Housing Leeds).

4.4.2 Where possible, the Council is identifying and bidding for grants to support the development of this work. The ongoing collaboration with the University of Leeds and Leeds Beckett University is intended to continue to help to secure additional resources for the city.

4.4.3 Leeds Climate Commission adds value to the work in the city by catalysing activity and unlocking additional resources. Numerous case studies of citywide activities are included in the Annual Report available on the Climate Commission website http://leeds.candocities.org/about-leeds-climate-commission.

4.5 **Legal Implications, Access to Information and Call In**

4.5.1 There are no legal implications arising from this report.

4.6 **Risk Management**

4.6.1 Significant elements of performance are determined by factors beyond the Council's direct control (such as the carbon intensity of the electricity grid and the energy performance of private dwellings in the city).

4.6.2 The instability in government policies that support energy efficiency works and renewable technologies makes it very difficult to establish long term plans and robust business cases. It has to be recognised that in order to achieve lower levels of fuel poverty as set out in the Affordable Warmth Strategy and to deliver the associated carbon savings, significant investment in energy efficient works would need to occur and in recent years the level of support from central government has diminished.

4.6.3 To meet the average 'Band C' criteria, there would need to be a significant programme of energy efficiency works, and investment by Government. In Leeds, we would need to insulate around 75,000 solid walled properties and upgrade their heating where needed at a cost of roughly £10,000 per property, amounting to approximately £750 million. There would also need to be insulation and heating upgrades to a further 26,500 non-solid walled properties at roughly £2,000 per property, costing £53 million. This would mean a total cost of £803 million.

4.6.4 The second energy efficiency target of "No properties below Band E by 2030" will also require significant investment, but is more achievable and would be targeted at households with the highest levels of fuel poverty. EPC data suggests there are around 19,000 households in Leeds with a SAP band F & G. This would equate to improving approximately 1,500 properties per year, which with costs of £5,000 - £10,000 per property would cost £7.5-£15m.

4.6.5 As the Council has to bid for funding to support many of the activities that it wants to undertake in this area, if the Council is unsuccessful in winning the funds, it will impact on our ability to deliver our identified projects.

5 Conclusions

5.1 There has been an increased sense of urgency on the need to respond to climate change, driven partly by the acknowledgement that patterns of more severe weather can now be associated more convincingly with a global climate that is changing due to human activity. Analysis by global scientists is clear and has resulted in governments recognising the need for more consistent policy in this area. Leeds has joined other cities in declaring a climate emergency.

5.2 Leeds' decision to establish an independent Climate Commission charged with advising the city has been recognised as an example of good practice in the UK.

The work of the Commission in seeking to unlock low carbon investment is attracting national attention. The Commission have proposed a science-based target for Leeds accompanied by an emission reduction roadmap for the city and are proposing to assist with a 'city conversation' on these before returning to Executive Board with final recommendations by the end of the year.

5.3 The City Council's own portfolio of cutting carbon projects demonstrates the Council's leadership in this area and shows how large scale carbon reduction projects result in social, economic and environmental benefits for the city.

6 Recommendations

6.1 Members of the Executive Board are recommended to:-

- Agree the recommendations of the Leeds Climate Commission for science-based emission reduction targets for the city and the accompanying roadmap;

- Support the facilitation of a city conversation on how to achieve the target, based on the roadmap prepared by the Leeds Climate Commission; and agree to receive a further report by the end of 2019;

- Support the inclusion of a new section in all Executive Board reports that will highlight the impact of the decision to be taken on the achievement of the climate emergency aims;

- Note the progress and continue to support the delivery of the portfolio of the Council's cutting carbon projects.

7 Background documents[1]

7.1 None

[1] The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

Leeds Climate Commission

"Enabling climate action in a can-do city"

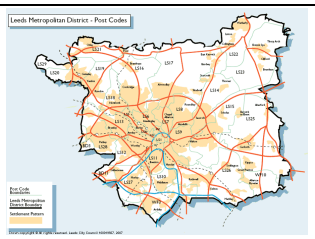
A SCIENCE-BASED CARBON BUDGET, CARBON TARGETS AND CARBON-ROADMAP FOR LEEDS

Context

- A landmark 2018 report from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has warned of the multiple risks of climate change, and the need to restrict global warming to 1.5˚C[1] above pre-industrial levels.
- The risks of climate change include the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as storms, floods, heatwaves and droughts, rising sea levels, significant disruption to food and water systems, loss of habitats and growing numbers of species extinctions.
- These risks and impacts are forecast to increase significantly as levels of warming increase – with scientists particularly concerned about the potential for natural feedback loops, for example where thawing permafrost releases currently locked-in stores of CO2 and methane (a potent greenhouse gas) that will then lead to further climate change (so-called runaway climate change).
- The science clearly shows that these risks can be significantly reduced if levels of warming are limited. For example, limiting average global surface temperature increases to 1.5˚C rather than 2˚C would mean sea levels increasing by 10cm less by the end of the century, with key habitats and biodiversity hotspots such as coral reefs avoiding destruction. Restricting warming to 1.5˚C rather than 2˚C would also see the Arctic Ocean likely to be free of ice once per century rather than once per decade.
- The UN IPPC has warned that restricting global warming to 1.5˚C above pre-industrial levels will require "rapid and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society".
- Deep transitions or transformations in energy generation and in the ways in which energy is used in houses, public and commercial buildings, transport and industry are required, especially in cities where more than half of the world's population now lives.
- Urgent action is required. The opportunity to limit warming average global temperature increases to 1.5 °C will not last long. Given existing emissions trajectories, the UN IPCC report warns that the window to limit world temperature increases to under 1.5 °C and avoid the worst climate change impacts could close within the next 12 years.

[1] As measured by global average surface temperature increases.

What Leeds Should Do

	**GLOBAL CARBON BUDGET[2]** **420 giga (billion) tonnes CO2e[3]**		**LEEDS CARBON BUDGET[4]** **42 mega (million) tonnes CO2e**

- To restrict increases in global average surface temperatures to no more than 1.5°C, it is estimated that the world can emit no more than approximately 420 giga (i.e. billion) tonnes of greenhouse gases (GHGs) between 2018 and 2050.
- Leeds's share of this (on a per capita basis) is estimated at approximately 42 mega (i.e. million) tonnes. This is the city's overall science-based 'carbon-budget' between 2018 and 2050.
- Leeds's annual GHG emissions in 2005 were about 6.8 million tonnes CO2e. In 2018, Leeds' emitted an estimated at 3.95 million tonnes CO2e. This means Leeds' emissions have fallen by 43% in the last 14 years.
- A significant proportion of the emissions cuts realised so far have come from the decarbonisation of the electricity that Leeds consumes. Structural changes in our economy and gradual improvements in the energy efficiency of Leeds' homes, buildings and industry and in the fuel efficiency of vehicles in the city have also contributed.
- Looking forward, we can expect further reductions in the carbon intensity of electricity supplied through the national grid. If trends in energy and fuel efficiency within the city also continue, we forecast that Leeds' emissions will fall by 59% by 2050 when compared to 2005. This means that without further action Leeds will continue to emit 41% of its 2005 level of emissions in 2050.
- A science-based carbon budget for Leeds suggests that much deeper and faster emissions cuts are needed. The science-based targets – expressed as 5-yearly carbon budgets – are set out below.

Science Based Carbon Reduction Targets for Leeds (relative to 2005 levels)
• 2025 – 70% cut • 2030 – 85% cut • 2035 – 95% cut • 2040 – 97% cut • 2045 – 99% cut • 2050 – 100% cut

- Changes in national policy – especially in the form of continued reductions in the carbon intensity of electricity - will not be enough to deliver on these targets. Significant extra effort within Leeds will also be needed.
- The level of the challenge is especially pressing in the next decade – with the current 43% reduction on 2005 levels of emissions needing to increase to 70% by 2025 and 85% by 2030.
- Without this extra effort within the city, we forecast that Leeds will use its total carbon budget to 2050 within 9 years.

[2] The total amount of GHGs that can be emitted if global average surface temperatures are to have a good chance of being limited to 1.5 °C.

[3] A measure for all GHGs expressed as an equivalent of CO2.

[4] Leeds' per capita share of the global carbon budget that can be emitted if global average surface temperatures are to have a good chance of being limited to 1.5 °C.

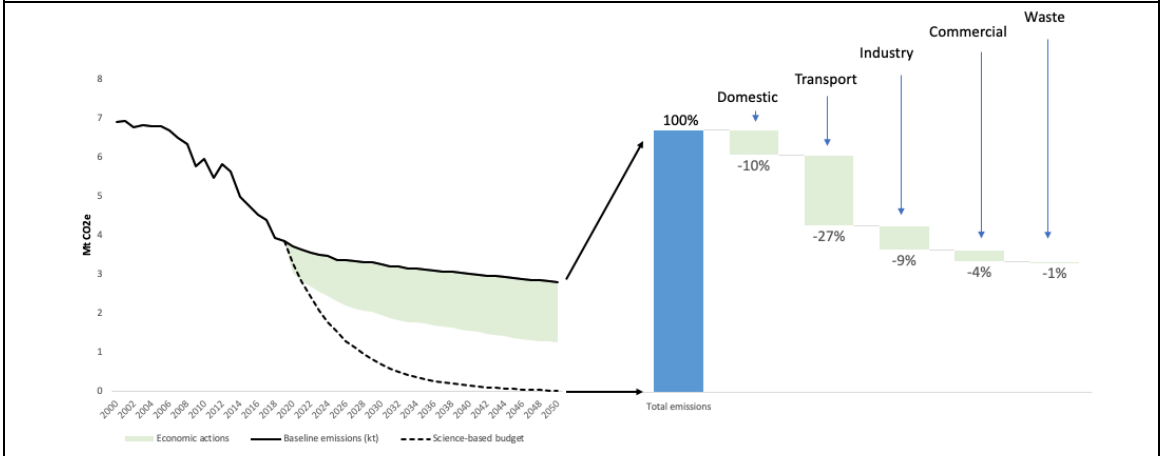
Can We Meet these Carbon Targets and Become a 'Carbon Neutral' City?

- The Leeds Climate Commission had already evaluated all of the existing, available options for reducing the city's GHG emissions as part of its 'mini-Stern' report.
- This report assessed the carbon saving potential of familiar options such as better insulation, more efficient heating and appliances, more efficient or electric vehicles and solar panels that could be adopted across the city.
- The analysis also shows that although these existing options can make a significant contribution to reducing emissions, they will not deliver all of the reductions in GHG emissions required in the targets set out above. For the purposes of this roadmap, we therefore identified and assessed some more innovative options, including some behavioural measures that could contribute to global carbon cuts outside of the city.
- Below we summarise the contribution that can be made by the four categories of options: economically viable options, technically viable options, selected innovative options and behavioural options that make a global contribution.
- We base our analysis on the extent to which each category of options could contribute to closing the gap between our existing emissions levels, and the level of emissions we need to reach in order to stay within our carbon budget through to 2050.

Economically Viable Actions

- Economically viable options are those energy and fuel efficiency measures and small-scale renewable options that would pay for themselves over their lifetime, with the savings being captured and reinvested in further low carbon measures to the point where all of the investments break even.
- In total, adopting all of the cost-effective options across the city would close the gap between current emissions and carbon neutrality by 51%.
- Adopting all of these measures in transport across the city would close the gap by 27%, adopting them in homes by 10%, in public and commercial buildings by 4%, in industry by 9% and in waste by 1%.
- Adopting these options could see Leeds reduce its total energy bill by £277m per year. Households in Leeds could save £81m per year; schools, hospitals, offices and other buildings could save £31m a year and industry in the city could cut its costs by £13.8m a year. All of this would create 4,200 years of extra employment in the city.

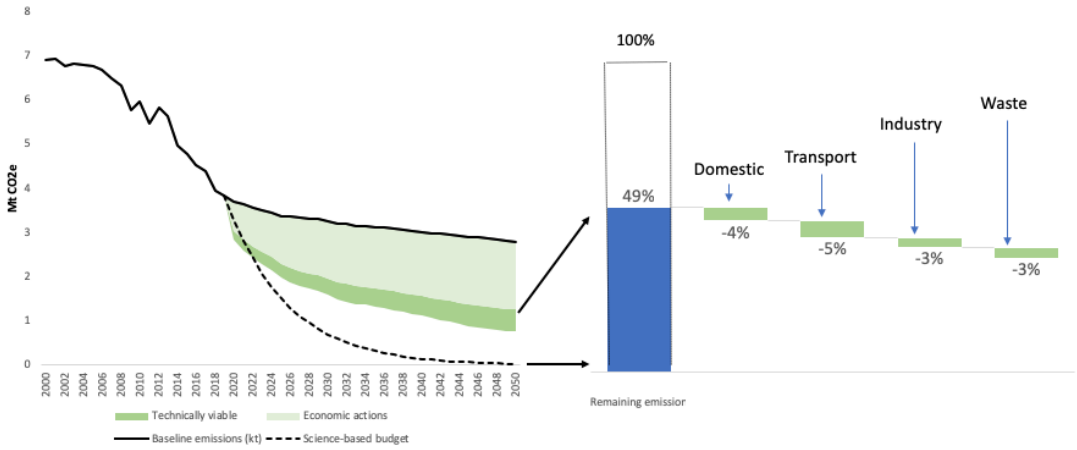
The contribution of economically viable actions to closing the gap



Technically Viable Actions

- Technically viable options are those energy and fuel efficiency options and small-scale renewable options that are technically viable but that would not cover their costs through the direct energy savings that they could generate, even though they could generate significant indirect benefits such as improved public health or better air quality.
- In total, adopting all of the technically viable options across the city would close the gap between current emissions and carbon neutrality by 15%.
- Adopting all of these measures in transport across the city would close the gap by 5%, in homes by 4% and in industry and the waste sector by 3% each.
- The carbon reductions from these technically viable options would be in addition to those that could be realised through the adoption of the economically viable options. This means that we could close the gap between current emissions levels and carbon neutrality by 66% by adopting all economically and technically viable options.

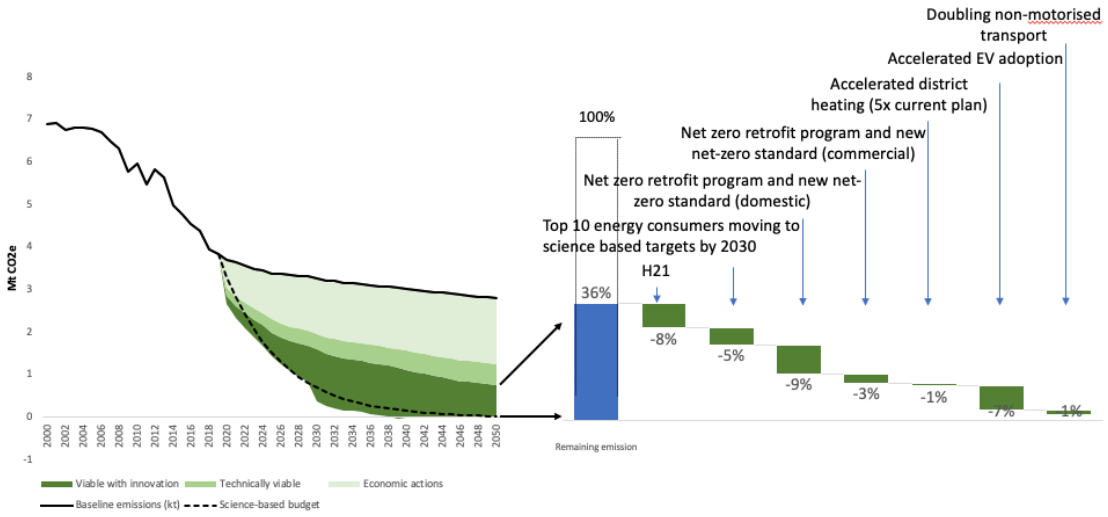
The contribution of technically viable actions to closing the gap



Innovative Actions

- There are many innovative options that could help to close the gap between current emissions levels and carbon neutrality.
- The innovative options selected for assessment here include switching the heating network to decarbonised hydrogen rather than natural gas, working with the largest energy consumers to deliver significant improvements, pursuing deep retrofit of domestic and public/commercial buildings and ensuring that all new buildings are essentially carbon neutral, accelerating role out of district heating and electric vehicles and promoting ambitious levels of active travel such as walking or cycling.
- Analysis shows that adopting all of these options through the 2020s would close the gap between the emissions levels that could be realised if all economically and technically viable options were adopted and carbon neutrality completely.
- Deep retrofit of domestic buildings and a requirement for carbon neutral new homes would close the total gap between current emissions levels and carbon neutrality by 9%, switching to hydrogen heating by 8%, accelerated adoption of electric vehicles by 7% and working with the top ten energy consumers so that they also adopt science-based targets by 5%.
- Adopting these innovative options could require policy support from national government as well as new capacities, significant investment and wide-spread buy-in across the city.

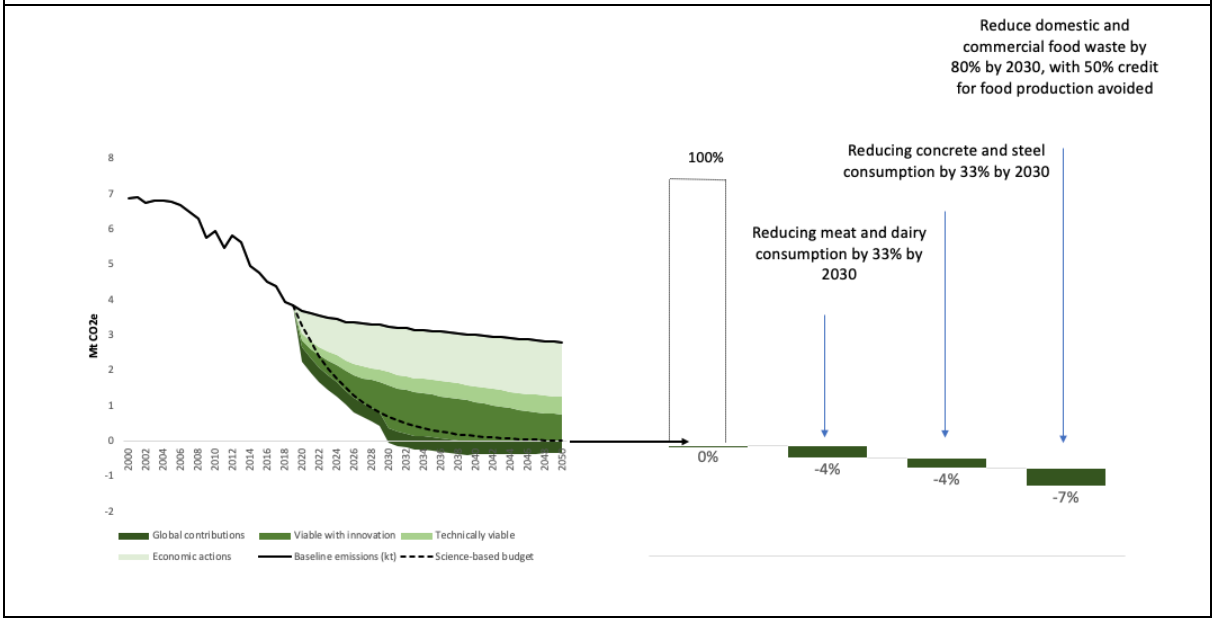
The contribution of selected innovative actions to closing the gap



Behavioural Actions that Make a Global Contribution

- Leeds' carbon footprint is normally assessed based on the fuel and electricity that is consumed with the city. These emissions are sometimes referred to as 'territorial emissions'.
- However, the city's carbon footprint also includes the emissions that occur outside of its boundaries as a result of the demand for goods and services that are consumed within the city. These emissions are sometimes referred to as embedded or 'consumption-based emissions'.
- This consumption-based carbon footprint of the city is significantly higher than its territorial emissions – and Leeds can therefore make a broader contribution to reducing global emissions by changing its consumption patterns.
- These changes could come in many forms, but here we focus on the potential contribution of reducing consumption of steel and concrete by 33% by 2030, reducing consumption of meat and dairy products by 33% by 2030, and reducing food consumption by reducing food waste by 80% by 2030.
- If the city takes 50% of the carbon credit for all of these measures, then the gap between current levels of emissions and carbon neutrality could be reduced by 7% by reducing food consumption by tackling food waste and 3% each by reducing concrete and steel consumption and meat and dairy consumption.

The contribution of behavioural actions to closing the gap



What We Need to Do Next

- If in 2005 we had proposed that we needed to cut the city's carbon emissions by 43% within 15 years that would have seemed ambitious. However, this level of reduction in emissions has been delivered, through a combination of national and local action.
- Nonetheless, the most recent IPCC report clearly shows that further and more rapid reductions in carbon emissions are now needed.
- The analysis presented in this report shows that technically and to a large extent also economically it is entirely possible for Leeds to become a carbon neutral city and to meet ambitious science-based carbon reduction targets.
- However, we should not under-estimate the broader challenges that need to be overcome if Leeds is to make the transition from where it is now to where it needs to be if it is to become a carbon neutral city.
- Delivering the further changes needed to meet ambitious targets – especially in the coming decade when fast and deep carbon cuts are required - will depend on transformative action in all parts of the city.
- It will require political, social and business support within the city, and support from central government, investors and organisations who influence life in the city.
- Leeds City Council formally signing up to the science-based budgets and the 5-yearly carbon targets set out above is a critically important first step – not least in signalling political support for the transition.
- Other organisations – especially the largest organisations and energy users in the city – should also be encouraged follow suit.
- A key challenge is to ensure that the transition is a just and inclusive one – with steps being taken to ensure that people and places are not left behind and that all social groups and economic sectors participate in and benefit from the transition.
- A crucial next step is to establish a city wide 'conversation' to raise awareness, review and refine the options and to start to build public, business and political support for transformative action.
- Moving forward, support has to be maintained, capacities have to be built, ideas need to be developed, finances need to be secured, changes need to be delivered, progress needs to be tracked and learning needs to be accelerated.
- Leeds Climate Commission can play an active role in all of these areas – but transformations are required across the whole city.

Report author: Polly Cook
Tel: 07891 270928

Report of Director of Resources and Housing

Report to Climate Change Advisory Committee

Date: 2 July 2019

Subject: City Conversation - Climate Emergency

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	☐ Yes ☒ No
Has consultation been carried out?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Will the decision be open for call-in?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	☐ Yes ☒ No

Summary of the main issues

This report provides an overview of the presentation that will be given to the Climate Change Advisory Committee to provide an overview of the proposed conversation.

Recommendations

Members are asked to receive the presentation and to offer any feedback.

1. Purpose of this report

1.1 This report provides an overview of the content of the presentation that will provide an overview of the city conversation.

2. Background information

2.1 As part of the climate emergency declaration the council committed to undertake a city conversation that included residents, Trade Unions, public sector organisations, businesses and third sector.

3. Main issues

3.1 A presentation will be provided to the Climate Change Advisory Committee to provide the following information:

3.1.1 Aims of conversation;

3.1.2 Key messages;

3.1.3 Programme of events;

3.1.4 Timetable;

3.1.5 Challenges;

3.1.6 Key outputs and opportunities.

4. Corporate considerations

4.1 Consultation and engagement

4.1.1 The Committee meeting will provide an opportunity for engagement on the content of the presentation.

4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration

4.2.1 There are no equality and diversity, or cohesion and integration implications as a result of this report.

4.3 Council policies and the Best Council Plan

4.3.1 In March 2019, Full Council passed a resolution declaring a Climate Emergency and committing to hold a city conversation. The presentation outlined in the report provides detail on the proposed approach.

4.4 Resources, procurement and value for money

4.4.1 The resource implications will be reduced through the engagement of volunteer climate champions.

4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in

4.5.1 There are no specific legal implications as a result of this report.

4.6 Risk management

4.6.1 There are no risk implications as a result of this report.

5. Recommendations

5.1 Members are asked to receive the presentation and to offer any feedback.

6. Background documents[1]

6.1 None

[1] The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

Report author: Polly Cook
Tel: 07891 270928

Report of Director of Resources and Housing

Report to Climate Change Advisory Committee

Date: 2 July 2019

Subject: Climate Emergency – Forward Plan

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	☐ Yes ☒ No
Has consultation been carried out?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Will the decision be open for call-in?	☐ Yes ☒ No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	☐ Yes ☒ No

Summary of the main issues

This report provides a proposal for the forward plan for future meetings of the Climate Change Advisory Committee.

Recommendations

Members are asked to consider the proposal, provide feedback and agree a plan for future meetings until March 2020.

1. Purpose of this report

1.1 This report provides a proposed forward plan of the content of the Climate Change Advisory Committee meetings.

2. Background information

2.1 As part of the climate emergency declaration the council committed to undertake a city conversation that included residents, Trade Unions, public sector organisations, businesses and third sector.

3. Main issues

3.1 The following is a list of proposed meeting dates:

- Friday 6th September 2019

- Friday 8th November 2019
- Friday 10th January 2020
- Friday 13th March 2020

3.2 The meeting dates all precede Full Council.

3.3 In November it is proposed that a presentation is brought to provide an overview of the content of the December's Executive board report.

3.4 In March 2020 it is proposed that the annual report of the Committee will be brought for agreement prior to the Full Council meeting on 25th March 2020.

3.5 The table below outlines a proposed schedule for the meetings:

3.6 It is also suggested that representation is heard from a range of stakeholders such as:

- Environmentalists such as Extinction Rebellion, Youth Strikers, Friends of the Erath etc.;
- Utilities/ infrastructure providers;
- Anchor institutions/ other large energy users;
- Transport providers such as bus companies, the airport;
- Third sector organisations such as sustrans, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust etc.;
- Community groups;
- Businesses that can demonstrate good practise.

Meeting Date	**Proposed Topic**	**Cabinet Member**
6th September	Transport/ Active Travel Fleet/ Grey Fleet	Cllr Mulherin/ Cllr Charlwood Cllr Lewis
8th November	Planning Buildings, including corporate buildings and housing Presentation on December's Executive Board report	Cllr Mulherin Cllr Coupar/ Cllr Lewis
10th January	Biodiversity Food	
13th March	Annual Report for Full Council	

4. Corporate considerations

4.1 Consultation and engagement

- The Committee meeting will provide an opportunity for engagement on the content of the forward plan.

4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration

- There are no equality and diversity, or cohesion and integration implications as a result of this report.

4.3 Council policies and the Best Council Plan

- The content of the forward plan will support the work that the council needs to undertake to meets its targets as part of the Climate Emergency declaration.

4.4 Resources, procurement and value for money

- There are no specific implications as a result of this report.

4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in

- There are no specific legal implications as a result of this report.

4.6 Risk management

- There are no risk implications as a result of this report.

5. Recommendations

5.1 Members are asked to consider the proposal, provide feedback and agree a plan for future meetings until March 2020.

6. Background documents[1]

6.1 None

[1] The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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