



Notice of a public meeting of

Customer and Corporate Services Scrutiny Management Committee & Economy and Place Policy and Scrutiny Committee - Commissioned Joint Committee

- To:** Councillors Baker, Crawshaw, Cuthbertson, Daubeney, Fenton, Fisher, Hollyer, Hook, Kilbane, Musson, Norman, Pearson, Rowley and K Taylor
- Date:** Tuesday, 12 July 2022
- Time:** 1.00 pm
- Venue:** The George Hudson Board Room - 1st Floor West Offices (F045)

AGENDA

1. Declarations of Interest

At this point in the meeting, Members are asked to declare any disclosable pecuniary interest or other registerable interest they might have in respect of business on this agenda, if they have not already done so in advance on the Register of Interests.

2. Public Participation

At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered to speak can do so. 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 our meetings. The deadline for registering is **5.00pm on Friday 08 July 2022**. Members of the public can speak on agenda items or matters within the remit of the committee.

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 Public Meetings

Please note that, subject to available resources, this public meeting will be webcast including any registered public speakers who have given their permission. The public meeting can be viewed on demand at www.york.gov.uk/webcasts .

During coronavirus, we have made some changes to how we are running council meetings. See our coronavirus updates (www.york.gov.uk/COVIDDemocracy) for more information on meetings and decisions.

3. **The 10 year strategies: A focus on the draft 10 year Economic Strategy and consideration of the emerging Local Transport Strategy priorities.** (Pages 1 - 110)
This report outlines the council's developing 10 year strategy comprised of interdependent strategies in relation to Economy, Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing.

4. **Urgent Business**
Any other business which the Chair considers urgent under the Local Government Act 1972.

Democracy Officer

Jane Meller

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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)

یہ معلومات آپ کی اپنی زبان (بولی) میں بھی مہیا کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ (Urdu)

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Joint Scrutiny
Customer and Corporate Services Scrutiny
Management Committee (CSMC) / Economy & Place

12 July 2022

Report of the Assistant Director Policy and Strategy

The 10 year strategies: A focus on the draft 10 year Economic Strategy and consideration of the emerging Local Transport Strategy priorities

Summary

1. The Government has published the Levelling Up White Paper and is currently taking the Regeneration and Levelling Up Bill through Parliament. The White Paper includes 12 missions that set levelling up targets for 2030 and sets an expectation that the devolution deal for York and North Yorkshire will progress, leading to the establishment of a Mayoral Combined Authority.
2. In addition, the new Health and Care policy sets out how integrated care partnerships at place-level will better support local areas plan and commission health and care services to improve the wellbeing of local residents.
3. In response, the council is developing a 10 year strategy comprised of interdependent strategies and informed by existing or emerging policies.
4. By following a sustainable development approach to set out the strategy for the decade ahead, the council is developing three interdependent 10 year strategies (Economy, Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing), with subsequent strategies informed by the priorities set by these 10 year strategies.
5. Joint Scrutiny committees, chaired by the CSMC Scrutiny Chair, will consider the interdependencies, shared principles, priorities and focus of each of the draft 10 year strategies in turn.
6. The Joint CSMC/Economy and Place Scrutiny will consider the draft Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing Strategies through

the lens of the draft Economic Strategy, followed by a discussion about the emerging draft Local Transport Strategy considered through the lens of climate change/carbon reduction and health and wellbeing.

7. Feedback from the joint scrutiny committees will be used to help inform the draft strategies, with a subsequent joint scrutiny meeting in September reviewing recommendations proposed in response to this feedback.
8. In addition, the feedback gathered through these joint scrutiny committees together with the 10 year strategy resident consultation which takes place throughout the summer, is the start of the budget consultation process and will provide early sight of aspects of York residents are concerned about.

Recommendations

9. Joint Scrutiny Committee are asked to
 - i) Review the draft strategies attached as annex
 - ii) Review the shared principles describing how the council will work with the city to deliver the draft strategies and consider how this consistent approach will support the city over the decade ahead.
 - iii) Consider how a thriving greener economy driven by good business over the decade ahead might (positively or negatively) influence the health and wellbeing of residents and/or our ambition to be net zero by 2030.

Reasons:

- The council is developing a 10 year strategy comprised of interdependent strategies and informed by existing or emerging policies. By following a sustainable development approach to set out the strategy for the decade ahead, the council is developing three interdependent 10 year strategies (Economy, Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing), with subsequent strategies informed by the priorities set by these 10 year strategies.
- To consider the interdependencies, shared principles, priorities and focus of each of the draft 10 year strategies in

turn. This will inform the development of the strategies with a particular emphasis on the relationship between each strategy to mitigate the risk of inadvertently missing opportunities or introducing issues that would prevent realisation of the ambitions.

National Policy Context

Levelling Up

10. The Government has published the Levelling Up White Paper and is currently taking the Regeneration and Levelling Up Bill through Parliament.
11. The White Paper includes 12 missions that set levelling up targets for 2030. These missions are designed to provide consistency and clarity over levelling up policy and will act as a catalyst for action and innovation across private and civil society sectors (including local authorities). Delivering on them will require close collaborative work with devolved administrations.
12. The Government is establishing a statutory duty to publish an annual report analysing progress against these missions, together with a new Levelling Up Advisory Council. With several levelling up missions similar or aligning to the current set of Council Plan priorities there is likely to be cross over between the two. However, it is anticipated that reporting on the Levelling Up missions will sit separately because the Council Plan addresses a broader set of priorities including climate, social care, operational management and outcomes for residents which are specific to the York population and environment. (See Annex A: map of interdependencies).
13. The Levelling Up White Paper sets an expectation that the devolution deal for York and North Yorkshire will progress, leading to the establishment of a Mayoral Combined Authority. The negotiating process is underway. It will set out an initial programme of work, however, with devolution expected to be set for at least 30 years, there will be more opportunity to influence the mayor's priorities in the years ahead.
14. The Mayoral Combined Authority will be uniquely placed to influence the cycle of Spending Reviews, potentially unlocking more investment for the city and region.

15. A spending review (sometimes called a comprehensive spending review or CSR (year)) is a Treasury process that sets firm expenditure limits, and through public service agreements (often called PSAs) defines key improvements the public can expect.
16. The City of York Council has not been in a position to directly influence Spending Reviews before with investment either through a Local Government Association negotiated settlement or through bidding for Department-specific grants.

Integrated Health and Care

17. The Government has legislated within the Health and Care Act 2022ⁱⁱ to establish Integrated Care Systems whilst at the same time abolishing Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). The Act also allows the health and care system to create local place-based committees to plan care where appropriate.
18. In York, this place-based committee is known as the York Alliance and is comprised of partners including the council, health and care and community partners. The York Alliance is developing a prospectus that will set out commissioning of services to improve the health and wellbeing of residents will be undertaken in York Place. By understanding the health and wellbeing opportunities presented through the 10 year strategies will help ensure the York Alliance partnership is able to work across the city on the areas that will make the biggest difference.

Climate Change policy

19. The Climate and Ecological Emergency Bill is a private member's Bill currently in its 2nd reading. It seeks to ensure the Government fulfils its Paris Agreement to limit global temperatures to increase no more than 1.5C, conserve the natural world by protecting and restoring ecosystems and establishes a citizen's assembly to recommend measures for inclusion in a climate nature strategy.
20. In tandem the Environment Act 2021, it is in its 2nd reading and sets out targets, plans and policies to improve the natural environment and protect air quality, waste and resource efficiently and nature and biodiversity.
21. In the meantime, like many councils, City of York Council declared a climate emergency in 2019 and has since then initiated a series

of actions and developed a draft Climate Change Strategy in response.

Local Policy Context

22. The local policy context has informed the development of the draft 10 year strategies.

The Council Plan [The Council Plan – City of York Council](#)

23. The Council Plan, Making History Building Communities 2019-2023 articulates the priorities for the administration and sets out the actions the council will take to achieve these.
24. For the first time, the council plan priorities were mapped to the UN Sustainable Development Goals to reflect the ambition to make York an exemplar sustainable city. The UN Sustainable goals act as an internationally recognised blueprint to achieve a better more sustainable future for all and are, to some extent, synonymous with national Levelling Up policy and supported by the draft 10 year strategies.
25. The Council Plan is refreshed/renewed every four years following the local elections (taking place 2023, 2027 and 2032).

The Local Plan [The Local Plan – City of York Council](#)

26. The Local Plan is a city wide plan which articulates the development space that is available, and its uses. It is a plan which helps with development control in York, it sets out the opportunities and policies for building and development (such as new homes or businesses) and describes what is or is not permitted.
27. The emerging City of York (CYC) Local Plan sets out a strategy for the future development of homes, employment, education and community and other infrastructure of York to 2032/33 and provides capacity to meet development needs to 2037/38. It recognises that in response to extensive resident consultation which informed the Local Plan, there is a requirement for the Planning Authority to preserve York's unique setting, heritage and character. It is being developed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and currently entering its 3rd phase of examination which will explore the spatial distribution of individual sites, greenbelt boundaries and the soundness of site specific policies. Phase 4 will then explore individual development policies such as transport.

Local Transport Plan [Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 – City of York Council](#)

28. York's existing Local Transport Plan covers the period from 2011 to 2031 and sets out how the city will configure its transport to (a) meet York's wider objectives (b) efficiently manage the city's extensive transport asset base of roads, park and ride sites, footways, streetlights, highway drains etc.
29. We are developing a new Local Transport Plan to new government guidance to be released later this year. This guidance will ask local transport authorities to set out the transport policies and measures that will contribute to the city's economic prosperity, whilst meeting challenging national and local targets for reducing emissions.
30. It is recognised that once the 10 year strategies have been finalised, as a key enabler, a Local Transport **Strategy** will be produced to inform the Local Transport Plan (which will be a statutory document, prepared to statutory guidance which has not yet been received). The Local Transport Strategy will set out the key policy framework for the Local Transport Plan, but will not include the policies for asset management likely to be required for the Local Transport Plan.
31. The emerging Local Transport Strategy is drawing on the consultation and engagement activities that have informed the development of the other 10 year strategies.
32. In the meantime, Government guidance is expected to prescribe requirements for the development of updated Local Transport Plans. This will include which body in new Mayoral Combined Authorities will be responsible for LTP preparation.
33. To demonstrate the interdependencies between the policy context and the 10 year strategies and to support Scrutiny discussions. A summary is included in **Annex A**.

Articulating York's ambitions

34. To prepare for the Mayoral Combined Authority and support the development of the York Alliance prospectus, it is important that York articulates its economic, climate change and health and wellbeing ambitions, understands the strengths the city can build on and is mindful of both challenges and opportunities.

35. By knowing what we want, we will be better placed to negotiate increased investment or commission better services in the longer term.
36. By following a sustainable development approach to set out the strategy for the decade ahead, the council is developing three interdependent 10 year strategies (Economy, Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing), with subsequent strategies informed by the priorities set by these strategies.
37. These 10 year strategies have not been developed in isolation but set against the national and local policy context.

The 10 year strategies

38. The council is following a sustainable approach to developing the city's ambitions for the decade ahead. The goal of sustainability is to, *"create and maintain conditions, under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations."* or put simply - 'Enough, for all, forever' – a concept first developed by Charles Hopkins [ERIC - EJ868704 - Enough, for All, Forever: The Quest for a More Sustainable Future, Education Canada, 2009.](#)
39. This means that sustainable approaches need to consider the interdependencies between actions that might affect the environment, society, and the economy. To this end, the council is developing three strategies to inform city-wide direction over the next decade. These strategies cover health and wellbeing, economic growth and climate change – each strategy is equal to the other two. No strategy has primacy.
40. The Economic Strategy (**Annex B**) and the Climate Change Strategy (**Annex C**) have been drafted and are ready for final consultation. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy is being developed through the partnership of the Health and Wellbeing Board with the Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities (**Annex D**) shared as part of the joint scrutiny committee's discussions and for resident consultation. Annex D includes an overview of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) which sets out the health and wellbeing of York residents.

41. The Local Transport Strategy is an enabling strategy that underpins and facilitates delivery of the strategic ambitions articulated in the 10 year strategies. The initial themes and considerations are shared in **Annex E** (an update of the version shared with Climate Change Scrutiny Committee in July).
42. A city-wide engagement process has informed development of the draft 10 year strategies which has included an attitudinal survey, focus groups with communities with protected characteristics, and round table discussions.
43. The 10 year strategies will articulate the overarching ambition, objectives and, where appropriate, targets required to deliver these ambitions. The strategies set the direction for the city for the decade ahead and as a result, need to last the test of time.
44. The council will work closely with partners to develop supporting strategies, policies and plans that describe the actions required to meet the ambitions set by these three strategies.
45. Working with city leaders, the council is establishing those priorities city leaders would like to focus on and how, by mobilising the city around a small number of priorities, we will be able to better respond to the national policy context and deliver greater impact. The draft of the city leader priorities (known as the *10 Year Plan*) will be shared at September's pre-decision joint Scrutiny committee.

Resident consultation

46. We have invited residents, businesses and stakeholders to review the draft 10 year strategies and tell us what they think (link to Our Big Conversation Strategy Consultation). Residents can also visit libraries at York Explore, Clifton Explore and Tang Hall Explore to read the strategies and fill out the survey.
47. The three joint scrutiny committee round table discussions taking place throughout July 2022 are part of the resident consultation with the feedback collated for review at September's joint pre-decision Scrutiny Committee.
48. On 4 and 5 July, "Climate Corner" drop-in sessions at York Explore will provide residents with the opportunity to discuss the Climate

Change Strategy in more detail, with roundtables taking place with the business community to explore themes in the Economic Strategy.

49. In September 2022, a pre-decision Scrutiny Committee will consider the feedback from these consultation and engagement activities together with the feedback from the three joint scrutiny committees. The Health and Wellbeing Board will consider the feedback as they finalise the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
50. In the autumn 2022, the Health and Wellbeing Board will be invited to approve the 10 year Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the City of York Council's Executive will be invited to approve the final 10 year Climate Change and Economic Strategies.
51. In addition, the feedback gathered through these joint scrutiny committees together with the 10 year strategy resident consultation which takes place throughout the summer, is the start of the budget consultation process and will provide early sight of aspects of York residents are concerned about.

The Economic Strategy

52. The Economic Strategy has been developed through comprehensive engagement and builds on York's strengths. It builds on previous strategies, continuing to seek growth in high value employment and aiming to increase productivity and wages in York.
53. The new strategy also seeks to build on our high employment sectors – retail, hospitality and social care – through supporting growth in the productivity of those industries and seeking to help them become even better employers,
54. Five key themes are identified in the strategy:
 - i) A global city
 - ii) A greener economy
 - iii) Thriving workforce
 - iv) Thriving businesses
 - v) An economy driven by good business

55. A new economic partnership will support the development and implementation of the strategy and its action plans.

The emerging Local Transport Strategy

56. The emerging Local Transport Strategy will set out the transport policy interventions required to deliver the Climate Change, Economic Development and Public Health strategies in York, plus accommodate the growth anticipated in the draft Local Plan. It is also informed by the Our Big Conversation, which has identified local priorities for improving York's transport network.

Joint Scrutiny Committees

57. Joint Scrutiny committees, chaired by the CSMC Scrutiny Chair, are invited to consider the interdependencies, principles, priorities and focus of each of the draft 10 year strategies in turn.
58. The Joint CSMC/Economy and Place Scrutiny are invited to consider the draft Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing Strategies through the lens of the draft Economic Strategy, followed by a discussion about the emerging draft Local Transport Strategy considered through the lens of economic growth, climate change/carbon reduction and health and wellbeing.
59. To aid discussions, Joint CSMC/Economy and Place Scrutiny are invited to reflect on the below:
- i) Are the delivery principles shared across the three 10 year strategies likely to help deliver the strategies or could they become a barrier to implementation?
 - ii) How could a greener thriving economy driven by good business respond to the priorities set by the health and wellbeing strategy – specifically to improve the health and wellbeing of all of York's communities?
 - iii) How could growing a more inclusive economy influence the pace and ambition set by the Climate Change Strategy?
 - iv) How could the economy adapt and grow when set against the requirements set by the climate change strategy?
 - v) How could the proposed transport priorities lead to healthier residents, a more inclusive economy and help us reach net zero in 2030?

60. Feedback from the joint scrutiny committees will be used to help inform the draft strategies, with a subsequent joint scrutiny meeting in September reviewing actions proposed following this feedback.

Council Plan

61. The council plan is at the heart of the strategies which responds to the priorities *Well paid Jobs and an inclusive economy and a cleaner and greener city and Good health and wellbeing.*

62. Implications

- **Financial** Funding the resident consultation is already covered by the Our Big Conversation budget. The 10 year strategies are not funded – it is the action plans that are derived from the strategies that will respond to the available funding, with the ambitions set by the 10 year strategies informing future investment bids.
- **Human Resources (HR)** *none*
- **Equalities** an Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed for the Strategy Consultation to encourage representative participation
- **Legal** There is no legal requirement to consult on the strategies. Any issues requiring legal support will be addressed as and when they arise.
- **Crime and Disorder** *none*
- **Information Technology (IT)** *none*
- **Property** *none*
- **Other** Communications and engagement remains a core element of the development of the strategies.

Risk Management

63. **Under-representation:** To mitigate the risk that different voices have not felt able to contribute to the engagement/consultation activities, community groups have been approached to take part and focus groups have been held with individuals with protected characteristics. To help the consultation be more accessible, the online survey is also available in libraries, together with the strategies, with face to face activities themed around the strategies. The focus group report will be published with the feedback at September's pre-Executive Joint Scrutiny Committee.

64. **Feedback influencing the final versions:** the different opportunities for residents, businesses and Executive members to feedback about the strategies will help refine the strategies. A table will be developed collating feedback and the recommended response which will be presented to September's pre-Executive Joint Scrutiny Committee for consideration.

Contact Details

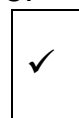
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Janie Berry
Director of Governance & Monitoring Officer

Report Approved



Date 01 July 2022

Specialist Implications Officers

Shaun Gibbons, Head of Carbon Reduction
Simon Brereton, Head of Economic Growth
Peter Roderick, Consultant in Public Health
Julian Ridge, Sustainable Transport Manager

Wards Affected:

All



For further information please contact the author of the report

Annex A: Summary and interdependencies

Annex B: draft 10 year Economic Strategy

Annex C: draft 10 year Climate Change Strategy

Annex D: draft 10 year Health and Wellbeing priorities

Annex E: draft Local Transport Strategy priorities

Background papers

Climate Change

[Scrutiny Report - Climate Change Engagement Plan - July 2021.pdf \(york.gov.uk\)](#)

[Agenda for Climate Change Policy and Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 12 October 2021, 5.30 pm \(york.gov.uk\)](#) – item 22 and 23

[Agenda for Climate Change Policy and Scrutiny Committee on Wednesday, 12 January 2022, 5.30 pm \(york.gov.uk\)](#) – item 30

[\(Public Pack\) Agenda Document for Economy and Place Policy and Scrutiny Committee, 10/02/2022 17:30 \(york.gov.uk\)](#) item 4

[Agenda for Climate Change Policy and Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 8 March 2022, 5.30 pm \(york.gov.uk\)](#) – item 5

[Agenda for Climate Change Policy and Scrutiny Committee on Tuesday, 12 April 2022, 5.30 pm \(york.gov.uk\)](#) – item 4

Health and Wellbeing

<https://democracy.york.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=763&MId=12862&Ver=4> Item 75

Economy

[Scrutiny report - Economy & Place Scrutiny - 12th Feb 2020](#)

[Scrutiny report - Economy & Place Scrutiny - 24th November 2020](#)

[Report to Executive Member for Economy & Strategic Planning Decision Session - 16th March 2020](#)

[Report to Executive Member for Economy & Strategic Planning Decision Session - 21st October 2020](#)

[Report to Executive Member for Economy & Strategic Planning Decision Session - 26th Jan 2021](#)

[Report to Executive Member for Economy & Strategic Planning Decision Session - 27th April 2021](#)

[Agenda for Decision Session - Executive Member for Economy and Strategic Planning on Wednesday, 20 October 2021, 3.00 pm \(york.gov.uk\)](#) – item 20

[Agenda for Decision Session - Executive Member for Economy and Strategic January 2022 Quarterly Economic Update.pdf \(york.gov.uk\)](#) item 46

[Inclusive Growth Update report EMDS April 2022.pdf \(york.gov.uk\)](#) item 59

[Planning on Tuesday, 28 June 2022, 10.00 am \(york.gov.uk\)](#) item 5

ⁱ [Levelling Up the United Kingdom - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) 12 x missions Pg.xviii

ⁱⁱ [Health and Care Act 2022 - Parliamentary Bills - UK Parliament](#)

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Annex A – 10 year strategies – a summary

Introduction

In 10 years the city will look very different. You can expect York Central to be thriving and occupied. York Castle Gateway will host cultural events and welcome visitors to explore the city from a different perspective. The National Railway Museum WunderLab will have introduced generations of children to consider how things work in a different way. We will be a global city in the heart of a carbon negative region.

In addition, the Government has published the Levelling Up White Paper and is currently taking the Regeneration and Levelling Up Bill through Parliament. The White Paper sets out 12 missions that describe levelling up targets for 2030 and shares an expectation that the devolution deal for York and North Yorkshire will progress, leading to the establishment of a Mayoral Combined Authority. Whilst health and care reforms set out how Integrated Care Systems and partnerships at place-level, will better support local areas plan and commission health and care services to improve the wellbeing of local residents.

To prepare for the Mayoral Combined Authority and support the integrated health and care partnership, it is important that York articulates its ambitions, understands the strengths the city can build on and is mindful of both challenges and opportunities.

By knowing what we want, we will be better placed to negotiate increased investment or commission better services in the longer term.

As a result, the council is developing a 10 year strategy comprised of interdependent strategies and informed by existing or emerging policies.

The council is working with the city to develop three interdependent 10 year strategies (Economy, Climate Change and Health and Wellbeing), with subsequent strategies informed by the priorities set by these 10 year strategies.

These 10 year strategies have not been developed in isolation but set against the national and local policy context.

The inside pages show how our strategic ambitions and priorities relate to each other and to the wider policy context. This map will be developed throughout resident, business and partner consultation.

Visit : www.york.gov.uk/10yearstrategies for more information

The 10 year strategies

The council is following a sustainable approach to develop the city's ambitions for the decade ahead. The goal of sustainability is to, "*create and maintain conditions, under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations.*" or put simply - 'Enough, for all, forever' – a concept first developed by Charles Hopkins, *Enough, for All, Forever: The Quest for a More Sustainable Future*, Education Canada, 2009.

This means we need to consider the interdependencies between actions that might positively or negatively affect the environment, society, and the economy. To this end, the council is developing three strategies to inform city-wide direction over the next decade. These strategies cover health and wellbeing, economic growth and climate change – each strategy is equal to the other two. No strategy has primacy.

The Economic Strategy and the Climate Change Strategy have been drafted and are ready for final consultation. The Health and Wellbeing Strategy is being developed through the partnership of the Health and Wellbeing Board with the Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities available for resident consultation.

We are now inviting residents and businesses to tell us what they think about the strategic priorities and if they support the strategies. To take part in the consultation visit: www.york.gov.uk/big-conversation/10YearStrategies/5 Paper copies are also available in libraries (York Explore, Clifton Explore, Tang Hall Explore).

A city-wide engagement process has informed development of the draft 10 year strategies which has included an attitudinal survey, focus groups with communities with protected characteristics, and round table discussions.

The 10 year strategies will articulate the overarching ambition, objectives and, where appropriate, targets required to deliver these ambitions. The strategies set the direction for the city for the decade ahead and as a result, need to last the test of time.

Measurement and evaluation

Throughout the decade ahead, we will review the strategies to understand the difference they have made, how they have contributed to our ambitions and whether we need to adapt or strengthen any areas to keep us on track.

In the meantime, the Government is establishing a statutory duty to publish an annual report analysing progress against the Levelling Up missions, together with a new Levelling Up Advisory Council. With several levelling up missions similar or aligning to the current set of Council Plan priorities there is likely to be cross over between the two. It is anticipated that reporting on the Levelling Up missions will sit separately to the current council reporting because the Council Plan (and council) addresses a broader set of priorities including climate, social care, operational management and outcomes for residents which are specific to the York population and environment.

Strategic priorities

Climate Change Strategy	Economic Strategy	Health and wellbeing Strategy
Achieve net zero by 2030	A thriving greener economy driven by good business	A healthier fairer city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • York as a global city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A health generating city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thriving businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make good health more equal across the city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thriving workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent now to avoid later
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial and industrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A greener economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start good health and wellbeing young
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driven by good business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to make York a mentally healthy city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy supply 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a collaborative health care system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance 		

The council will work closely with partners to develop supporting strategies, policies and plans that describe the actions required to meet the ambitions set by these three strategies.

Shared principles

To deliver our ambitions, we will be guided by five principles. You will see these applied throughout the delivery of the strategies, in the actions we take, the relationships we build and in how we openly share plans and data to help others:

1. We will **increase collaboration and cooperation** by working with partners to encourage changes in the way we live and behave. We will create partnerships among businesses, the public sector, civic organisations and our institutions in higher and further education to ensure that new, action-oriented knowledge is generated and effectively shared to the benefit of all.
2. We will continuously **adapt to change**, taking bold action by trialling new and emerging technologies. We will be pragmatic, focusing on reducing emissions within our immediate control and prioritising actions that deliver best value.
3. We will **build fair, healthy and sustainable communities** by promoting the positive social and economic benefits of climate action and by supporting individuals who need it the most..
4. We will **create new employment and investment opportunities**, strengthening the economy through our work with local suppliers to build local “green” skills in sectors such as retrofitting and the bio-economy. We will proactively seek alternative funding streams and attract additional investment, whilst being mindful of reduced budgets.
5. **Good governance and evidence based planning** will guide our actions ahead. Named individuals and organisations will take accountability for delivering actions. We will provide accurate information that allows us to review progress and adapt actions if required. We will regularly review and publish emissions data to track progress against our ambition, updating our action plan in response

York's 10 year strategies and ambition

Climate Change Strategy	Economic Strategy	Health and wellbeing Strategy
Achieve net zero by 2030	A thriving greener economy driven by good business	A healthier fairer city

10 year strategies priorities

<p>Engagement As a city, we need to be well informed and feel empowered to make decisions and take action that will have a positive impact on carbon emissions and our climate. This Strategy provides a framework for how we can all engage with the topic and each other to create positive change.</p> <p>Buildings The built environment represents the majority of York's emissions, contributing 61.9% of the total emissions for the city. Buildings are responsible for 580,000tCO2e a year and is a priority theme for this Strategy and our net zero ambition.</p> <p>Transport Emissions from transport represent 27.9% of York's emissions profile; a total of 261,000tCO2e a year. Of this, 88% of emissions come from car travel or public transport, with the remaining 12% from freight</p>	<p>York as a global city How our economy relates to the world beyond the York boundary; import, export and trade; inward investment; attracting customers from elsewhere. This is about places outside of York, and includes international, but also much closer to home. We want to focus on York and North Yorkshire and the region, and what opportunities devolution might bring for businesses.</p> <p>A greener economy The challenge for businesses as they seek to reduce their carbon footprints, understand their environmental impact, reduce energy use and keep short and long term costs down. The role of the green economy.</p> <p>A thriving workforce Helping the people of York develop the skills and attributes needed in the 21st century economy. Work-life blend and getting the most from your employees. Health and wellbeing and the role of businesses as employers and providers. Strengthening links between education and business to help young people thrive. The potential of career changers and retraining to provide the workforce of the future.</p>	<p>Become a health-generating city Our starting point is that strong and supportive communities are the best medicine, where we build on the strengths of our people, and give our citizens the best possible chance of staying healthy, especially through three key building blocks of health: good housing, jobs and education</p> <p>Make good health more equal across the city Recognising that people in the poorest areas of York die ten years earlier than those in the richest areas, and to address this we need to deliver our services scaled at a level proportionate to people's need, and thereby reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Prevent now to avoid harm later Acknowledging that two thirds of the gap in healthy life expectancy in York comes from preventable diseases, and therefore ensuring that prevention is in the job description of all health and care staff in the city to bring healthy lifestyles within reach of all our residents</p>
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<p>Waste Waste management represents 2.7% of York’s total emissions. While this report only addresses the end treatment of waste, the consumption of purchased goods and their lifecycle should be considered when addressing waste. Under the waste hierarchy, after reconsidering production and consumption, we should only aim to recycle resources after they have been reused or repurposed.</p> <p>Commercial & Industrial Commercial and industrial process emissions represent a small proportion of York’s baseline inventory, with around 6% of emissions arising from industrial processes. York has a diverse and thriving economy. While there is little heavy industry, there is a long history of manufacturing, particularly in the food and drink sector.</p> <p>Natural Environment York’s natural environment contributes 1.8% of the city’s overall emissions, with our agricultural areas on the front line of climate change being the first to feel its impacts. Livestock contribute 2.6% of the city’s emissions; however, land use practices in York absorb the equivalent of 0.8% of the city’s emissions, which reduces the sector’s overall figure to 1.8%.</p> <p>Energy Supply Electricity is the preferred source of energy as it can be produced from sources that do not release any carbon</p>	<p>Thriving businesses The help that is out there for businesses as they change and grow. The role of infrastructure in supporting the economy. Workspace in a post pandemic world – hybrid and flexible working and how businesses are adapting. Future proofing York’s economic space, from the city centre to our business estates.</p> <p>An economy driven by good business The benefits of ethical business – York as the first Good Business Charter City – strengthening links between business and community – working together and the benefits of business networks and associations.</p> <p>York as a global city How our economy relates to the world beyond the York boundary; import, export and trade; inward investment; attracting customers from elsewhere. This is about places outside of York, and includes international, but also much closer to home. We want to focus on York and North Yorkshire and the region, and what opportunities devolution might bring for businesses.</p>	<p>Start good health and wellbeing young Giving special emphasis to the key formative early years of life as the best place our investment can go, creating from maternal/preconception health and beyond the conditions for our families, communities and young people to live healthy and flourishing lives</p> <p>Build a collaborative health and care system There will be fewer dividing lines between organisations, creating a local culture of integration built by engaged and valued staff who listen to (and involve) our citizens, so that our care is compassionate, high quality, and financially and environmentally sustainable</p>
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emissions. The UK has a target to remove carbon-based sources of energy from the UK’s energy grid by 2035^[1], removing carbon emissions from the country’s energy supply

Governance

The Governance framework will provide guidance and management of our strategic objectives. City of York Council will take a lead in developing the governance structure but will require support from across the city in tracking and monitoring progress towards our collective ambition

UN Sustainability Goals

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
 GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
 GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
 GOAL 13: Climate Action
 GOAL 14: Life Below Water (not relevant)
 GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 1: No Poverty
 GOAL 2; No Hunger
 GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
 GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
 GOAL 4: Quality Education
 GOAL 5: Gender Equality
 GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
 GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

^[1] <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plans-unveiled-to-decarbonise-uk-power-system-by-2035>

Council Plan Priorities		
Creating Homes and World-class Infrastructure , A Greener and Cleaner City, Getting Around Sustainably	Well-paid jobs and an Inclusive Economy	Good Health and Wellbeing, Safe Communities and Culture for All, A Better Start for Children and Young People
Levelling Up Missions		
	<p><i>Boost productivity, pay, jobs and living standards by growing the private sector, especially in those places where they are lagging</i></p> <p>By 2030, pay, employment and productivity will have risen in every area of the UK, with each containing a globally competitive city, and the gap between the top performing and other areas closing.</p> <p>By 2030, domestic public investment in R&D outside the Greater South East will increase by at least 40%, and over the Spending Review period by at least one third. This additional government funding will seek to leverage at least twice as much private sector investment over the long term to stimulate innovation and productivity growth.</p> <p><i>Spread opportunities and improve public services, especially in those places where they are weakest</i></p> <p>By 2030, the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training will have significantly increased in every area of the UK. In England, this will</p>	<p><i>Spread opportunities and improve public services, especially in those places where they are weakest</i></p> <p>By 2030, the gap in Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) between local areas where it is highest and lowest will have narrowed, and by 2035 HLE will rise by five years</p> <p>By 2030, well-being will have improved in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.</p>

	<p>lead to 200,000 more people successfully completing high-quality skills training annually, driven by 80,000 more people completing courses in the lowest skilled areas.</p> <p><i>Restore a sense of community, local pride and belonging, especially in those places where they have been lost</i></p> <p>By 2030, pride in place, such as people’s satisfaction with their town centre and engagement in local culture and community, will have risen in every area of the UK, with the gap between top performing and other areas closing.</p>	
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York Economic Strategy: 2022 to 2030

Executive Summary

“...a prosperous, progressive, and sustainable city, giving the highest priority to the wellbeing of its residents, whilst protecting the fabric and culture of this world-famous historic city.”

“well-paid jobs in an inclusive economy”

York has a strong economy, with high employment, wages above average, productivity among the highest in the North, a great education system and the reputation as a great place to live. But we are also an expensive city for housing and too many people in York are struggling to get by. This strategy sets out what we plan to do over the next 10 years to enable our people and our businesses to thrive while playing their full part in meeting our net zero ambitions.

For the past 20 years, York has had a consistent focus on growing well paid employment on the back of University-driven sector growth. We have seen the Science City York initiative expand science jobs in the city, the focus on Media Arts bring business opportunities across sectors, and widespread growth in our knowledge-based industries. These have transformed York’s economy, adding 20,000 highly skilled jobs to the city.

Through the Covid pandemic we have refocused on the importance of our city centre, and of employment in tourism, retail and hospitality. We have also been reminded just how important health and social care employment is to us. These sectors are not driven by University research, and offer flexible jobs, often with part-time hours, which are very important to many households in York. However these jobs are also lower paid, offer fewer opportunities for career progression, and have been seen in previous strategies as problematic. In particular, we have seen the strength of our retail and tourism economy as an “over dependence”, implying that the city would prefer to have fewer jobs in these sectors.

York is already the most productive and well-paid city in Yorkshire, with an excellent education system, green transport routes and a firm commitment to becoming net zero by 2030. And yet we are at or below average when compared to the whole of the UK. This shows the case for Levelling Up in York: the north needs York to be in the top 25% of UK economies and that means increasing productivity and pay while continuing to grow new skills in our workforce. These are the headline ambitions of our strategy – we want York to be a place where productive businesses are good employers, where our residents thrive.

To achieve this ambition, we want to build on our existing strengths. We see York as the centre of globally significant clusters in rail and bio-technology, leading the way in demonstrating the benefits of the green economy, and a beacon for flexible, productive jobs that enable our people to make the most of their abilities and live well. Through growing the productivity of our tourism, retail and social care businesses, we believe they can be even better providers of employment for York’s people. We were the first Good Business Charter city, and we encourage all York’s businesses to be part of the initiative.

Economic prosperity depends not just on levels of income, but also on household costs. Whether renting or purchasing, York is a relatively expensive city for housing, and this means that despite pay in York being higher than in surrounding areas, many households rely on more than one income to get by. As a consequence York has a very high economic activity

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rate, with 5,000 more households than might be expected relying on flexible work through part-time and self-employment, balancing earning with caring to add to household incomes. For this reason, we will focus on supporting the growth of well-paid part-time and flexible employment and supporting small and micro businesses.

York's Local Plan seeks to make the most of our existing employment land while protecting the greenbelt and the fabric and culture of the city. York Central will soon add 1.2 million square feet of office space, but beyond this there is a little scope for expansion of employment sites within the city boundary. Our main opportunities lie in making better use of city centre commercial property, including offices, and in renewing our city fringe employment sites such as Clifton Moor and Huntington. Built in the 1980s, these sites are beginning to show how much the city has changed over the past 40 years, and do not currently provide scope for many of our growing industries to move up the property ladder. It is "densification" which will help York's economy to grow – increasing the productivity per square foot, rather than expanding our productive area. The planning system is an important tool for economic development and we will work with that system to ensure that businesses can thrive in York.

York is a global city, welcoming people from across the world to work, study and visit, and proud to be known across the globe. We want to add to that reputation, working with our Universities and industry to further grow York as a centre for rail, the bio-economy, insurance, assured autonomy, science, technology and creativity. We are a UNESCO City of Media Arts, famous for our high-tech museums and our Viking past. There is more of this story to tell – York has been the region's capital throughout much of our 2,000 years. The city of Constantine and the 8th Legion, and of Edwin, Alcuin, and the Kingdom of Northumbria. Building our city's economy to be more productive and to pay higher wages means making the most of our city's assets – our heritage, our environment, and our people.

Our Principles

To deliver our ambition we will be guided by five principles. You will see these applied throughout this strategy, in the actions we take, the relationships we build and in how we openly share plans and data to help others:

We will **increase collaboration and cooperation** by working with partners across York's economy to support growth of opportunity and prosperity. We will develop a new Economic Partnership to guide the development of the economy and implement this strategy. It will be an inclusive partnership, providing a voice for York's diverse communities as well as the businesses and organisations on which the economy is built.

We will do everything we can to **support businesses adapt to climate change**, building the green jobs of the future, helping businesses to play their full part in York's net zero future, and focussing on the small and micro businesses which are the foundation of our economy.

We will **build inclusive, healthy and sustainable communities** by promoting the positive social and environmental benefits of economic development. With more and better employment and business opportunities, retraining and reskilling opportunities for growing sectors, and great transport infrastructure to get people to and from work sustainably we will help to improve the wellbeing of our residents. We will work with people across the local economy to build prosperity for all.

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We will work with businesses to **help deliver York's climate change strategy**, strengthening the economy through our work with local suppliers to building local “green” skills such as retrofitting houses and supporting the bio-economy. We will proactively seek alternative funding streams and attract additional investment, to support businesses as they adapt.

Good **governance** will guide our actions ahead. Our new economic partnership will take accountability for delivering actions. We will provide accurate information that allows us to review progress and adapt actions if required.

Our Themes

York as a global city

How our economy relates to the world beyond the York boundary; import, export and trade; inward investment; attracting customers from elsewhere. The importance of links with places outside of York, whether international or much closer to home. Our global strengths – a unique rail cluster, the emerging Bio-economy, our UNESCO designation as city of media arts – are at the heart of our ambitions.

A greener economy

As our Climate Change Strategy shows, York cannot become net-zero without businesses playing their part. The city can help businesses as they seek to reduce their carbon footprints, understand their environmental impact, reduce energy use and keep short and long term costs down, and it is vital that we do so. The green economy is growing and can provide new opportunities through initiatives such as BioYorkshire, building the green jobs of the future that will support our city's net zero ambition.

A thriving workforce

Our Skills Strategy has already set out a clear vision to helping the people of York develop the skills and attributes needed in the 21st century economy. We need to focus on the work-life blend, helping businesses to get the most from their employees and enabling the people of York to find the best opportunities to make a decent living. Thriving isn't just about earning money, and health and wellbeing are equally important. Businesses are vital to supporting wellbeing, both as employers and providers. We need to further strengthen links between education and business to help young people thrive while maximising the potential of career changers and retraining to provide the workforce of the future.

Thriving businesses

As businesses change and grow, there is much that York can do to guide and enable decisions that fit with our city's vision. The role of infrastructure – our transport networks, our built environment, our education and health systems, our digital networks – is to support York and its economy develop. We need to enable workspace to develop for in a post pandemic world, enabling businesses to adapt to new models of hybrid and flexible working. Future proofing York's economic space, from the city centre to our business estates, are at the heart of our ambitions, and the Planning system is key to guiding change. In the Covid pandemic, we have recognised the importance of our small and micro businesses, developing innovative

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approaches to supporting their role in helping our people to thrive. Continued help is needed for this vital part of our economy which is overlooked in national and regional support.

An economy driven by good business

Whether it is supporting our net zero commitments, helping our residents to thrive, or inspiring the next generation, good business is at the heart of our strategy. In becoming the first Good Business Charter City, York has demonstrated that we embrace the benefits of ethical business, and we want to continue to grow that model. We can help to strengthen links between business and community, and show how working together in business networks and associations can help both businesses and their employees to thrive.

Engagement So Far

To help build our new Economic Strategy, we wanted to hear from the residents and businesses of York. July 2021 saw widespread engagement with York's residents, workers and businesses placing them at the heart of plans to develop an inclusive and greener economy. More than 2,000 residents and businesses got involved in the Council's 'Our Big Conversation', which brought together the overlapping themes of economy, carbon reduction and transport. Extensive engagement was also at the heart of the 'My City Centre' survey and throughout the pandemic we have had ever-closer contact with our business community, with much insight into the importance of business across our communities coming from the independent evaluation of our micro-business grant scheme.

The key findings of the surveys were:

- The vast majority of residents and businesses support York's ambition to become a net-zero carbon city by 2030;
- More than two-thirds of workers are expecting to work from home more in the future;
- 2 in 3 workers are interested in learning new skills, with advanced/specialist IT skills and management/leadership skills being most in demand;
- 40% of residents working part-time do so to have a better work/life balance;
- Businesses cite the availability, suitability and cost of land and premises as the biggest challenge for operating in York;
- 2 in 5 businesses are rethinking their workspace requirements, with the majority looking to either revise their current layout or relocate to larger premises.

Alongside these surveys, we have worked hard to understand the perspectives of those whose voices are less often heard. There is still more to be done, but we welcome the role of Citizens Advice York who have surveyed their clients' experience of Covid-19 and employment. The survey found that clients already in employment and those without a disability/health problem were most confident about their employment prospects. But those with long-term health conditions faced difficulty in finding employment and their health was suffering..

{PLACE HOLDER FOR RESULTS OF CURRENT ENGAGEMENT WITH HARD-TO-REACH GROUPS}

York's Economy in 2022

We must begin our strategy with a solid understanding of York's economy, and the challenges and opportunities it presents to our businesses and our residents. The survey and engagement work outlined above sits alongside an evidence base of economic data which is set out in the Technical Annex to this strategy. The Annex explores York's levels of productivity and wage levels, employment mix (sectors, skills, and types of roles), numbers of business start-ups, skill levels, housing affordability, the economic impacts of Covid-19, and forecasts for growth and employment (including 'green' jobs).

The data shows that York's economy is performing strongly with higher levels of productivity than the rest of the Yorkshire and the Humber region. It also shows that our prevailing economic strategy since the 2008 financial crash – to focus on growing high-paid jobs - has borne fruit:

- Productivity per hour worked in York is higher than in the surrounding area, being close to the UK average and with York in the top third of local authority areas on this measure (56th of 168 areas)
- Pay in York is close to the national median (across full-time and part-time roles), and higher than much of Yorkshire and the Humber, with York 97th of 204 authorities for full-time weekly pay and 58th of 203 authorities for part-time hourly pay;
- York has many highly skilled residents, with 59% of the working age population educated to NVQ Level 4 or higher, with York in the top 10% of local authorities by this measure in the most recent figures;
- We have a strong knowledge economy which has grown strongly, with 21,000 high skilled jobs created in York since 2004.

With significant new developments coming forward in the city such as York Central and the Guildhall redevelopment, we can expect further growth in well-paid jobs. We have also seen strong growth in hospitality, retail and social care employment. These lower-paid sectors provide much of York's part-time work, contributing to household incomes, but also providing some challenges. Our Local Plan recognises the contribution that these sites will make to supporting economic growth, and also highlights the need to make best use of York's limited supply of employment land.

Data on York property price to earnings ratio shows that while York's housing affordability is at England's average level, we are less affordable than much of the North. In terms of property rents, rental prices in York are equivalent to those in the East and South East of England, and higher than the national average when looking at homes with two bedrooms or more. Relatively high values for residential property are driving conversions from office to residential, both in the city centre and on employment sites such as Clifton Moor.

Despite the relative strength of the York economy, there are many in the city who face significant challenges and an emphasis on inclusive growth in our new Economic Strategy is paramount. York is undoubtedly a working city, with stronger self-employment, lower unemployment, and lower economic inactivity levels for those who don't want a job compared to UK levels. But, whilst part-time employment has increased overall, these jobs are

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concentrated in typically low-paid sectors, and we estimate that York has lost nearly 14,500 medium-skilled well-paid jobs since 1998. Focus therefore needs to be placed on growing the amount of part-time work available in high-paid sectors, providing opportunities to upskill and retrain, improving individual mobility, and on increasing both productivity and pay in lower paid sectors such as retail, tourism and social care.

Self-employment is also important in York with around 14,000 running their own micro businesses. These businesses are vital providers of income to households across the city, with 60% being the main source of income in a household, and 40% providing second incomes. Helping these micro businesses to be as productive and successful as possible will make a real difference to the prosperity of neighbourhoods across York.

Encouraging new businesses and enterprising culture in York will be key to our new strategy as entrepreneurship is the lifeblood of our economy. New ideas, new people, new technologies and new businesses have all driven York's progress and made it the best place to both live and work in the UK. On average around 1,000 businesses start each year in York, although in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic, the rate is currently closer to 800. Helping entrepreneurs from all background to get their businesses off the ground and survive the early years of trading will also make a big difference to the York economy.

Attracting 'green' jobs and growing the low carbon and renewable energy economy (LCREE) will also be a key focus of our new economic strategy. Not only will it help us achieve York's net-zero ambitions but also help forge an economy ready for the future. Research from the Local Government Association forecasts Yorkshire and the Humber as being the second highest region, after the North West, to receive direct jobs in the LCREE, with a potential for 99,000 direct jobs by 2030 and 168,000 direct jobs by 2050. For both 2030 and 2050, the majority of jobs in the LCREE are set to be based in the development of 'alternative fuels', which the report refers to as bioenergy (anaerobic digestion) and hydrogen production. The report refers to the jobs in 'alternative fuels' as highly-skilled and requiring the NVQ4+ level qualifications with which York is well supplied.

York has consistently been ranked the most skilled city in the North of England over the past 20 years and in the most recent figures (Dec 2021) nearly 60% of the working age population are qualified to NVQ Level 4 or higher. This has meant that York residents have been able to obtain high-skilled jobs that are well-paid and that businesses want to set-up in our city so they can tap into this talent. It will be important to maintain this status and support those who seek to learn more skills, as detailed in consultation work, so that our residents are ready for new industries in our future economy.

Since 2004, roughly 21,000 high-skilled jobs have been created in the York economy as we have shifted from a manufacturing city to one based on service industries. We have also seen the loss of 14,500 medium-skilled jobs in construction, manufacturing and transport and a growing concentration of part-time work in comparably lower paid industries such as retail, hospitality and health care.

In sectoral terms, York has strong specialisms in rail, insurance and museums, alongside a growing bio-economy sectors and an important cluster of media arts firms. These form the basis for further growth, supplementing our important visitor economy and other strengths such as IT and technology, food manufacture and professional services. New industries are

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developing to support the zero-carbon agenda and it is clear that there is overwhelming support from our resident and business community to transition to a greener economy by 2030.

In summary, York has a wealth of assets that mark our city as one of the leading economies in the North of England. We can build on these strengths, but must also pay attention to working inclusively to support all of our residents to thrive.

Section 2: What we want to achieve

York in 2030

The overarching aim of this strategy is to take action that enables York to sit among the top 25% of local economies in the UK in terms of productivity, pay and skills. By 2030, our aim means is that:

- York will be among the top 25% most productive local economies as measured by Gross Value Added per hour worked, requiring a 3.8% increase in productivity
- York will be among the top 25% local economies for pay levels as measured by full-time median weekly pay and part-time median hourly pay, requiring an increase of 11% in median full-time weekly pay and 1% in median part-time hourly pay
- York will continue to be among the top 25% local economies for skill levels as measured by percentage of working age population who are qualified to NVQ Level 4 or higher, requiring the proportion with Level 4+ qualifications to remain above 50%

This overarching aim is driven by the evidence set out above – both the economic data and the views of our residents. The data tells us that we must do more to increase productivity, from our current position of leading the Yorkshire & Humber region but being average in UK terms. And at the same time, our residents tell us that they want more skills to adapt to future economy, better part-time work opportunities to support their responsibilities beyond work, and action to meet the net zero ambitions we have set.

We recognise that the economic strategy is part of a suite of strategies and plans, and must do its best to simultaneously support our ambitions for Net Zero, our Local Plan, and the new Health and Wellbeing Strategy among others. Therefore, we have established 5 headline commitments that not only embed the overarching aim of the economic strategy, but include important objectives that we seek to achieve as a local authority.

The 5 Strategy Themes

York as a global city

How our economy relates to the world beyond the York boundary; import, export and trade; inward investment; attracting customers from elsewhere. The importance of links with places outside of York, whether international or much closer to home. Our global strengths – a

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unique rail cluster, the emerging Bio-economy, our UNESCO designation as city of media arts – are at the heart of our ambitions.

Objectives:

- Develop York’s reputation as global leader in rail and the bioeconomy, seeking out new partnership opportunities from across the world
- Grow the value of tourism with a quality offer for visitors and locals
- Attract inward investment, making York the place of choice to locate in the North
 - Deliver on key Council projects such as York Central and Station Gateway to showcase York as the economic hub of the North
 - Use key regeneration projects such as the Guildhall, Castle Gateway and the Riverside project to promote York as place aware of its role as a custodian of its heritage, but with an eye on the future needs and potential of the City
 - Ensure that York is the best place to work in the office or from home, to cement York’s reputation as a workplace for the 21st Century
 - Promote York’s status as the UK’s first Gigabit City, using our outstanding connectivity is to create jobs, attract investment and improve lives for people who learn, work in and visit the city
- Maximise existing academic, civic and business links between York and the rest of the world for the benefit of trade, investment and local job creation
 - Develop deeper economic ties with our twinned cities
 - Support businesses to take advantage of new trade opportunities and expand in new markets

Key policy and strategy alignments:

City of York Council’s Council Plan 2019-2023	International Trade Committee report of FDI (2021)	UK Government’s post-Brexit new overseas trading relationships
The de Bois Review & City of York Council Tourism Strategy	UK Government’s desire to have the UK as a science powerhouse	City of York Council International Relations Strategy
City of York Council’s draft Local Plan	City of York Council’s Climate Change Strategy	UK Government’s ‘Growing the Bioeconomy’ strategy

{INSERT CASE STUDIES: Agrisound; Marcryst International; ETAS; XR Stories}

A greener economy

As our Climate Change Strategy shows, York cannot become net-zero without businesses playing their part. The city can help businesses as they seek to reduce their carbon footprints, understand their environmental impact, reduce energy use and keep short and long term costs down, and it is vital that we do so. The green economy is growing and can provide new

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opportunities through initiatives such as BioYorkshire, building the green jobs of the future that will support our city's net zero ambition.

Objectives:

- Support businesses to decarbonise and make a positive contribution to the city's net zero-ambitions
 - Enable businesses to decarbonise through signposting capital grants, sustainable goods and materials and establishing local supply chains
 - Putting York and the region on the map for investors and investment in low carbon technologies and industries
- Supporting the growth of green jobs and the bio-economy
 - Ensure the workforce is equipped with skills for the 'green' economy by mapping out what those industries and skills will look like in York
 - Develop York's emerging bio-economy cluster through the BioYorkshire initiative
 - Pioneer green construction and retrofit, working with York College to make the appropriate courses and qualifications available
- Delivering a green transport network
 - Establish the use of electric vehicles as commonplace, and providing an accessible, fit for purpose superfast charging network in the City
- Improving public and active transport to employment sites through the Local Transport Plan
 - Increase cycling and active travel to work where appropriate as modes of commuting, along with increased safe cycle parking provision

Key policy and strategy alignments:

City of York Council's Council Plan 2019-2023	City of York Council's Climate Change Strategy	City of York Council's 10 Year Skills Strategy
City of York Council's <i>Our Big Conversation</i>	CYC's Active Travel Plan	CYC's Active Transport Plan
City of York Council's Local Plan	UK Government's Net Zero Strategy	UK Government's Heat and buildings Strategy

{INSERT CASE STUDIES: Novalux; BioYorkshire; York Gin; Food Circle}

A thriving workforce

Our Skills Strategy has already set out a clear vision to helping the people of York develop the skills and attributes needed in the 21st century economy. We need to focus on the work-life blend, helping businesses to get the most from their employees and enabling the people of York to find the best opportunities to make a decent living. Thriving isn't just about earning money, and health and wellbeing are equally important. Businesses are vital to supporting

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wellbeing, both as employers and providers. We need to further strengthen links between education and business to help young people thrive while maximising the potential of career changers and retraining to provide the workforce of the future.

Objectives:

- Work within and across communities to provide access to skills for employment and self-employment for all
 - Support entry-level and basic skills (including maths, English, digital skills, employability and transferable skills)
 - Enhance skills opportunities and information, advice and guidance for entrepreneurs and those seeking self-employment with a focus on hard-to-reach communities
 - Utilise talent more effectively so that people from all backgrounds get better chances to access good jobs
- Support local businesses to increase productivity and build resilience through training and upskilling their workforce
 - Invest in the sectors that drive prosperity in York
 - Support businesses to access talent, tailored provision and support for upskilling
 - Focus on helping small and micro businesses to thrive
- Work in partnership to create a flexible city-wide skills system that responds to local needs
 - Work across the city to join up skills provision and deliver a united and streamlined skills offer
 - Ensure skills provision is aligned to future growth sectors and skills needs in the city
 - Embed the business voice into provision and planning by fostering more links between Further Education, Higher Education, Independent Training Providers and businesses
- Through high-quality skills provision and a culture of lifelong learning, ensure a pipeline of talent that meets business needs and attracts, trains, retains and retrains people in the city
 - Focus on occupations in highest demand (eg nurses, caregivers, software developers) and help people who are underrepresented in high-value professions to enter them
 - Increase apprenticeships especially at higher levels and in science and technology-based industries
 - Ensure the talent pipeline of graduates and people with higher-level skills is enhanced and aligned with priority sectors
- Providing a range of affordable housing opportunities fit for a growing local workforce and their families, making York a clear choice for talented people to build a career and a home

Key policy and strategy alignments:

Annex A: Draft York Economic Strategy 2022 to 2030

City of York Council's 10 Year Skills Strategy	The Government's Lifetime Skills Guarantee	The Government's Further Education White Paper
City of York Council Climate Change Strategy	Draft Local Plan for York	City of York Council's Council Plan 2019-2023
UK Government's Levelling Up White Paper	City of York Council's Health & Wellbeing Strategy	City of York Council's Housing Strategy

{INSERT CASE STUDIES: York St John; Ardent Financial; Skills Board; SC Nutra}

Thriving businesses

As businesses change and grow, there is much that York can do to guide and enable decisions that fit with our city's vision. The role of infrastructure – our transport networks, our built environment, our education and health systems, our digital networks – is to support York and its economy develop. We need to enable workspace to develop for in a post pandemic world, enabling businesses to adapt to new models of hybrid and flexible working. Future proofing York's economic space, from the city centre to our business estates, are at the heart of our ambitions, and the Planning system is key to guiding change. In the Covid pandemic, we have recognised the importance of our small and micro businesses, developing innovative approaches to supporting their role in helping our people to thrive. Continued help is needed for this vital part of our economy which is overlooked in national and regional support

Objectives:

- Work with the Planning system to protect existing employment sites by incentivising the redevelopment and enhancement of sites and buildings
- Deliver major regeneration projects to reinvigorate the employment landscape in York, including York Central and the proposed central Government Hub, Innovation Hub, BioYorkshire and the Great British Rail Headquarters
- Create conditions for flexible businesses to thrive and survive including improving out of town employment land and transport links, public transport provision, workspace, housing and high quality education
- Capitalise on our diverse sectoral strengths by pushing forward with pipeline initiatives in the rail, biotech and life sciences, insurance and creative sectors
- Ensure that businesses and entrepreneurs receive high quality advice to support resilience, growth and prosperity
- Work with City landlords and property owners to bring fallow buildings back into use as affordable employment space
- Strengthen the business community's digital infrastructure and cyber security levels
- Build on our Growth Hub to provide quality business support for all, including the voucher scheme approach we have trialled through the pandemic

Key policy and strategy alignments:

City of York Council's Council Plan 2019-2023	City of York Council's Climate Change Plan	City of York Council's 10 Year Skills Strategy
City of York Council's <i>Our Big Conversation</i>	UK Government's Further Education White Paper	City of York Council's Microbusiness Grant Scheme evaluation
City of York Council's draft Local Plan	City of York Council's Active Transport Plan	City of York Council's My City Centre Survey
City of York Council's Health and Wellbeing Strategy	UK Government's Levelling Up White Paper	

{INSERT CASE STUDIES: Hiscox; CYC Voucher Scheme; ?}

An economy driven by good business

Whether it is supporting our net zero commitments, helping our residents to thrive, or inspiring the next generation, good business is at the heart of our strategy. In becoming the first Good Business Charter City, York has demonstrated that we embrace the benefits of ethical business, and we want to continue to grow that model. We can help to strengthen links between business and community, and show how working together in business networks and associations can help both businesses and their employees to thrive.

Objectives:

- Create an Economic Partnership and work with the business to deliver our Economic Strategy
- Encourage more businesses to sign up to the Good Business Charter, embedding responsible and ethical business practises, ensuring York remains the leading Good Business Charter City
- Support businesses to act as place leaders in their community, with strong links between businesses and communities working to inspire the future workforce
- Work collaboratively with the childcare sector so parents are supported in taking on employment, children's development is progressed and providers are able to sustainably grow
- Fully embed the 10 year Skills Strategy with full commitment to priorities and strong engagement with and between all employers, including anchor institutions such as our Universities, Colleges, City of York Council, the NHS, Aviva and Nestlé, and their supply chains
- Working to improve the ethnic and cultural diversity of business boards to better reflect their employee base and the communities they serve

Annex A: Draft York Economic Strategy 2022 to 2030

- Invest in and support our thriving independent traders, and recognise the importance of Traders' Associations and local champions such as Indie York and the York BID

Key policy and strategy alignments:

The Good Business Charter	Government agenda to 'Build Back better'	City of York Council's 10 Year Skills Strategy
City of York Council's <i>Our Big Conversation</i>	The Cornwall Consensus to promote inclusive growth	City of York Council's Health & Wellbeing Strategy
City of York Council's Climate Change Strategy	Skills for Jobs Policy	City of York Council's Council Plan 2019-2023

{INSERT CASE STUDIES: Galtres Lodge; Good Business Charter; Simpson SYL; CYC MicroGrants}

Section 3: Key Actions

Develop a new Economic Partnership

To achieve the aims set out in this strategy we will establish an Economic Partnership. The partnership will comprise employers, entrepreneurs, education providers, employee representatives, industry leaders, business networks and City of York Council representatives. The board of the partnership body will meet every 6 months and will offer advice and recommendations to the Council in its efforts to achieve the aims of the strategy.

The Economic Partnership will have sub-boards on the five themes of the strategy, enabling businesses and other stakeholders to get more involved in delivering the strategy.

Deliver the key developments in the city

The aspirations set out in this strategy will be supported by forthcoming developments that will accelerate growth in York. Highlights include York Central, Castle Gateway, York Station Frontage, Riverside development and Haxby Station. The importance of replenishing our city's assets cannot be underestimated and will not only help restore pride in place but continue to make York the best place to live and work in the UK. It is crucial that these developments come to fruition and maximise their economic contribution.

Use the Planning system to drive the right growth

As our Local Plan emerges from the current Enquiry, we will strengthen our planning system to protect employment land, encourage a denser use of existing space, and stop housing uses from encroaching on our vital employment sites. We will also make the best use of new employment sites, and incentivise property owners to improve or redevelop their sites to better match the future economy.

Help our micro businesses to be as productive as they can

Build on our pandemic response, with York businesses helping York businesses through our voucher scheme model

Grow flexible working options in all sectors

Promote the benefits of flexible working to employers, helping them to see that redesigning job roles to match the needs of the workforce will help them to recruit and retain employees.

Support our workforce to adapt for the future

Align skills provision on our key sectors and opportunities, enabling young people, career changers and those returning to the workforce to get involved in the sectors of the future.

Build our global clusters

Work with our rail, bio-economy and heritage-based media arts clusters to attract more employment, promote our city and its businesses to the world, and support levelling up across the North.

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York Climate Change Strategy: A City Fit for the Future

Foreword

The York Climate Change Strategy, “A City Fit for the Future” was developed by the city for the city. It sets out our vision to be net zero and provides a framework to both reduce carbon and be more climate resilient by 2030. This strategy is your strategy to help guide everyone’s actions and decisions over the decade ahead.

Across the city, our beautiful built heritage is energy intensive, and our Roman and Viking roads were not built for modern traffic. Today’s ways of living and working further add to the challenges of reducing our dependence on fossil fuels, cutting carbon emissions, and making us more resilient in the presence of increasingly frequent and severe weather events. Taking action to reach net zero will require a concerted effort across all sectors of our society and economy; yet, we’ve already shown what’s possible. Not taking action will entail large and growing costs to be shouldered by us and future generations.

The pandemic forced us to rethink how to live healthier, happier lives, what it means to be economically viable, and the importance of the natural environment. We have seen our place in history is not defined by how we travel, the holidays we take, or the goods we buy, but instead by our health, the strength of the relationships around us, and how we position our economies and communities to adapt to unprecedented ever-changing circumstances.

We owe it to our city – its heritage, the people living and working in it today and tomorrow, and all those visiting it – to make sure it is fit for the future. We can do that in ways that improve the economy by being a leader on climate action, and create wealth and wellbeing, rather than putting them further at risk.

Leader of the Council

Executive Member for Environment and Climate Change

Chair of York Climate Commission

Partner Signatories

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Executive Summary

“A prosperous, progressive, and sustainable city, giving the highest priority to the wellbeing of its residents, whilst protecting the fabric and culture of this world-famous historic city.”

Climate change is the greatest threat facing our planet¹. In York, we lead the way; in 2019, The City of York Council declared a climate emergency, set an ambition for York to be net zero carbon and established an independent Climate Commission for the city. Reducing our carbon emissions and adapting to a changing climate are crucial to ensure that York is a city fit for the future.

Since 2005, emissions across York have reduced by 39%, but there is still more that we can do. The council is taking a leading role in tackling climate change but accounts for less than 4% of total emissions in York. We will need to work together and mobilise the city’s public, private, community, faith, education and academic sectors to successfully deliver our objectives.

As part of this Strategy, we have produced a Net Zero Carbon Pathway for York to 2030 that is consistent with our fair contribution to the Paris Agreement. We know that York’s’ greenhouse gas emissions are mostly from buildings (32% residential and 30% commercial) and from transport (28%) and that significant emissions reductions are required to achieve our net zero ambition.

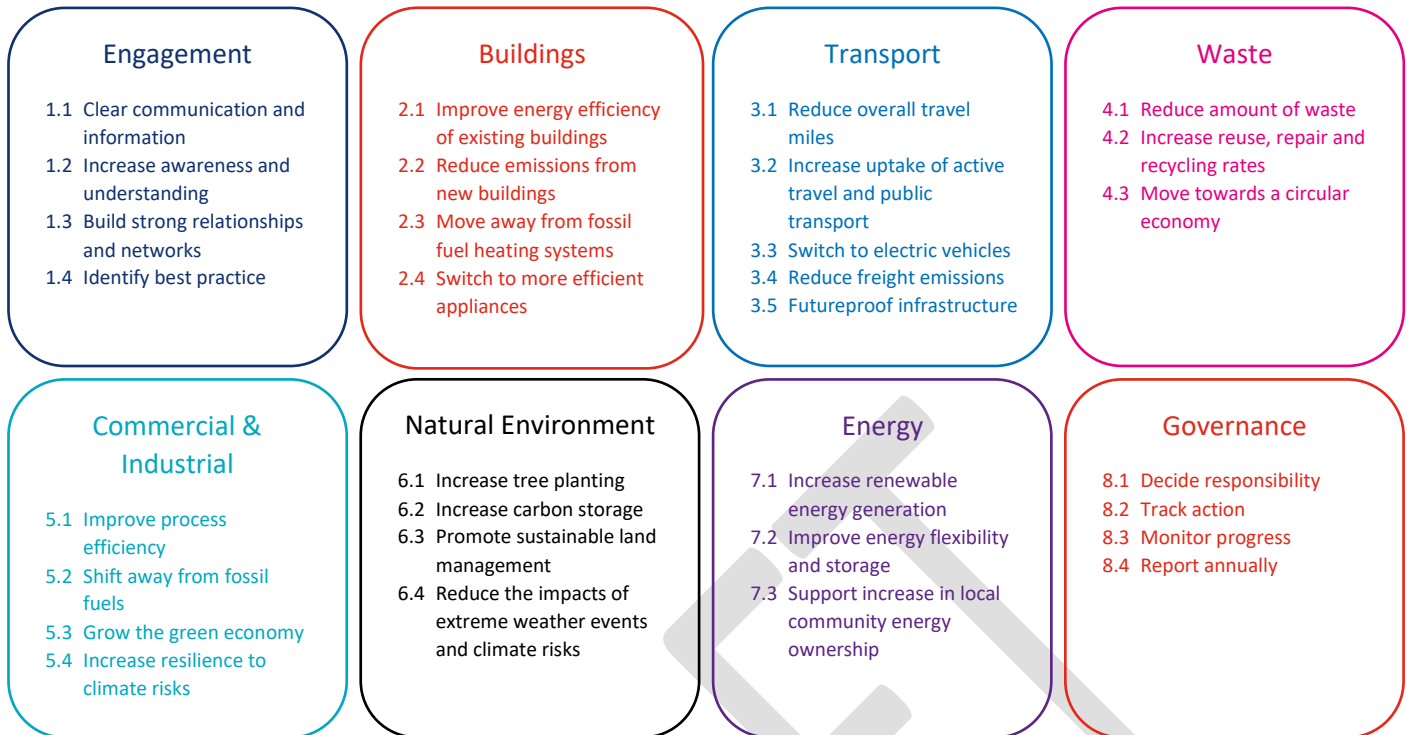
If we do all we can with the currently available options, we will reduce emissions by 77% by 2030²; but we will need to go further. We will need to go further through new scientific endeavour, making the most of emerging technology, lobbying for and embracing policy change, attracting external investment, and working together across the city to take every advantage we can.

There are challenges in getting to where we need to be by 2030; but they are achievable, and have the potential to deliver significant economic, social and environmental benefits beyond our climate change ambition.

This Strategy identifies 32 objectives to help meet our carbon reduction and climate resilience ambition. The objectives cover 8 key themes that have been identified through analysis and consultation.

¹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/2021/08/09/ar6-wg1-20210809-pr/>

² On 2005 levels



To deliver our ambition, we will be guided by five principles. You will see these applied throughout the delivery of this Strategy, in the actions we take, the relationships we build and in how we openly share plans and data to help others:

1. We will **increase collaboration and cooperation** by working with partners to encourage changes in the way we live and behave. We will create partnerships among businesses, the public sector, civic organisations and our institutions in higher and further education to ensure that new, action-oriented knowledge is generated and effectively shared to the benefit of all.
2. We will continuously **adapt to change**, taking bold action by trialling new and emerging technologies. We will be pragmatic, focusing on reducing emissions within our immediate control and prioritising actions that deliver best value. We will publish an annual Climate Change action plan.
3. We will **build inclusive, healthy and sustainable communities** by promoting the positive social and economic benefits of climate action and by supporting individuals who need it the most. With more protected green spaces, less air pollution and greater tree canopy cover we will support the wellbeing of our residents and increase biodiversity.
4. We will **create new employment and investment opportunities**, strengthening the economy through our work with local suppliers to build local “green” skills in sectors such as retrofitting and the bio-economy. We will proactively seek alternative funding streams and attract additional investment, whilst being mindful of reduced budgets.
5. **Good governance** and evidence based planning will guide our actions ahead. Named individuals and organisations will take accountability for delivering actions. We will provide

accurate information that allows us to review progress and adapt actions if required. We will regularly review and publish emissions data to track progress against our ambition, updating our action plan in response

Throughout the decade ahead, we will review this Strategy to understand the difference it has made, how it has contributed to our climate change ambition and whether we need to adapt or strengthen any areas to keep us on track to becoming a net zero and climate resilient city; a city fit for the future.

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Section 1: Background

The Need for Action

A Climate Emergency

In 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published a special report on Global Warming³, describing the devastating impact a global temperature rise of 2°C would have on our planet and the importance of limiting warming to 1.5°C. In response, the UK has committed to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.

In 2019, the council declared a Climate Emergency and set an ambition for **York to be net zero carbon by 2030**. York recognises its place as a leader on climate action. Since 2005, emissions across York have reduced by 39%⁴, but there is still more that we can do.

This Strategy is the next stage in our journey to tackling climate change. It sets out our approach to reducing the emissions that are under our direct influence to net zero, and creating a city that is resilient to the impacts of climate change.

While this strategy does not currently include our indirect emissions, they are important to consider. We commit to better understanding the emissions associated with our consumer choices and business supply chains and how we can reduce these in the future.

Adapting to Change

Cutting our carbon emissions to reduce the impact of climate change is critical for people and the planet, but we must also prepare our city for the changes that we are already experiencing.

Globally, the past five years have been the hottest on record since 1850. In the UK, we will experience warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers⁵. Extreme weather events are also predicted to increase.

In our recent history, York has experience of extreme weather events, with flooding being a particular issue. That is why the city's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy⁶ sets out plans for flood protection up to 2039.

We are committed to better understanding the local risks posed by a changing climate and making sure that we are prepared to deal with the anticipated changes.

Working Together

This Climate Change Strategy is for the whole of York. Tackling climate change and achieving the net zero ambition will be the responsibility of everyone; whether you live, work or visit our city. We will need to work with existing partners and develop new networks that can bring together organisations

³ <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

⁴ <https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/699/climate-change-framework#:~:text=The%20Climate%20Change%20Framework%20for,part%20in%20tackling%20climate%20change.>

⁵ <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/research/ukcp/ukcp-headline-findings-v2.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/281/local-flood-risk-management-strategy>

from the city’s public, private, community, faith, education and academic sectors to deliver our objectives.

City of York Council

The council is taking a leading role in tackling climate change and will reduce corporate emissions to net zero by 2030; however, the council is directly responsible for less than 4% of the total emissions in York. The council’s wider influence can extend far beyond this, through purchasing decisions and local policy, but every aspect of our society will need to contribute towards achieving our city-wide ambition.

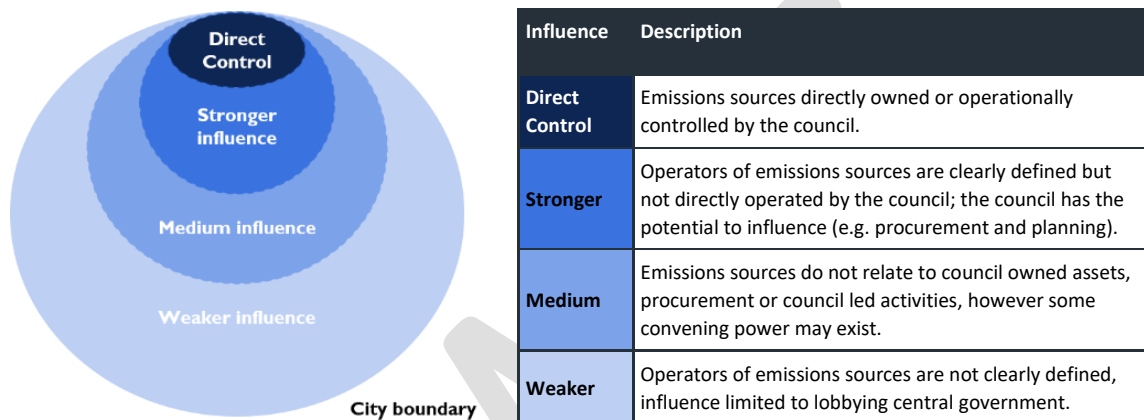


Figure 1: Level of control and influence of City of York Council over carbon emissions

Businesses

With over 7,000 businesses and a Gross Value Added (GVA) of £6.5bn, York is a major driver of growth across the region and beyond. The city is home to a diverse range of enterprising and innovative businesses, many of which are already taking proactive steps to reduce their carbon emissions.

Almost 80% of businesses who responded to the council’s Our Big Conversation agree with the ambition for York to be net zero by 2030, and 20% of firms have considered diversifying into goods and services that are part of the green economy over the next year.

Businesses can take actions that not only reduce carbon emissions but also reduce costs and have a positive impact on society. Steps to reduce energy consumption, influence behaviour change (among employees, customers and networks) and engage local supply chains, supports our net zero ambition, ensures businesses are resilient to climate change and provides opportunities for new local jobs.

The Local Government Association estimates that 3,090 green jobs⁷ will be required in York by 2030 in the low-carbon and renewable energy sector, with the majority of these in bioenergy, low-carbon heat pumps and building insulation. By 2050, this number is expected to be at least 4,902.

⁷ https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/view/lga-research/estimated-total-number-of-direct-jobs-in-low-carbon-and-renewable-energy-sector?mod-area=E06000014&mod-group=AllUnitaryLalnCountry_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup

Residents

York is home to roughly 210,000 people. We can all make positive changes to how we live and travel around the city, which can help reduce emissions. Making improvements to our homes reduces emissions but also lowers energy bills; residents can shape and create neighbourhoods that meet our daily needs close to home; and make consumer choices that demonstrates demand for more sustainable products. Encouragingly, 69% of respondents to Our Big Conversation⁸ have made changes to their purchasing habits and a similar proportion (65%) have already made changes to their personal travel

80% of respondents to Our Big Conversation agree with the ambition for York to be net zero carbon by 2030. Residents have a powerful voice to call for change from their employers, local businesses and local/national governments. By talking about climate change, residents in York can help encourage others to act.

York residents equipped with the right skillset have the potential to benefit from new green jobs. In 2021, 14% of residents⁹ believed they would have to retrain to continue working in York. Helping residents to develop the knowledge and skills suitable for green jobs can reduce the city's carbon emissions alongside helping residents to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and support our inclusive growth ambitions.

Visitors

York has been a tourist destination for almost 2,000 years, since being founded by the Romans in 71 AD. These days, York welcomes 8.4 million visitors every year, with the sector contributing £909 million to York's economy. One in five of York's visitors stay overnight in one of over 20,000 bed-spaces and the visitor economy supports 25,000 jobs in the city. We also welcome close to 900,000 conference and event delegates every year.

Despite reduced visitor numbers through the pandemic, York remains an attractive visitor destination with a strong regional market. The city's new tourism strategy will take a leap into the future with a bold new plan to rebuild the visitor economy in a more sustainable and integrated way. We want to see York develop as a liveable city, as well as a thriving visitor destination.

Investors

Delivering net zero and adapting to climate change will require significant investment. The city will need to work with the financial sector and attract external investment to help deliver new infrastructure, financial mechanisms and funding for climate projects. Emissions from buildings account for over 60% of our emissions, investing in retrofit and renewable energy will strengthen the local economy, create new employment opportunities and help meet our climate ambitions.

Our commitment to net zero and climate resilience will make York a more attractive prospect for external investment. Organisations are increasingly incorporating environmental and sustainability considerations into their decision making process.

⁹ <https://data.yorkopendata.org/dataset/kpi-tap17a/resource/3098cc94-e106-433b-96b0-1dc0a6da6849>

Academic institutions

York has 63 schools, 2 further education colleges and 2 internationally renowned universities. Around 25,000 school-aged children live in York and a sixth of our population are under 18 years of age.

Our academic institutions are crucial for providing new ways of thinking, innovative solutions, research, funding and talent to help develop new ideas and create a more sustainable York. By educating students on the importance of climate change, we can ensure the next generation lead the way in climate action.

York Climate Commission

York Climate Commission is a body representing and reflecting public and private sector representatives from across the City of York to deliver action, strategic oversight and accountability for the progression of the city's climate change agenda.

Regional ambition and working outside of York

The Yorkshire & Humber Climate Commission represents members of local councils, businesses and third sectors. The Commission aims to reduce the carbon emissions of the region as quickly as possible by enabling engagement, providing evidence and promoting best practice.

The York and North Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership aims for the region to be carbon neutral by 2034 and carbon negative by 2040. The Partnership provides support for businesses, assessments of local skillsets and a routemap for York and North Yorkshire becoming England's first carbon negative region.

The UK Government is legally bound to achieving net zero by 2050. The 2021 Net Zero Strategy sets an interim target to reduce emissions by 78% by 2035 and sets the trajectory for phasing out the sale of gas boilers fully decarbonising the power system.

[Our Strategy](#)

The council has led on development of this document, but the York Climate Change Strategy is for the city and represents all of us. When developing this Strategy, a wide range of views and perspectives were considered to ensure that all residents of York were represented in its vision.

Our Big Conversation

Our Big Conversation is a city-wide discussion to help the city tackle challenges around carbon reduction, future transport priorities, and York's economy. Almost 2,000 responses were received, with some of the main themes including:

- 80% agreed with York’s ambition to become a net zero carbon city by 2030
- 70% of residents have already taken action to reduce their carbon footprint
- Cost is seen as a major barrier for doing more to reduce carbon emissions

Timeline of activity since 2019 Climate Emergency Declaration.

March 2019 – York Declared Climate Emergency

Sept 2019 – Creation of Climate Change Policy Scrutiny Committee

Sept 2020 – Net Zero Roadmap produced

Dec 2020 – Launch of York Climate Commission

May 2021 – Development of York Climate Change Strategy

June 2021 – Our Big Conversation Phase 1

July 2021 – Stakeholder roundtables

Oct 2021 – First corporate emissions report

May 2022 – Climate Change Action Update

July 2022 – Draft Climate Change Strategy Consultation

Engagement workshops

The council hosted three roundtable sessions covering buildings, transport, energy, waste and the natural environment. These sessions gathered the views, experiences and knowledge of key organisations in York to ensure the objectives presented in this strategy are aligned with their perspectives.

Over 35 organisations from across the city were involved, discussing the barriers and opportunities associated with technology, policy, finance, community and delivery for the city in implementing carbon reduction actions. Details of the stakeholder perspectives are provided in the Technical Annex.

Focus Groups

A further round of engagement included focus groups that targeted underrepresented voices from the first Our Big Conversation discussion. These structured discussions have contributed to our understanding and the content of this Strategy.

Key definitions¹⁰

- **Direct emissions** are those that we are directly responsible for within York and include emissions from consumption of fossil fuels within our boundary (**Scope 1**) and emissions from grid-supplied electricity consumed within our boundary (**Scope 2**).
- **Indirect emissions (or Scope 3 emissions)** relate to our activity, but occur outside of our boundary, such as transport of goods into York and goods produced outside of York that we use locally.
- **Greenhouse gases** are gases released into the atmosphere that contribute to global warming by absorbing and re-emitting heat. These include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and F-gases.
- **Carbon emissions** refer to the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere. The burning of fossil fuels and the release of greenhouse gases are contributing actions. Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) is often used to quantify the amount of different greenhouse gases released.

¹⁰ A full Glossary of Terms is provided at the end of this Strategy

- **Net zero carbon** refers to a balance of the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere and the amount removed to equal zero overall.

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Section 2: The Ambition

Current Situation

In 2018, York's greenhouse gas emissions totalled 936 ktCO₂e. The majority come from our buildings (61.9%) and transport (27.9%).

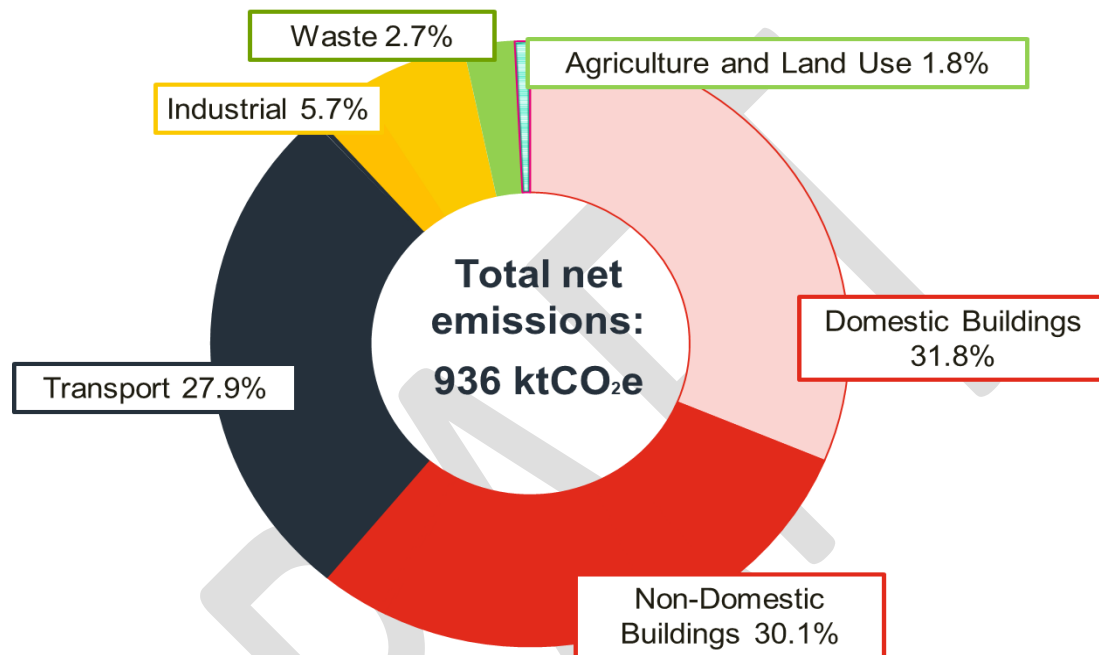


Figure 2: York's emissions inventory (2018)¹¹

We have already made significant progress in reducing emissions in York. Since 2005, city-wide emissions have fallen by 39% 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.

A Net Zero Carbon Pathway for York

The latest IPCC Report¹² indicates that the remaining global carbon budget to remain within 1.5°C of global warming is 400 billion tonnes CO₂. We have worked with Leeds University, The Tyndall Institute and the Setting City Area Targets and Trajectories for Emissions Reduction (SCATTER) project to convert this global carbon budget into a Net Zero Carbon Pathway for York, which is consistent with our fair contribution to the Paris Agreement¹³ (figure 3).

¹¹ Source: Setting City Area Targets and Trajectories for Emissions Reduction (SCATTER)

¹² IPCC Sixth Assessment Report <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>

¹³ The Paris Agreement sets out a requirement to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C and aim for 1.5°C

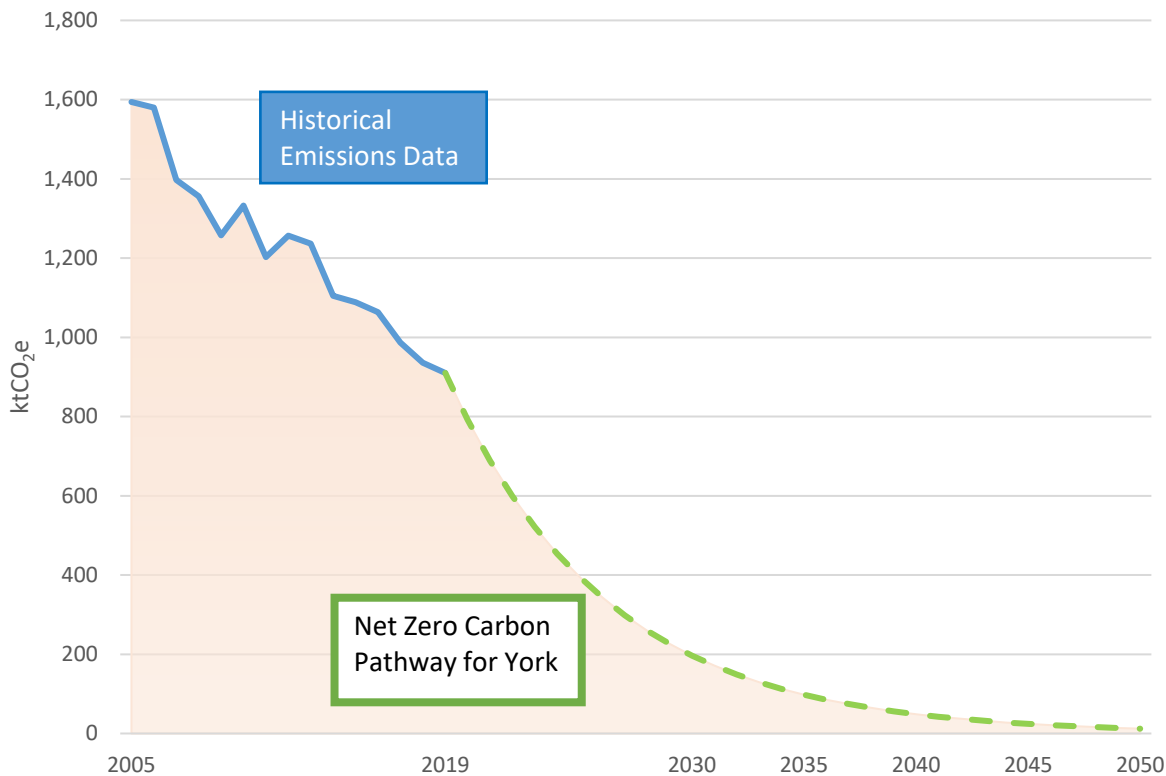


Figure 3: Net Zero Carbon Pathway for York

In accordance with the net zero carbon pathway, emissions in York will have reduced to 196 ktCO₂e by 2030; an 88% reduction on 2005 levels.

A Climate Resilient York

Reducing our carbon emissions is crucial to limiting the potential impacts from climate change, but we are already experiencing changes to our climate and an increase in local extreme weather events. As the world warms, the UK is likely to have hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters. Extreme weather events such as heatwaves and heavy downpours could become more frequent and more intense.

The hottest summer day of the past 30 years in York was 33.9°C; but summers have been getting warmer¹⁴, with four of the 10 hottest summers recorded in the past two decades. If global average temperatures increase 2°C above pre-industrial levels, the hottest summer day could be about 35.6°C, while temperatures above 30°C for two or more days can trigger a public-health warning.

On the wettest summer day of the past 30 years, 50mm of rain fell in York. At a 2°C rise, this could be about 62mm¹⁵ and also see increased experiences of localised short-duration summer storms of 100mm/hr or greater, which can overwhelm drainage systems and are difficult to predict. The increased rainfall poses a significant risk for our city, which has a long association with flooding. The November 2000 flood was the largest on record for the River Ouse with levels peaking at 5.4m above normal summer levels. The Viking River Level Recorder in York has one of the longest continual set

¹⁴ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/resources/idt-d6338d9f-8789-4bc2-b6d7-3691c0e7d138>

¹² <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/resources/idt-d6338d9f-8789-4bc2-b6d7-3691c0e7d138>

of river level records in the country dating back to the 1880's, however, aside from the 1947 and 1982 floods, the vast majority of significant flood levels have occurred in the city since the year 2000.

Scale of the Challenge

Achieving our Net Zero Pathway will require an average annual emissions reduction in York of 13% up to 2030. Without intervention, emissions in York are forecast to reduce; mainly as a result of the decarbonisation of the electricity system. If we continue along a current business-as-usual trajectory, emissions in York are projected to be 810 ktCO₂e in 2030 (a 49% reduction on 2005 levels).

The Business as Usual Pathway will not result in the scale of change required. Significant emissions reductions are needed. To assess the potential of additional emissions reduction in York, we have worked with SCATTER to produce a Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway, based on delivering actions that are currently available with the existing supply chain capacity, national policy and technological readiness. This pathway includes the interventions that are achievable under existing conditions and provides a reference for monitoring our progress against York's Net Zero Carbon Pathway.

By 2030, the Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway will reduce our emissions to **361 ktCO₂e** in 2030 (a 77% reduction on 2005 levels) and **114.8 ktCO₂e** in 2050 (a 93% reduction on 2005 levels).

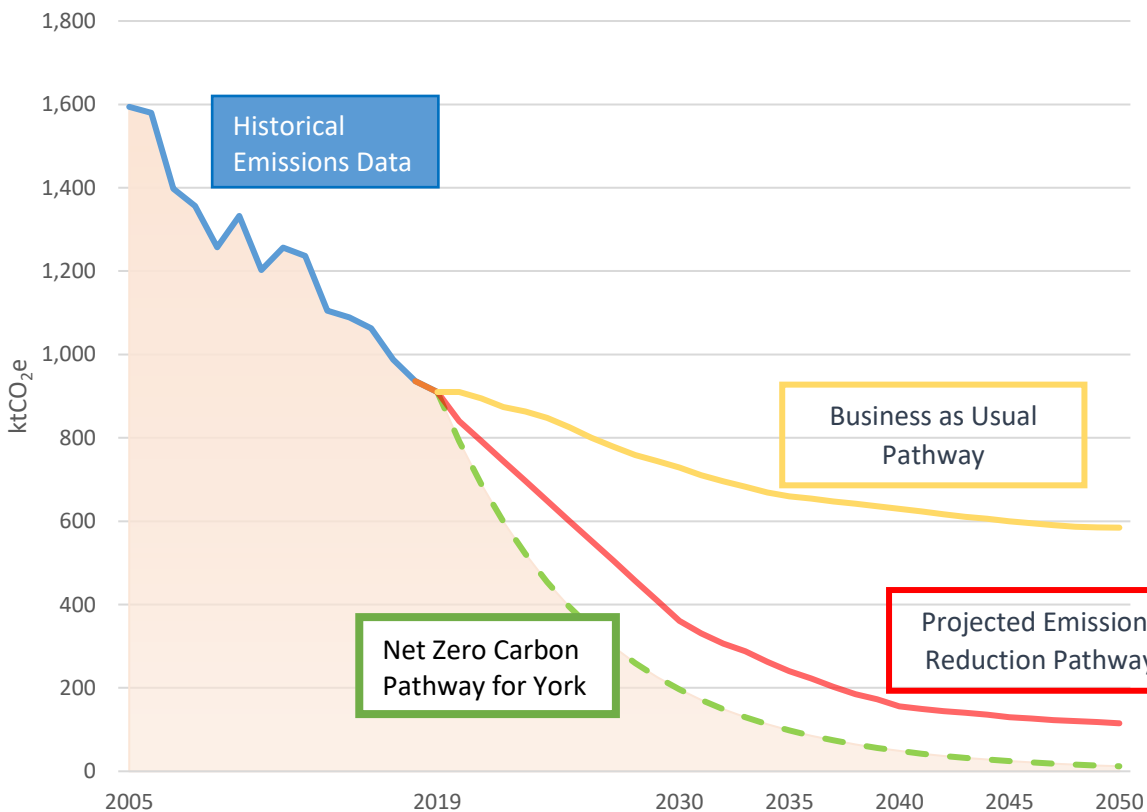


Figure 4: Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway and Business as Usual Pathway for York

In 2030, the emissions profile for York is expected to look very different from today. Following the Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway to 2030 would mean emissions from each sector will reduce by:



Figure 5: Emissions reduction by sector along the Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway

Underpinning the emissions reductions across every sector is the decarbonisation of York's energy system. Energy, in the form of heat and power, is used across the city by our residential, commercial and institutional buildings as well as in our industrial and agricultural processes. This energy use accounts for 62% of our total carbon emissions.

Since 2005, total energy consumption in York has reduced by 22%; and over the same time-period, carbon emissions associated with energy use has fallen by 36%¹⁶ due to the decarbonisation of the national electricity grid. As the grid approaches full decarbonisation by the UK Government's target date of 2035, it will become more challenging to achieve further emission reductions.

Continuing to reduce our total energy use and increasing local renewable generation across the city will therefore be important aspects of our transition to net zero.

Our Approach

To tackle climate change and achieve net zero carbon by 2030, we will need to reduce emissions from all sectors and require action for all aspects of society, with particular emphasis on our buildings, transport and energy systems. This Strategy sets out an approach to net zero that consists of four elements:

- 1) Significant emissions reduction along the Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway with actions that can be delivered with currently available technology, deployment rates and policy
- 2) Going beyond the Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway when new technology, deployment and policy mechanisms allow and attracting new investment
- 3) Removing remaining emissions from the atmosphere through cost effective nature based and technological solutions
- 4) Adapting our city to the effects of a changing climate

¹⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics>

Significant reductions	York will develop an action plan to deliver the emissions reductions associated with the Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway and regularly review and monitor progress in order to identify new opportunities for further emissions reduction
Going Beyond the Projected Pathway	<p>Maximizing opportunities to accelerate delivery by supporting growth in the supply chain, training and upskilling the workforce and positioning York as a place to pioneer and pilot new projects</p> <p>Attracting external investment by lobbying UK government, attracting national and international investment and accessing new sources of finance to deliver the scale of change required across the city</p> <p>Capitalize on technological development and falling technology costs to accelerate deployment of decarbonisation measures. No single technology should be relied upon or anticipated so we need to be prepared to take advantage of future opportunities</p> <p>Lobby UK Government for policy change that accelerates the rate of decarbonisation nationally and locally. Push for local spending and policy powers that will allow us to go further and faster than the national net zero ambition</p>
Insetting & Offsetting	<p>Any remaining emissions that we are unable to decarbonise will need to be removed from the atmosphere. This can include nature-based solutions, e.g. tree planting and the restoration of other ecosystems, or other technologies such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and negative emissions technologies (NETs). Prioritising actions within the city boundary (insetting) to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere can provide additional environmental, social and financial benefit for York.</p> <p>Offsetting will only be considered as a last resort to address residual emissions after all actions have been taken to reduce and avoid direct emissions as much as possible. The cost of offsetting will be a key consideration before employing this solution and it will only be done if financially viable for the city.</p> <p>At current UK carbon prices, offsetting our residual emissions in 2030 (361,000tCO₂e) would cost an estimated £5.2m/yr.¹⁷</p> <p>We will produce a separate offset strategy outlining our approach.</p>
Adapting to Change	<p>Our climate is already changing. We will increase our understanding of the local impacts and risks from climate change and take actions that reduce these risks.</p> <p>This will include continuing to improve our resilience to flooding, protecting and enhancing our local biodiversity and reducing the exposure and impacts from dangerous levels of overheating.</p>

Table 1: Our approach to achieving the Net Zero Carbon Pathway and becoming a climate resilient city

¹⁷ <https://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/carbon-pricing-united-kingdom.pdf>

Section 3: Objectives

This chapter provides the strategic objectives that we need to work towards to tackle climate change and deliver net zero.

These objectives will act as a reference for all of us, including the council, businesses, residents, visitors, academia and community groups to guide our actions and the decisions we take. We all have a part to play.

Engagement

As a city, we need to be well informed and feel empowered to make decisions and take action that will have a positive impact on carbon emissions and our climate. This Strategy provides a framework for how we can all engage with the topic and each other to create positive change.

Objectives

1.1 Clear communication and information

Providing accurate, timely and relevant information about climate change and its impacts

1.2 Increase awareness and understanding

Empowering our city by making climate change understandable and relatable

1.3 Build strong relationships and networks

Working together to achieve our ambition

1.4 Identifying best practice

Sharing experiences to inspire action

Buildings

The built environment represents the majority of York's emissions, contributing 61.9% of the total emissions for the city. Buildings are responsible for 580,000tCO₂e a year and is a priority theme for this Strategy and our net zero ambition.

Objectives

2.1 Improve energy efficiency in existing buildings

Insulating and investing in fabric improvements to reduce energy demand

2.2 Reduce emissions from new buildings

Design and build new developments that minimise energy use and emissions

2.3 Move away from gas heating systems

Increase the uptake of renewable heating systems and improve the efficiency of gas boilers

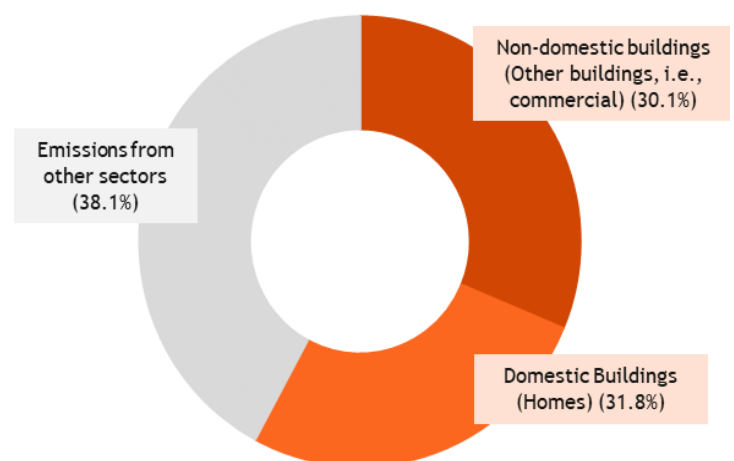


Figure 6: Proportion of emissions from building

2.4 Switch to energy efficient appliances and green energy tariffs

Replace our home and business appliances to use less energy and save money; and purchase energy from renewable sources

2.5 Make our buildings climate resilient

Protect our built environment from potential flooding and overheating

Where we are	Where we need to be in 2030
By 2021, 3,627 households in York have improved the energy efficiency of their home under the government's Energy Company Obligation (ECO) Scheme. ¹⁸	3,600 houses "medium" retrofit, reducing annual average energy demand by 66%
In 2021, 11,992 (13.5%) of households in York were classed as fuel poor. ¹⁹	29,100 houses "deep" retrofit, reducing annual average energy demand by 83%
In 2021, 44% of EPC-rated domestic properties had ratings indicating low energy efficiency (D or below). ²⁰	21% reduction in domestic energy demand
In 2021, 46% of EPC-rated non-domestic properties in York were rated D or below. ²¹	17% reduction in non-domestic energy demand
All new buildings are required to reduce emissions by 28% above building regulations	All new houses to be built to the highest energy efficiency standards
It is estimated that in 2019, 12% of properties in York were not connected to the gas network. ²²	47% of heating systems in domestic buildings are electrified and 39% of heating systems in non-domestic buildings are electrified
In the UK, consumption by domestic lighting decreased 25% between 2010 and 2019. ²³	31% reduction in domestic energy demand for appliances, lighting and cooking and 11% reduction in non-domestic energy demand for appliances, lighting and cooking
Nationally in 2016, it was estimated that around 45-50% of domestic cooking was electrified. ²⁴	10% increase in electric fuel usage for non-domestic cooking and 29% increase in electric fuel usage for domestic cooking
4,917 properties are identified as being in flood zones in the city. However, the vast majority of properties benefit from the city's flood defences or direct property level resilience measures.	Investment in improving catchment scale measures on the Swale, Ure and Nidd. New developments in flood zone built with flood resilience.

¹⁸<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/household-energy-efficiency-statistics-headline-release-may-2021>

¹⁹<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-2021>

²⁰https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/904850/D1_-_Domestic_EPCs.xlsx

²¹<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-energy-performance-of-buildings-certificates>

²²<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/msoa-estimates-of-households-not-connected-to-the-gas-network>

²³https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/208097/10043_R66141HouseholdElectricitySurveyFinalReportissue4.pdf

²⁴https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/820753/2019_Electrical_Products_Tables.xlsx

Transport

Emissions from transport represent 27.9% of York’s emissions profile; a total of 261,000tCO₂e a year. Of this, 88% of emissions come from car travel or public transport, with the remaining 12% from freight.

Objectives

- 3.1 Travel shorter distances**
Reduce the overall distances travelled
- 3.2 Increase take-up of active travel**
Reduce overall car usage through alternative modes of transport, public transport and car sharing.
- 3.3 Switch to electric vehicles (EV)**
Increase the share of vehicles on the road that are electric or hybrid
- 3.4 Reduce freight emissions**
Decrease the overall distance and fuel usage of freight vehicles
- 3.5 Futureproof infrastructure**
Ensure our transport infrastructure can withstand extreme weather events

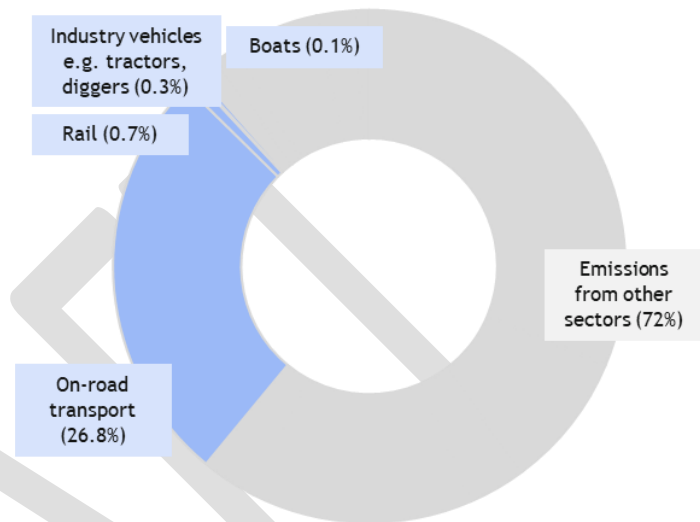


Figure 7: Proportion of emissions from transport

Where we are	Where we need to be in 2030
In 2011, the average distance travelled to work in York was 9.8 miles. ²⁵ Over half travel less than 3 miles and two-thirds travel less than 6 miles.	25% reduction in the average number of passenger miles travelled per person
In 2011, 54% of commutes to work were by car or van and 29% by active travel (walking and cycling). ²⁶	3% reduction in road transport use; 25% increase in bus use; 8% increase in rail transport
42% of York residents walk five times per week and 10% cycle five times per week. ²⁷	33% increase in active travel
Since 2014, 532 charging points have been installed in York under government grant schemes including the Electric Vehicle Homecharge Scheme (EVHS), the Workplace Charging Scheme (WCS) and the On-Street Residential Chargepoint Scheme (ORCS) ²⁸	89% of cars are EV or Hybrid EV; 90% of buses and 75% of trains are electric
In 2019, there were approximately 9,200 LGVs and 600 HGVs registered in York. ²⁹	9% reduction in road freight mileage and a 71% increase in efficiency

²⁵ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/QS701EW/view/1946157112?rows=rural_urban&cols=cell

²⁶ https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/QS702EW/view/1946157112?rows=rural_urban&cols=cell

²⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/transport-use-during-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic>

²⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/walking-and-cycling-statistics-cw>

²⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electric-vehicle-charging-device-grant-scheme-statistics-april-2021>

Majority of our network benefits from flood defences and remains open in river flood events, but some road closures are experienced and outlying villages can become cut-off	Expanded protection from river flood events and intense storm events.
30% of the York taxi fleet has switched to low emission alternatives (petrol hybrid, plug-in hybrid or electric).	Aspire to an ultra-low emission taxi fleet and provide continual emission reduction from licensed vehicles.

Waste

Waste management represents 2.7% of York’s total emissions. While this report only addresses the end treatment of waste, the consumption of purchased goods and their lifecycle should be considered when addressing waste.

Under the waste hierarchy, after reconsidering production and consumption, we should only aim to recycle resources after they have been reused or repurposed.

Objectives

1.1 Reduce the amount of waste

Decrease the total volume of waste produced across the city

1.2 Increase recycling rates

Increase the amount of waste that goes into recycling

1.3 Move towards a circular economy

Increase the amount of resources that are reused or repurposed, saving raw material inputs and waste outputs

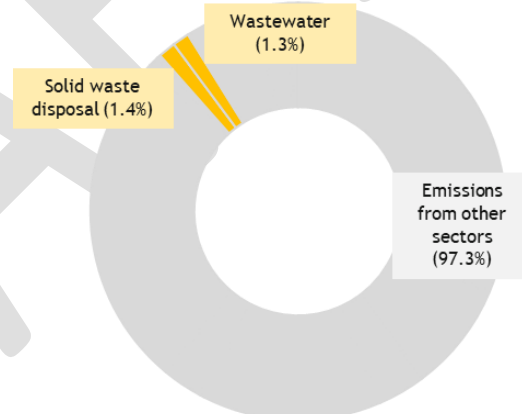


Figure 8: Proportion of emissions from waste

Where we are	Where we need to be in 2030
81,075 tonnes of household and 15,007 tonnes of non-household waste was collected by the Council in 2019/20. ³⁰	24% reduction in the volume of waste
The volume of household waste collected by the Council decreased in 2019-20 by 8% from 2018-19 levels. ³¹	
The household recycling rate in 2019-20, based on Local Authority collected waste was 48.4%. ³²	50% increase in the recycling rate
In 2019, recycled materials made up 16% of the UK’s domestic material consumption. ³³	

³⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

³¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

³² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env24-fly-tipping-incidents-and-actions-taken-in-england>

³³ <https://think.ing.com/articles/eu-and-uk-have-to-step-up-to-meet-circularity-goals>

Commercial & Industrial

Commercial and industrial process emissions represent a small proportion of York’s baseline inventory, with around 6% of emissions arising from industrial processes. York has a diverse and thriving economy. While there is little heavy industry, there is a long history of manufacturing, particularly in the food and drink sector.

Objectives

5.1 Improve process efficiency

Reduce energy, water and material usage to reduce emissions and save money

5.2 Shift away from fossil fuels

Change the fuel input used by industry to electricity and green hydrogen

5.3 Support growth in the green economy

Create new investment and green jobs through initiatives such as BioYorksire³⁴, sustainable construction and transport.

5.4 Increase business resilience to climate risk

Ensure businesses are not adversely affected by the changing climate and identify new opportunities for growth

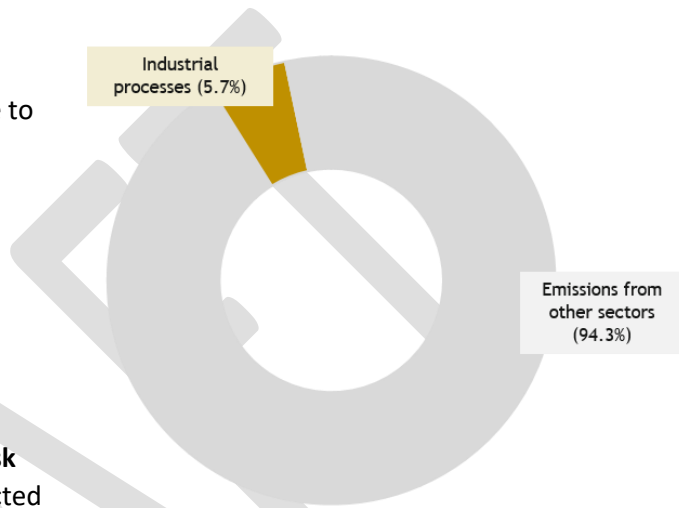


Figure 9: Proportion of emissions from commercial & industrial

Where are we	Where we need to be in 2030
In the UK, 35% of energy consumed by the industrial sector in 2019 was electric. ³⁵	23% reduction in oil fuel usage 3% increase in electricity consumption 2% increase in natural gas usage
Industrial carbon emissions in the UK including those from energy-intensive industries have halved since 1990, which has mainly been due to efficiency gains, fuel switching, a change to industrial structure of the UK and re-location of production overseas. ³⁶	Process emissions reduced: 14% for chemicals 10% for metals 11% for minerals 50% other industries
Since 1990, the food and drink manufacturing industry in the UK has improved its energy efficiency by 42%. ³⁷	The low carbon and renewable energy sectors could create 3,090 jobs in York
In 2014, the UK’s food and drink manufacturing industry emitted approximately 1% of the UK’s total annual emissions. ³⁸	

³⁴ Insert overview of BioYorkshire

³⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/820647/DUKES_1.1.5.xls

³⁶ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/652109/oil-refining-decarbonisation-action-plan.pdf

³⁷ [Industrial Decarbonisation and Energy Efficiency Roadmap Action Plan](#)

³⁸ [Industrial Decarbonisation and Energy Efficiency Roadmap Action Plan](#)

Natural Environment

York’s natural environment contributes 1.8% of the city’s overall emissions, with our agricultural areas on the front line of climate change being the first to feel its impacts. Livestock contribute 2.6% of the city’s emissions; however, land use practices in York absorb the equivalent of 0.8% of the city’s emissions, which reduces the sector’s overall figure to 1.8%.

Objectives

6.1 Increase tree planting

Plant more trees to increase the canopy cover across the city

6.2 Increase carbon storage

Make better use of land to absorb carbon from the atmosphere

6.3 Promote sustainable land management

Diversify and innovate within the agricultural sector

6.4 Reduce the impacts of extreme weather events

Use our natural environment to reduce the risks and impacts of flooding and overheating

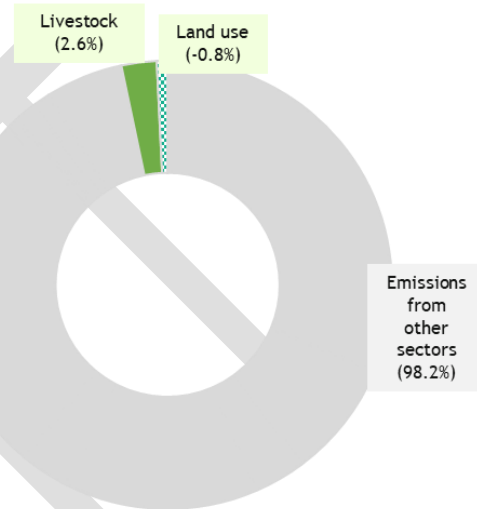


Figure 10: Proportion of emissions from natural environment

Where we are	Where we need to be in 2030
Trees currently cover 10.8% of York ³⁹	Tree canopy cover to increase to 13%
Tree planting outside woodlands is currently reported at around 1,900 hectares across York ⁴⁰	Tree planting outside woodlands increases by 42% from 2020 coverage to 2,700 hectares.
In 2018, there was approximately 249 ha of rough grassland in York ⁴¹	By 2050, there is a 3% decrease in grassland and 1% decrease in cropland to allow for increased forestland and carbon sequestration potential
65.4% of land in York is classed as agricultural with 7,348 ha of York’s land designated under cereal farming ⁴²	

Energy Supply

Electricity is the preferred source of energy as it can be produced from sources that do not release any carbon emissions. The UK has a target to remove carbon-based sources of energy from the UK’s energy grid by 2035⁴³, removing carbon emissions from the country’s energy supply.

³⁹ <https://www.york.gov.uk/news/article/618/york-s-tree-canopy-to-expand-for-next-30-years>

⁴⁰ Per SCATTER analysis

⁴¹ <https://www.york.gov.uk/news/article/618/york-s-tree-canopy-to-expand-for-next-30-years>

⁴² <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june>

⁴³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plans-unveiled-to-decarbonise-uk-power-system-by-2035>

Objectives

7.1 Increase renewable generation capacity

More of our energy is produced locally from renewable technologies

7.2 Improve energy flexibility and storage

Develop projects that reduce peaks in energy demand and increase local energy storage

7.3 Support local community energy systems

Empower communities to own and manage local clean energy generation

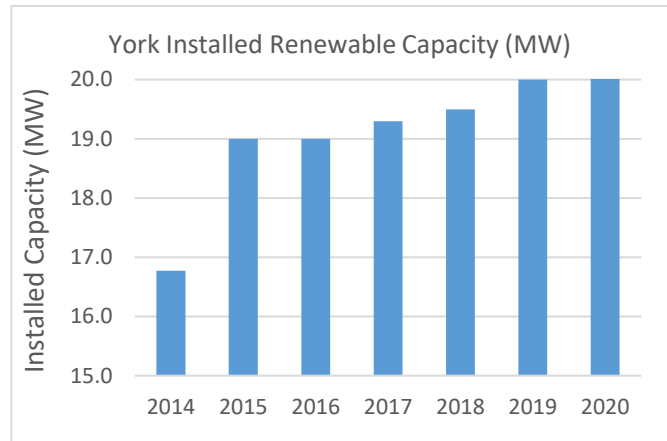


Figure 10: Renewable capacity installed in York

Where we are	Where we need to be in 2030
In 2019, York had 3,236 installations with a capacity of 11.8MW and 103,226MWh generation ⁴⁴	2,356.6MW of installed renewable capacity
In 2021, 1.6GW of new grid flexibility was added to electricity networks across the UK to assist during peak periods ⁴⁵	Significant new energy storage and demand management
There are currently 232 community energy organisations in the UK dedicated to renewable electricity generation ⁴⁶	Local renewable generation displacing fossil fuel sources in power stations

Governance

The Governance framework will provide guidance and management of our climate change objectives. City of York Council will take a lead in developing the governance structure but will require support from across the city in tracking and monitoring progress towards our collective ambition.

Objectives

8.1 Deciding responsibility

Each objective and action will have a named stakeholder responsible for the activity

8.2 Tracking actions

A city inventory of which actions are underway and who is responsible for them

8.3 Monitoring progress

Provide indicators to measure and record progress towards our targets

8.4 Reporting annually

The results of the monitoring and evaluation reporting are published annually

⁴⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

⁴⁵ <https://www.energynetworks.org/industry-hub/resource-library/?search=ON21-WS1A-Flexibility+Figures+2021+Full+Update+%2830+Jul+2021%29&id=267>

⁴⁶ <https://communityenergyengland.org/pages/state-of-the-sector>

Deciding Responsibility	While delivering on the objectives within this strategy should be everyone’s responsibility, some organisations will naturally take a lead in certain areas. To determine who is responsible for each objective, we will build a strong partnership between public and private sector organisations. We will use and strengthen existing relationships and channels of communication within York e.g. the York Climate Commission.
Tracking Action	The responsibility for achieving our objectives is shared between the council, businesses, residents, visitors and other organisations. An “owner” for each area will contribute to the monitoring and reporting framework. Owners lead and coordinate activity, identify and engage with stakeholders and report on progress. All stakeholders delivering against the strategy will enable the benefits to be felt across the city.
Monitoring Progress	<p>Reporting on progress is an important feature of this framework. Regular reporting will track the impact of our work and enable reflection and correction if required.</p> <p>The impact of delivery will be analysed alongside progress. But emissions data alone will not be sufficient for this analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emissions data is published two years in arrears, which means that there is a time lag between project delivery and analysis of its impact 2. Emissions data is not provided at the action level, meaning monitoring the impacts of a specific project in this way is difficult, particularly if several projects contribute to emissions reductions in the same area <p>Instead, Key performance indicators (KPIs) that publish recent-year data can be used for measuring progress. KPIs can allow year-on-year progress to be tracked. National datasets and city-wide reporting will also be used.</p> <p>We have identified suitable KPIs for the targets in our strategy. Any changes in these KPIs can inform the city’s climate action. A list of these indicators and sources can be found in Technical Annex.</p>
Reporting Annually	<p>The final piece of the monitoring and evaluation framework is the sharing of reporting on progress in an accessible and transparent way. It is crucial for public, city-wide support that the council reports its progress publicly and transparently.</p> <p>The council will report annually and make it publicly available through public meetings (Council, Executive and Scrutiny) and the York Open Data Platform. The council will also report via CDP and the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM).</p>

Table 2: Our Governance Framework

Section 4: Co-benefits & Case Studies

Co-benefits

As a city, we need to make sure that how we live today doesn't adversely affect future generations, and where possible, benefits them. This means recognising the significant interdependencies between living, lives and livelihoods:




- The environment – protecting the environment so future generations enjoy living in safe and clean spaces.
- Health and wellbeing – supporting everyone live long, independent healthy lives
- The economy – developing sustainable, inclusive, fair economies that protect and create livelihoods that actively reduce poverty and inequality.

To develop York so that it is fit for the future, we have published a set of three sustainable strategies, together with a 10-year plan. These strategies set out the areas we will focus on over the decade ahead so our city is fit for the future.

The 10- year plan 2022-2032 describes the priorities partners will deliver on behalf of the city to realise the ambitions described in our city strategies.

Together, with the Climate Change Strategy 2022-2030, we will be better placed to live happier and healthier lives now, whilst preparing the city to be fit for our future children and grandchildren.

By tackling climate change, York will benefit from economic, social and environmental improvements, creating a prosperous, progressive and sustainable city.

 Economic	 Social	 Environmental
If households invested in energy efficiency and low carbon options, residents could save £20m a year in energy bills ⁴⁷ , the equivalent of £222/yr for every household	Increasing walking and cycling leads to happier and healthier communities, reducing the pressure on local health services	Integrating green infrastructure into new developments increases biodiversity and access to nature
The low carbon and renewable energy sectors could create 3,090 jobs in York ⁴⁸	Lower emissions leads to better air quality , improving everyone's health ⁴⁹	Increasing recycling rates reduces pollution and incidents of fly-tipping ⁵⁰
Improving energy efficiency reduces the cost of energy. Around 12,000 households across York are classified as being in fuel poverty ⁵¹	Community energy schemes give control to local communities and can generate money which can be invested locally	Trees and vegetation help cool cities, reduce flood risk and increase biodiversity,

⁴⁷ <https://pcancities.org.uk/energy-and-carbon/york>

⁴⁸ <https://www.local.gov.uk/local-green-jobs-accelerating-sustainable-economic-recovery>

⁴⁹ <https://www.centreforcities.org/reader/cities-outlook-2020/air-quality-cities/>

⁵⁰ https://wwf.panda.org/discover/knowledge_hub/teacher_resources/project_ideas/recycling_glass/?

⁵¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics>

		supporting nature throughout the region ⁵²
Investing in profitable energy efficiency measures for schools, hospitals, offices, shops and restaurants, could save the city £11m a year in energy bills ⁵³	Better insulated homes improve wellbeing and reduce the risk of health conditions	Well located solar panels can help to create a micro-climate that supports increased biodiversity
Electric vehicles are cheaper to run and maintain, costing £2-4 to charge for 100 miles, saving £10 per 100 miles over diesel cars ⁵⁴	A reduction in vehicle exhaust fumes improves air quality and reduces negative effects on people's health ⁵⁵	Trees and green spaces can create habitats, support species and increase biodiversity ⁵⁶
If everyone had access to sufficient green space, the benefits associated with increased physical activity could save the health system £2.1bn per year ⁵⁷	Increased physical activity due to active travel will help to reduce obesity figures . It is estimated that 55.2% of adults and 16.1% of 10–11-year-olds in York are classed as overweight or obese ⁵⁸	
Community energy schemes have the potential to reduce utility bills and generate a long-term source of income for local people ⁵⁹	Working towards zero waste helps to mitigate food poverty and hunger by enabling edible surplus food to be recovered and shared through food banks and charities in local areas ⁶⁰	

Table 3: Economic, social and environmental co-benefits of delivering our climate change ambition

⁵² <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/media/1702/benefits-of-trees-outside-woods.pdf>

⁵³ <https://pcancities.org.uk/energy-and-carbon/york>

⁵⁴ <https://energysavingtrust.org.uk/transport/electric-cars-and-vehicles/electric-vehicles>

⁵⁵ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/signals/signals-2020/articles/improving-air-quality-improves-people2019s>

⁵⁶ [support species and increase biodiversity](#)

⁵⁷ https://ashden.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/CAC-Chapters-all_new-brand.pdf%20

⁵⁸ [55.2% of adults and 16.1% of 10–11-year-olds in York](#)

⁵⁹ https://ashden.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/CAC-Chapters-all_new-brand.pdf%20

⁶⁰ https://www.c40knowledgehub.org/s/article/Why-cities-need-to-advance-towards-zero-waste?language=en_US

Case Studies

York and North Yorkshire Innovative Flood Resilience Project

City of York Council and North Yorkshire County Council have worked with a number of project partners to develop a successful bid for Government funding to develop innovative approaches to flood resilience. The project aims to deliver catchment wide natural flood risk management solutions that provide increased flood resilience to York and North Yorkshire communities and reduce the impacts of existing and future flood events and wider climate resilience benefits.

The five year project works with landowners and those at flood risk across the River Swale, Ure and Nidd catchments upstream of York, and form links to develop an understanding and agreement of how changes to upstream land management can benefit at risk communities downstream. This is an ambitious project that has not previously been carried out on this scale. The project works with the varying catchment partnerships and the good work that has already been carried out to embed catchment-sensitive farming ideas and directly link those who have the means to upstream flood prevention measures with those who benefit from reduced flood risk. The linkage would be both financial and social, providing reward and recognition for the upstream parties and engendering an understanding and sense of ownership of the measures by those who benefit downstream.

The partnership is developing a bespoke and detailed science base to identify storage and natural flood management opportunities down to a local scale, producing a 'shopping list' of potential measures and identifying the downstream locations that would benefit from this work. Engagement of beneficiaries in urban areas will identify ways in which they can support and contribute to the delivery of such measures, and this is expected to be supported through local policy and financial incentives and inform national policy and future programmes of investment. Innovative ways to engage all parties will be developed drawing on past best practice, science and research from a wide range of fields. A number of demonstration sites will be developed throughout the catchment to illustrate the techniques and highlight the benefits.

The project ultimately aims to deliver the means to establish a wide range of natural flood risk management projects across the catchment that will deliver increased flood resilience and support a wider range of multiple benefits across other climate, ecology and biodiversity agendas.

Although City of York Council are the project funding lead, an approach will be developed and agreed between the authority and North Yorkshire County Council to establish joint project principles and outcomes and deliver a joined up approach to flood risk solutions across the whole river catchment.

Zero Carbon Housing Delivery Programme

The City of York Council Housing Delivery programme is creating 600 new homes that will be both zero carbon in use and reduce carbon emissions associated with the construction process.

Construction accounts for around 40% of the total annual carbon emissions in the UK. Through the Housing Delivery Programme, we are taking proactive steps to reduce our environmental impact through such measures as using low cement concrete in foundations, timber frame construction, and recycled newspaper insulation. It is anticipated that through actively choosing lower carbon construction materials, CO₂ emissions will reduce to a fraction of those compared to a typical new build development.

This approach to reducing carbon continues through the life of each home. Space heating, hot water and electrical appliances make housing one of the largest contributors to carbon emissions in the country. The new homes developed through the Housing Delivery Programme will achieve certified Passivhaus status, meaning that they are so well insulated and air tight that very little heating is required, even on the coldest days. The orientation of the homes has been carefully considered to achieve passive solar gain; that is maximising the benefits of the sun to warm the home during the day and then keeping that heat in with high levels of insulation. This approach will save a resident around 70% on fuel bills compared to a typical new build home. The programme goes further by using renewable technologies, such as solar PV and air source heat pumps, to generate as much power as is needed to heat, light and power the home; reducing net carbon emissions to zero. The total carbon savings of homes delivered through this programme are estimated to prevent around 1,000 tonnes of CO₂ being emitted every year.

The Housing Delivery Programme takes a holistic approach to sustainability by looking at habitat and lifestyle considerations in climate change, which includes heavily constrained car parking spaces (as low as 0.25 spaces per home in more central locations). Sustainable transport choices are encouraged through the provision of four secure cycle parking spaces per family home, which include electric charging points. Communal electric cargo bikes and pool cars are also included on sites to reduce ownership and regular use of cars.

Each site creates new connections between existing roads through new low or zero-car streets where play and activity is encouraged. Biodiversity is significantly enhanced on each site with more trees planted, than houses built. The projects create highly sociable spaces, where residents can interact within semi-private and public spaces including; shared gardens, public open spaces and internal community spaces. Projects incorporate spaces to work, create, grow, play and relax as individuals, families and communities.

E-Mobility Trial

York is one of four English cities chosen by the Department of Transport to trial e-scooters. The City of York Council partnered with TIER to launch its first fleet of 50 e-scooters in October 2021. In just over a year, the fleet has grown to over 550 e-scooters, alongside the introduction of 80 e-bikes.

Since the start of the trial, 26,000 riders have completed more than 130,000 journeys, covering around 550,000km. These trips have replaced 16,000 car journeys in the city, amounting to a saving of 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Alongside increasing the number of e-scooters available to people in the city, TIER have also expanded to new routes in recent months, with access to popular tourist destinations, university campuses and York hospital. There are over 90 parking bays around the city to ensure orderly parking.

The success of the scheme has seen the trial extended for a further 8 months with plans to expand to other areas of the city. Its popularity demonstrates the huge potential for micro-mobility in York.

Jessica Hall, Regional Manager North of England

“Transport in York accounts for 27% of city-wide carbon emissions and TIER are committed to reducing emissions and improving air quality across the city. This is why it’s essential we help provide as many different, convenient forms of transport to enable residents, commuters and visitors to get around York sustainably.

TIER e-scooters and e-bikes have been hugely popular in York since the scheme launched a year ago and are still being embraced by locals and visitors as a greener, more convenient transport option. Our e-scooters and e-bikes have also brought other benefits to York, such as reducing air pollution and easing congestion.”

University of York

With over 20,000 students, The University of York plays an important part in our city's community. The Russell Group University has over 30 academic departments dedicated to encouraging their students to think critically and change the world through social, economic and environmental knowledge, skills and innovation.

As the institute strives to be a university for public good, 2021 saw the publication of The University of York Sustainability Plan 2021 – 2030. The plan sets out how the university intends to tackle the current and future challenges faced by the local, national, and international community as they play a part in creating a more sustainable world.

The plan embeds sustainability into the university's core functions of teaching and research, whilst also setting ambitious goals for carbon neutrality, building partnerships, reducing consumption and for improving health and wellbeing.

In line with the city-wide target, The University of York has set out a commitment for achieving carbon neutrality by 2030. Guided by the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the university aims to achieve their ambitious goal through ensuring their direct emissions and the management of their campus are environmentally sustainable, whilst simultaneously embedding the principles of sustainability within their teaching.

The University of York is already delivering on a variety of carbon reduction projects. It has secured more than 5,500 cycle spaces across campus, making it a UK Gold Cycle Friendly Employer, they've also installed electric vehicle charging points and provide a free bus service between the East and West campuses

The University has been awarded the Green Flag Award for their open campus grounds, which include a variety of interactive nature trails and a YorActive trail with exercise equipment on route. This excellent green space not only supports the wellbeing of the students but has also become home to rare orchids, otters and wildflower meadows.

An awareness initiative has been set-up by staff and students that awards credits for sustainable behaviours, which can be used on rewards at the end of the year. The Green Impact Sustainability scheme has saved an estimated £92,000 and 289 tCO₂ in 2020/21.

York Gin sustainability actions

York Gin is an independent company making and selling award winning gin based in York. The first bottles of York Gin appeared on 1 March 2018 after a couple of years of preparation and gin has since won national and international awards. The company operates a distillery and two shops in York and is owned and run by locals.

Quality, sustainability, localism and York are at the heart of the company. They operate ethically and do the utmost to be responsible and sustainable.

Energy

From the beginning, York Gin has been powered by 100% renewable energy from Green Energy. The distillery is powered by electricity, rather than more commonly used gas because it uses less energy and as a lower carbon impact. Out of four company cars, three are electric and one is hybrid (the hybrid is for longer journeys when recharging may prove problematic.)

Waste

All bottles and gift sets are designed to be 100% plastic free and customers are encouraged to donate their old bottles for other customers to reuse as lights, containers or candle holders. Working with local upcycler PurePallets, they have turned old pallets, railway sleepers and other used wood into fittings and signage for the shops as well as keyrings, gin racks, fridge magnets and other products.

Local First

A local first approach ensures that the spirit is made in Yorkshire from grain grown on Yorkshire farms. All York Gin bottles are made in Leeds, by Allied Glass, using 40% less glass than their original method and the miniatures are made from a significant proportion of recycled glass. Allied Glass is itself a sustainable company doing a great deal to reduce its carbon footprint. Packaging and labels are also made in Yorkshire. A local supply chain reduces emissions from travel and supports jobs in the area.

Real Junk Food Project

The Real Junk Food Project was founded in 2015 by Adam Smith. The project, originally in Leeds, was established with a mission to make surplus food accessible to all and reduce carbon emissions; and a vision to reduce the environmental and social injustice of food waste by feeding bellies not bins. Since 2015 people all over the world have followed these values and intercepted food to redistribute in hubs and cafes (often on a Pay-As-You-Feel basis to make sure that anyone who needs it can access the food) to stop food going to waste.

Following this initial mission and vision, Planet Food York opened in January 2019 to intercept and redistribute surplus food in York. In the first 3 years, they have intercepted 745.5 tonnes of food, which is equivalent to 1.1 million meals, saving 2,200 tonnes of CO₂.

Food is collected by volunteers from supermarkets, restaurants, hotels and independent shops in partnership with Fareshare Yorkshire and Neighbourly. Rescued items are used in their Pay-As-You-Feel café and shop in Southlands Methodist Community Centre, Southbank. Planet Food have a zero food waste policy, so any food that doesn't get eaten is composted locally.

It is estimated that up to 30% of food is wasted globally, meaning that food waste is responsible for between 8 and 10% of CO₂ emissions. In the UK, around 9.5 million tonnes of food is wasted from households and businesses each year, of which 70% is avoidable. Planet Food York are helping to combat this waste through redistributing food into the community. They are not only reducing emissions but also tackling food poverty, social stigma and providing local employment and training through the work of 2 managers and 24 regular volunteers.

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York Community Woodland

York Community Woodland is an extensive, new community woodland where over 210,000 new trees and shrubs will enable carbon capture, increase open green space, improve health and wellbeing, increase biodiversity, and create enhanced active travel networks, new green jobs, skills and volunteering opportunities.

This represents City of York Council's first venture into creating large-scale community woodland and seeks to be an exemplar for other landowners and local authorities to replicate.

Climate change is a serious concern among residents and the project provides an outlet for a passionate, inspired community keen to join us in this special opportunity. We work with over 500 members of the public, and an Advisory Group of businesses, landowners, members and experts, including; the White Rose Forest, Forestry Commission, the Woodmeadow Trust and the Woodland Trust.

York Community Woodland is a woodland for the city and its people. The name itself was decided by a public vote and embodies a collective ownership behind its creation.

The woodland masterplan was created through a community co-design process with over 800 residents contributing to the final design. The woodland will feature nature ponds, wild-flower meadows, extensive broad-leaf woodland, areas for quiet contemplation, an extensive trail network for walking, wheeling and horse riding, and a forestry school.

Jim Lee, Head of Woodland Creation, Forestry England has said;

"We are delighted to have been selected as the preferred delivery partner for York Community Woodland... working closely with City of York Council and the local community as the project moves through the next stages.

"The partnership... is particularly special to us."

EV Hyper Hubs

Two new Hyper-Hubs have been created at Monks Cross Park & Ride and Poppleton Bar Park & Ride. The sites provide high quality, high speed electric vehicle charging provision within the city. The project is joint funded with £1m from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), £800,000 from Office for Low Emissions Vehicles (OLEV) and a contribution of £400,000 from City of York Council.

The Hyper-Hubs are fitted out with 'Ultra Rapid' and 'Rapid' chargers that will significantly improve the speed of charging in line with latest technologies, and help the region to support the next generation of EVs (which have significantly larger battery capacities and support higher charging speeds).

Each Hyper-Hub has 4 Rapid chargers and 4 Ultra Rapid chargers under a canopy to keep users dry, with 24 hours a day 7 days a week access. Solar canopies and battery storage support the energy grid during peak hours. Each site includes 100 kWp solar PV arrays and 348 kW/507 kWh energy storage.

Each site is estimated to reduce carbon emissions in the city by 83tCO₂ a year by displacing fossil fuels used by combustion engine vehicles. Rapid and Ultra Rapid chargers will cost 25 pence per kWh, making York one of the cheapest places in the UK for Rapid and Ultra Rapid charging.

The Hyper-Hubs are part of a wider push to increase electric vehicle charging capacity across the city. In addition to the EV Hyper-Hubs, the Council are also investing to expand the EV charging infrastructure, as part of their Public EV Charging Strategy, with 350 new Fast charge-points, a minimum of 12 Ultra Rapid chargers and 19 Rapid chargers and replacing the entire existing charging infrastructure.

“York was one of the first cities to introduce a public electric network several years ago which has become really popular. In 2014 there were 1,510 charging sessions, by 2018 that had increased 10 fold to 13,695.

We're a pioneer in the use of innovative green technology. Over recent years, the council has led the way in providing a range of public charging facilities for electric vehicles to help reduce carbon emissions and improve local air quality thanks to EV's eliminating nitrogen oxide emissions at the point of use.”

Section 5: Next Steps

The scale of the challenge is considerable, but through the principles and objectives within this Strategy, we can achieve our ambition for a net zero and climate resilient York by 2030. As a priority, we will need to focus on the following next steps:

Deliver on Projected Emissions Reduction Pathway

Prioritise the objectives in this strategy as the evidence base behind them ensures that improvements can be achieved most quickly and reliably. Develop an action plan that is clear in its resourcing, responsibilities and timescales while demonstrating progress, transparency and accountability.

Go Further

Consider a variety of funding streams to support financing local carbon reduction initiatives including community investment schemes and government grants. Combine efforts across the city to maximise available government funding to decarbonise buildings and other assets.

Holistic Approach

When making the case for climate action, **consider the impacts of climate action holistically**. Climate actions offer co-benefits to the local economy, communities and environment. Many offer a return on investment or operational cost savings. There are also opportunities for a “Green Recovery” as we bounce back from the COVID-19 pandemic and develop a sustainable approach to tourism that can be a regenerative resource for York.

Build Networks and Partnerships

Working together with other stakeholders, develop a climate change partnership and/or charter, which encourages collaboration, builds understanding, and shares expertise. Key external stakeholders include businesses, third-sector organisations, other non-profit groups, and our residents.

Glossary of Terms

AFOLU: Agriculture, forestry & land use.

BEIS: UK Government Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, the successor to the Department for Energy & Climate Change (DECC).

Carbon budget: a carbon budget is a fixed limit of cumulative emissions that are allowed over a given time in order to keep global temperatures within a certain threshold.

Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e): the standard unit of measurement for greenhouse gases. One tonne of CO₂ is roughly equivalent to six months of commuting daily by car. “Equivalent” means that other greenhouse gases have been included in the calculations.

Carbon Neutral/ Net Zero: these two terms typically mean the same thing in the context of CO₂-only emissions. Whilst emissions are reduced overall, those that remain are then *offset* by removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This removal may occur through technology such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies, or through natural stores by rewilding or afforestation.

Carbon offset: a reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases made in order to compensate emissions made elsewhere.

Carbon sink: a process or natural feature that removes carbon from the local atmosphere (e.g. trees or wetlands). The carbon is said to be *sequestered* from the atmosphere.

Climate Emergency: a situation in which urgent action is required to reduce or halt climate change and avoid potentially irreversible environmental damage resulting from it.

Decarbonisation: the process of moving towards a society with lower emissions of carbon dioxide.

Deep/Medium Retrofit: building improvements that reduce energy demand and carbon emissions. For example, wall/roof insulation, solar PV, double/triple-glazing, more efficient or low carbon heating systems. Medium retrofit represents a 66% reduction in energy demand and a deep retrofit represents an 83% reduction.

Energy system: the generation, transmission and consumption of energy across the city for buildings, transport and industry.

Greenhouse gases: gases released into the atmosphere that contribute to global warming by absorbing and re-emitting heat. These include carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.

Gross emissions: the emissions total before accounting for local carbon sinks.

Gross Value Added (GVA): the measure of the value of goods and services produced.

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change.

Indirect emissions: Greenhouse gas emissions occurring from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat and/or cooling within the city.

Insetting: This is an alternative to traditional offsetting that stores carbon within York’s boundary.

LULUCF: Land use, land use change & forestry.

Offsetting: the action of compensating for carbon emissions in York by saving carbon dioxide elsewhere.

DRAFT

York's Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022 - 2032

A healthier, fairer, city

Background

There is a statutory requirement for every local authority to have a Health and Wellbeing Board, and for that Board to produce a Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

Our Board in York is made up of many partners, from NHS bodies to the council and third sector representatives, and so although the Health and Wellbeing Strategy (currently being written to cover 2022-2032) is one of the city's 10 year strategies, it is developed through a slightly different process, led between the partners within the health and care system rather than by the council.

Several engagement events and workshops within the health and care sector have taken place across the last six months to help write the strategy, and six key priority themes have emerged which have been included as part of the resident consultation and the joint scrutiny meetings about the 10 year strategies.

The Health and Wellbeing Board will be invited to consider the feedback from these consultation and scrutiny events and take it into account as they finalise the Strategy in autumn 2022.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) describes the current and emerging health and wellbeing needs for people who live in York.

The JSNA is the responsibility of the York Health and Wellbeing Board.

The main purpose of the JSNA is to support the York Health and Wellbeing Strategy (see pg 3 for March 2022 JSNA).

Health and wellbeing priorities

BECOME A HEALTH-GENERATING CITY, where our starting point is that strong and supportive communities are the best medicine, where we build on the strengths of our people, and give our citizens the best possible chance of staying healthy, especially through three key building blocks of health: good housing, jobs and education

MAKE GOOD HEALTH MORE EQUAL ACROSS THE CITY, recognising that people in the poorest areas of York die ten years earlier than those in the richest areas, and to address this we need to deliver our services scaled at a level proportionate to people's need, and thereby reduce health inequalities

PREVENT NOW TO AVOID LATER HARM, acknowledging that two thirds of the gap in healthy life expectancy in York comes from preventable diseases, and therefore ensuring that prevention is in the job description of all health and care staff in the city to bring healthy lifestyles within reach of all our residents

START GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING YOUNG, giving special emphasis to the key formative early years of life as the best place our investment can go, creating from maternal/preconception health and beyond the conditions for our families, communities and young people to live healthy and flourishing lives

WORK TO MAKE YORK A MENTALLY HEALTHY CITY, ensuring that mental health and wellbeing is given the same attention as physical health, investing in the things which keep people happy and connected, and working together to support people quickly when they need it

BUILD A COLLABORATIVE HEALTH AND CARE SYSTEM with fewer dividing lines between organisations, creating a local culture of integration built by engaged and valued staff who listen to (and involve) our citizens, so that our care is compassionate, high quality, and financially and environmentally sustainable

Demographics (York’s ‘population’)

Our birth rate has fallen every year since 2009 and remains significantly below the England average 36.8 per 1000 in York vs 55.3 per 1000 in England in 2020. [1]

The 19-29 age group in York makes up 21.8% of the population, compared to 14.3% of UK population. [2]

Increase in 80+ population: 11,600 people in 2020, 12,800 in 2025, 15,300 in 2030, 16,100 in 2035 and 17,400 in 2040. Between 2020 and 2040 this is a 50% increase. [3]

Projections of the care needs of some adults over the age of 65 [4]

Population	2020	2040
Living with a learning disability	818	1059 (+29%)
Living with Dementia	2,927	4,291 (+47%)
Providing unpaid care	5,271	6,592 (+25%)
Needing care	11,380	15,207 (+34%)

Absolute need (York’s ‘big issues’)

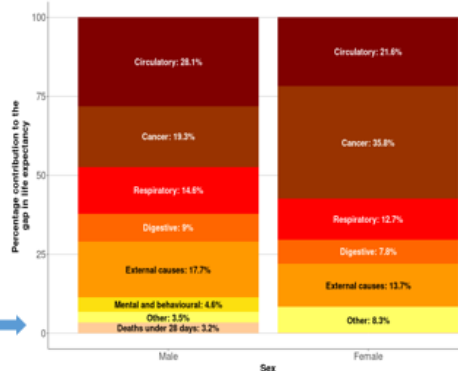
Smoking- The smoking prevalence in adults aged 18+ is 20,783 or 11.9% of York’s population. Modelled estimates suggest that around 160, or 8.5% of teenagers at 15 years are either regular or occasional smokers. [5]

Obese/Overweight- Approximately 129,000 people, or 61.4% of adults are classified as either overweight or obese. 225 or 21.4% of reception-age children are classified as either overweight or obese. In Year 6, this increases to 245 children, or 33.8%. [6] [10]

Numbers with multiple long term conditions- 30,375 people, or 15.3%, report they are living with a long-term illness or disability, and 11.1% are on more than one disease register [7]

Leading causes of inequality in life expectancy [8]

Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile and least deprived quintile of York, by broad cause of death, 2015-17



Relative Need (York’s ‘red flags’)

Visit <https://www.healthyyork.org/>

CYP mental health- 2.25% of school pupils have social, emotional and mental health needs. In under 18s, the rate of hospital admissions for mental health conditions is 109.3/100,000 [9]

Suicide and self harm- The suicide rate for all persons in York 13.3 per 100,000, and is 4 times higher in males. Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self harm was 172.4 per 100,000 with the highest rates seen in teenagers aged 15-19 years (757.7 per 100,000). [10]

Alcohol- Alcohol-related mortality in York is 35.1/100,000 or 69 people in 2020. 1315 people, or 683/100,000 were admitted to hospital for alcohol specific conditions in 2020/21. [11]

Diagnosis gap- there is a larger than expected gap in the number of people in York living with dementia (46% undiagnosed), diabetes (28%), and hypertension (40%) [12] [13]

Falls- Falls that result in emergency hospital admission can be seen in both elderly and child populations. In children 0-4 this rate was 139.7/100,000 over five years. The highest rate of admissions for falls are those 80+ years are 5,954/100,000 over two years. In people aged 65-79, this rate is 849/100,000. [14]

Cervical screening- 67.2% of females aged 25-49 years attended cervical screening in 2021. This increased to 74.7% of females aged 50-64. [15]

Emergency admissions due to accidents- A&E attendances for adults in accidents are 301.9/1000 and 585.6/1000 in children 0-4 years. [16]

Wider determinants (‘causes of the causes’)

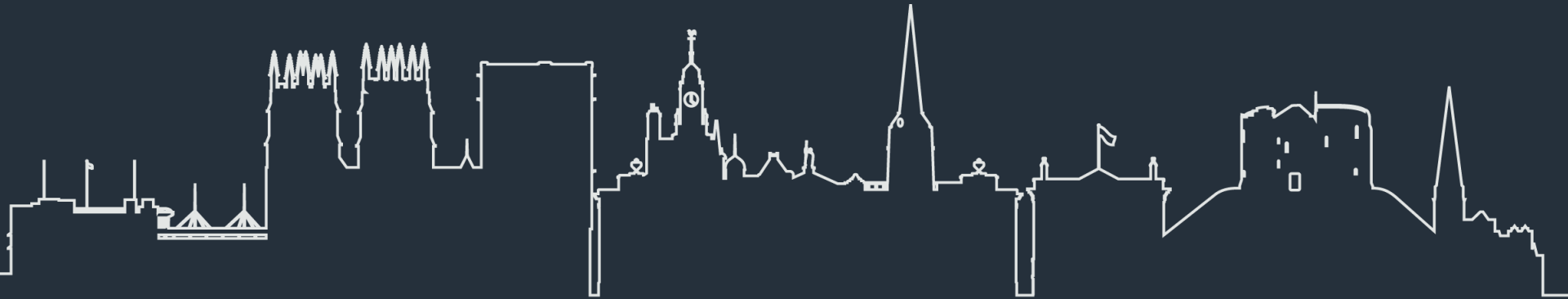
Air pollution- York has three air quality zones where the levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter exceed the national air quality objectives. In York, this is largely caused by congestion and heavy traffic. [17]

Lower than average wages - £597.90 was the Median Gross Weekly pay in York in 2021 (vs £613.30 in England). Over 20% of working people in York earned less than the living wage (as recommended by the living wage foundation). 13.0% of children are living in low income families and there are 8.9% of households in fuel poverty. [18]

Housing Affordability - Across York 66% of people own their own home, either outright or with a mortgage, 18% are private renters and 14% are social tenants. There are 7,400 Council Houses in York. Properties in York had an overall average price of £308,196 in 2021. [19]

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York Local Transport Strategy: an emerging picture



Content

- Why Local Transport Strategy?
- Trends and projects
- CYC's emerging policies
- National policies and devolution
- An emerging framework?
- Next steps

LTS not LTP?

- “Local Transport Plan” is a statutory document
- We know we will need to write one, but we await guidance on method, contents and timescale from DfT
- In the meantime we can set out our “Local Transport Strategy”
- This sets out what we will be looking to achieve with our LTP, **but it is not The LTP**

York: a stocktake as the pieces fall into place

- The LTS is written in a dynamic environment
- Trends and ongoing projects – inc. new like BSIP
- Local Plan Examination
- Carbon and Economic Strategies (Health?)
- Central government initiatives, policy and guidance
- Devolution
- We can't stop the clock whilst we work out what to do next
- Need to measure, evaluate, be flexible and adaptable



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TRENDS, PROJECTS AND FORECASTS

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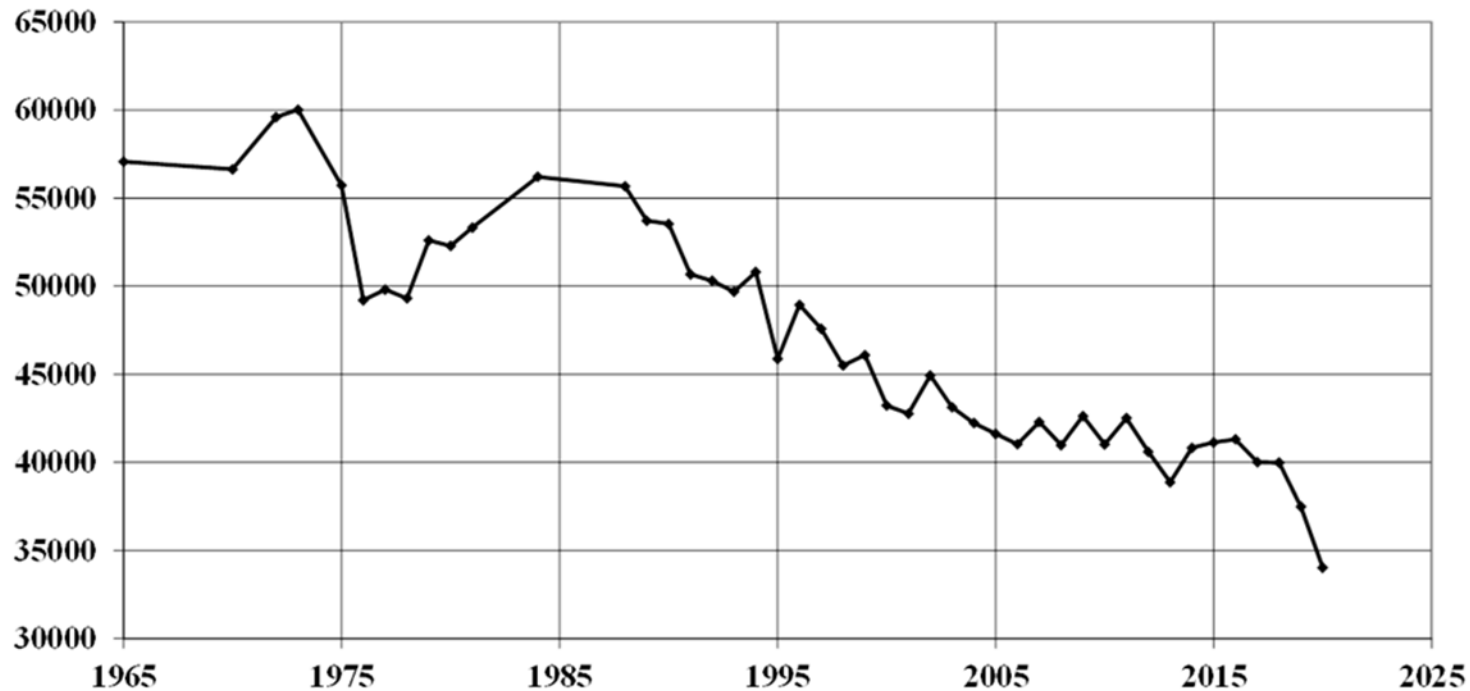
National trends (NCTD, 2018)

- Since the mid 1990s there has been a 20% reduction in commute trips per week;
- 18-30 year-old males travel 50% fewer miles than they did in 1995;
- In the 1990s 80% of people were driving by the age of 30, this is now by the age of 45;
- In the 1980s traffic grew by 50% whereas in the decade to 2016 it grew by 2%; and
- There are 16% fewer trips than 1996

In York?

City Centre Traffic has fallen

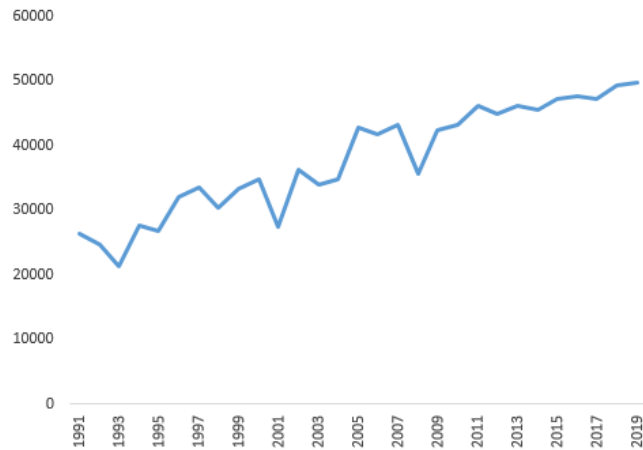
**TRAFFIC CROSSING CITY CENTRE BRIDGES
12 HOURS 1965 - 2020**



Orbital traffic has increased

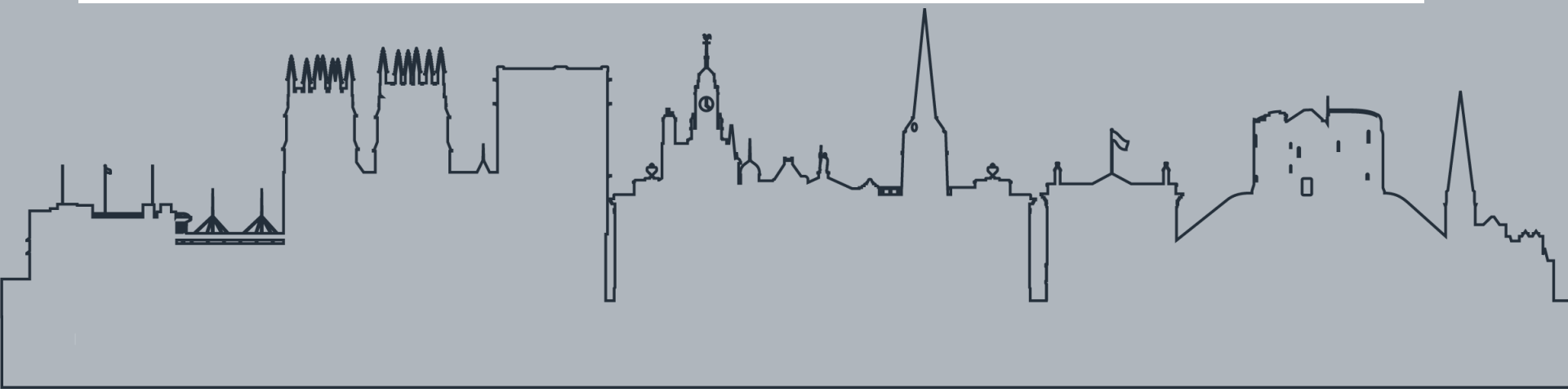
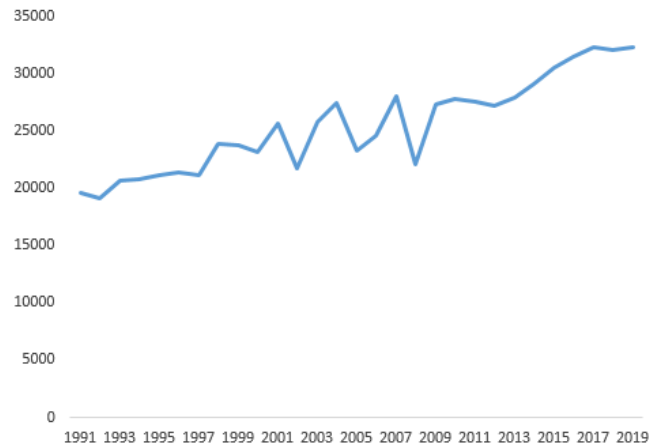
A64 Bishopthorpe Bridge 12 hr flows up 88% from 1991 to 2019

12 hour flows 8% increase between 2011 and 2019

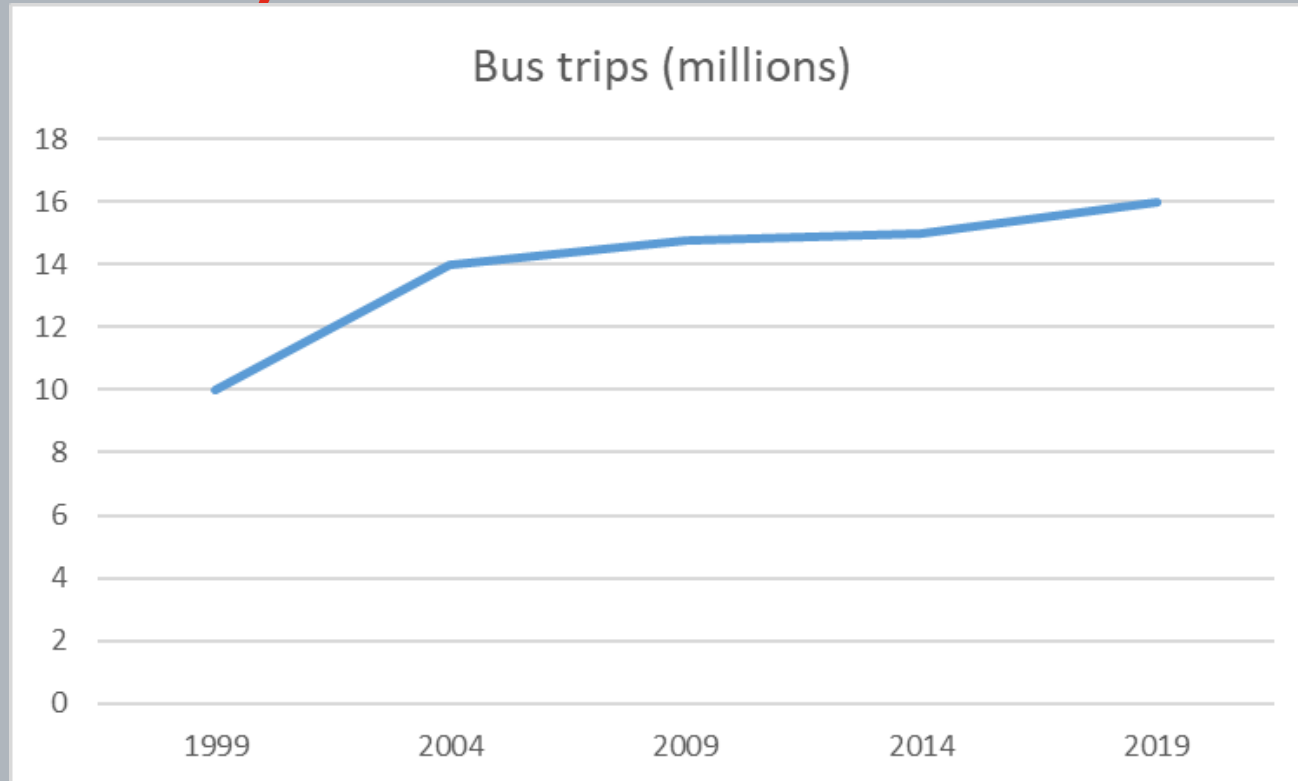


A1237 Rawcliffe Bridge 12 hour flows up 64% from 1991 to 2019

12 hour flows 17% increase between 2011 and 2019. Growth after 2011 post A59 junction upgrade



Transfer to buses (and other modes?)



Covid

- Huge reduction in trip making March '20 to June '20, then slow recovery
- As of now local roads = about 95% 2019, NH = 103%, buses = 85%, rail = 70%. Active modes possibly more – hard to count.
- AM peak less, PM peak more/ similar
- Midweek days like 2019 Fridays/ Mondays
- Incremental change – models assume return to something like 2019 in short term
- Conclusion – covid changed things, but longer term trends??

Projects

- Committed/ funded:
 - Station frontage, York Central, Castle Gateway
 - Active Travel Fund schemes/ active mode schemes/ ZEBRA buses
 - A1237 dualling A19N to Hopgrove
- Schemes in the pipeline but funding not confirmed:
 - Bus Service Improvement Plan
 - A1237 Askham Bryan to A19N dualling
 - Haxby Station
 - A64 Hopgrove to Barton Hill dualling (not a CYC scheme)
 - Rail enhancements (of which many)

Conclusions

- Transport plans are formulated in dynamic environments
- Long term trends away from car use esp in urban environments
- Increasing vehicle trips on orbital routes. Increasing use of non car modes
- We have a suite of projects in delivery and in a pipeline
- These can accommodate some growth on non-car modes, but there is still traffic growth

POLICY ENVIRONMENT



Our policies

- LTP3 – nominally valid until 2031; much still appropriate though many of original set of projects complete.
- Local Plan – 20% growth to 2033, mix of urban edge, brownfield and stand-alone development, indicative allocations to 2038
- Carbon Strategy – 71% reduction sought from transport – car miles reduction, transfer to other modes. Electrification of the vehicle fleet is only half the answer. Implication – carbon reduction implies reduction EVERYWHERE. Not just centre. Network resilience to impacts of climate change.
- Economic Strategy: appreciation that shortcomings with transport shut some off from economic opportunity

National Policy

- Carbon – LTP guidance expected October (?)
- Transport – NBS/ Gearchange a level of micro-management which is new – what can we/ can't we do? Where would DfT step in?
- Levelling Up – London-style PT; York is in the north, but less deprived than many LTAs. Engine for growth?
- Devolution – where does the LTP sit in a new CA?

Implications

- York got there before DfT
- In the absence of DfT guidance there is a guidance gap – what is required? How will funding be allocated?
- Carbon & levelling up – transport more closely aligned to non-transport outcomes – not just about making the transport system work. (Health?)
- Devolution/ DfT prescription – not sure how much freedom of movement we will have in practice



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OUR NEW TRANSPORT STRATEGY



Themes for our LTS

- Delivery – get existing projects delivered
- Opportunity – levelling up but also equality (e.g. impairments, gender)
- Carbon reduction – mode change/ technology change/ infrastructure resilience
- Health and wellbeing
- Supporting growth
- Flexibility and adaptability to change (& measurement)

Delivery

- Existing projects: deliver on time/ budget
- Integrate with existing infrastructure
- Maintain what we already have (TSAR etc)
- Develop the pipeline – more prescriptive approach (e.g. BSIP/ LCWIP)
- Seek out bidding opportunities in a decentralised funding environment (not just DfT anymore)
- Link to Local Plan development allocations

Opportunity

- Transport as an enabler of access to opportunity
- York a city where your opportunity is not affected by car ownership
- Access to York from more deprived areas of region – not just local links
- Gender and identity
- Accessible systems for mobility/ sensory impaired

Carbon #1

- Carbon Strategy = 71% carbon reduction by 2030
- Gov seeks “quantified carbon reductions”
- Develop alternatives: walk/ cycle/ PT networks
- Reduction in driving = more shorter trips and implication for developing local centres/ wfh
- Question is not “do you do it?” but “how hard do you go?”
- You need to take people with you to make progress

Carbon #2

- **Moving away from the car (25% miles/ 3% trip reduction)**
- Changes to parking supply including pricing
- More streets for “place”, fewer for movement
- Traffic signals measures – gating
- Modal filters
- Support for those giving up cars

Carbon #3

- **Minimising the impact of vehicle use which does take place**
- Electrifying the vehicle fleet (90% by 2030)
- Reducing the need to own a car – car share, taxi/ phv sector
- Trip interception – park and ride, freight strategies
- Orbital routes not through the city centre
- Green tourism – access York by rail/ bus/ cycle/ walk/ coach
- Parking strategy and enforcement

Health and wellbeing/ Carbon #4

- (a function of Carbon active mode package)
- Increase of 33% walking and cycling
- Increase of 25% bus, which includes walk trips
- Transport safety

Supporting growth

- **Plan new developments with sustainable travel at their hearts**
- Near existing networks
- Putting in new networks where they do not exist – and raising the funding to do it
- Modal targets for many new developments ambitious.

Adaptability/ flexibility

- Focus on M&E – what works, what doesn't
- Implication for the data we collect and how we review our plans
- Wider outcomes monitoring (e.g. air quality), not just measuring transport outcomes/ outputs
- Change course if targets not being met

THOUGHTS?



Next steps

- LTS can be progressed without LTP guidance
- LTS becomes an input to LTP formulation – the policy statement
- Statement of Principles: Summer
- Consultation: Autumn – for LTP incorporation

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