

Notice of a public

Decision Session - Executive Member for Environment and Climate Change

To: Councillor Widdowson (Executive Member)

Date: Wednesday, 16 December 2020

Time: 11.00 am

Venue: Remote Meeting

AGENDA

Notice to Members – Post Decision Calling In:

Members are reminded that, should they wish to call in any item* on this agenda, notice must be given to Democratic Services by **5:00 pm on 18 December 2020**.

*With the exception of matters that have been the subject of a previous call in, require Full Council approval or are urgent, which are not subject to the call-in provisions. Any called in items will be considered by the Customer and Corporate Services Scrutiny Management Committee.

Written representations in respect of items on this agenda should be submitted to Democratic Services by **5.00 pm on Monday 14 December 2020**.

1. **Declarations of Interest**

At this point in the meeting, the Executive Member is asked to declare:

- any personal interests not included on the Register of

Interests

- any prejudicial interests or
- any disclosable pecuniary interests

which he might have in respect of business on this agenda.

- 2. Minutes** (Pages 1 - 2)
To approve and sign the minutes of the Decision Session held on 24 September 2020.

- 3. Public Participation**
At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered to speak can do so. Members of the public may speak on agenda items or on matters within the remit of the committee.

Please note that our registration deadlines have changed to 2 working days before the meeting, in order to facilitate the management of public participation at remote meetings. The deadline for registering at this meeting is **Monday 14 December 2020**.

To register to speak please visit

www.york.gov.uk/AttendCouncilMeetings to fill out an online registration form. If you have any questions about the registration form or the meeting please contact the Democracy Officer for the meeting whose details can be found at the foot of the agenda. Webcasting of Remote Public Meetings Please note that, subject to available resources, this remote public meeting will be webcast including any registered public speakers who have given their permission. The remote public meeting can be viewed live and on demand at www.york.gov.uk/webcasts. During coronavirus, we've made some changes to how we're running council meetings. See our coronavirus updates (www.york.gov.uk/COVIDDemocracy) for more information on meetings and decisions.

- 4. York Climate Commission** (Pages 3 - 48)
This report proposes the creation of a York Climate Commission (the Commission) and requests that the Executive Member approve establishment of the Commission.

- 5. York Community Woodland delivery Pathway** (Pages 49 - 102)
This report outlines a proposed woodland delivery pathway for

the creation of a new multi-functional amenity woodland for York.

6. Urgent Business

Any other business which the Executive Member considers urgent under the Local Government Act 1972.

Democracy Officer:

Robert Flintoft

Telephone No- 01904 555704

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For more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting:

- Registering to speak
- Business of the meeting
- Any special arrangements
- Copies of reports and
- For receiving reports in other formats

Contact details are set out above.

This information can be provided in your own language.

我們也用您們的語言提供這個信息 (Cantonese)

এই তথ্য আপনার নিজের ভাষায় দেয়া যেতে পারে। (Bengali)

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

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

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City of York Council

Committee Minutes

Meeting	Decision Session - Executive Member for Environment and Climate Change
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Date	24 September 2020
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Present	Councillors Widdowson
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Apologies	
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6. Declarations of Interest

At this point in the meeting, the Executive Member was asked to declare any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests, or any prejudicial or discloseable pecuniary interests she may have in respect of business on the agenda. None were declared.

7. Minutes

Resolved: That the minutes of the Decision Session held on 12 August 2020 be approved and signed by the Executive Member as a correct record.

8. Public Participation

It was reported that there had been no registrations to speak at the session under the Council's Public Participation Scheme.

9. Air Quality - Annual Status Report 2020

The Executive Member considered a report that provided the latest air quality monitoring results for the city. Discussions outlined the general downward trend in Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) concentrations monitored across the city since 2012, although it was noted that some areas had plateaued. The health based annual average NO₂ objective was noted as still being breached at some locations in the city, including Gillygate, Holgate / Blossom Street and Rougier Street / George Hudson Street. The impact of COVID-19 lowering NO₂ by about 40% was noted as showing the impact of vehicle emissions in York.

York being the first city with a clean air zone was highlighted and some of the work to lower emissions were noted such as the switch to fully electric buses and retrofitting buses, as well as, encouraging taxi conversions. It was also outlined how the city had and was continuing to be developed to deliver the infrastructure for residents to be able to switch to electric vehicles. The work undertaken to improve York's air quality away from transport in the city was also noted.

Resolved:

- i. The content of the report was noted.

Reason: To ensure that the City of York Council continues to monitor York's air quality and the progress from delivering the measures in York's third Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP3) to deliver further improvements.

Cllr P. Widdowson, Executive Member

[The meeting started at 4.00 pm and finished at 4.16 pm].



**Executive Decision Session – Executive
Member for Environment and Climate Change**

16 December 2020

Report of the Chief Operating Officer

York Climate Commission

1. The report proposes the creation of a York Climate Commission (the Commission) and requests the Executive Member to approve establishment of the Commission

Recommendations

2. The Executive are asked to:
 - Approve the establishment of a York Climate Commission
 - Agree to the Commission's Terms of Reference

Background

3. City of York Council (CYC) announced a climate emergency in March 2019; subsequently setting an ambition for York to be carbon neutral by 2030.
4. The Council will demonstrate leadership in this area and produce a Climate Change Policy which will include a decarbonisation Action Plan for its own operation and the City.
5. CYC recognises that no single organisation has the power, authority, resources or ability to achieve the city-level change needed to deliver our ambition.
6. It will be necessary to bring together key partners across the city to create shared ownership and accountability, and also to benefit from the collective experience and expertise that exists within York.
7. In August 2020, CYC commissioned Leeds University to produce a Zero Carbon Roadmap for York (annex 1). One of the recommendations from this work was to establish an

independent York Climate Commission to help draw actors together and build capacity to take and track action.

Role of the York Climate Commission

8. Promote leadership in the city on climate change, encouraging stakeholders to take effective action now, while maintaining a long term perspective.
9. Provide authoritative independent advice on the most effective steps required to meet the city's carbon reduction target so as to inform policies and actions of local stakeholders and decision makers.
10. Monitor and report on progress towards meeting the city's carbon targets and recommend actions to keep on track.
11. Make the economic case for project development, implementation and investment in low carbon and climate resilient projects in the city; and promote best practice in public engagement on climate change and its impacts in order to support robust decision-making.
12. Bring together major organisations and key groups in York to collaborate on projects that result in measurable contributions towards meeting the city's climate reduction target
13. Act as a forum where organisations can exchange ideas, research findings, information and best practice on carbon reduction and climate resilience

Membership

14. Membership of the Commission is open to individuals representing key organisations from the public, private and civic sectors across the city who can contribute to the development and delivery of a low carbon and/or climate resilient economy/society in York. The balance of membership of the Commission reflects the need for cross-city representation and for it to address both climate mitigation and resilience.

15. The York Climate Commission will comprise of the following founding members reflecting the desired representation of key organisations across the city:
- i. City of York Council – Executive Member for the Environment and Climate Change
 - ii. City of York Council – Head of Carbon Reduction
 - iii. University of York – Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Research
 - iv. Biovale – Chief Executive
 - v. Nestle – Head of Value Chain Sustainability
 - vi. Rollits – Partner
 - vii. First Group – Managing Director
 - viii. Joseph Rowntree Foundation – Group Chief Executive
16. Members of the Commission are recruited periodically via an open process. Individuals wishing to become members of the Commission are invited to express their interest in email to the current Chair.

Ways of Working

17. The Commission will be Chaired by the Executive member for Environment and Climate Change for an initial 12 months from formation. At which point, the Chair will be appointed from amongst the other Commission members, with the Executive member for Environment and Climate Change taking up the role of Co-chair.
18. Decisions within the Commission are made with a preference for a consensus-based approach to decision-making; however, when necessary a vote can be taken to secure the decision.
19. To ensure accountability and scrutiny of the work of the Commission and to report the progress that is being made by all sectors and partners towards the city's carbon reduction target, the Commission will discuss progress on a 6 monthly basis to CYC Climate Change Policy Scrutiny Committee.
20. Additional details are provided in the Terms of Reference (Annex 2).

Structure

21. The York Climate Commission will consist of the Climate Commission Group and Working Groups established around key topic areas.
22. The Climate Commission Group will comprise the Chair, a Co-Chair and representatives from key organisations or sectors across the city. The Climate Commission Group will meet four times per year.
23. Working Groups will comprise of Climate Commission Group members (who join Working Groups) and technical or subject specialists. Working Groups will concentrate on key areas of climate action; the Working Groups are under development and will be formalised within the first 3 months of the Commission.

Deliverables

24. The Commission will collate existing carbon reduction targets and measures for organisations across the city using an agreed methodology and will agree the strategic and shared priorities and opportunities for carbon reduction and climate resilience.
25. Collaborate with other organisations to identify effective carbon reduction and climate resilience measures, research and develop projects, and attract funding for project development and/or delivery.
26. An annual report monitoring project delivery and evaluating progress across the city.

Recommendations

27. The Executive are asked to:
 - Approve the establishment of a York Climate Commission
 - Agree to the Commission's Terms of Reference

Consultation

28. This report and associated documents has been developed in consultation with the Place-Based Climate Action Network

(PCAN), Leeds University, Leeds Climate Commission and York University.

Council Plan

29. The project accords with the Council Plan 2019-2023 in regard to the following core outcomes of the Plan:

- A greener and cleaner city – Working towards becoming a carbon neutral city by 2030
- Getting around sustainably – Cutting congestion, pollution and carbon emissions
- Good health and wellbeing – Promoting active travel, healthy eating and improving air quality
- Safe communities and culture for all – Supporting groups who are at greatest risk of climate change
- Well paid jobs and an inclusive economy – Creating employment opportunities in the green economy

Implications

Financial – No financial implications associated with this report

Human Resources – None associated directly with this report

Equalities – None associated directly with this report

Legal – None directly associated with this report

Crime and Disorder – None directly associated with this report

Information Technology – None associated directly with this report

Property – None associated directly with this report

Other – None associated directly with this report

Risk Management – None identified in relation to this report

Contact Details

Author/s:

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Chief Officer Responsible for the report:

Ian Floyd
Chief Operating officer

Report approved: Yes **Date:**
11/11/2020

Wards Affected:

All

For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

- Council Plan 2019-2023

Annexes

- Annex 1 – Zero Carbon Roadmap for York
- Annex 2 – York Climate Commission: Terms of Reference

A Net Zero Carbon Roadmap for York

Andy Gouldson, Robert Fraser Williamson, Andrew Sudmant & Amelia Duncan

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Appendix 1: League Table of the Most Carbon Effective Options for York

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Appendix 3: Detailed Sectoral Emissions Reduction Potential by Scenario

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Executive Summary

Background:

- Scientific evidence calls for rapid reductions in global carbon¹ emissions if we are to limit average levels of warming to 1.5°C and so avoid the risks associated with dangerous or runaway climate change.
- Globally, the IPCC suggests that we will have used up the global carbon budget that gives us a good chance of limiting warming to 1.5°C degrees within a decade. This science underpins calls for the declaration of a climate emergency.
- Dividing the global carbon budget up by population gives York a total carbon budget of just over 10 million tonnes from 2020. Based only on the fuel and electricity directly used within its boundaries (i.e. its scope 1 and 2 emissions), York currently emits c.888,000 tonnes of carbon a year, and as such it would use up its carbon budget just over 12 years.
- This assessment does not include its broader carbon footprint – for example relating to longer distance travel or the goods and services that are produced elsewhere but consumed within York (i.e. its scope 3 emissions).

Baselines and Targets:

- Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions from York have fallen by 44% since the turn of the millennium. With on-going decarbonisation of grid electricity, and taking into account population and economic growth within the city-region, we project that York's 2000 level of annual emissions will have fallen by a total of 51% in 2030 and 54% in 2050.
- If it is to stay within its carbon budget, York needs to add to adopt science-based carbon emissions reduction targets the build on the emissions reductions already achieved to secure 65% reductions on its 2000 level of emissions by 2025, 76% by 2030, 84% by 2035, 89% by 2040, 92% by 2045 and 95% by 2050.
- Without further activity to address its carbon emissions, we project that York's annual emissions will exceed its carbon budget by 802,000 tonnes in 2030, and 746,000 tonnes in 2050.

The Cost-Effective Options:

- To meet these carbon emissions reduction targets, York will need to adopt low carbon options that close the gap between its projected emissions in future and net zero emissions. This can be partially realised through cost-effective options that would more than pay for themselves through the energy cost reductions they would generate whilst often also generating wide social and environmental benefits in the area.
- More specifically, the analysis shows that York could close the gap between its projected emissions in 2030 and net zero emissions by 47% purely through the adoption of cost-effective options in houses, public and commercial buildings, transport and industry.
- Adopting these options would reduce York's total projected annual energy bill in 2030 by £287 million whilst also creating 3,570 years of employment in the city. They could also help to generate wider benefits including helping to tackle fuel poverty, reducing congestion and productivity losses, improving air quality, and enhancements to public health.
- The most carbon effective options for the city to deliver these carbon cuts include improved deep retrofitting of heating, lighting and insulation in houses, cooling and insulation in offices, shops and restaurants, and a range of measures across the transport sector including mode shift to non-motorised transport and the wider up-take of electric vehicles.

¹ For simplicity, we use the term 'carbon' as shorthand for all greenhouse gases, with all figures in this report relating to the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) of all greenhouse gases unless otherwise stated. Note that our assessment therefore differs from other assessments that focus only on CO₂.

The Need for Ambition and Innovation:

- The analysis also shows that York could close the projected gap to net-zero emissions in 2030 by 69% through the adoption of options that are already available, but that some of these options would not pay for themselves directly through the energy savings that they would generate. Many of these options would, however, generate wider indirect benefits both economically and socially in the city.

This means that although it can achieve significant reductions in emissions by focusing on established cost-effective and technically viable measures, York still has to identify other more innovative interventions that could deliver the last 31% of shortfall between projected emissions in 2030 and a net zero target.

- Options identified elsewhere that could be considered in York include targeting a complete transition to net zero homes and public/commercial buildings by 2030, promoting the rapid acceleration of active travel (e.g. walking and cycling), tackling food waste, reducing meat and dairy consumption and reducing concrete and steel consumption/promoting adoption of green infrastructure including accelerated tree planting plans.
- As well as reducing York's direct (scope 1 and 2) carbon footprint, some of these more innovative measures (e.g. reducing meat and dairy or concrete and steel consumption) could start to focus on tackling York's broader consumption-based (i.e. scope 3) carbon footprint.

Next Steps:

- York needs to adopt a clear and ambitious climate action plan. The case for the adoption of such a plan is supported by the evidence that much – but not all - of the action that is required can be based on the exploitation of win-win low carbon options that will simultaneously improve economic, social and health outcomes across the city.
- The climate action plan should adopt science-based targets for emissions reduction. As well as longer term targets, it should adopt 5-yearly carbon reduction targets.
- The action plan should focus initially on York's direct (scope 1 and 2) carbon footprint as these emissions are most directly under the city's influence, but in time it should also widen its scope to consider its broader (scope 3) carbon footprint.
- The action plan should also set out the ways in which York will work towards achieving these science-based targets, drawing on the deployment KPIs listed in this report. Action should also be taken to monitor and report progress on emissions reductions.
- It is important to stress that delivering on these targets will require action across the city and the active support of the public, private and third sectors. Establishing an independent York Climate Commission could help to draw actors together and to build capacities to take and track action.
- Leadership groups should be formed for key sectors such as homes, public and commercial buildings, transport and industry, with clear plans for delivery of priority actions in each sector. All large organisations and businesses in the city should be asked to match broader carbon reduction commitments and to report back on progress.

1. Introduction

Climate science has proven the connection between the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the extent to which the atmosphere traps heat and so leads to global warming. The science tells us – with a very high level of confidence – that such warming will lead to increasingly severe disruption to our weather patterns and water and food systems, and to ecosystems and biodiversity. Perhaps most worryingly, the science predicts that there may be a point where this process becomes self-fuelling, for example where warming leads to the thawing of permafrosts such that they release significant quantities of greenhouse gases leading to further warming. Beyond this point or threshold, the evidence suggests that we may lose control of our future climate and become subject to what has been referred to as dangerous or ‘runaway’ climate change.

Until recently, scientists felt that this threshold existed at around 2 degrees centigrade of global warming, measured as a global average of surface temperatures. However, more recent scientific assessments (especially by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or IPCC in 2017) have suggested that the threshold should instead be set at 1.5 degrees centigrade. This change in the suggested threshold from 2 degrees to 1.5 degrees has led to calls for targets for decarbonisation to be made both stricter (e.g. for the UK to move from an 80% decarbonisation target to a net zero target), and to be brought forward (e.g. from 2050 to 2030).

Globally, the IPCC suggests that from 2020 we can only emit 344 billion tonnes of CO₂ if we want to give ourselves a 66% chance of avoiding dangerous climate change. We are currently emitting over 37 billion tonnes of CO₂ every year, which means that we will have used up our global carbon budget within a decade. It is this realisation – and the ever accumulating science on the scale of the impacts of climate change - that led to calls for organisations and areas to declare a climate emergency and to develop and implement plans to rapidly reduce GHG emissions.

2. Our Approach

2(a). Measuring an Area's Carbon Footprint

Any area's carbon footprint – measured in terms of the total impact of all of its greenhouse gas emissions - can be divided into three types of greenhouse gas emissions.

- Those coming from the fuel (e.g. petrol, diesel or gas) that is directly used within an area and from other sources such as landfill sites or industry within the area. These are known as Scope 1 emissions.
- Those coming from the electricity that is used within the area, even if it is generated somewhere else. These are known as Scope 2 emissions. Together scope 1 and 2 emissions are sometimes referred to as territorial emissions.
- Those associated with the goods and services that are produced elsewhere but imported and consumed within the area. After taking into account the carbon footprint of any goods and services produced in the area but that are exported and consumed elsewhere, these are known as Scope 3 or consumption-based emissions.

In this report we focus on Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and exclude consideration of long-distance travel and of Scope 3 or consumption-based emissions. We do this because Scope 1 and 2 emissions are more directly under the control of actors within an area, and because the carbon accounting and management options for these emissions are better developed. We stress though that emissions from longer distance travel (especially aviation) and consumption are very significant, and also need to be addressed.

2(b). Developing a Baseline of Past, Present and Future Emissions

Having a baseline of carbon emissions is key to tracking progress over time. We use local authority emissions data to chart changes in emissions from 2005 to the 2018. We also break this down to show the share of emissions that can be attributed to households, public and commercial buildings, transport and industry.

We then project current emissions levels for the period through to 2050. To do this, we assume on-going decarbonisation of electricity in line with government commitments and a continuation of background trends in *a*) economic and population growth, and *b*) energy use and energy efficiency. Specific numbers for the key variables taken into account in the forecasts are presented below. As with all forecasts, the level of uncertainty attached increases as the time period in question extends. Even so, it is useful to look into the future to gauge the scale of the challenge to be addressed in each area, especially as it relates to the projected gap between the forecasted emissions levels and those that are required if an area's emissions are to be consistent with a global strategy to limit average warming to 1.5 degrees.

2(c). Setting Science-Based Carbon Reduction Targets

To set science-based carbon reduction targets for an area, we take the total global level of emissions that the IPCC suggests gives us a 66% chance of limiting average levels of warming to 1.5 degrees, and divide it according to the share of the global population living in the area in question. This enables us to set the total carbon budget for an area that is consistent with a global budget. To set targets for carbon reduction, we then calculate the annual percentage reductions from the current level that are required to enable an area to stay within its overall carbon budget.

2(d). Identifying and Evaluating Carbon Reduction Opportunities

Our analysis then includes assessment of the potential contribution of c.130 * energy saving or low carbon measures for:

- households and for both public and commercial buildings (including better insulation, improved heating, more efficient appliances, some small scale renewables)
- transport (including more walking and cycling, enhanced public transport, electric and more fuel efficient vehicles)
- industry (including better lighting, improved process efficiencies and a wide range of other energy efficiency measures).

We stress that the list of options that is assessed may not be exhaustive; other options could be available and the list can potentially be expanded.

For the options included, we assess the costs of their purchase, installation and maintenance, the direct benefits (through energy and fuel savings) of their adoption in different settings and their viable lifetimes. We also consider the scope for and potential rates of deployment of each option. This allows us to generate league tables of the most carbon and cost-effective options that could be deployed within an area.

It is important to note that we base the analysis on current capital costs, although future costs and benefits are adjusted for inflation and discounting factors. This could be pessimistic if costs fall and benefits increase as some options become more widely adopted, or if the costs increase as the rates of deployment increase. It is also important to note that, although we consider the employment generation potential of different options, we do not consider the wider indirect impacts of the different options relating to their social, economic or environmental implications.

Beyond the range of currently available options, we also consider the need for more innovative or 'stretch' options to be developed and adopted within the area if it is to meet its carbon reduction targets. These need to be developed in each area, but some of the ideas for innovative options identified elsewhere include targeting a full transition to net zero homes and public/commercial buildings by 2030, promoting the rapid acceleration of active travel (e.g. walking and cycling), tackling food waste, reducing meat and dairy consumption and reducing concrete and steel consumption/promoting adoption of green infrastructure.

2(e). Aggregating Up to See the Bigger Picture

Based on this bottom-up analysis of the potential for different options to be adopted within the area, we then aggregate up to assess the potential for decarbonisation within that area, and the costs and benefits of different levels of decarbonisation. We then merge the aggregated analysis of the scope for decarbonisation with the baseline projections of future emissions to highlight the extent to which the gap between the projected and required emissions levels that can be met through different levels and forms of action.

To break this gap down, we merge interventions into three broader groupings:

- **Cost-Effective (CE)** options where the direct costs of adoption are outweighed by the direct benefits that they generate through the energy savings they secure, meaning the portfolio of measures as a whole has a positive economic impact in present value. These options may also generate indirect benefits, for example through job creation, fuel poverty and improved air quality and public health.

* We evaluate over 130 separate low carbon technologies/interventions applied across sectors, with variable place-specific data on how their productivity and economics will change by application. This results in over 1000 unique data points customised to York's economy, infrastructures and demography.

- ***Cost-Neutral (CN)*** options where the portfolio of interventions mentioned above is expanded to consider investments that may not be as cost effective on their own terms, but where the range of measures as a whole will have near-zero net cost.
- ***The Technical Potential (TP)*** options where the direct costs are not (at present) covered by the direct benefits. However, the cost of many low carbon options is falling quickly, and again these options could generate important indirect benefits such as those listed above.

As it is unlikely that adopting all of the cost-effective or even technically viable options will enable an area to reach net-zero emissions, we also highlight the need for a fourth group of measures:

- ***The innovative or 'stretch' options*** that includes low-carbon measures that are not yet widely adopted. Some of the options within this group may well be cost and carbon effective, and they may also generate significant indirect benefits, but whilst we can predict their carbon saving potential, data on their costs and benefits is not yet available.

2(f). Developing Targets and Performance Indicators

Linked to the analysis detailed above, we extend our evaluation of potential emissions reductions across York's economy to substantive, real-life indicators for the levels of investment and deployment required to achieve targets. These Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) illustrate the scale of ambition required to reach the emissions savings presented in the Technical Potential scenario and are disaggregated by sector.

2(g). Focusing on Key Sectors

As well as presenting an aggregated picture, we also focus on the emissions saving potential in the housing, public and commercial buildings, transport, and industry sectors. We focus in on overall investment needs and returns, and present more detailed league tables of the most carbon and cost effective options that could be adopted in each sector.

3. Developing a Baseline of Past, Present and Future Emissions for York

Analysis shows that York’s baseline (scope 1 and 2) emissions have fallen by 44% since 2000, due to a combination of increasingly decarbonised electricity supply, structural change in the economy, and the gradual adoption of more efficient buildings, vehicles and businesses.

With full decarbonisation of UK electricity by 2050, and taking into account economic growth (assumed at 2.5% p.a.), population growth (assumed at 0.1% p.a.) and on-going improvements in energy and fuel efficiency, we project that York’s baseline (scope 1 and 2) emissions will only fall by a further 7% by 2030, 9% by 2040, and 10% by 2050. This is a total of just under 54% between 2000 and 2050.

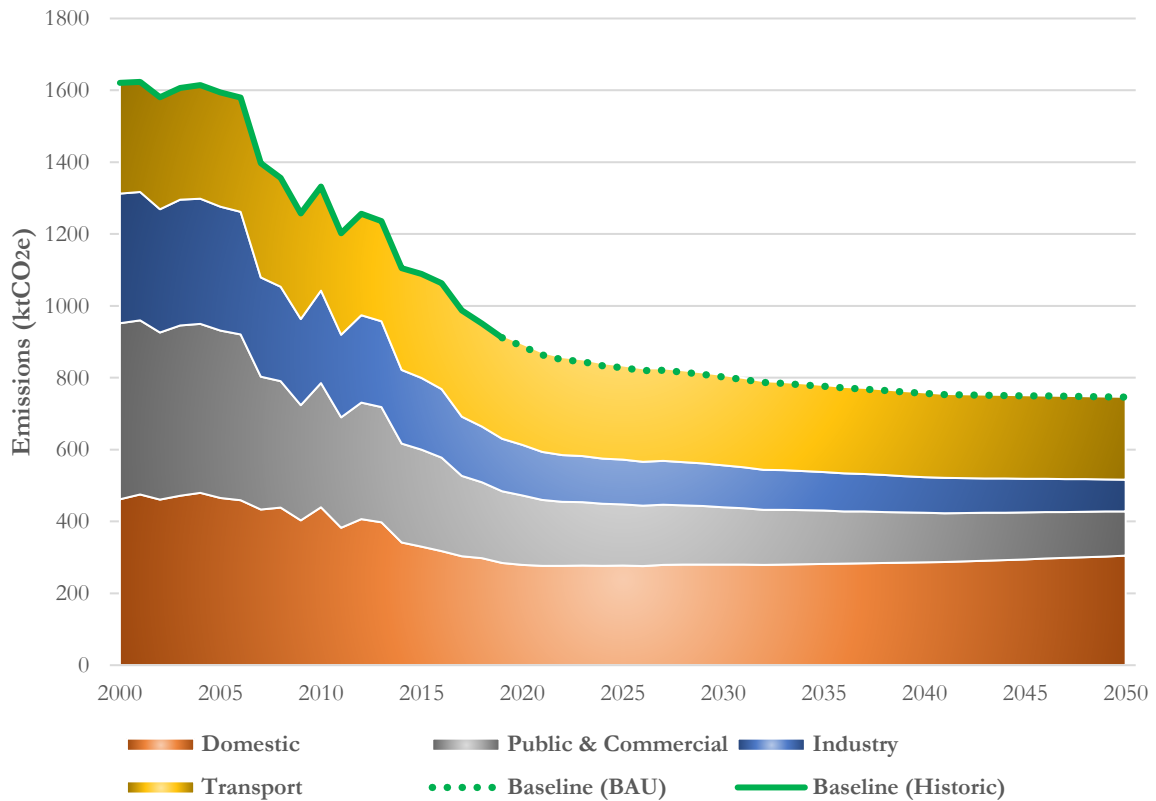


Figure.1: York’s Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (2000-2050)

Currently, 32% of York’s emissions come from transport, with the domestic housing sector then responsible for 31% of emissions, public & commercial buildings for 22% and industry 16%. Emissions related to land-use contribute c.0.5% and are not considered technically in this report. By 2050, we project emissions from transport will decrease very slightly (still producing c.31%) with a significant 10% increase in the proportion of emissions from housing. Small decreases are forecast in the proportion of emissions from public & commercial buildings and industry, largely a result of expansion in the output of the domestic buildings sector over this period.

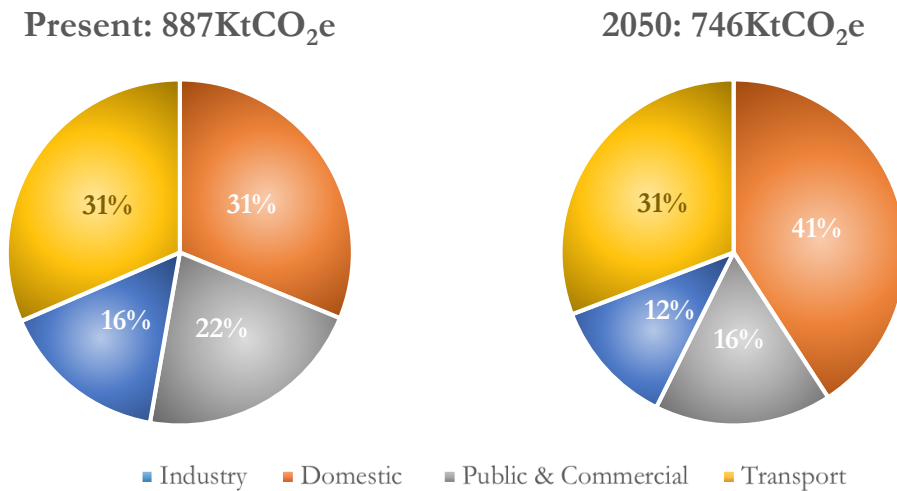


Figure.2: York's Present and Projected Emissions by Sector

Related to this emissions baseline, after evaluating the range of energy sources York consumes (spanning electricity, gas, all solid and liquid fuels across sectors) we find that in 2019 £299 million was spent on energy across the city. Transport fuels generated the majority of this demand (44%), followed by domestic buildings (35%) then public & commercial buildings and industry (13% and 9% respectively). By projecting demand and energy prices into future with reasonable baseline assumptions over population, inflationary measures and efficiency gains across the economy, we find that York's business as usual energy expenditure will likely grow to just under £320 million per year in 2030 and c.£435 million per year in 2050, with transport expenditure growing in its contribution to York's total (see Figure 3 below).

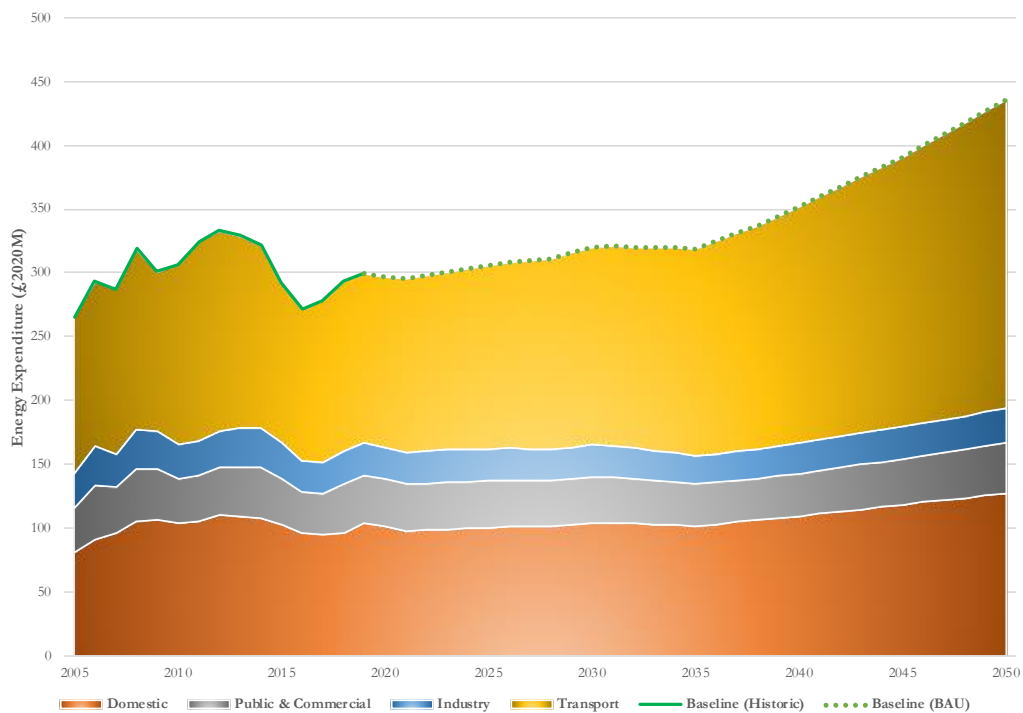


Figure.3: York's Present and Projected Energy Expenditure by Sector

4. Setting Science-based Carbon Reduction Targets for York

The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has argued that from 2020, keeping within a global carbon budget of 344 gigatonnes (i.e. 344 billion tonnes) of CO₂ emissions would give us a 66% chance of limiting average warming to 1.5 degrees and therefore avoiding dangerous levels of climate change. If we divide this global figure up on an equal basis by population, this gives York a total carbon budget of c.10 megatonnes (i.e. 10 million tonnes) over period between the present and 2050.

At current rates of emissions output, York would use up this budget in just over 12 years at some point during the spring of 2032. However, York could stay within its carbon budget by reducing its emissions by just over 7% year on year. This would mean that to transition from the current position where emissions are 44% lower than 2000 levels to a local pathway that is consistent with the world giving itself a 66% chance of avoiding dangerous, runaway climate change, York should adopt carbon reduction targets (on 2000 levels) of:

- 65% by 2025
- 76% by 2030
- 84% by 2035
- 89% by 2040
- 92% by 2045
- 95% by 2050.

Such a trajectory would mean that the majority of all future carbon cuts needed for York to transition to a 1.5 degree consistent pathway need to be delivered in the next 10 years.



Figure 4: York's Baseline and Science-Based-Target Emissions Pathways

5. Aggregating Up: The Bigger Picture for York

a) Emissions reductions

Our analysis predicts that the gap between York’s business as usual emissions in 2030 and the net zero target could be closed by 47 % (379ktCO_{2e}) through the adoption of Cost-Effective (CE) options, by a further 15% (118ktCO_{2e}) through the adoption of additional Cost-Neutral (CN) options at no net cost, and then by an additional 7% (53ktCO_{2e}) through the further adoption of all technically viable (TP) options. This means that York still has to identify the innovative or stretch options that could deliver the last 31% (252ktCO_{2e}) of the gap between the business as usual scenario and net zero in 2030.

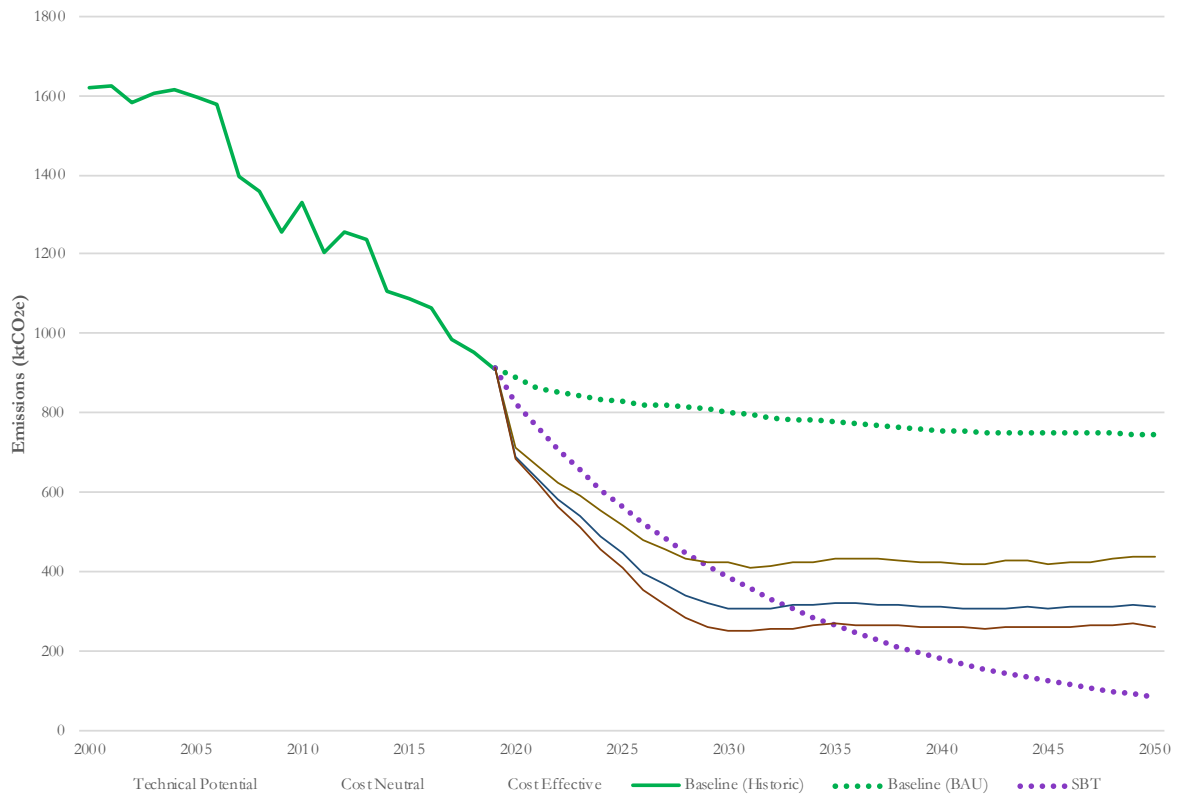


Figure.5: York’s BAU Baseline with Cost-Effective, Cost-Neutral, & Technical Potential Scenarios

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Reduction on BAU Baseline	CE	38%	47%	44%	44%	44%	41%
	CN	46%	62%	59%	59%	59%	58%
	TP	51%	69%	65%	66%	65%	65%
Reduction on Present Emissions	CE	35%	43%	39%	37%	37%	35%
	CN	43%	56%	51%	50%	50%	49%
	TP	47%	62%	57%	56%	55%	55%

Table.1: York’s Potential 5-Year Emissions Reduction Percentages

b) The most carbon and cost-effect options

Figure 6 below presents the emissions savings that could be achieved through different groups of measures in York. Appendices 1 and 2 present league tables of specific measures and their potential emissions savings over this period.

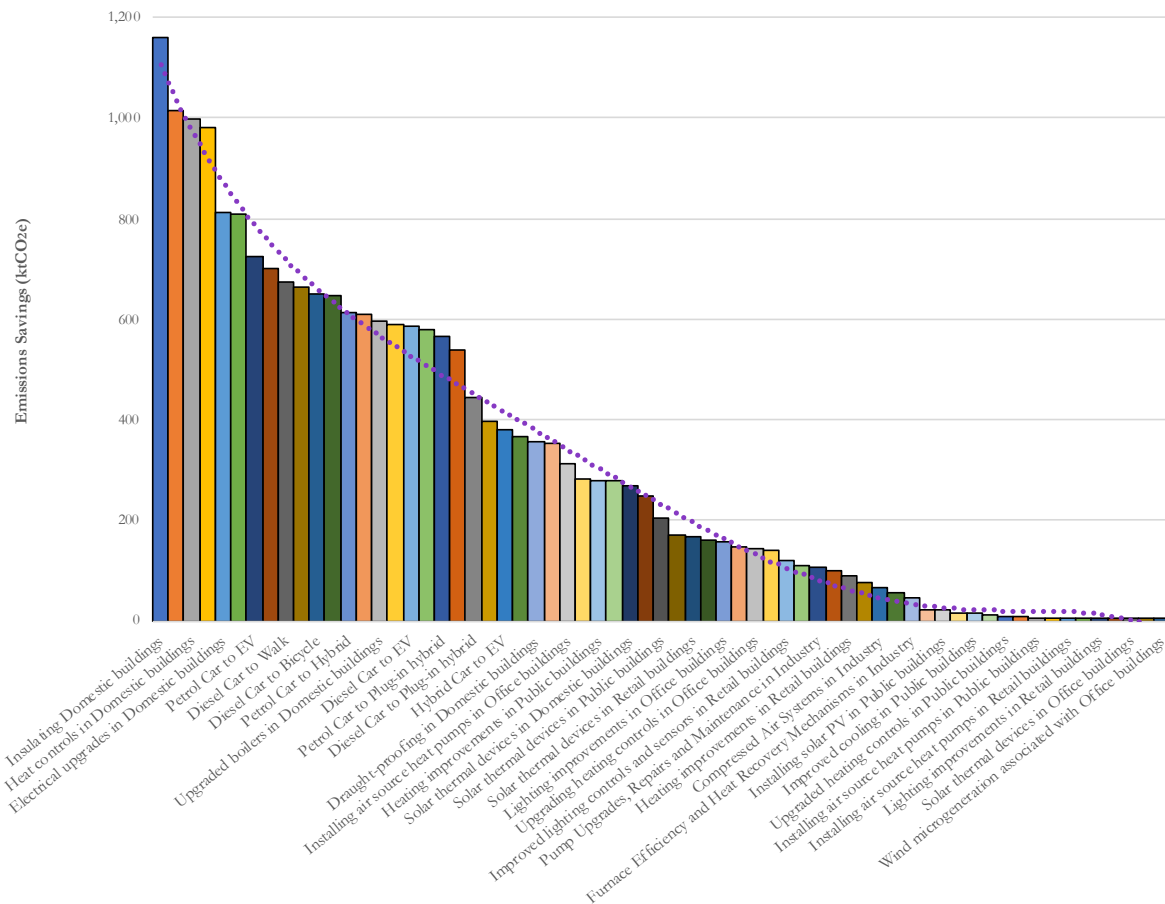


Figure.6: Simplified Emissions Reduction Potential by Measure for York

Simplified league tables of the most cost and carbon effective options in York are presented below (see Appendices 1 & 2 for more detailed league tables).

Rank	Measure	Cost Effectiveness (£/tCO ₂ e)
1	Fabric improvements in Retail buildings	-571
2	Diesel Car to Bus (diesel) Journeys	-458
3	Improved cooling in Retail buildings	-393
4	Petrol Car to Bus (diesel) Journeys	-373
5	Diesel Car to Walk Journeys	-345
6	Diesel Car to Bicycle Journeys	-345
7	Petrol Car to Bicycle Journeys	-323
8	Petrol Car to Walk Journeys	-323
9	Fabric improvements in Public buildings	-276
10	Petrol Car to Plug-in hybrid Journeys	-214

Table.5: York's Top-10 Most Cost-Effective Emission Reduction Options

Rank	Measure	Emissions Reduction Potential 2020-50 (ktCO ₂ e)
1	Insulating Domestic buildings	906
2	Upgraded Heating controls in Domestic buildings	846
3	Electrical upgrades in Domestic buildings	669
4	Installing heat pumps in Domestic & Office buildings	653
5	Petrol Car to Bicycle Journeys	636
6	Petrol Car to Walk Journeys	636
7	Fabric improvements in Retail buildings	515
8	Petrol Car to Bus (electric) Journeys	485
9	Upgraded boilers in Domestic buildings	481
10	Electricity demand reduction in Domestic buildings	475

Table.6: York's Top-10 Most Carbon Effective Emission Reduction Options

Some of the ideas for innovative options identified elsewhere that could also be considered for York include targeting a full transition to net zero homes and public/commercial buildings by 2030, promoting the rapid acceleration of active travel (e.g. walking and cycling), tackling food waste, reducing meat and dairy consumption and reducing concrete and steel consumption/promoting adoption of green infrastructure. These are highlighted in section 8.

c) Investment needs, paybacks and employment creation

Exploiting the cost-effective options in households, public and commercial buildings, transport, industry and waste could be economically beneficial. Although such measures would require total investments of around £1.1 billion over their lifetimes (equating to investments of 110m a year across all organisations and households in the city for the next decade), once adopted they would reduce York's total energy bill by £287 million p.a. in 2030 whilst also creating 3,570 years of employment – or 357 full-time jobs for the next decade.

By expanding this portfolio of measures to at no net cost to York's economy (the Cost-Neutral scenario), investments of £2.3 billion over their lifetimes (or £230m a year for the next decade) would generate 5,887 years of employment (or 588 jobs for the next decade) whilst reducing York's emissions by 62% of projected 2030 levels.

Exploiting the all technically viable options would be more expensive (at least at current prices, c.£3 billion or £300m a year for the next decade) but realise further emissions savings – eliminating 69% of the projected shortfall in York's 2030 emissions, whilst saving hundreds of millions of pounds on an annual basis.

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Cumulative Investment (£M)	CE	763	1,160	1,162	1,163	1,164	1,164
	CN	1,442	2,223	2,254	2,256	2,257	2,257
	TP	1,934	2,964	2,995	2,997	2,997	2,997
Annual Energy Expenditure Savings (£M)	CE	203	287	284	285	281	284
	CN	188	258	256	248	239	233
	TP	187	255	252	245	235	227

Table.2: Potential 5-Year Investments and Energy Expenditure Savings

Sector	Scenario	Investment (£M)
Domestic	CE	584
	CN	924
	TP	1,170
Public & Commercial	CE	448
	CN	504
	TP	909
Industry	CE	17
	CN	198
	TP	287
Transport	CE	115
	CN	631
	TP	631

Table.3: Potential Investments by Sector & Economic Scenario

		Total	Domestic	Industry	Transport	Public & Commercial
Years of Employment	CE	3,570	1,250	58	157	2,106
	CN	5,887	1,975	676	864	2,371
	TP	8,623	2,503	982	864	4,274
Jobs (20-year Period)	CE	179	62	3	8	105
	CN	294	99	34	43	119
	TP	431	125	49	43	214

Table.4: Potential Job Creation by Sector & Economic Scenario

6. Developing Targets and Performance Indicators

To give an indication of the levels of activity required to deliver on these broader targets, the tables below detail total deployment across different sectors in York through to 2050. We also give an indication of the rate of deployment required in the city if it is to even approximate its climate targets. These lists are not exhaustive, and also apply by measure; any one building or industrial facility will usually require the application of several measures over the period. These figures effectively become Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the delivery of climate action across the city.

Domestic Homes:

Measure	Total Homes Applied	Mean Annual Rate of Installation (homes)
Lighting Upgrades	51,631	2,963
Floor Insulation	48,546	2,732
Glazing Upgrades	45,597	2,589
Gas Boiler Upgrades & Repairs	46,800	2,506
Solar PV	35,810	2,055
Thermostats & Heating Controls	35,116	1,976
Solar thermal	36,430	1,955
Loft insulation	32,283	1,748
Wall Insulation	23,111	1,290
Draught Proofing	18,401	1,044
Cavity wall Insulation	15,350	856
Heat Pumps	3,780	215

Public & Commercial Buildings:

Measure	Floorspace Applied (m ²)	Mean Annual Rate of Installation (m ²)
Lighting/Heating Controls and Sensors	1,450,231	82,076
Retail Heating Upgrades	1,420,740	80,425
Wind Turbines	795,241	45,815
Office Lighting Upgrades	398,040	23,006
Office Fabric Improvements	279,564	15,595
Office Heat Pumps	114,492	6,328
Office Solar PV	93,984	5,168

Transport:

Measure	Deployment
Additional EVs Replacing Conventional Private Cars	1,536
Additional Electric-Buses Procured and In-service	85
High Quality Protected Cycling Highways Built	9 kilometres
Increase in Public Transport Ridership	4M trips per annum

Table.7: York's Sectoral Emissions Reduction KPIs

7. Focussing on Key Sectors in York

At full deployment (technical potential) across York, we calculate that there is potential to avoid over 14MtCO_{2e} in emissions that will otherwise be produced in the city between 2020 and 2050. The transport sector will contribute most significantly toward this total, with a decarbonisation potential of between 4MtCO_{2e} (cost-effective scenario) and 6MtCO_{2e} (technical potential) through the period. However, domestic housing, industry and public and commercial buildings also play a major role; upgrading and retrofitting of York’s built environment (including the domestic, public and commercial sectors) could reduce emissions by up to c.8MtCO_{2e} over the same period at full technical potential, with industry similarly showing the potential to decarbonise nearly 500ktCO_{2e} under the same conditions.

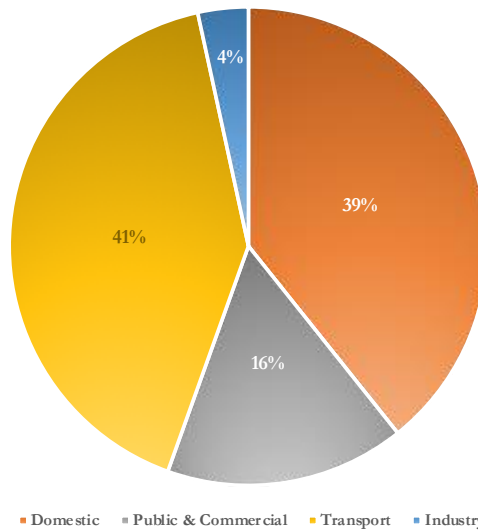


Figure.7 York’s Emissions Reduction Potential (2020-2050) by Sector

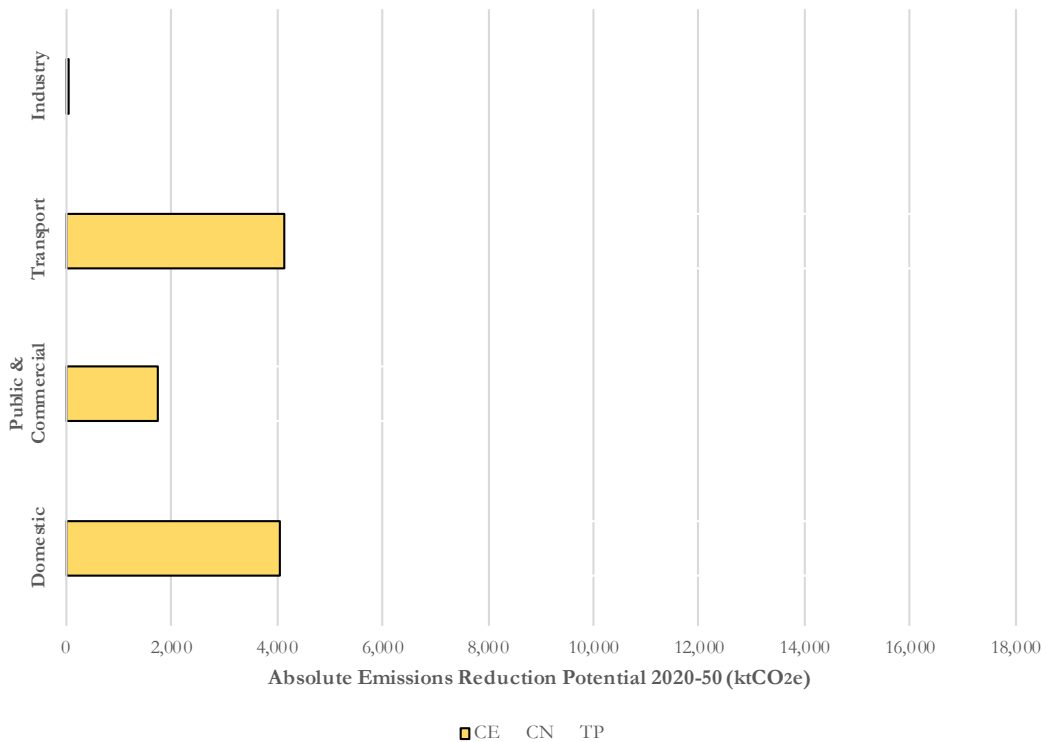
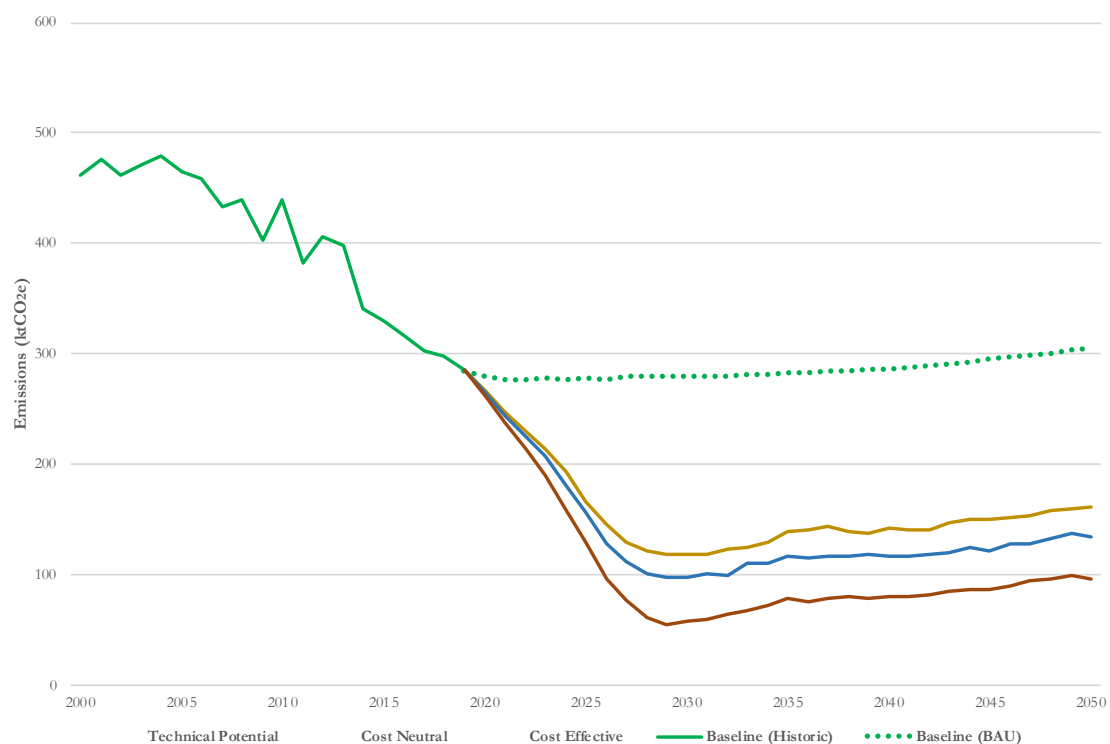


Figure.8: York's Emissions Reduction Potential By Sector & Economic Scenario (2020-50)

In the following section, summaries of the emissions reduction potential and economic implications of investment are presented for the four main sectors. For display and continuity purposes, each sector is displayed with a summary of the same metrics: (1) emissions reduction potential over time in the three economic scenarios, (2) 5-year totals for cumulative emissions savings, investment requirements and annual energy expenditure reductions, and (3) a simplified table of the most cost effective low carbon measures applied in each sector across York.

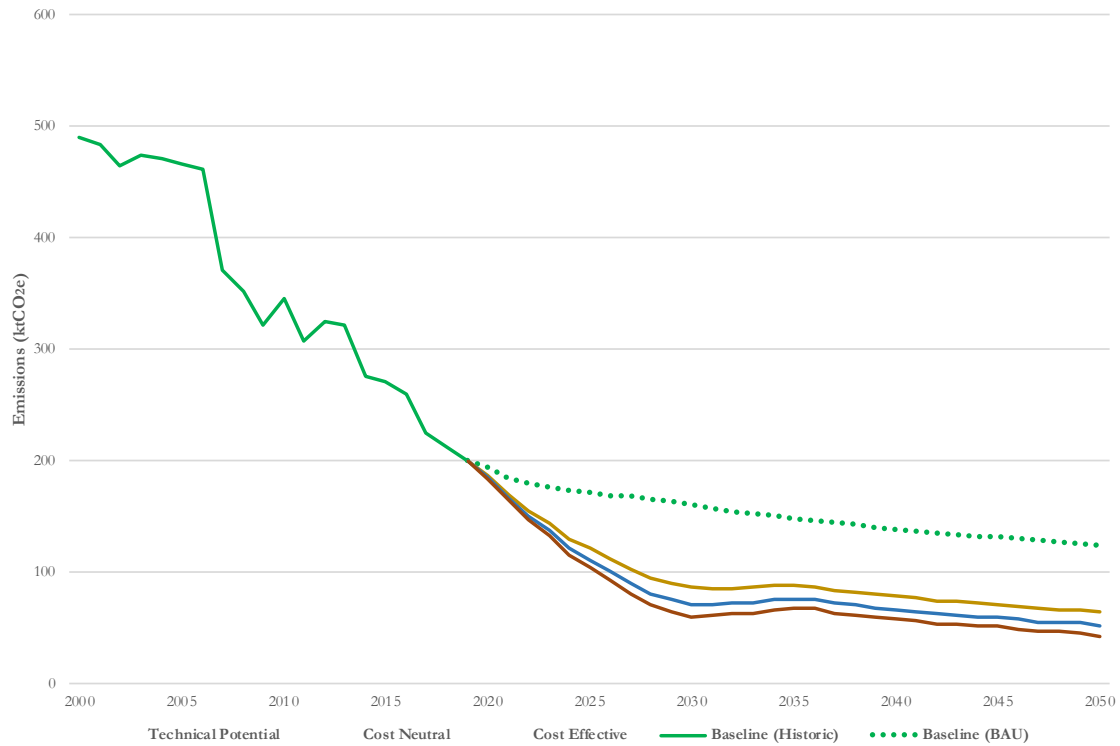
7(a). Housing



		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Emissions Reductions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	111	154	143	144	153	143
	CN	121	183	167	169	174	170
	TP	148	222	203	206	209	209
Annual Energy Expenditure Savings (£M)	CE	67	110	113	116	113	118
	CN	83	137	140	141	142	147
	TP	70	114	116	118	118	122
Cumulative Investment (£M)	CE	368	584	584	584	584	584
	CN	575	924	924	924	924	924
	TP	727	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170	1,170

Rank	Measure	Cost Effectiveness (£/tCO _{2e})
1	Electrical & Appliance upgrades in Domestic buildings	-208
2	Lighting improvements in Domestic buildings	-145
3	Electricity demand reduction in Domestic buildings	-137
4	Draught-proofing in Domestic buildings	-50
5	Installing heat pumps in Domestic buildings	-37
6	Upgraded Heating controls in Domestic buildings	-28
7	Glazing improvements in Domestic buildings	-27
8	Installing biomass boilers in Domestic buildings	-24
9	Solar thermal devices in Domestic buildings	-18
10	Upgraded boilers in Domestic buildings	-11

7(b). Public & Commercial Buildings



		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Emissions Reductions (ktCO ₂ e)	CE	50	74	61	60	60	60
	CN	60	90	73	72	72	73
	TP	67	100	82	81	80	81
Annual Energy Expenditure Savings (£M)	CE	65	107	105	110	113	117
	CN	21	35	34	36	37	39
	TP	33	53	52	55	57	59
Cumulative Investment (£M)	CE	278	448	448	448	448	448
	CN	314	504	504	504	504	504
	TP	565	909	909	909	909	909

Rank	Measure	Cost Effectiveness (£/tCO ₂ e)
1	Fabric improvements in Retail buildings	-571
2	Improved cooling in Retail buildings	-393
3	Fabric improvements in Public buildings	-276
4	Lighting improvements in Public buildings	-200
5	Improved cooling in Office buildings	-198
6	Heating improvements in Public buildings	-139
7	Lighting improvements in Retail buildings	-132
8	Improved cooling in Public buildings	-97
9	Heating improvements in Office buildings	-82
10	Heating improvements in Retail buildings	-53

7(c). Transport



		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Emissions Reductions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	148	148	137	127	116	105
	CN	182	208	204	198	191	183
	TP	182	208	204	198	191	183
Annual Energy Expenditure Savings (£M)	CE	68	67	64	59	54	49
	CN	75	78	73	65	56	47
	TP	75	78	73	65	56	47
Cumulative Investment (£M)	CE	100	111	113	114	115	115
	CN	355	598	629	631	631	631
	TP	355	598	629	631	631	631

Rank ¹	Measure*	Cost Effectiveness (£/tCO _{2e})
1	Diesel Car to Bus (diesel)	-458
2	Petrol Car to Bus (diesel)	-373
3	Diesel Car to Walk	-345
4	Diesel Car to Bicycle	-345
5	Petrol Car to Bicycle	-323
6	Petrol Car to Walk	-323
7	Petrol Car to Plug-in hybrid	-214
8	Diesel Car to Plug-in hybrid	-136
9	Petrol Car to EV	-133

Note: Due to the high cost-effectiveness of many transport mode-shift options, the TP scenario has been removed and emissions pathways are covered by CE and CN only.

* Journey transitions

10	Petrol Car to Bus (electric)	-129
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7(d). Industry



		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Emissions Reductions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	5	4	2	0	0	0
	CN	19	16	12	8	7	7
	TP	24	21	16	11	10	10
Annual Energy Expenditure Savings (£M)	CE	3	3	3	1	1	0
	CN	9	9	9	6	4	0
	TP	10	10	10	7	5	0
Cumulative Investment (£M)	CE	3	17	17	17	17	17
	CN	40	198	198	198	198	198
	TP	57	287	287	287	287	287

Rank*	Measure	Cost Effectiveness (£/tCO _{2e})
1	Improving Efficiency of Boilers and Steam Piping in Industry	307
2	Fan Correction, Repairs, & Upgrades in Industry	663
3	Condensing & Insulation Measures to Boilers & Steam Piping in Industry	719
4	Pump Upgrades, Repairs and Maintenance in Industry	825
5	Compressed Air Systems in Industry	1,055
6	Furnace Efficiency and Heat Recovery Mechanisms in Industry	3,213
7	Refrigeration Efficiency and Technical Upgrades in Industry	15,656

* For display purposes interventions in industry have been aggregated here into the 7 relevant process types

8. Innovative Stretch Measures in York

Even with full delivery of the broad programme of cross-sectoral, city-wide low carbon investment described above, there remains an emissions shortfall of 31% between York's 2030 BAU baseline and the net zero target. Here we briefly consider the productivity of certain key technologies and interventions that may well be able to plug this gap into the future. Many of these so-called 'stretch options' are innovative by nature but they will be required to reach York's targets in future.

		2025	2030	2035
Annual Emissions Reduction Potential (ktCO₂e)	Zero Carbon Heavy Goods Transport	11	48	48
	Industrial Heat and Cooling Electrification	12	12	7
	870 Ha. Reforested Annually 2020-29*	47	120	148
	Electrification of Domestic Heat	6	33	48
	Electrification of Domestic Cooking	2	11	15
	Electrification of Commercial/Public Heating	3	8	3

*Table.7: Stretch Measures' Decarbonising Potential (*Sequestration Values)*

Figure 10 below shows the impact that the adoption of these stretch measures would have on York's carbon emissions, with the red dotted line showing the 'business as usual' baseline, the purple dotted line showing emissions after adoption of all technically viable options and the blue dotted line showing emissions after all technically viable and stretch options. This indicates that York would still have some residual emissions through to 2050. For illustration, the green dotted line shows that in theory York could offset its residual emissions through a UK based tree planting scheme, however this would require the planting of 39 million trees, which even with the densest possible planting would require 8,700 hectares of land, equivalent to 32% of the total land area of the city.

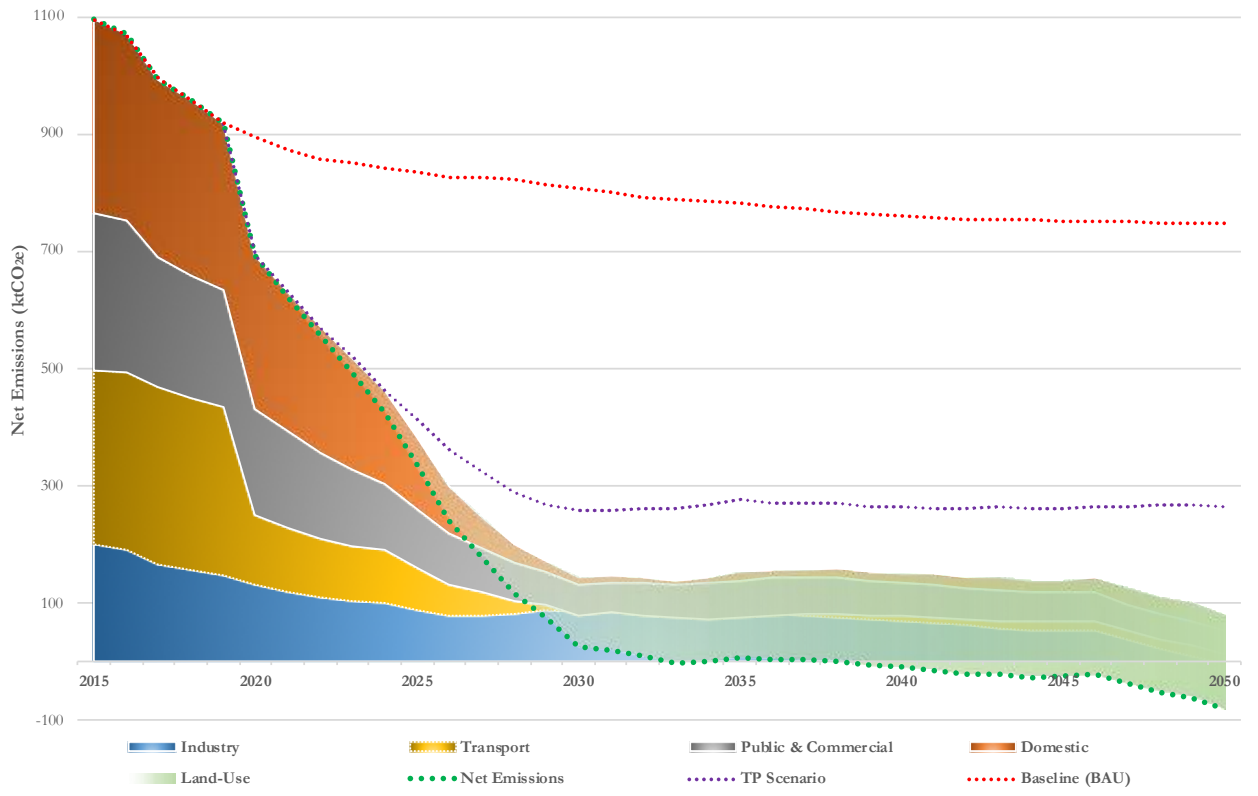


Figure.10: Sectoral Emissions Shortfall Reduction with Stretch Measures

9. Next Steps for York

Based on the analysis presented above, we recommend that if York wants to stay within its share of the global carbon budget, it needs to adopt a clear and ambitious climate action plan.

The case for the adoption of such a plan is supported by the evidence that much – but not all - of the action that is required can be based on the exploitation of win-win low carbon options that will simultaneously improve economic, social and health outcomes across the city.

A climate action plan for York should adopt science-based targets for emissions reduction, including both longer term targets and 5-yearly carbon reduction targets.

The action plan should focus initially on York's direct (scope 1 and 2) carbon footprint as these emissions are most directly under the city's influence, but in time it should also widen its scope to consider its broader (scope 3) carbon footprint.

The action plan should clearly set out the ways in which York will work towards achieving these targets, drawing on the deployment KPIs listed in this report. Action should also be taken to monitor and report progress on emissions reductions.

It is important to stress that delivering on these targets will require action across the city and the active support of the public, private and third sectors. Establishing an independent York Climate Commission could help to draw actors together and to build capacities to take and track action.

Such a Commission could act as a critical friend to the city, helping to promote stakeholder engagement and build buy-in and a sense of common ownership for the climate action plan, as well as in supporting, guiding and tracking progress towards its delivery.

Through such a Commission, cross-sectoral leadership groups could be formed for key sectors such as homes, public and commercial buildings, transport and industry, with clear plans for the delivery of priority actions in each sector. All large organisations and businesses in the city should be asked to match broader carbon reduction commitments and to report back on progress.

Appendix 1. League Table of the Most Carbon Effective Options for York

Measure*	Emissions Reduction Potential (ktCO ₂ e)
Insulating Domestic buildings	906
Upgraded Heating controls in Domestic buildings	846
Electrical upgrades in Domestic buildings	669
Installing heat pumps in Domestic buildings	653
Petrol Car to Bicycle	636
Petrol Car to Walk	636
Fabric improvements in Retail buildings	515
Petrol Car to Bus (electric)	485
Upgraded boilers in Domestic buildings	481
Electricity demand reduction in Domestic buildings	475
Diesel Car to Walk	464
Diesel Car to Bicycle	464
Installing solar PV in Domestic Buildings	444
Petrol Car to EV	439
Petrol Car to Bus (diesel)	395
Petrol Car to Plug-in hybrid	375
Petrol Car to Hybrid	375
Diesel Car to EV	370
Diesel Car to Bus (electric)	341
Fabric improvements in Public buildings	338
Diesel Car to Plug-in hybrid	276
Lighting improvements in Domestic buildings	276
Draught-proofing in Domestic buildings	257
Installing biomass boilers in Domestic buildings	252
Hybrid Car to EV	240
Glazing improvements in Domestic buildings	228
Diesel Car to Bus (diesel)	224
Heating improvements in Public buildings	213
Solar thermal devices in Domestic buildings	193
Condensing & Insulation Measures to Boilers & Steam Piping in Industry	185
Installing air source heat pumps in Office buildings	163
Solar thermal devices in Public buildings	148
Lighting improvements in Office buildings	133
Improving Efficiency of Boilers and Steam Piping in Industry	131
Solar thermal devices in Retail buildings	125
Wind microgeneration associated with Public buildings	103
Improved lighting controls and sensors in Public buildings	89
Upgrading heating controls in Office buildings	86
Improved lighting controls and sensors in Office buildings	86
Improved cooling in Office buildings	85
Improved lighting controls and sensors in Retail buildings	72

* Measures listed here have been grouped and summed across multiple applications for display purposes; 'ICE' and 'NMT' refer to Internal Combustion Engine and Non-Motorised Transport respectively; Transport measures refer to transitions between travel modes.

Diesel Car to Hybrid	66
Lighting improvements in Public buildings	66
Compressed Air Systems in Industry	54
Pump Upgrades, Repairs and Maintenance in Industry	49
Heating improvements in Retail buildings	42
Fan Correction, Repairs, & Upgrades in Industry	34
Furnace Efficiency and Heat Recovery Mechanisms in Industry	34
Installing solar PV in Public buildings	13
Fabric improvements in Office buildings	10
Improved cooling in Public buildings	10
Refrigeration Efficiency and Technical Upgrades in Industry	7
Improved cooling in Retail buildings	7
Installing solar PV in Office buildings	5
Heating improvements in Office buildings	5
Installing air source heat pumps in Retail buildings	4
Upgraded heating controls in Retail buildings	4
Installing air source heat pumps in Public buildings	4
Lighting improvements in Retail buildings	4
Wind microgeneration associated with Retail buildings	4
Upgraded heating controls in Public buildings	4
Solar thermal devices in Office buildings	4
Installing solar PV in Retail buildings	3
Wind microgeneration associated with Office buildings	3
TOTAL	14,306

Appendix 2. League Table of the Most Cost Effective Options for York

Measure*	Cost Effectiveness (£/tCO _{2e})
Fabric improvements in Retail buildings	-571
Diesel Car to Bus (diesel)	-458
Improved cooling in Retail buildings	-393
Petrol Car to Bus (diesel)	-373
Diesel Car to Walk	-345
Diesel Car to Bicycle	-345
Petrol Car to Bicycle	-323
Petrol Car to Walk	-323
Fabric improvements in Public buildings	-276
Petrol Car to Plug-in hybrid	-214
Electrical upgrades in Domestic buildings	-208
Lighting improvements in Public buildings	-200
Improved cooling in Office buildings	-198
Lighting improvements in Domestic buildings	-145
Heating improvements in Public buildings	-139
Electricity demand reduction in Domestic buildings	-137
Diesel Car to Plug-in hybrid	-136
Petrol Car to EV	-133
Lighting improvements in Retail buildings	-132
Petrol Car to Bus (electric)	-129
Petrol Car to Hybrid	-114
Improved cooling in Public buildings	-97
Heating improvements in Office buildings	-82
Insulating Domestic buildings	-76
Diesel Car to Bus (electric)	-63
Heating improvements in Retail buildings	-53
Lighting improvements in Office buildings	-53
Draught-proofing in Domestic buildings	-50
Diesel Car to EV	-41
Fabric improvements in Office buildings	-38
Installing heat pumps in Domestic buildings	-37
Upgraded Heating controls in Domestic buildings	-28
Glazing improvements in Domestic buildings	-27
Upgrading heating controls in Office buildings	-26
Installing biomass boilers in Domestic buildings	-24
Solar thermal devices in Domestic buildings	-18
Diesel Car to Hybrid	-12
Upgraded heating controls in Public buildings	-11
Upgraded boilers in Domestic buildings	-11
Upgraded heating controls in Retail buildings	-8
Installing air source heat pumps in Retail buildings	-1

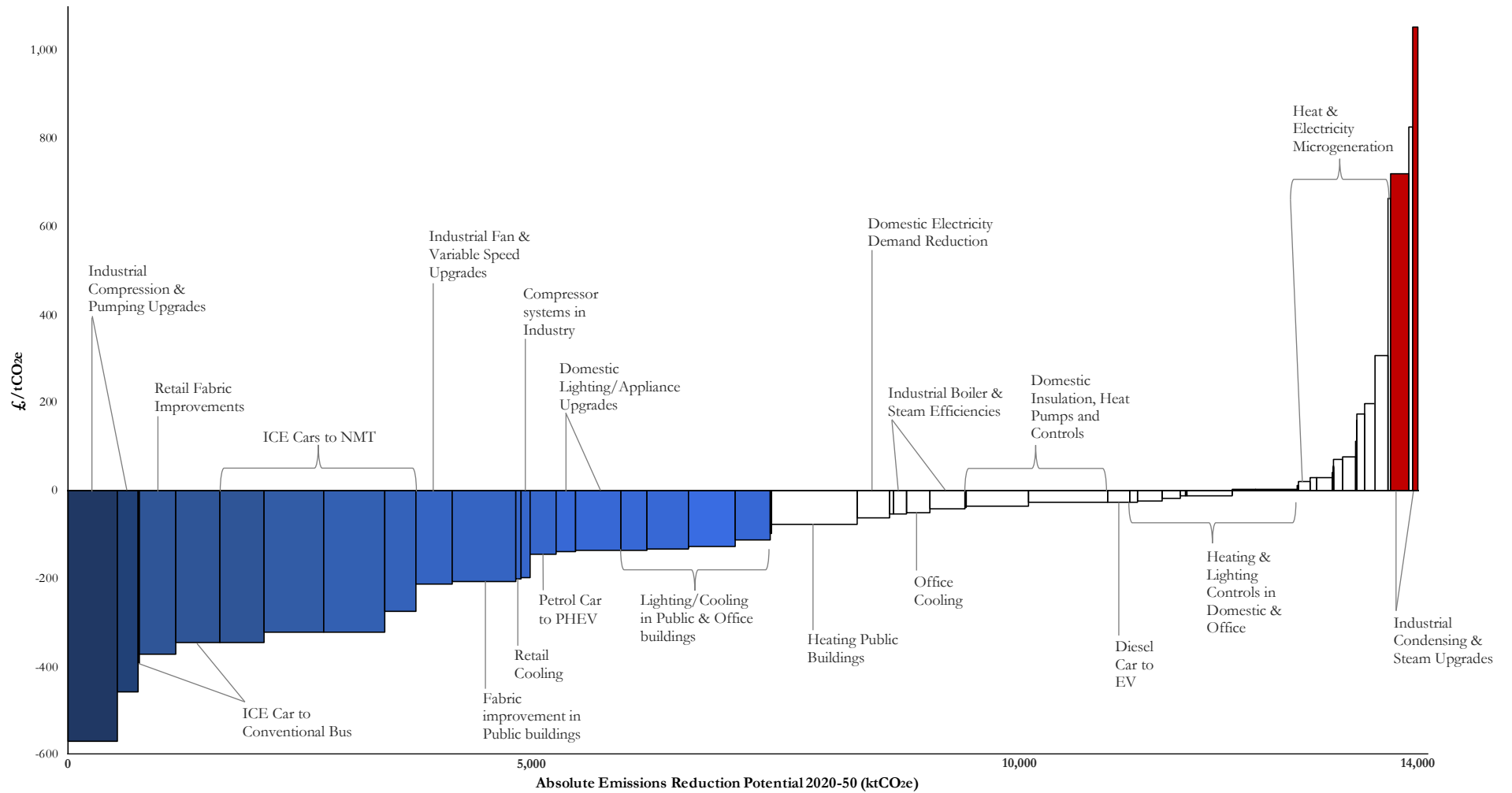
* Measures listed here have been grouped and summed across multiple applications for display purposes; the cost per tonne of emissions reduction displayed here are mean values across applications.

Hybrid Car to EV	3
Installing solar PV in Domestic Buildings	3
Installing air source heat pumps in Public buildings	10
Solar thermal devices in Retail buildings	19
Improved lighting controls and sensors in Retail buildings	29
Installing air source heat pumps in Office buildings	30
Installing solar PV in Public buildings	40
Installing solar PV in Office buildings	53
Installing solar PV in Retail buildings	55
Improved lighting controls and sensors in Office buildings	71
Solar thermal devices in Public buildings	76
Solar thermal devices in Office buildings	112
Wind microgeneration associated with Office buildings	158
Improved lighting controls and sensors in Public buildings	174
Wind microgeneration associated with Public buildings	196
Wind microgeneration associated with Retail buildings	307
Improving Efficiency of Boilers and Steam Piping in Industry	307
Fan Correction, Repairs, & Upgrades in Industry	663
Condensing & Insulation Measures to Boilers & Steam Piping in Industry	719
Pump Upgrades, Repairs and Maintenance in Industry	825
Compressed Air Systems in Industry	1,055
Furnace Efficiency and Heat Recovery Mechanisms in Industry	3,213
Refrigeration Efficiency and Technical Upgrades in Industry	15,656

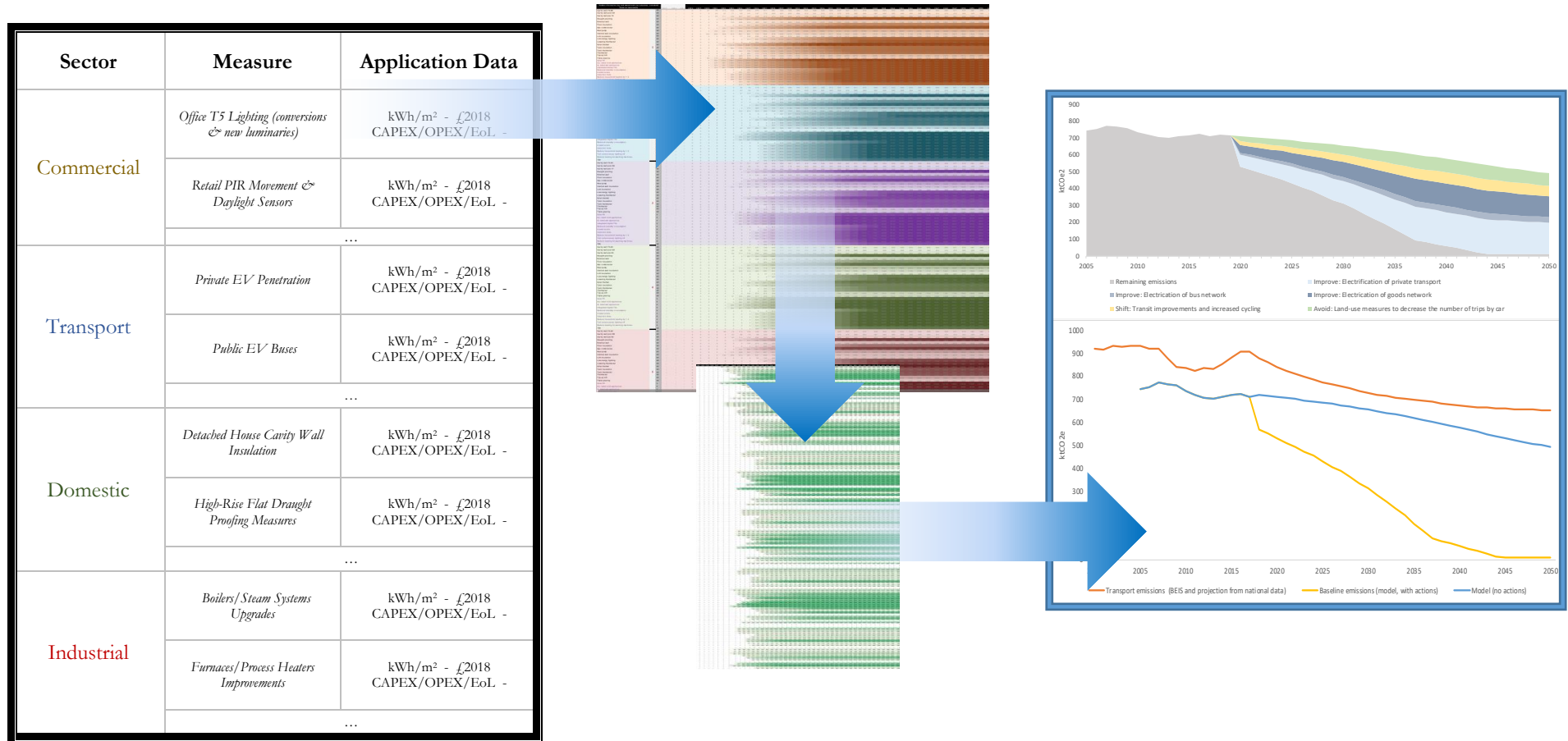
Appendix 3. Detailed Sectoral Emissions Reduction Potential by Scenario

			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	
Domestic Housing	Reduction on BAU Emissions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	5%	10%	17%	23%	31%	40%	47%	54%	57%	58%	55%	58%	56%	53%	54%	51%	50%	49%	51%	52%	50%	52%	52%	50%	49%	52%	51%	51%	48%	47%	47%	
		CN	5%	12%	19%	25%	35%	44%	54%	60%	64%	66%	65%	64%	64%	61%	61%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	58%	59%	57%	57%	56%	55%	56%
		TP	7%	14%	23%	32%	43%	53%	65%	72%	78%	80%	79%	79%	77%	76%	75%	72%	73%	72%	72%	73%	72%	72%	72%	72%	71%	71%	71%	70%	69%	68%	68%	69%
	Reduction on 2020 Emissions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	5%	10%	17%	23%	30%	40%	47%	54%	57%	58%	55%	58%	56%	53%	55%	51%	51%	50%	52%	53%	52%	53%	54%	52%	51%	55%	55%	55%	55%	51%	51%	51%
		CN	5%	11%	18%	25%	34%	43%	53%	60%	64%	66%	66%	64%	64%	61%	62%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	61%	61%	61%	60%	62%	61%	61%	59%	61%	
		TP	7%	14%	22%	31%	43%	53%	64%	72%	79%	81%	80%	79%	77%	76%	75%	73%	74%	74%	74%	73%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	75%	74%	73%	73%	73%
Public & Commercial buildings	Reduction on BAU Emissions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	4%	8%	13%	19%	25%	29%	34%	39%	43%	45%	46%	46%	45%	44%	41%	41%	41%	42%	42%	43%	44%	44%	45%	45%	46%	46%	46%	48%	48%	48%	49%	
		CN	5%	10%	16%	23%	30%	35%	40%	47%	51%	54%	56%	55%	53%	53%	50%	49%	49%	50%	51%	52%	52%	53%	54%	54%	55%	55%	56%	57%	57%	57%	59%	
		TP	5%	11%	18%	25%	34%	39%	45%	52%	57%	61%	63%	62%	60%	59%	56%	55%	54%	56%	57%	58%	58%	59%	60%	60%	62%	61%	62%	64%	64%	64%	64%	66%
	Reduction on 2020 Emissions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	4%	8%	12%	17%	22%	26%	29%	34%	37%	38%	38%	38%	35%	34%	32%	32%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	32%	31%	32%	31%	31%	32%	31%	31%	31%
		CN	5%	9%	15%	21%	27%	31%	35%	41%	44%	46%	47%	45%	42%	42%	39%	38%	37%	38%	38%	38%	37%	37%	37%	38%	37%	38%	37%	37%	38%	37%	37%	38%
		TP	5%	10%	17%	23%	30%	35%	39%	45%	49%	51%	52%	50%	47%	47%	43%	42%	41%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	42%	41%	42%
Transport	Reduction on BAU Emissions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	54%	54%	55%	55%	56%	56%	57%	57%	58%	58%	59%	59%	58%	58%	57%	57%	56%	56%	55%	54%	54%	53%	52%	52%	51%	50%	49%	48%	47%	47%	46%	
		CN	58%	60%	63%	65%	67%	69%	72%	74%	77%	80%	83%	83%	83%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	83%	83%	82%	82%	81%	81%	80%	80%
		TP	58%	60%	63%	65%	67%	69%	72%	74%	77%	80%	83%	83%	83%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	84%	83%	83%	82%	82%	81%	81%	80%
	Reduction on 2020 Emissions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	54%	54%	53%	53%	53%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	51%	50%	50%	49%	48%	47%	46%	46%	45%	44%	43%	43%	42%	41%	40%	40%	39%	38%	37%	
		CN	58%	59%	60%	62%	63%	65%	67%	68%	69%	72%	74%	73%	73%	73%	73%	72%	72%	72%	71%	71%	70%	70%	69%	69%	68%	68%	67%	67%	66%	66%	65%	
		TP	58%	59%	60%	62%	63%	65%	67%	68%	69%	72%	74%	73%	73%	73%	73%	72%	72%	72%	71%	71%	70%	70%	69%	69%	68%	68%	67%	67%	66%	66%	65%	
Industry	Reduction on BAU Emissions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
		CN	6%	10%	14%	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
		TP	8%	12%	17%	20%	20%	19%	19%	19%	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%	17%	16%	15%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%
	Reduction on 2020 Emissions (ktCO _{2e})	CE	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		CN	6%	9%	13%	15%	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
		TP	8%	11%	15%	19%	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

Appendix 4. Marginal Abatement Chart for York



Appendix 5. Methodology Explored



The figure above displays, at a high level, the methodology applied in this analysis. First, thorough evaluation of many hundreds of application-specific interventions was undertaken to develop data on what each measure will institute in energy savings (across several energy vectors), and the costs involved in its application and lifecycle. Next, lifecycle energy and cost savings are applied to reliable projections for market prices, costs, energy vector by type, emissions factor by source, and a variety of other economic and environmental variables over time. The ongoing productivity and savings of each intervention can then be then 'scaled-up' to the local conditions for deployment potential and place-specific penetration available in York's context – the number of houses (by type) recommended a certain measure year-on-year, area of commercial building judged suitable, possible percentage mode-shift in transport journeys, etc. This process enables the carbon savings attributable to each intervention (specific to York) to be aggregated into the sectoral, and ultimately city-wide outputs.



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York Climate Commission

1 Vision

Act as an independent, technical body representing and reflecting the public, private and civic sectors from across the City of York; providing strategic oversight and accountability for progressing the City's climate change agenda.

2 Background & context

The City of York Council (CYC) recognises that no single organisation has the power, authority, resources or ability to achieve the city-level change needed to deliver our ambition of becoming a carbon neutral city by 2030.

Bringing together key partners across the city is essential in creating shared ownership and accountability but also benefiting from the collective experience and expertise that exists within York.

CYC has proposed the establishment of a York Climate Commission (the Commission) to acknowledge the collective responsibility of our climate change ambition and provide leadership in delivering on this ambition.

3 Scope

The scope of the Commission is to:

- Promote leadership in the city on climate change, encouraging stakeholders to take effective action now, while maintaining a long term perspective;
- Provide authoritative independent advice on the most effective steps required to meet the city's carbon reduction target so as to inform policies and actions of local stakeholders and decision makers;
- Monitor and report on progress towards meeting the city's carbon targets and recommend actions to keep on track;
- Advise on the assessment of climate-related risks and adaptation opportunities in the city and on progress towards climate resilience;

- Bring together major organisations and key groups in York to collaborate on projects that result in measurable contributions towards meeting the city's climate reduction target;
- Make the economic case for project development, implementation and investment in low carbon and climate resilient projects in the city;
- Promote best practice in public engagement on climate change and its impacts in order to support robust decision-making;
- Act as a forum where organisations can exchange ideas, research findings, information and best practice on carbon reduction and climate resilience.

The Commission is not intended to be a lobbying or campaigning organisation and instead has a clear focus on providing independent advice and bringing together organisations to collaborate on specific projects and work-streams. It may, however, act as an advocate for further devolved powers which would enable the city to achieve more.

4 Deliverables

The Commission aims to achieve the following deliverables:

- The collation of existing carbon reduction targets and measures for organisations across the city using an agreed methodology;
- Agreed strategic and shared priorities and opportunities for carbon reduction and climate resilience across the city;
- To support York based organisations' understanding of the importance of energy and low carbon initiatives to the success of their business and helping overcome barriers to successful implementation.
- Collaborate with other organisations to identify effective carbon reduction and climate resilience measures, research and develop projects, and attract funding for project development and/or delivery;
- An annual report monitoring project delivery and evaluating progress across the city.

5 Membership

Membership of the Commission is open to individuals representing key organisations from the public, private and civic sectors across the city who can contribute to the development and delivery of a low carbon and/or climate resilient economy/society in York. The balance of membership of the Commission reflects the need for cross-city

representation and for it to address both climate mitigation and resilience.

Prior to appointment, members must have ensured that their participation in the Commission has been authorised at a senior level within their organisation.

Any operational costs will be shared equally across members.

Members of the Commission are recruited periodically via an open process. Members are appointed on the basis:

- That they are representative of a significant organisation or sector;
 - That they will engage with their organisation and sector to promote the work of the Commission;
 - That although some members will represent large organisations which can make a specific commitment, others may be able to represent their sector (e.g. housing / small businesses) but cannot make commitments on behalf of their sector;
 - That they can deliver useful, accurate and timely data to the Commission;
 - That they can demonstrate expertise, knowledge, leadership and skills to contribute usefully to the expert work of the Commission;
 - That they can commit the required amount of time to the Commission;
 - That they have access to good networks and connections that will add value to the Commission;
 - That they are available to attend the Commission meetings.
- Alternate representatives would not usually be allowed to attend. If a member is absent for three meetings in succession, membership will be reviewed and may be revoked

6 Ways of Working

The Commission will be Chaired by the Executive member for Environment and Climate Change for an initial 12 months from formation. At which point, the Chair will be appointed from amongst the other Commission members, with the Executive member for Environment and Climate Change taking up the role of Co-chair. The Commission will act as a strategic body and as such will meet on a quarterly basis. It is intended that administrative support will be provided jointly.

The Commission will meet quarterly. Meetings will be held privately; however, to ensure accountability and scrutiny of the work of the

Commission and to report the progress that is being made by all sectors and partners towards the city's carbon reduction target, the Commission will discuss progress on a 6 monthly basis to CYC Climate Change Policy Scrutiny Committee.

Decisions within the Commission are made with a preference for a consensus-based approach to decision-making; however, when necessary a vote can be taken to secure the decision.

These Terms of Reference shall be adopted (with any proposed amendments) at the Commission's first meeting, then be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure their continued relevance.

7 Structure

York Climate Commission:

Comprising a Chair, Co-Chair and representatives from key organisations or sectors, including at least one person from each Working Group. The Climate Commission group meets four times per year:

- To oversee the programme of deliverables;
- To take an overview of initiatives, projects and activities to ensure coordination, reduce duplication and foster synergy between projects;
- To act as a problem-solving forum;
- To agree, communicate and publish advice on meeting carbon reduction targets;
- To agree, communicate and publish advice on risk / opportunity assessment of climate change.

Working Groups:

Working Groups will be established by York Climate Commission members (who join Working Groups) and include technical or subject specialists. Working Groups will concentrate on key areas of climate action; the Working Groups are under development and will be formalised within the first 3 months of the Commission. Working Groups will meet four times per year and focus on:

- 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;
- Providing a more complete picture of the contribution of the city to carbon emissions;

- Overseeing effective mechanisms to bring projects from different stakeholders together where appropriate in order to achieve economies of scale or greater strategic synergy between projects;
- 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.

York Climate Commission, December 2020

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Executive Member Decision Session**16 December 2020**

Report of the Chief Operating Officer
Portfolio of the Executive Member for Environment and Climate Change

York Community Woodland Delivery Pathway**Summary**

1. The report outlines a proposed woodland delivery pathway for the creation of a new multi-functional amenity woodland for York, known by the working title 'York Community Woodland' (YCW).

Recommendations

2. The Executive member is asked to:
 - i. Note the progress made to date
 - ii. Review and approve the following:
 - a) Draft project initiation document (PID)
 - b) Draft project plan and key milestones
 - c) Draft engagement framework and strategy
 - d) Communications plan

Background

3. City of York Council (CYC) announced a climate emergency in March 2019 and subsequently set the ambition for York to become carbon neutral by 2030. To support this ambition, CYC set an aim to plant 50,000 trees by 2023.
4. To achieve this aim, CYC joined the White Rose Forest (WRF) partnership, a local authority joint venture supporting the creation of new community woodland across West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire and York. The WRF partnership is a constituent of the Northern Forest initiative that aims to plant 50 million trees across northern England.
5. Budget Council February 2020 approved a £3 million 'Northern Forest' fund to enable the purchase of suitable land for tree

planting. 154 acres of arable land in the west of York was subsequently purchased in September 2020. A project team was set up and tasked with initial project design to ensure a robust, funded and planned approach to woodland creation.

Progress to date and proposed woodland delivery pathway

Draft Project Initiation Document (PID)

6. The PID (Annex 1) sets out the project aims and how the project will be run. The document builds on information contained in the Executive report dated 27th August 2020, 'Creating a new Woodland/Stray for York'.
7. The PID includes a risk log (Annex 2); a working document that will be regularly updated and reviewed. Current short-term risks include the potential presence of archaeology that could impact on the proposed project timeline and longer-term supply chain risks such as the availability of trees and materials.

Project management and governance

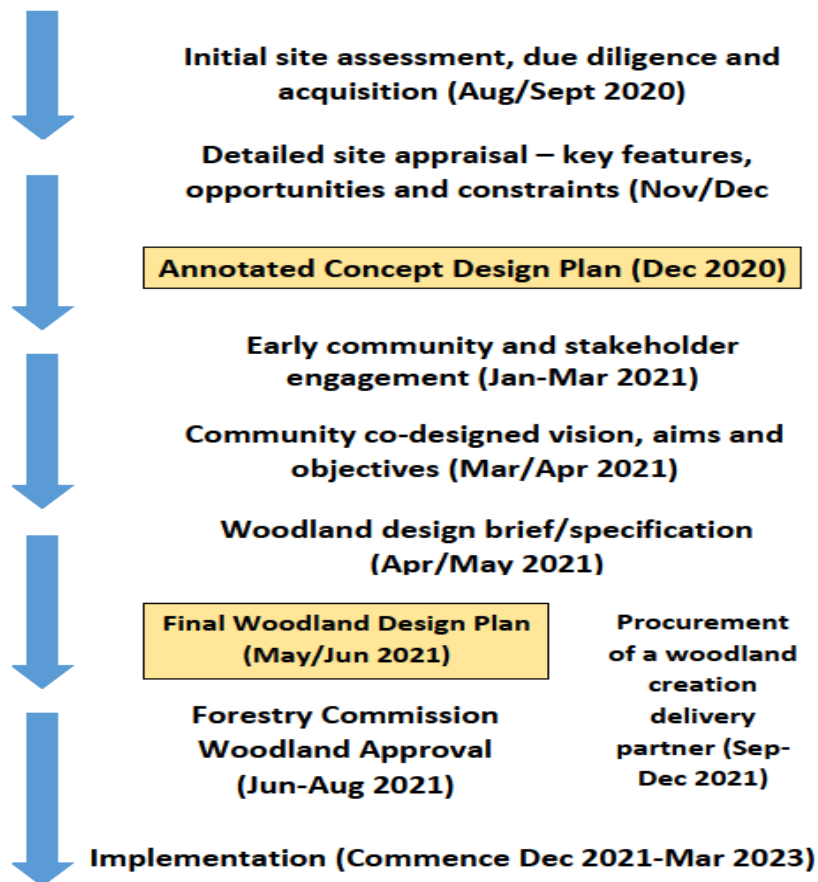
8. The project management resource is located within the Corporate Strategy and City Partnerships (CSCP) team and currently comprises 1fte project manager. The post is currently resourced via a grant from the WRF partnership and reports to the Head of Carbon Reduction. These project start-up arrangements are currently being reviewed to identify a staffing model that can best support ongoing project development and delivery.
9. It is proposed to establish in January 2021 a high level Project Board to steer delivery, undertake progress reviews, sign-off outputs and own and monitor risks. A key first task will be to collectively assess risks through a risk matrix using a RAG methodology.
10. It is proposed the Project Board includes senior officers from the Carbon Reduction, Planning, Health and Wellbeing, Transport, Finance and Procurement and Parks and Open Spaces teams. This broad-based group will ensure key linkages are made across the organisation to maximise the woodland's potential to deliver shared objectives.

11. As well as harnessing internal expertise, there is opportunity to capture expertise from within WRF, as well as a range of local organisations and stakeholder groups. It is proposed that a multi-agency YCW Stakeholder Advisory Group be established to support and guide the council. The group will be a key interface between external partners, project team and relevant council officers as the project develops. Suggested membership and Draft Terms of Reference are attached (Annex 3). The group would provide advice and guidance to the Project Board, with no decision-making responsibilities.

Project milestones and Draft Project Plan

12. The following project milestones were developed for YCW in consultation with the Community Forest Trust (CFT) and WRF. These milestones have been used as the basis for the detailed draft Project Plan (Annex 4).

York Community Woodland – Project milestones



13. The project milestones provide a clear pathway from initial site purchase through to procurement of a woodland creation delivery partner to implementation of the agreed woodland design plan. The pathway is configured around the aim to commence tree planting in October 2021 to March 2022 and to have at least 50,000 trees planted by 2022/23, in line with Council Plan 2019-23 commitments.
14. The task based draft Project Plan maps out what needs to happen, when, by who and how each step will, or could, be funded. The Plan demonstrates how woodland creation is a sequential undertaking with later stages dependant on, and informed by, earlier ones.
15. A key next step in the pathway is to undertake detailed site appraisal to inform the development of a concept design plan (Nov/Dev 2020) to underpin community and stakeholder engagement in the New Year 2021.
16. A report will be brought to Project Board and the Portfolio holder early in the New Year detailing the outcome of this work and seeking approval for the concept design plan and approach for stakeholder engagement.
17. Following a comprehensive programme of community engagement during January-March 2021, a further report will be brought to Project Board and Executive Member detailing community feedback and identifying a community-owned vision and objectives.
18. The vision and objectives will inform the development of a final woodland design plan in June 2021 which, subject to sign-off by the Project Board and Portfolio holder, will be submitted to the Forestry Commission for woodland approval. The approved final woodland design plan will determine what package of funding is best suited to support woodland delivery and longer-term woodland management.
19. Temporary crop licenses have been issued to a local farmer to continue farming the land until tree planting and related works commence. This will provide a financial return during 2021 and enable the land to remain productive.

Project communications

20. The Communications Plan (Annex 5) highlights the key messages, audiences, channels and milestones. It has been developed in consultation with the Portfolio holder, communications team and the project team. Activities to date include:
- Early information sent to locally elected representatives including parish councillors and MPs
 - Publication of a YCW [web page](#) highlighting the vision and objectives driving the woodland creation, identifying site location, explaining the current project status and inviting people to subscribe for updates
 - Creation of a YorkCommunityWoodland@york.gov.uk mailbox
 - 'Woodland memories' on-line consultation running in late November- December 2020.

Stakeholder and community engagement

21. The draft YCW Engagement Framework (Annex 6) sets out seven themes, around which ongoing engagement will be shaped. These are Governance, Environment, Health & Wellbeing, Learning & Skills, Facilities & Features, Community and Access. The framework also sets out the six principles that will guide the engagement approach and ensure consistency. These are Trust, Transparency, Commitment, Clarity, Accessibility and Variety.
22. An ongoing process of stakeholder mapping is underway to build a database of engagement contacts including community and specialist interest groups, neighbouring landowners and businesses and a growing list of interested individuals who have asked to be kept informed.
23. The draft YCW Engagement Strategy (Annex 7) sets out the proposed nature and timing of engagement activity to be undertaken in three phases:
- Phase 1** November-December 2020
Early engagement with principle stakeholders, establishing effective networks and capturing offers of help. Provision has also been made for an on-line survey to elicit how people value woodland.
 - Phase 2** January-March 2021

Full consultation to arrive at a community-owned vision and objectives based on a detailed understanding of the site, opportunities and constraints. Approaches being considered (subject to Covid restrictions) as part of this phase include:

- Information drop-in sessions in various locations
- Interactive workshop style sessions
- Curated social media conversations
- On-site woodland fair and/or information day
- Opportunities for practical community planting on the proposed wildflower meadow

iii. **Phase 3** April-July 2021

Consultation feedback and refinement of woodland design in line with community vision and objectives. Opportunities for ongoing community and stakeholder engagement, longer-term sustainable woodland management and commercial options to cover costs.

Site planning and regulations

24. The Forestry Commission (FC) has been engaged in early project planning and a joint site visit took place on 23 October 2020. The FC play a crucial regulatory role in woodland creation and must approve woodland plans prior to work on site.
25. The FC recommend undertaking a Detailed Site Appraisal (DSA) leading to a Concept Design Plan (CDP) that can be used as a tool for early community and stakeholder engagement. Fully understanding the site and comprehensive stakeholder engagement are key considerations in the FC woodland approval process.
26. A DSA and CDP brief has been drawn up (Annex 8). The work seeks to build on initial site screening completed as part of site acquisition 'due diligence'. CYC has commissioned CFT to undertake this work within established timescales at no cost to CYC.
27. The CYC archaeologist has advised of the need to do a geophysical survey across 50% of the Knapton site for possible archaeological remains. This is due to high potential for the survival of significant archaeological features and deposits relating to prehistoric/Romano-British land use and settlement. This is the

standard approach used nationally in planning to assess any destructive scheme in a green field area. Any tree planting scheme could impact negatively on any surviving archaeology on this site as it will exist just below the topsoil cut into natural clays. Work is currently underway to commission this work through the council's procurement framework and this work will run concurrently with the DSA.

28. Following evaluation, a mitigation strategy will be established which will require excavation (depending on extent/location of archaeology and tree planting) or a scheme design which preserves archaeology in-situ. Site surveys such as this clearly present a key project risk. In a worst case scenario the presence of significant archaeological remains of high cultural value (e.g. a Roman Villa), would have significant implications for proposed project timescales and cost. However, there is scope within this archaeological investigation to work with the community/interest groups ahead of the creation of the woodland and to potentially create a scheme of interpretation about the historic landscape in this area.
29. The DSA, site survey findings, CDP and agreed community vision will be brought together in April/May 2021 to shape a Final Woodland Design Brief. This will inform refinement of the concept design plan alongside FC regulatory requirements for United Kingdom Forest Standard (UKFS) compliance and generate a holistic plan taking all factors into account such as hard landscaping, car parking, paths and trails, play areas, outside classrooms etc.
30. A final Woodland Design Plan will be submitted to the FC for woodland approval and environmental impact assessment (EIA) screening and be subject to public consultation. It is envisaged the consultation will run concurrently to FC decision making processes. Involving FC early and at each stage of the woodland design and consultation process can be an effective way to mitigate risks associated with securing woodland approval.

Woodland creation and ongoing woodland management

31. As a detailed woodland design plan emerges, thought will also be given to how best to deliver the physical works needed to create

the woodland and to ongoing woodland management arrangements.

32. An approved woodland design plan will be a firm base from which to develop a woodland delivery contract specification. There are likely to be several options regarding site delivery and tree planting, with the possibility of a combination of commercial and community approaches. The precise balance and nature of the works will be shaped by the woodland design plan, the scope/availability of community options to deliver at the pace and scale required and available management resources and costs.
33. A preferred option at this stage is the procuring of an experienced commercial or third sector 'woodland delivery partner' to undertake phased implementation of the woodland design plan through a detailed schedule of works. Phasing is likely to be over two years to include the 2021/22 and 2022/23 tree planting seasons. The specification could include provision for ongoing and direct community participation in tree planting and other works to meet our community woodland aspirations. Key benefits of this approach include retaining control through robust contract management whilst minimising the council's exposure to direct project risks.
34. The project team will continue to take advice and guidance from partners on these delivery options and a report will be brought before Project Board and Portfolio holder before selecting a delivery approach.
35. The project team is advised that key features of the site infrastructure (other than trees and wildflower meadows etc.) will require planning permission and will work with the Council Planning Authority to secure this where required.
36. The draft Engagement Strategy includes provision for early community-based wildflower meadow creation and demonstration tree planting on part of the site during spring 2021. A seven acre field, adjacent to Knapton village, with good access to sustainable transport infrastructure has been set aside for this purpose. The Executive Member and the project team recently visited the Woodmeadow Trust in Escrick, York and will be seeking to harness their expertise on this particular initiative.

37. The project team have been advised by FC and WRF that tree supply chain issues could present a major project risk. A range of mitigating actions have been suggested and captured within the risk and issues log and the Council's procurement team have been advised early of the likelihood of significant tree procurement activity in summer/autumn 2021.
38. Options for longer-term community woodland management will be explored as the stakeholder engagement and woodland design phases are developed. This will include research and possible study visits to existing community woodland that could provide relevant insights and good practice. The WRF provides a suitable network through which to explore these possibilities.

Project funding

39. A range of funding options is available to support woodland creation as tree planting and carbon sequestration have risen up the national agenda. A list of currently available funding sources is attached (Annex 9).
40. Budget Council 2020 made provision for a £3 million capital budget to support the council's tree planting ambitions (2020-2023). £1.65 million of this was used in the land purchase in West York and a further £400,000 was approved for the purchase of adjacent land subject to negotiations with the current landowner (ongoing). Council also allocated £25,000 revenue funding (2020-2021) rising to £50,000 in 2021/22 and 2022/23 to support woodland creation and this budget sits within the CSCP budget.
41. The Council aims to minimise call on its allocated 'Northern Forest' budgets by securing as much external funding as possible. It is likely CYC will be able to secure a significant proportion of overall project costs, capital and revenue, from external sources given the funding opportunities available at each stage of woodland design and woodland creation.
42. An opportunity arose in September 2020 to access funding from the Government's Green Recovery Challenge Fund (GRCF) to support project costs up to a total value of £250,000 and a funding application was submitted on 2 October 2020. The Heritage Lottery Fund announced on 3 November 2020 that this application was unsuccessful. However, the process of putting this bid

together created new contacts and relationships, and helped identify other sources of potential funding better suited to the project. National Government has recently announced a second round of GRCF, with further details to be published.

43. A funding application (circa £58,000) was submitted to WRF on 6 November 2020 for funding support primarily to cover project staff costs, stakeholder engagement activities and archaeological site survey fees up to 31 March 2021. This application was successful and will go a significant way in back-filling the council's Northern Forest revenue budget utilised during this period. The project team is advised by WRF that project revenue costs incurred from 1 April onwards can be capitalised within the planned funding application to the 'Trees for Climate' fund (see below) and backdated accordingly.
44. An alternative to WRF funding is the FCs Woodland Creation Planning Grant (WCPG), following a review of eligibility criteria announced on 2 November 2020 that removed the requirement for 70% productive woodland. This is under consideration; however, WCPG and WRF funding ultimately comes from the same pot (Department for Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs) and they will not double fund.
45. The project team anticipates securing significant capital funding from the WRF 'Trees for Climate' fund once a woodland design plan is finalised. Based on an available grant of £17,000 per hectare, anticipated funding is between £850,000 and £1.1m.
46. There are several other sources of potential funding available to the project. CFT has formally written to the WRF Funder's Group on behalf of CYC in line with the WRF Delivery Pathway, detailing YCW project objectives and timescales and requesting information about:
 - Key eligibility criteria associated with each available funding stream
 - Funding limits e.g. maximum amount total or per hectare
 - Timing issues e.g. specific application windows, deadlines.
 - Timing issues with agreements e.g. when could an agreement be in place / Is multi-year funding available
 - Other important information that would be helpful at this stage

47. Once a response is received, the project team will work with the Council's finance colleagues to profile a budget strategy and a further report will be submitted to the Project Board to outline the proposed way forward.
48. The project team are advised that the precise blend or stacking of funding most appropriate to support the later phases of woodland creation and longer-term woodland management are best identified once the woodland design plan is agreed. The project team remains confident, based on discussions with WRF partners to date, that significant external funding support in excess of £1 million can be secured from one or more of the currently identified sources.

Project evaluation

49. A project of this scale and ambition, led by a local authority, represents a bold and exciting undertaking and there is scope to embrace innovative policy and practice. There is opportunity to learn important lessons, not just concerning project impacts but also project delivery, and these lessons can inform future policy and practice and be shared with others embarking on similar projects.
50. The DSA will help set a comprehensive baseline for much of the evaluation, though further work is needed to design an evaluation methodology that enables us to fully understand the effectiveness of project design and stakeholder engagement over the course of the project. Initial discussions have been held with University of York and further options are also being considered to scope an evaluation methodology. Proposals will be brought to the Project Board at the appropriate time.

Recommendations

51. The Executive Member is asked to:
- i. Note the progress made to date
 - ii. Review and approve the following:
 - a) Draft project initiation document (PID)
 - b) Draft project plan and key milestones
 - c) Draft engagement framework and strategy
 - d) Communications plan

Consultation

52. This report and associated documents has been developed in consultation with a range of partners including the White Rose Forest and Community Forest Trust. Ongoing project design and delivery will be informed by a wide range of internal and external stakeholders and the woodland design and woodland creation will be shaped through extensive community and stakeholder consultation.

Council Plan

53. The project accords with the Council Plan 2019-2023 in regard to the following core outcomes of the Plan:

- **A greener and cleaner city** – Carbon sequestration and amenity green space
- **Getting around sustainably** – New pedestrian and cycle routes
- **Good health and wellbeing** – Creation of new open spaces to support healthy lifestyles for residents, businesses and visitors.
- **Safe communities and culture for all** – A range of leisure opportunities for residents
- **Well paid jobs and an inclusive economy** – Green skills development

Implications

Financial - There are no additional financial implications at this stage, as provision has already been made within the 2020/21 approved budget for the work outlined in this report. However, as the project progresses further work will be undertaken to develop a funding strategy to ensure we maximise the available opportunities and minimise any financial risk to the Council. The ongoing financial impact will continue to be carefully monitored and any variations reported to Executive in the regular finance and performance monitoring reports.

Human Resources – Start-up staffing arrangements are being reviewed to ensure the project is fully supported by a dedicated project team and proposals will be brought back to CMT/Project Board/Portfolio Holder in January 2020

Equalities – A CIA was completed as part of the Executive report 27 August 2020. Community and stakeholder engagement strategies related to this report will be fully EIA tested

Legal – None associated directly with this report

Crime and Disorder – None directly associated with this report

Information Technology – None associated directly with this report

Property – None associated directly with this report

Other – None associated directly with this report

Risk Management – A risk and issues log is been maintained and regularly reviewed as part of this project (see above and attached at Annex 2)

Contact Details

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Chief Officer Responsible for the report:

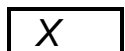
Ian Floyd
Chief Operating Officer

**Report Approved
Date** 11/11/20



Wards Affected:

All



For further information please contact the author of the report

Background Papers:

- Council Plan 2019-2023
- City of York Council Executive report: Creating a new Woodland/Stray for York 27 August 2020

Annexes

- **Annex 1** YCW Project initiation document (Draft)
- **Annex 2** YCW risks and issues Log
- **Annex 3** YCW Project plan (Draft)
- **Annex 4** YCW Project advisory group terms of reference (Draft)
- **Annex 5** YCW Communications plan
- **Annex 6** YCW Engagement framework (Draft)
- **Annex 7** YCW Engagement strategy (Draft)
- **Annex 8** Detailed site appraisal and concept design brief
- **Annex 9** Woodland creation funding sources

Project Initiation Document			
Project Name	Forest of York		
Completed by	Paul McCabe	Date	08/10/2020

Context and Rationale

Government is due to publish a new England Tree Strategy later this year (2020). It focuses on expanding, protecting and improving woodlands so that trees and woodlands can connect more people to nature, support the economy, combat climate change and recover biodiversity. The draft strategy sets out policy priorities to deliver an ambitious national tree planting programme.

The Forestry Commission is the government department responsible for protecting, expanding and promoting the sustainable management of woodlands and it has a target to increase UK woodland from 13% of all land cover to 19% by 2050.

City of York Council has set a goal to plant 50,000 trees by 2023 to support the national effort and to help achieve York's wider ambition to be net carbon neutral by 2030. Tree canopy cover in York is 10.8% against a national (England) average of 10%.¹

The city is signatory to the Northern Forest initiative that aims to plant 50 million trees across northern England. Woodland cover in northern England is currently just 7.6% of all land cover, well below the UK (13%) and England averages.

It is also a member of the White Rose Forest partnership, a joint venture involving councils and environmental bodies working to support woodland creation across the Leeds City Region and York.

The project makes the following strategic links:

- Work currently underway by York and North Yorkshire LEP to define a carbon abatement pathway. Planting of woodland is considered an important carbon negative intervention in any pathway with a need to significantly increase the amount of woodland across York and North Yorkshire.
- Planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of York's green infrastructure is a key part of the city's emerging new Local Plan.
- Helping deliver York's strategic health priorities. There is significant evidence demonstrating the positive public health benefits of green space including help with physical and mental health, obesity, dementia and autism.
- Creating opportunities for people to walk and cycle in woodland helps drive progress towards more active travel and healthier lifestyles – a central feature of the city's Transport Plan.

¹ Woodland Trust

- The economic impact of COVID on the city is clearly a priority for guiding the investment of time and money at this point. The creation of a large amenity woodland will benefit the city economy by improving the liveability and attractiveness of the city to residents and visitors.

Aim & Objectives

Aim

The aim of this project is to create a large new area of woodland within close proximity to the city in order to provide green amenity space for residents and visitors, and to aid the council's commitment to planting 50,000 trees by 2023.

This goal comes as part of the council's wider ambition to become net carbon neutral by 2030, and supports the emerging blue & green infrastructure strategy and pollinator strategy.

Users of this woodland, and the wider community surrounding it, will benefit from this project as it provides them with a space to socialise, exercise and be educated about nature and biodiversity.

Executive (27 August 2020) approved a draft high level vision for the project to be consulted on as part of the early community and stakeholder engagement work:

"The new woodland will be a well-designed, biodiverse green space providing a place for peaceful contemplation and leisure for the people of York. It will create a new Stray for the city, enhance the setting of the city and make York an even greater place to live work and visit."

Objectives

- Increase amenity green space by 194 acres / 78 hectares, providing new outdoor leisure opportunities, areas for physical activity, walking and cycling, new educational opportunities and linking up York's green corridors
- Plant a minimum of 50,000 trees that will sequester CO2 to support net-zero, improve local air quality and reduce flood risk.
- Create new commercial activity that will fund management/maintenance of the forest and provide new employment, volunteering and green skills development opportunities
- Leverage other public and private sector investment to expand tree planting within the city.

Project Scope

The site for the new woodland currently comprises 190+ acres of arable farmland to the west of the city between the villages of Knapton and Rufforth and fully within the York local authority boundary. Discussions are ongoing regarding other parcels of land adjacent to or close by the site that offer scope to plant more trees and simplify access and layout of the woodland.

The current site is deemed large enough to achieve the council's tree planning target of 50,000 trees and create amenity green space in the west of the city that meets the requirements of the draft Local Plan.

The location is close to the urban footprint of York and to existing sustainable transport links.

The council's Executive (13 February 2020) agreed a £3 million budget to purchase pieces of land over a period of 5 years to plant trees. There are multiple sources of potential external funding including the government's Nature for Climate programme, Countryside Stewardship and Woodland Carbon Fund. Further work is required to establish the levels of grant available to ensure the financial impact to the council can be mitigated as much as possible.

A broad range of council services are within scope of the project including officers working on climate reduction, property and assets, health and wellbeing, sustainable transport, public rights of way, countryside and ecology, policy and city partnerships, communications, learning and skills, ward committees and democratic services.

Approach

Project delivery will be through a partnership approach facilitated by City of York Council.

Membership of the White Rose Forest partnership provides access to a range of expertise throughout the various stages of the woodland design process, including how to design an amenity woodland, the species of trees to be planted and sustainable long term management. It also provides a link into funding opportunities available throughout the WRF Delivery Pathway and assistance in making funding bids.

A stakeholder advisory group made up of informed local residents, charitable trusts and other professionals will be established to inform development and management proposals that meet Forestry Commission regulatory requirements and these will be brought before the council's Executive for agreement.

Ongoing community and stakeholder engagement will ensure local residents, community and charitable groups have an opportunity to shape woodland design,

layout and amenities, with opportunities to be directly involved in woodland creation and long term woodland management.

There is likely to be a requirement to commission detailed survey work to better understand site conditions such as habitats, historic environment, biodiversity, soil, water, landscape, utilities and access that will feed into the Forestry Commission's screening for Environmental Impact Assessment and woodland approval.

Likewise, a detailed site master plan and phased site development plan will also require professional input. The aim is commence tree planting at scale during the 2021/22 planting season.

Outcomes Expected

- A nature based solution to climate change mitigation as part of a local, national and international pathway to net zero carbon. Based on a site of 194 acres / 78 hectares and depending upon the density of planting and species of tree, the woodland could sequester approximately 28,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent over 50 years.
- A new amenity woodland connecting more people with nature via new/enhanced nature rich active travel corridors joining up the city's green infrastructure and improving peoples' health and wellbeing
- More diverse habitats to support wildlife and the recovery of threatened species
- New employment, volunteering and nature based learning opportunities through woodland creation and longer term woodland management as part of York's growing green economy
- Opportunities for greater public involvement in nature, improving awareness of, and skills for, nature conservation
- New opportunities for community engagement and the establishment of new local groups

Outputs

Output

Identify and purchase suitable land on which to create the new woodland, sufficient to plant a minimum 50,000 trees

Description

The site needs to be of sufficient size to accommodate the required number of trees, be situated fully within York's administrative boundary, be in close proximity to the city

and existing sustainable transport links

Undertake relevant site surveys to fully understand the site and inform project development and detailed woodland design	Applicant led woodland design begins with fully understanding the intended site for woodland creation. This feeds into FC EIA regulatory requirements and helps shape final woodland design
Develop a community co-designed high level vision and key objectives for the site through early community and stakeholder engagement	This high level vision would consider the principle purpose of the new woodland including carbon sequestration, amenity value, improving health and wellbeing, wildlife and biodiversity, employment and skills,
Develop a detailed site masterplan	The site masterplan will detail the layout/design of the new woodland to meet the agreed vision and key objectives. The woodland scheme could incorporate a number of features including new pedestrian walkways, cycle routes, fitness trails, an outdoor play area, forest school space, woodland café and commercial use to sustain site operations/management
Meet all necessary Forestry Commission requirement re. UKFS and EIA	FC approval is required before woodland creation can commence on the site and capital funding can be secured
Develop a phased woodland creation implementation / delivery plan	This plan would guide physical works required to create the new woodland
Identify and put in place long-term sustainable woodland management arrangements	This would build on early community and stakeholder engagement and ideally present opportunities for local people to be involved. There will be examples of other community woodland we can learn from

Assumptions

- Sufficient dedicated staff resource/capacity will be available to drive and support delivery of the project
- Partners within WRF and beyond will be fully engaged and pro-actively support project design and delivery

- There is good buy-in and active participation from relevant teams within the council to ensure wider benefits/strategic opportunities are realised
- Detailed site surveys do not identify significant barriers to meeting the project's aims and objectives
- That plans for the site meet all regulatory requirements and strive for best practice
- There is widespread community support and active engagement in the project to ensure a sustainable future for the woodland as a valued amenity space
- That long-term woodland management options fully explore opportunities for the local community and charitable trusts to take a lead role

Dependencies

The project links to the following work and initiatives within City of York Council:

- **Carbon reduction and climate adaptation programme:** Carbon sequestration will be an important component of York's emerging carbon reduction pathway towards net zero carbon
- **Local Plan/Green Infrastructure Strategy.** Planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of York's green infrastructure networks is part of the emerging new Local Plan/s strategic approach to spatial development
- **Health and wellbeing strategy:** This recognises the important role that York's landscapes, geodiversity, biodiversity and natural environment play in supporting healthy communities
- **Draft pollinator strategy:** Currently under development, the Strategy aims to protect pollinating insects which support our food production and the diversity of our environment
- **Sustainable transport:** The strategy prioritises active travel and supports this by creating opportunities for residents to walk and cycle
- **York Outer Ring Road (ORR) A1237 project:** This presents further opportunity to invest in trees, woodland and fauna and flora on land adjacent to the ORR
- **Major projects:** Work is ongoing to take forward opportunities for tree planting across the city and to promote tree planning as part of development activity, as can be seen by the outline planning application for York Central

- **Skills and employment:** Creating a large amenity woodland will benefit the city economy by improving liveability and enhancing attractiveness of the city to residents and visitors. Woodland planning and creation presents opportunities for green skills development
- **Safer communities for all:** The new amenity woodland will create a range of additional leisure opportunities for residents

There will need to be effective relationship across all these initiatives to fully realise and ensure the holistic benefits of the project are fully realised.

Constraints

Regulatory: The woodland plan must meet or exceed Forestry Commission regulatory requirements

Political: Woodland planning, creation and management is a long term undertaking requiring ongoing political commitment/support

Financial:

Staff capacity: Ability and capacity of relevant CYC service teams and external partners to actively contribute to the project at the pace and scale required to drive delivery due to other priorities, and reductions in staff/changes in working practices (WFH) brought about by the coronavirus pandemic.

Environmental: There is a relatively short window if planning is to commence towards the latter part of 2021 (within optimal tree planting season) and be completed by the latter part of 2023.

Project Team and Structure

Project Sponsor:

- Neil Ferris, City of York Council Corporate Director, Economy and Place on behalf of Cllr Paul Widdowson, Executive Member for Environment and Climate Change

Project Team:

- Project manager:
 - 1 x fte Internal CYC secondment
- Engagement manager/officer:
 - 1 x fte Internal secondment

Head of carbon reduction

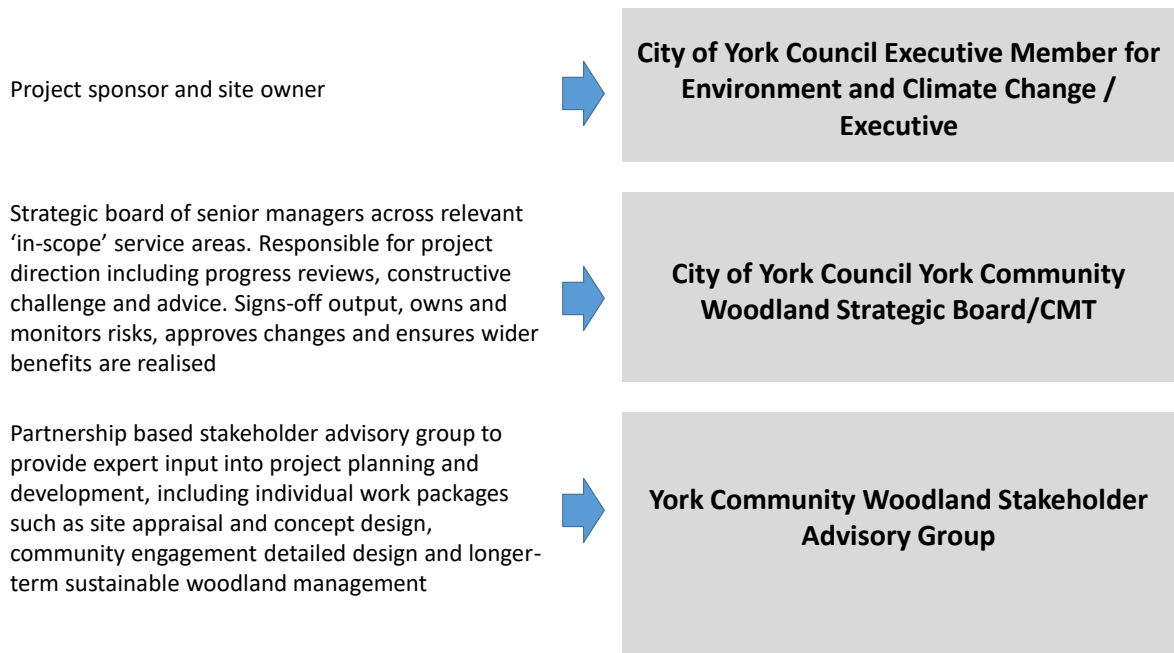
York Forest project manager

York Forest engagement officer

Governance

The project follows approval at Budget Council (February 2020) to allocate £3m to support Northern Forest ambitions and the subsequent Executive report (27 August 2020) to approve the purchase of land to the west of York to create a new amenity woodland.

An internal project group of senior managers has met frequently to drive progress and ensure an agreed PID is in place as a framework for future working and in accordance with the Council’s agreed approach to project management. The following diagram shows the governance structure for this project.



Benefits

Benefit	Measurement
A minimum of 50,000 trees planted	No. of trees planted by 2023
Sequestration of up to 28,000 tonnes of	Utilising Woodland carbon Code

CO2 equivalent over 50 years following woodland creation	methodology
More people aware of and engaged in nature conservation	No. of people actively engaged in woodland creation and longer-term woodland management
Increased biodiversity and wildlife habitats	Ongoing monitoring of biodiversity and wildlife habitats against a 2020/21 baseline
A new 190+ acre green amenity space/recreational stray for residents and visitors	No. of visitors to the site compared against 2020/21 baseline
More people engaged in active travel and healthy lifestyles	No. of people walking a cycling within X km of the site / Incidence of
Increased opportunities for employment and volunteering in woodland management / nature conservation	No. of people employed / volunteering on the site compared to 2020/21 baseline
More active travel corridors linking green spaces	Additional km of walking and cycle routes

Risks and Issues

(See Annex)

Key Milestones

- Establish a partnership based **York White Rose Forest (York Forest) delivery group** and agree Terms of Reference and project governance arrangements - by Oct-Dec 2020 (PM)
- Design an 'early community and stakeholder engagement plan' to inform overall project vision and key objectives (including priority engagement with relevant elected representatives) - by Oct/Nov 2020 (JC)
- Develop a project communications plan (and associated resources) setting out how the project will be branded and communicated locally, regionally and

nationally, incl. social media/web presence and linkages – by Oct-Dec 2021 (JC)

- Develop a community engagement plan setting out opportunities/approaches for ongoing resident and stakeholder engagement, volunteering and skills development opportunities during woodland planning and creation – by Oct/Nov 2021 (JC?)
- Commence/implement early community and stake holder engagement Jan/Feb 2021
- Undertake all necessary site surveys to fully understand the site (soil, water, habitats, biodiversity, landscape, heritage assets, utilities etc.) and to inform subsequent woodland design/layout - by April 2021
- Ensure the Forestry Commission's UK Forest Standard (UKFS) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements are fully met to secure woodland approval - by June 2021
- Complete a site masterplan and phased implementation plan detailing what the site will look like, key features and how/when these will be delivered - by July 2021
- Develop options for the woodland's long-term sustainable management in partnership with community stakeholders and relevant bodies - by Jul/Aug 2021
- Commence Phase 1 tree planting within peak tree planting season (Aug-Spring 2021/22)
- Commence Phase 2 tree planning within peak tree planting season (Aug-Spring 2022/23)
- Complete initial project evaluation - by June 2022

Associated documents

- YCW Project Plan
- YCW Key Process Steps (Critical Path)
- YCW Risks and Issues Log

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York Community Woodland Risk Log					
Ref.	Date identified	Risk	Probability High/Medium/Low	Potential Impact	How will this risk be mitigated
1	01/10/2020	Delay in recruiting to the project team	Low	Significant	This risk will be mitigated by seconding exiting staff with relevant skills into these posts and/or immediate recruitment through the Work with York talent pool. WwY recruitment is frozen!
2	12/10/2020	Failure to secure the active engagement and support of local partners and internal (CYC) teams necessary to deliver the project and fully realise strategic opportunities/potential	Medium	Medium	<p>Covid-19 has had a huge impact on public finances and forced new ways of working that many are still getting used to. This could impact on local partners' ability to actively engage in the project. Initial project design will ensure partners clearly see the benefits of engagement to their own organisational objectives and partner involvement will be kept as light touch as possible</p> <p>Similarly CYC teams could also be feeling restricted. Senior managers will need to ensure they fully support and enable active participation from their staff when setting work plans and priorities regular meetings with actions/accountability</p>
3	12/10/2020	Failure to secure local and wider community/stakeholder support for the project	Low		We will mitigate this risk through early consultation and engagement with residents/stakeholder groups, providing opportunity to shape the project's vision and key objectives using a variety of engagement approaches. Ongoing engagement will ensure opportunities to shape all stages of woodland design and development that will ensure a woodland fully 'owned' and valued by local residents.
4	12/10/2020	Site surveys (including archaeological) identify significant barriers/impediments to realising the outline vision or to meeting FC regulatory/UKFS/EIA requirements	MEDIUM	Significant	<p>We have already begun to mitigate this risk through due diligence when purchasing the land, including a contaminated site survey and obtaining professional advice on the suitability of the site for the intended purpose.</p> <p>The project delivery group will seek to mitigate any issues identified during the site surveys to satisfy FC requirements and build on the opportunities provided</p> <p>A flexible approach to site development through the master planning process will ensure woodland design works in line with site conditions.</p>
5	12/10/2020	Failure to secure sufficient funds required to deliver the vision	Low	Significant	Budget Council February 2020 agreed a £3m Northern Forest budget and some of this has been/is being utilised to fund land purchase. There are sufficient funds remaining to support woodland design and creation, though the intention is to fully exploit external funding opportunities in the first instance as and when they arise. A number of funding bids have already being made and the outcomes awaited.
6	27/08/2020	Value of property may decrease over time	Low		All property investments come with a risk that the value of the asset may decrease over time. However, the reason for purchase is a long term commitment to carbon mitigation, enhancement of the natural environment and amenity for residents and visitors to York, so it is envisaged the council will hold onto this asset for the foreseeable future.
7	27/08/2020	The land remains vacant until such time as it can be planted	Low		To mitigate this risk it is proposed that short term leases be granted on the land to enable it to be farmed in the short term until such time as it can be planted. Lease already granted at £18k/yr
8	19/10/2020	Possible supply chain constraint – Trees	High	Significant	Early advice and discussions with key partners and industry experts including Forestry Commission and White Riose Forest. Early conversations with suppliers.

9	19/10/2020	Possible supply chain constraint – Materials for site infrastructure i.e. Tarmac	Medium		tbc
10	04/11/2020	Need for CYC Planning permission to install site infrastructure like footpaths, cycle routes and any new buildings	Low		Shaun Gibbons to speak with CYC Planning colleagues about timing - i.e concept design stage / Site brief/specification / Detailed site design and masterplan?

York Community Woodland Project Advisory Group

Draft Terms of Reference (01/11/2020)

Membership (max 12):

- Community Forest Trust
- City of York Council – Relevant officers (tbc)
- Forestry Commission
- Natural England
- Rufforth and Knapton Parish Council (1 x representative tbc)
- Rural West York ward Committee (1 x representative tbc)
- Treemendous
- White Rose Forest
- Woodland Trust
- Woodmeadow Trust
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
- Yorwaste

Nominated representatives and co-optees:

- Members are able to nominate suitable representatives and co-optees best suited to meet project objectives

Sub groups/ Task and finish groups:

- There may be occasions when sub groups/task and finish groups are required to address specific tasks. This will be through agreement of the steering group

Chair:

- YCW Project manager/lead

Reporting through to lead partner (CYC):

- City of York Council's Executive, Executive Member for Environment and Climate Change and Corporate Management Team (as required)

Role:

- To advise and make recommendations to City of York Council's Corporate Management Team and Executive regarding;

- Overall project vision, objectives and scope – as detailed in the draft PID
- Detailed phases of the draft project timeline/plan such as;
 - Detailed site appraisal and concept design
 - Early community and stakeholder engagement
 - Project communications
 - Formulation of a community owned vision and community co-design objectives
 - Final woodland design plan
 - Opportunities for external funding / the appropriate blend or stacking of funding to best support project vision and objectives
 - The process and nature of woodland creation/delivery, maximising where possible active community and stakeholder engagement
 - Options for longer-term sustainable woodland management
 - Overall/detailed project evaluation to share learning and inform future practice
- Bring professional insight and expertise to inform the above
- Positively promote and champion the project within respective networks
- To add value to the project through identification of shared outcomes and pro-active alignment of activities and initiatives where these have potential to add value and enable the project to be more than the sum of its parts

Anticipated time commitment:

- At least one 2hr Covid compliant session every 2 months commencing Dec 2020 (annual schedule of meetings to be set in advance)

Expectations/Asks:

- Actively participate in the project and ensure the required time/capacity is available to support the work in hand
- Declare relevant interests and avoid potential conflicts of interest (e.g. if your organisation is a potential bidder for any of the work packages above)

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York Community Forest

– Creating a new woodland for York

A greener, cleaner, sustainable and carbon neutral city by 2030

Objectives

Think – all communities - residents, businesses know the council is working towards becoming a carbon neutral city by 2030, and a greener, cleaner and more sustainable city.

Feel – residents and visitors feel that the council is combatting climate change, but also feel this space is safe and inviting and residents feel that the space for them to shape and enjoy. That is improves livelihoods and wellbeing of residents, particularly the most vulnerable.

Do – residents choose to visit the woodland through active transport options as the primary form of travel, such as walking or cycling. Are encouraged to use the space for outside play, fitness or learning space. Feel able to get involved as volunteers in the planting and maintenance/ongoing management of the space.

Take up opportunities for work, training and apprenticeships created by the new woodland Businesses feel able to use the commercial space to provide revenue for upkeep (pending planning considerations in the proposed green

Strategy

Build confidence in a healthy/greener city - support our ambition to become a carbon neutral city by 2030. Become a greener, cleaner, healthier and more sustainable city that brings benefits to flora and fauna. Encourage people to use active transport options to work and in their local community. Improves bio-diversity, promotes active travel, enhances mental and physical health

Educate and leave a lasting legacy – engage and utilise local expertise and knowledge, to gauge opinions and provide accurate and clear details about the proposals. To shape a collective vision of the legacy we want to create for future generations. To promote a city wide approach but also that this is not just about ‘the now’, it’s about the next 150 years.

Showcase good practice- by sharing clear and key information about the proposals and the benefits the new Woodland and Pollinator Strategy will bring to York. Promote the opportunities to get involved, strengthening supportive networks by providing communications that will support local communities and businesses. Showcase York’s ambition to become carbon neutral by 2030 - its impact on health and the environment and involvement of city and community supporters and influencers.

- Launch the Woodland/Stray and Pollinator Strategy proposals 19 August through Executive. Papers/comms published on 19 August
- Our City – sent to 90,000 households
- Executive Meeting on 27 August (webcast live)
- w/c 19 Oct email update to elected representatives
- w/c 26 Oct webpage and contact mailbox launched – promoted across social media
- w/c 2 Nov complete draft engagement plan and comms plan for inclusion in CMT report
- w/c 9 Nov draft PID and Engagement strategy go to CMT(11th Nov) for review/sign-off
- Nov/Dec consultation conversations with key stakeholders to shape vision and areas of engagement
- Nov/Dec drafting and design of engagement materials (web content/info boards/surveys/leaflets)
- 26 Nov exec report– location of site officially published by CYC
- Dec – partner/stakeholder meetings/consultation on high level vision

2021

- Jan - production/distribution/publication of materials and start of engagement
- Feb - early engagement events
- Jan - portfolio holder decision session
- Jan/Feb – early engagement events/surveys see engagement plan
- Mar – engagement feedback/FC approval?
- Mar – sowing of wild-flower meadow and symbolic planting of first trees
- April/May – 2nd round of engagement events with stakeholder on specific aspects of the Forest design/guided walks/talks
- June/July – feedback on 2nd round of engagement/development that require planning permission/recruitment of volunteers to help with planting in the autumn
- August? - £1M funding from Northern Forest
- Sept- Dec 2021 – phase 1 of tree-planting starts ?? Heritage Lottery funding announcement?

OBJECTIVES

Think –all communities - residents, businesses know the council is working towards becoming a carbon neutral city by 2030, and a greener, cleaner and more sustainable city.

Feel – residents and visitors feel that the council is combatting climate change, but

also feel this space is safe and inviting and residents feel that the space for them to shape and enjoy. That is improves livelihoods and wellbeing of residents, particularly the most vulnerable.

Do – residents choose to visit the woodland/stray through active transport options as the primary form of travel, such as walking or cycling. Are encouraged to use the space for outside play, fitness or learning space. Feel able to get involved as volunteers in the planting and maintenance/ongoing management of the space.

Take up opportunities for work, training and apprenticeships created by the new woodland

Businesses feel able to use the commercial space to provide revenue for upkeep (pending planning considerations in the proposed green belt).

AUDIENCE

- Communities
- Residents
- Businesses
- Staff
- Partners
- Members
- Visitors (pending Gov changes)
- Commuters
- Local Ward Committees
- Treemendous
- Edible York
- White Rose Forest
- Woodland Trust
- Yorkshire Wildlife Trust
- RSPB
- Askham Bryan College
- York College
- York Environment Forum
- Sustrans

STRATEGY

- **Build confidence in health/safety of the city**
- **Educate and leave a lasting legacy**
- **Showcase good practice**

IMPLEMENTATION

Build confidence in health/safety of the city

- Launch proposals through a press release, social media, e-newsletters, letters to targeted audiences, webpage information
- Design simple and clear messages which can be used promote the proposals to targeted audiences and groups
- Share updated information on the key aspects of the proposals once they take shape eg. Progress on the ORR,, purchase of land, tree planting pollinator strategy
- Share information/maps including how to access the woodland/stray through active travel options like cycling and walking including e-newsletters, social media messages, direct mail, Our City,
- Promote the dedicated web page with opportunity to sign-up for e-news
- Boost Facebook posts (target areas of York) where needed
- Display image boards in public spaces showing vision

Showcase good practice

- Showcase the work of the stakeholders/partnership approach
- Publish photo stories of the work involved
- When the trees are being planted and the actions from the pollinator strategy taking space, share photo stories of purpose
- Publish number of people visiting the site/public transport/cycling (nudging behaviours)
- Increase in businesses (and CYC) articles about city strengths, values and assets

Educate and leave a lasting legacy

- Create simple and clear messaging about the proposals to share with partners for their use – this could be copy or written into a booklet/web copy
- Create visually appealing messages for people to share via social media including clear examples of our vision, proposals and benefits
- Boost Facebook and Instagram posts where needed
- Run a Facebook live on the proposals including key stakeholder involvement
- Push out messages and signpost people to refreshed www.itravelyork.info
- Share plan with business leaders, stakeholders, members and all staff (personal email from L/DL/CX)
- Encourage partners and stakeholders to share information
- Stimulate discussion on social media with polls and conversation starters
- Produce education packs for all ages on the proposals
- Signpost opportunity for residents to engage in providing their own views throughout the process
- Work with ittravel on behaviour change campaigns targeting influencers

Residents and business share the proposals in the initial stages – we see a positive social media sentiment

As proposals develop we see increased interest from stakeholders and residents promoting the benefits of the new woodland/stray and pollinator strategy for York.

More people visit the council's website and active travel options through www.itravelyork.info and more people choose active transport options in this area (once established)

Car usage decreases, air quality improves (stays improved).

EVALUATION

Audiences	Channels	
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - York Mumbler - Schools/headteachers newsletter - Healthy child service -Internal comms 	
Residents (as walkers/cyclists, families commuters and leisure users)	<p>Corporate comms and engagement channels including social ads and potentially referenced in Our City Local media, plus key national media to frame York as positive/national leader – #AskThe Leaders Q&A featuring partners and advocates -</p>	
Businesses/organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaders Group; Sectoral round tables - Local Ward Committees - Economic development team networks and databases (using Business Friendly Council membership)– Apprenticeships <p>Delivery partner organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - White Rose Forest - Forestry Commission - Woodland Trust - Community Forest Trust - Northern Forest - Yorkshire wildlife Trust - Treemendous, - TCV - Woodmeadow Trust <p>Environmental groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - York environment Forum - St Nicks - Edible York - Knapton Allotment association - York Tree Wardens - RSPB <p>Cycling groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustrans - York Bike Belles, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment Hub, Maki it York, York BID - Representatives/intermediary organisations (FSB, Property Forum, Retail Forum, Chamber, LEPS) - Local traders associations; markets, Micklegate, Gillygate, Fossgate - Adapted MY City Centre steering group - Professional service providers (accountants, lawyers, landlords - LinkedIn, Business bulletin, business-facing accounts and influencers across social platforms - Travel and transport sectors (Bus, train, cycling, deliveries) - City of York heads of comms group - ITravel team targeting city employers - Universities transport leads/student marketing teams
Community groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Facebook groups - York Civic Trust - Ward councillors and parish councillors - York CVS - Communities teams - York Cares - Talkabout panel - York Bus forum - CAB- Residents Associations – Friends of groups 	

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York Community Woodland Engagement Framework

Why an Engagement Framework for York Community Forest?

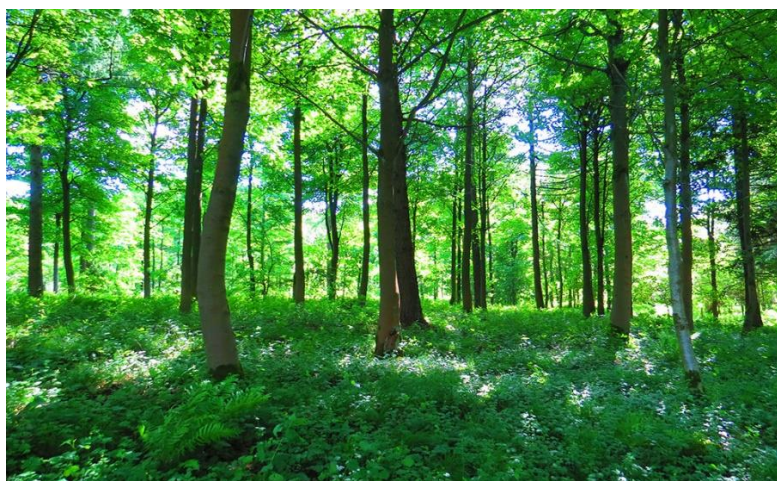
The York Community Woodland (YCF) Partnership is making a clear public commitment to engagement for the lifetime of the YCF project through this Engagement Framework. We want to ensure as many people engage with the creation and ongoing management of the YCF as possible through extensive and diverse engagement in a conversation that will last throughout its lifetime. This framework provides the overarching principles for engagement, the themes and our long term commitments to engagement.

Key Principles

To ensure consistency through the lifetime of the project all engagement on York Community Woodland will be based on the following **six key principles of engagement**:

- *Establish trust in the process and the project*
- *Transparency as default*
- *Commitment, consistency and sensitivity in building relationships that will be ongoing and lead to lasting engagement opportunities*
- *Clarity on the processes and stages of engagement, what is discussed when and how it informs the design*
- *Clear communications which are accessible and appropriate*
- *A variety of formats and channels to encourage people to engage*

More detail on each of these principles is given in Annex 1 at the end of this Framework.



Components of a sustainable Community Woodland

To support the engagement a framework is being developed to prompt discussion and begin a conversation which will be relevant for the lifetime of the project.

It is based on the 7 **components of a sustainable Community woodland** identified in the table below. This provides us with key themes to engage and build the project on. Engagement can of course be on topics outside or going across these themes - this is just a framework to start the conversation.

Sustainable Community Woodland Themes						
Governance/ management	Environment	Health & Wellbeing	Learning & Skills	Facilities & features	Community	Access
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - effective leadership - open and transparent - participation & representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Carbon capture -Bio-diversity -air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mental health - active lifestyles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - woodland school -citizen science -woodland management training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - walking and cycling trails -fitness trail - play area - café & picnic area - open amenity space - commercial uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -engagement in design -tree planting -volunteering opportunities -community activities - community 'ownership' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -new foot & cycle routes - bus routes - disabled access

Our Engagement Charter

Our long term commitments to engagement are set out below in our engagement charter:

1. We commit to engaging on York Community Woodland in a conversation that lasts for its lifetime.
2. We commit to engaging based on our six key principles of engagement.
3. We commit to building knowledge and understanding of the York Community Woodland site and developing proposals. This could be through site tours and other on-site activities/events and/or digitally through film and photography.
4. We commit to providing opportunities to enable people to engage with, and build knowledge and understanding around, the design and approval process and the creation of the Woodland.
5. In addition to providing methods of engagement ourselves we commit to supporting and encouraging communities to engage with York Community Woodland in their own ways.
6. We commit to engaging on York Community Woodland in the context of other proposals for tree-planting, environmental improvement and carbon reduction throughout York being clear on how it will contribute to the Council's overarching objectives to enhance the city's green infrastructure, support the delivery of its strategic health priorities and the wider ambition to become net carbon neutral by 2030.
7. We commit to ensuring interested people and organisations are kept up to date regularly. This could be through a regular newsletters, email and website updates, updates through ward committees and parish councils and proactive use of the website to share as much as possible as soon as possible.
8. We commit to monitoring and evaluating the engagement process regularly, seeking feedback on how it's going and collating demographic and geographic data and analysing it to assess whether we're reaching all communities, responding to any identified gaps.

Annex 1 – Six Key Principles of Engagement

- *Establish trust in the process and the project:*
 - Transparency, clarity and sensitivity form the basis of rapport and trust
- *Transparency as default:*
 - We share as much as possible as soon as possible
 - Comprehensive reports from each stage of the engagement process
 - Clear summaries of information for easy access and full transcripts for detail
 - Clear audit trail from engagement to outcome
- *Sensitivity in building relationships and providing consistency:*
 - The proposals relate to the creation of an important community asset
 - It takes time to build relationships through the project
 - Engagement will last the lifetime of the project and will include a number of steps
 - Consistent points of contact should be maintained through the project
- *Clarity on the processes and stages of engagement, what is discussed when and how it informs the design:*
 - Clear process with stages of engagement
 - Being clear how and when will we engage with people
 - Clarity on what aspects of the project will be debated at each stage and how engagement informs the outcome
 - Allow adequate time for people to absorb and feedback
- *Clear communications which are accessible and appropriate:*
 - Accessible engagement
 - Appropriate language and graphics
 - Range of methods to meet range of demographics
 - Creative approach to engagement formats
 - Clear reporting
- *Variety of formats to encourage people to engage:*
 - Tailored, diverse, distinctive techniques which also include some fun
 - Appropriate methods which are flexible and responsive to the needs of stakeholders
 - Contribution to capacity building and general up-skilling where possible

Draft York Community Woodland Engagement Strategy

Background

- In Feb 2020 CYC Exec committed £3m to the Northern Forest initiative for land purchase to create a sizeable community woodland and set a target to plant 50,000 trees by the end of 2023
- In August CYC Exec approved the release of funds for the purchase of suitable land which had been identified west of Knapton
- The purchase was completed in September and the location of the site made public by a LibDem media release in October 2020.

Vision and objectives

The draft vision for the community woodland approved by Executive is for it to be:

a well-designed, bio-diverse, green space providing a place for peaceful contemplation and leisure for the people of York. This will create a new stray for the city, enhance the setting of the city and make York an even greater place to live, work and visit

The objectives to be achieved by the creation of the woodland are:

- Planting 50,000 trees by 2023 for carbon sequestration, as part of a wider commitment to reach net zero carbon by 2023
- A new woodland amenity to increase and enhance access to green space in York
- Full engagement of the local community in the creation and ongoing development of this community asset
- Enhanced health and wellbeing outcomes for local residents and resultant savings for health budgets
- An increase in biodiversity and wildlife habitats
- Enhancements to the York active travel network, including new and improved walking and cycling routes
- Opportunities for green jobs, green skills development and volunteering

The purpose of the proposed engagement strategy is to:

- share information with special interest groups, neighbouring communities and city-wide audiences
- explain the council's vision, objectives and possible design features
- invite views and ideas on the vision, purposes and design:
 - in order to develop a shared vision for the woodland
 - and a design that reflects community priorities
- build community support and ongoing involvement in the delivery and management/maintenance of the woodland and its facilities

Approach

The engagement approach will be developed in three phases alongside the key milestones of the project.

Phase 1 – early engagement – October to December 2020

During the project definition and planning stage the focus on engagement will be to:

- Develop a stakeholder database of community leaders, community and special interest groups and interested residents identifying areas of expertise and offers of help that can be factored in to the project delivery plan.
- From this work we will establish:
 - a stakeholder reference group who will have an ongoing role as an advisory body to the project steering group
 - an internal CYC stakeholder group
 - A keep informed list of interested people who we will keep up to date, invite to events and consultations
- *Purpose –*
 - Share more widely the information about the council's vision, objectives and benefits of the woodland creation and highlight the range of features and facilities that could be included. Together with high level timescales and future opportunities to be involved.
 - Seek early input from the community on the vision, purpose and features of the proposed woodland so these ideas can be used to shape concept designs/inform the consultation areas in Phase 2. Due to constraints of Covid security and time this early engagement will be via discussion at the initial advisory group online meeting and by an online open question style survey open to everyone
- *Subject for consultation -* We will invite views on the overall vision, what possible features are a priority for residents, how people would like to be involved, which existing woodlands people like/enjoy and why
- *Timing tbc –* 4 weeks from w/c 16th November to be launched with publication of the November executive report which will formally announce the successful procurement and location of the land to create the woodland
- *Format –* in development but likely to be comment style/open questions rather than a structured survey

Phase 2 – consultation on concept designs – January to March 2020

By late December/early January we will have concept design/s available from the Community Forest Trust and their report from the site appraisal covering a full assessment of the site conditions and characteristics along with the rationale behind the high level design/s proposed. This material will form the basis of a wide-ranging consultation on the high level concept design options that are possible.

- *Purpose* –
 - Share widely the details of the high level concept design option/s and rationale – explaining how the work has been carried out and what the next stages of the work will be to develop a more detailed design and setting it in the context of the overall project timeline and process (eg FC approval, specification, phasing and procurement of the work)
 - Seek specific feedback on aspects of the high level concept design setting it in the context of the original vision and objectives and explaining the range of possible features - reflecting as appropriate the themes and ideas that have come from the Phase 1 feedback to shape questions or provide commentary on the concept designs.
- *Subjects for consultation* - We will again invite views on the overall vision, which features are a priority for residents, which aspects of the concept plan people like/dislike, how people would like to be involved, which existing woodlands people like/enjoy and why
- *Timing tbc* – a 4-6 week period in Jan/Feb 2021 start date dependent on availability of site appraisal report and concept design, analysis of Phase 1 feedback, time to develop consultation materials and the resource availability to do this work.
- *Format* – as wide a range of materials, approaches and channels will be used as is possible given the Covid security requirements in force at the time. This could include:

CYC website

- illustrative plans of the site with existing features and proposed design options
- summary of the site appraisal report
- description of options and rationale
- Structured survey to get feedback on the design options and other consultation subjects
- Invitation to sign up for updates/Friend of YCW group

Information marquee on-site

- Staffed for drop-in sessions by CYC and delivery partners
- with information display boards
- leaflets and surveys to take away
- guided walks around site perimeter – display boards on the route and/or accompanying walk leaflet
- sample trees planted on site (timing of this?) with information boards eg illustrating how long they take to grow/what wildlife habitat they provide, photos of mature woodland of those trees

Information drop-in sessions in other locations

- Knapton, Rufforth, Acomb and city-centre, local schools and colleges
- Similar range of information materials as on-site (apart from trees!) we can suggest people go and look, advise on sustainable travel options and give them a walk leaflet

Interactive Workshop-style sessions for stakeholders and individuals

- Where the information can be presented (on-line or in person depending on prevailing conditions) and there is a panel of experts available to answer questions
- Also the option for a recorded presentation talking through the plans that can be downloaded with an option to send in questions that we develop into FAQs on the website

Curated social media conversations – referencing the above materials

Resources

- A funding bid will be made to the White Rose Forest to cover the costs of engagement and the requests listed below
- The CYC communications team will need to be provide resource to support some activities above (eg social media curation/media releases)
- The CYC Business Intelligence Unit will need to resource the creation and analysis of any on-line surveys
- The web services team will need to resource the updating up the YCW web-page to reflect new content and link to consultation surveys
- Other CYC officers/delivery partners may be required to support facilitated workshop in certain areas of expertise
- Woodland engagement manager
- YCW Project manager

Phase 3 – Feedback and publication of detailed design – April to June 2021

The purpose of this phase will be to publish an analysis of the Phase 2 consultation and the final/in progress design (?) that it has influenced. Further comment will be invited but the emphasis will shift to answering questions about how the plan will be implemented and inviting people to become involved eg in tree planting.

Ideas for events include:

- Woodland fair on site with a selection of stalls hosted by delivery partners, community and special interest groups
- Ceremonial tree-planting – by community leaders and members
- Launch of a community project to decorate the underpass and create a gateway to the YCW

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York Community Woodland - Brief re. Detailed site appraisal and design concept work Nov/Dec 2020

Context/Background:

City of York Council has recently purchased 154 acres of arable land to the west of York between the village of Knapton and Rufforth. The site is adjacent to existing council landholdings (currently under lease) that provide future opportunities to expand and link to the woodland.

It plans to create a multi-functional community woodland with the following objectives:

- Planting 50,000 trees by 2023 for carbon sequestration, as part of a wider commitment to reach net zero carbon by 2030
- New woodland amenity to increase and enhance access to green space in York
- Enhanced health and wellbeing outcomes for local residents and resultant savings for health budgets
- Increase in biodiversity and wildlife habitats
- Enhancements to York active travel network, including walking and cycling
- Opportunities for green jobs, green skills development and volunteering opportunities

The development of woodland design proposals needs to be informed by detailed knowledge of the site (including opportunities and constraints) and widespread public and stakeholder engagement.

CYC plan to work to a community identified and 'owned' vision for the site that will spring out of the consultation and engagement work Jan-Mar 2021.

In preparation for community and stakeholder engagement (and to be used as a tool during the engagement) we now wish to commission the following work:

Key outputs:

1. **Detailed site appraisal report** to enhance our understanding of the site from a range of different perspectives to include:
 - Landscape
 - Heritage
 - Archaeology
 - Ecology
 - Do we have an ecologist? Or can we borrow one from a University?
 - Biodiversity and the presence of any rare species
 - Wildlife habitats and the presence of wildlife
 - Soil
 - Water
 - Wayleaves
 - Silviculture
 - Links to surrounding landscape, transport networks, community initiatives and local planning frameworks
 - Any other perspectives that will be required for FC EIA pre screening

The report must be comprehensive in nature but produced in a way that is publicly accessible (i.e. non-technical). It should include a non-technical short summary in plain

english. It should include an assessment of the site's key features including opportunities and constraints in relation to its intended use as a multi-functional amenity woodland.

Whilst the report will be accessible, it should also be robust enough to satisfy Forestry Commission EIA pre-screening purposes.

2. **Detailed and large scale annotated** maps of the area showing:
 - The site's natural and man-made key features (archaeology, heritage assets and natural assets)
 - Transport networks (including walking/cycling/bridleway/car)
 - Identified wildlife habitats / populations
 - Fauna and flora across the site
 - Water courses
 - Wayleaves and public rights of way
 - Key interfaces with existing infrastructure and adjacent sites / initiatives (e.g. Harewood Whin re-establishment / Harewood Whin ponds, Rufforth and Knapton allotments, recent hedge planting work by Treemendous etc.). This information will be supplied by City of York Council.

3. **A large-scale site design concept plan** – informed by the site appraisal, opportunities and constraints identified above and incorporating the initial 'shopping list' of ideas contained in the council's executive report 27 August 2020. These include:
 - New pedestrian connections to neighbouring residential areas and villages
 - Cycle route connections
 - Fitness trail
 - Children's outdoor play area
 - Adults gyms
 - Running trails
 - Forest school space
 - Woodland café
 - Sensory gardens/areas
 - Ponds
 - Commercial uses to provide revenue funding for upkeep
 - Any other possible features gleaned from good practice and 'what works'

The concept design plan/s could incorporate or reference examples of best practice from other amenity woodlands across the UK and beyond to inspire and educate re. 'what work's'.

The concept design plan/s would be produced in a way that:

- Helps communicate what **may** be possible on site (and even what not)
- Helps spark ideas about where things could be located (and where not due to known constraints)
- Opens up dialogue and discussion and is not presented in a way that suggests a 'done deal'

City of York Council would need full intellectual rights to all the products/outcomes listed above, including any maps/plans photographs, graphics or images used as part of the commission. Prompt support would also be needed in customising the materials for use in community consultation.

Timescales:

- Site appraisal report by 20 Dec 2020
- Annotated map/s by 20 Dec 2020
- Concept design by 20 Dec 2020

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WRF FUNDING STREAMS -Current 18.09.20

- Projects should be design led
- Promote the best funding for the landowner
- Stack and match where possible

Organisation	Rep on Funders Group	Name of Funding Stream and link	Key Attributes
Forestry Commission	Jim Smith/ Sam Cooper	Countryside Stewardship	Supporting water and biodiversity outcomes. Pays standard costs for capital items to deliver woodland creation, improvement / protection.
		Woodland Creation Planning Grant	Supports a clearly defined process to develop appropriately considered UKFS compliant woodland creation design proposals. 2 stages for projects over 10ha.
		Woodland for Water	Provides financial support to forestry agents developing woodland creation proposals
		Woodland Carbon Fund	Large scale support for planting and maintaining productive woodlands (projects over 10ha)
		Urban Tree Challenge	Competitive bids for tree planting in urban scenarios.
		Woodland Carbon Guarantee	Competitive (via tender proposal/ reverse auction) providing an <u>option</u> for land managers to sell carbon, sequestered by woodland creation projects, to government during first 35 years of a project lifespan.
Woodland Trust	Doug Edmondson/ Sian Atkinson	MoreWoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural • Up to 3 hectares
		Clough Woodland	Support for schemes delivered in partnership with a range of partner organisations mainly in the south Pennines area
		Northern Forest Grants (Grant	A range of new grants from Defra Nature for Climate Fund, including:



		Agreement 2) tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of the Clough Woodland programme (as above) • Support for woodland creation through natural regeneration/natural processes • Support for woodland that buffers, expands and links ancient woodland and other semi natural habitat • Specific support for local authorities
Environment Agency	Victoria Procter/ Holly Radcliffe	Leeds FAS 2 NFM Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFM measures in the River Aire catchment • For tree planting – minimum of 0.5ha and 1,100 stems per ha
Local Authorities	District WRF Leads	Allocated budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community tree planting on Local Authority
Trees for Cities	Glynn Levis/Lizzie Pace	Corporate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c30,500 trees looking for homes in Yorkshire - non carbon offset, though would need to acknowledge the funder
Forest Carbon Ltd	Stephen Prior	Woodland Carbon Code based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any scheme where the landowner wants to sell their expected carbon
Zero Carbon Harrogate	Ian Fraser	Rotary Club of Harrogate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nidderdale A.O.N.B • Small scale community schemes
Northern Gas Network	tbc	Green Streets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West and East Yorkshire • Small scale community urban • Air quality driver • 40,000 tree target
Community Forest Trust	Iwan Downey	Northern Forest Grant Agreement 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £7 per tree • 25,000 max • Community Urban only



Aire Rivers Trust	Geoff Roberts	Nature for Climate	Tbc Potential post-Covid19 recovery pots via Rivers Trust Ability to apply for grant funding as a community charity
West Yorkshire Combined Authority	Noel Collins	Various Government streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFM
Kirklees/ DEFRA/East Riding	Guy Thompson	Trees for Climate tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to large Community Forest schemes across West and Northern Yorkshire. Used to top up existing streams
Yorkshire Dales Millennium Trust	Isobel Hall	YDMT Woodland Grant Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports new native woodland creation – where schemes are not eligible for other funding or there is a shortfall in funding. Priority given to Yorkshire Dales National Park and Nidderdale AONB

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