



**Notice of a public meeting of
One Planet York Scrutiny Review Task Group**

To: Councillors D'Agorne (Chair), Galvin, Crisp, and Reid
Date: Wednesday, 1 March 2017
Time: 4.30 pm
Venue: The Thornton Room - Ground Floor, West Offices (G039)

AGENDA

1. Declarations of Interest

At this point, Members are asked to declare:

- any personal interests not included on the Register of Interests
- any prejudicial interests or
- any disclosable pecuniary interests

which they may have in respect of business on this agenda.

2. Public Participation

At this point in the meeting members of the public who have registered to speak under the Council's Public Participation Scheme may do so. The deadline for registering is **5.00pm on Tuesday 28 February 2017.**

Members of the public may register to speak on:

- An item on the agenda
- An issue within the remit of the task group

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3. One Planet York Scrutiny Review (Pages 1 - 18)

This report informs the Task Group of the information gathered to date in support of their objective to examine how York might best balance economic, social and environmental factors to realise its goal of being a more sustainable and resilient "One Planet" city.

4. Urgent Business

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

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For more information about any of the following please contact the Democracy 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 (Polish)
własnym języku.

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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One Planet York Scrutiny Review Task Group**1 March 2017**

Report of the Assistant Director – Legal & Governance

One Planet York Scrutiny Review Update Report**Summary**

1. This report informs the One Planet York Scrutiny Review Task Group of the information gathered to date in support of their objective to examine how York might best balance economic, social and environmental factors to realise its goal of being a more sustainable and resilient “One Planet” city.

Background

2. At a meeting of the Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee (CSMC) in early May 2016 the Committee considered a Council motion on a proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) which had been referred to the Committee for further consideration. The Committee agreed that parts of the motion be referred back to Council but that more local implications included in the TTIP should be considered for cross-party scrutiny.
3. In June 2016 this was considered as a potential topic for review and Members discussed elements of the TTIP motion to support the work of One Planet York (OPY). It was agreed that rather than focus solely on one aspect of One Planet York the review should look at putting in place a framework to help achieve the objectives of the strategy.
4. The Council Plan contains commitments to *‘put sustainability at the heart of everything we do’* and to *‘work towards One Planet living’*.
5. In March 2016, Executive endorsed the vision of ‘a sustainable, resilient and collaborative One Planet York’ and agreed to show leadership towards this vision alongside city partners. They also agreed to work towards being a sustainable, resource efficient One Planet Council.

6. In early September 2016 CSMC considered a scoping report on One Planet York. Members agreed there would be value in undertaking a scrutiny review to support this work and appointed a Task Group comprising Cllrs Crisp, D'Agorne, Reid and a Conservative Group representative (later confirmed as Cllr Galvin) to carry out this work.
7. CSMC agreed the review should focus on specific topic areas suggested in the scoping report, namely:
 - Ensuring a balance between economic, social and environmental needs that is right for York and delivery reflects best practice;
 - Ensuring key decisions and strategic plans take account of economic, social and environmental factors;
 - Ensuring decisions and strategic plans are informed by both short term priorities and anticipated longer term impacts.
8. To help formulate the topic areas above CSMC agreed that the Task Group should:
 - Review what leading sustainable cities, and those similar to York, are doing in seeking to balance economic, social and environmental needs
 - Explore potential of the One Planet York framework to:
 - Enable benchmarking with other cities through a new One Planet York 'city scorecard' (basket of measures)
 - Increase understanding and wider awareness about what makes cities sustainable and resilient
 - Review statutory and local decision making tools, engagement and collaboration methods to help cities best balance economic, social and environmental needs
 - Explore how the city's Urban Living Pilot project – 'York City Environment Observatory' – could bring new knowledge and insight regarding economic, social and environmental interdependencies

9. The Task Group met for the first time on 10 November 2016 when Cllr D'Agorne was appointed Chair. The Task Group accepted that to achieve a sustainable and resilient city there must be a balance between economic, environmental and social factors and better recognition and understanding of the interdependencies. If a sustainable balance is created the city will be a better place to live now and in the future. However, in creating this balance Members accepted that sometimes the economy trumps the environment and sometimes it is the other way round.

Information Gathered

10. One Planet York is a growing network of local organisations and businesses working towards a more sustainable and resilient 'One Planet' future. Action is being taken across 10 key principles:
 - i. Zero Carbon – making buildings more energy efficient and delivering all energy with renewable technologies.
 - ii. Zero Waste – reducing waste, reusing where possible, and ultimately sending zero waste to landfill.
 - iii. Sustainable Transport – encouraging low carbon modes of transport to reduce emissions, reducing the need to travel.
 - iv. Sustainable Materials – Using sustainable healthy products, with low embodied energy, sourced locally, made from renewable or waste resources.
 - v. Local and Sustainable Food – choosing low impact, local, seasonal, organic diets and reducing food waste.
 - vi. Sustainable Water – using water more efficiently in buildings and in the produce we buy, tackling local flooding and water course pollution.
 - vii. Land Use and Wildlife – protecting and restoring biodiversity and natural habitats through appropriate land use and integration into the built environment.
 - viii. Culture and heritage – reviving local identity and wisdom, supporting the arts.

- ix. Equity and Local Economy – creating bioregional economies that support fair employment, inclusive communities and international fair trade.
 - x. Health and Happiness – encouraging active, sociable, meaningful lives to promote good health and well being.
11. At the Task Group meeting in November, Members noted that One Planet York started with 12 city organisations and now 60 were aligned to the vision. The overall concept is not about a new group delivering, but it is about a framework for shared ownership, drawing on things that are already in place and building on capacity.
12. In considering what OPY can mean for the city, its communities and its residents, the Task Group accepted an eight-point approach:
- i. Well Run (Governance): When decisions are made about a community, local people are included in the decision-making process. The community enjoys a sense of civic values, responsibility and pride;
 - ii. Well Connected (Transport): The transport facilities, including public transport, help people to travel within and between communities and reduce dependence on cars. There are factors to encourage safe, local walking and cycling.
 - iii. Well Served (Services): High-quality services for families and children (including early years children). A good range of public, community, voluntary and private services (e.g. retail, fresh food, commercial, utilities, information and advice) that are accessible to the whole community.
 - iv. Environmental Services: Actively seek to minimise climate change (e.g. people are encouraged to recycle and save water, live in homes that do not waste electricity and are built on wasteland so that no forests / fields are destroyed). Create safer, cleaner and greener neighbourhoods (e.g. by reducing graffiti and maintaining pleasant public spaces).
 - v. Fair for Everybody (Equality): People of all ages, races, sexes and abilities are given access to services, jobs and education in the community. This fairness is not a luxury, it is normal to everyone.

This fairness needs to provide opportunities for future generations.

- vi. Thriving (Economy): Local people have the opportunity to make money and have a good quality of life. They are encouraged to open up small businesses and spend their wages locally to help improve other people's businesses. Successful businesses create more jobs for more people and better standards of living for more people in the community.
- vii. Well Designed and Built (Housing): A sense of place (e.g. a place with a positive feeling for people and local distinctiveness). Buildings are attractive, safe and useful to people who use them, buildings that people want to go into. Lots of open space for people to play and relax.
- viii. All Inclusive and Safe (Social): A community spirit is created. People are always welcome to join in events (e.g. sports, fundraising and festivals). Neighbours look out for one another and respect each other. All people are treated fairly. There are low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour with viable, effective and community-friendly policing.

13. To help understand what leading sustainable cities and those similar to York are doing in seeking to balance economic, social and environmental needs, the Task Group was given information on the world's leading sustainable cities according to the Arcadis Sustainable Cities Index 2016.

14. The index ranks cities on three pillars of sustainability – people, planet and profit. These represent social, environmental and economic sustainability to offer an indicative picture of the health and wealth of cities for the present and the future.

- **Quality of Life**: The People sub-index rates health (life expectancy and obesity), education (literacy and universities), income inequality, work-life balance, dependency ratio, crime and housing and living costs. These indicators can be broadly thought of as capturing "quality of life".
- **Green Factors**: The Planet sub-index ranks cities on energy consumption and renewable energy share, green space within cities, recycling and composting rates, greenhouse gas emissions, natural catastrophe risk, drinking water, sanitation and air

pollution. These indicators can broadly be thought of as capturing “green factors”.

- Economic Health: The Profit sub-index examines performance from a business perspective, combining measures of transport infrastructure (rail, air and traffic congestion), ease of doing business, tourism, Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹ per capita, the city’s importance in global economic networks, connectivity in terms of mobile and broadband access and employment rates. These indicators can broadly be thought of as capturing “economic health”.

15. The Task Group learned that the Swiss city of Zurich tops the overall Sustainable Cities Index. Despite leading both the overall ranking and the planet sub-index, and ranking 5th in profit, Zurich appears 27th on the people sub-index; affordability and work-life balance are the primary causes of this disparity. London is rated fifth overall with a rating of 37 for people, nine for planet and three for profit. Edinburgh is ranked 13th, Manchester 25th, Birmingham 31st, Glasgow 36th and Leeds 38th.
16. The Task Group noted that no one city is achieving a perfect balance but some cities are closer than others. Amsterdam, which is ranked 11th overall, is judged to have achieved the best balance, scoring seven for people, 19 for planet and 16 for profit.
17. Many cities do well in two of the people, planet and profit categories, but few do well in all three, indicating the challenge city leaders have in balancing all three needs effectively to ensure a sustainable and resilient future.
18. The Task Group noted that many cities were working hard to be on the top 100 leader board to attract new jobs and investment. In York’s 2015 baseline assessment the city’s strengths were:
 - Strong economy
 - Low unemployment
 - Low inequality
 - High quality natural and built environment

¹ Gross Domestic Product is a monetary measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a period (quarterly or yearly). Nominal GDP estimates are commonly used to determine the economic performance of a whole country or region, and to make international comparisons.

- Waste and carbon reduction
- Thriving cultural offer
- Educational attainment
- 5 million + visitors a year
- A 'top 10' place to live in the UK

19. The city's ongoing challenges are:

- Extreme weather events
- Low pay
- Disparity in health
- Air Quality
- Housing affordability
- Ambitious carbon and waste targets

20. The Task Group acknowledged that One Planet York was not a city council led initiative, but a city-wide movement led by a broad coalition of city stakeholders as no single organisation is able to address the city challenges on its own. There is uncertainty among York residents about what a sustainable, resilient city looks like and low awareness about what the city is already doing.

21. A new city framework can deliver better understanding, increased awareness and wider recognition and these in turn can lead to more participation, more action and delivery and rising aspirations.

22. At a meeting in early December 2016, the Task Group noted that balance was not necessarily about being top ranked in all three elements of the Sustainable Cities Index, but the aspiration of OPY is to develop a city scorecard.

23. To further understand how this can be achieved the Task Group considered the Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index (VEI) which ranks the 324 English local authority areas according to their average score across six different categories that are believed to be required to create a vibrant economy.

24. Each category is effectively an index in its own right, based on a set of specifically selected economic, social and environmental data sets:

- **Prosperity** – are we producing wealth and creating jobs?
- **Dynamism and opportunity** – are we developing an entrepreneurial and innovative culture to drive future growth?
- **Inclusion and equality** – is everyone benefiting from economic growth?
- **Health, wellbeing and happiness** – are our people living healthy, active and fulfilling lifestyles?
- **Resilience and sustainability** – is our economy having a negative impact on the natural environment?
- **Community, trust and belonging** – are we embracing the community, and living lively and creative cultural lives?

25. The Vibrant Economy Index provides:

- businesses with an understanding of their local economy and the issues that will affect investment decisions both within the business and externally;
- policy-makers and place-shapers with an overview of the strengths and opportunities, challenges and weaknesses of individual places as well as the dynamic between different areas;
- citizens with an accessible insight into how their place is doing, so that they can contribute to shaping local discussions about what is important to them.

26. The ambition of the Vibrant Economy Index is to create a 'gold standard' measurement for the UK economy which benefits all parts of society. The Task Group agreed that the aspirations of the Vibrant Economy Index can be aligned to those of One Planet York in the following way:

VEI	Prosperity	Dynamism & Opportunity	Inclusion & Equality	Health, Wellbeing / Happiness	Resilience & Sustainability	Community Trust & Belonging
OPY	Economy & Equity	Economy & Equity	Economy & Equity	Health & Wellbeing	Carbon / Waste / Land Use / Water	Culture & Community
	Total Gross Value Added (GVA) ²	Business formation rate	Deprivation	Sports participation	Air quality	Community assets
	GVA per job	High level skills	Inequality	Adults overweight or obese	Recycling rate	Cultural amenities
	Mean workplace weekly pay	Knowledge workers	Average income	Life satisfaction	Co2 emissions per capita	Living alone, aged 50 and over
	Knowledge-driven employment	Patents granted	Child poverty	Life worthwhile	Energy consumption	Valid voter turnout
	Businesses turning over > £1m	GCSEs A*-C achieved	Housing affordability	Happiness	New residential addresses created in National Flood Zone	Violent crimes
	Businesses turning over > £100m	Higher education employment	Employment/ Benefit claimant rate	Anxiety	Previously developed land usage	Ethnic diversity
	Foreign owned businesses	R&D employment	Homeless households	Diabetes prevalence	Dwellings completed	
			NEETs	Average life expectancy	Households on LA waiting list	
			Housing benefit claimant rate	Child obesity	Planning applications	
			Homeless households	Mean hours worked		
			Long-term unemployed			
			Fuel poor			
			Unemployed inequality			

² Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the UK. It is used in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is a key indicator of the state of the whole economy. In the UK, three theoretical approaches are used to estimate GDP: "production", "income" and "expenditure". When using the production or income approaches, the contribution to the economy of each industry or sector is measured using GVA.

How York compares using the Vibrant Economy Index (x/324)

Authority and overall rating	Prosperity (rating)	Dynamism & Opportunity	Inclusion & Equality	Health, Wellbeing / Happiness	Resilience & Sustainability	Community Trust & Belonging
1. Cambridge	30	1	110	246	21	7
2. Oxford	15	2	170	50	116	1
23. Bath	106	35	144	43	19	24
28. Warwick	43	79	70	70	70	43
48. York	107	23	123	80	56	97
67. Harrogate	93	67	75	48	144	114
72. Leeds	27	61	279	176	5	132
93. Chester	70	92	154	146	25	226
168. East Riding	245	214	58	22	237	261
177. North Yorks	171	180	184	158	51	270
219. Richmondshire	318	289	158	18	311	46

27. The Task Group noted that to take a lead in the development of One Planet York, in a facilitation role, the Executive, in March 2016, approved the Council becoming a One Planet Council (OPC).

28. The OPC programme aims to:

- balance and minimise negative economic, social and environmental impacts
- reduce the council's carbon footprint whilst increasing efficiency / generating operational savings
- identify and embed new 'one planet' opportunities and add value to the work we do (and plan to do in the future), and
- coordinate action and foster greater collaboration and innovation across the council.

29. The Task Group noted that to support a One Planet Council Action Plan and to help draft a OPC scorecard, an Integrated Impact Assessment Tool (IIAT) has been developed which aims to streamline decision-

making processes and make it easier to assess a variety of statutory and Council Plan requirements. The aim is to consider a range of things in one assessment that are important to the Council to achieve and help officers build these into projects so the IIAT is an amalgamation of:

- i. Communities Impact Assessment
- ii. Equalities Impact Assessment
- iii. Sustainability Impact Assessment

30. The purpose of this IIAT is to help officers make good balanced decisions and to mitigate, early on in the decision making process, any foreseen negative economic, social or environmental impacts. It aims to get officers to think about and record any positive and negative impacts that a proposed new service, project, programme of policy is likely to have on Council priorities. It will also ensure CYC meets its statutory requirements and embeds economic, social and environmental sustainability into everything the Council does.
31. The Task Group were disappointed to note that when implications are considered in standard Council reports these cover financial; human resources; equalities; legal; crime and disorder; IT; property and other. Sustainability is included in the "other" category and the Task Group considers that it merits a category of its own.
32. They agreed that the IIAT presents the Council with the opportunity to have a closer look at procurement so that local job opportunities can be taken into account thereby reducing environmental impacts as the IIAT forces thinking towards OPY principals.
33. To promote joint thinking and a joint understanding the Task Group suggested the IIAT be shared with city partners. And they asked about the possibility of a simplified version of the IIAT being developed for wards and communities as this would help in considering ward priorities.
34. At a meeting in late January 2017 the Task Group considered how best to try to balance the economic, social and environmental aspects of place to help mobilise the city and its citizens towards a more sustainable, resilient and collaborative future. The CYC Head of Communities and Equalities and the Principal Neighbourhood Management Officer also attended the meeting to help with this work.

35. The Task Group noted that the current approach to neighbourhood working is through ward committees, which have their own budgets to spend on local priorities. Led by Ward Councillors they are a way of bringing together local groups, residents, service providers and council departments to work in partnership to tackle issues at local level, using local knowledge, supporting data and available resources.
36. The Task Group was interested to note how ward budget decisions can be matched to the OPY vision and how these can make an individual or collective impact. They also noted that:
- No organisation is able to deliver a sustainable, resilient city on its own and there is a need for partnership and mobilisation;
 - A lot of amazing things are happening around the OPY vision and the network of organisations involved is constantly growing;
 - People are switching on to the OPY agenda with high and growing levels of support – around 80% - from individuals, households and neighbourhoods;
 - Many of York's leading organisations have well defined policies and plans that put their operations, products and services on amore sustainable and resilient footing;
 - A One Planet Council is the CYC organisational plan towards OPY;
 - The OPC policy asks that whatever CYC does, it does in a way that actively supports, where possible, the 10 One Planet principles and does not work against or despite them.
37. The Task Group agreed that wards / neighbourhood working offers opportunities to align the OPY vision to ward / neighbourhood profiles to ensure everything is moving towards becoming more resilient and that communities operate within the OPY 10 principles framework. Ward conversations can be a catalyst for new ideas and new thinking to develop an integrated approach to ward priorities and these priorities can support the community resilience agenda.
38. It was also agreed a OPY toolkit or resources pack could be made available for Members as a way of presenting information and OPY logos can be used to help brand actions. A OPY app is already available to

focus on waste and recycling. The app alerts users of their next bin collection date, lets them scan products to see if they can be recycled and shows them the nearest waste and recycling centres for larger items. People can also exchange items via the app, such as unwanted items of household furniture and home-grown produce to help further cut down on waste. Planet points are earned each time the app is used and a leader board indicates the most active users. As users register post codes it can assess which wards are most active.

39. Members also felt it would be useful if a notice board or display outlining the OPY vision was available for ward committee meetings and these could also be set up in libraries, community centres etc to spread the OPY message. Many wards have some difficult issues to address and trying to solve these issues within the OPY framework might make things easier. Ward budgets could be used to promote different priorities that fit the ward demographics.
40. It was suggested that OPY approach could be tested in pilot wards to gauge customer reaction. However, the Task Group agreed that to engage people you need to have outcomes which show that by taking part they are saving resources. There are city-wide examples of progress towards priorities such as sustainable food and reducing water usage and these need to be replicated at neighbourhood level.
41. The Task group also agreed not to explore the city's Urban Living Pilot Project at this stage. The York City Environment Observatory pilot might bring new knowledge and insight regarding the economic, social and environmental interdependencies, but is only four months into a 15 month project.

Analysis

42. A sustainable city is one that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
43. Cities across the globe share common challenges in the areas of job creation, environmental resilience and improving the quality of life of local residents. A key challenge for city leaders is finding ways to balance the demand for a strong economy and an attractive place to live whilst also limiting damage to the environment. It is clear no utopian city exists, yet some cities are more advanced in their sustainability journeys than others.

44. CYC cannot transition to sustainable economies on its own. The council needs to work with businesses, academia and citizens, and across geographical boundaries to gain the skills, knowledge and contacts required for success.
45. The key to developing a sustainable local economy – a resilient “One Planet” city – is growing the circular economy to keep money flowing around the city as much as possible by procuring, spending and trading locally. To move sustainable economy opportunities forward it is important that this is not seen in isolation as a “green” issue but more widely as a key contributor to quality of life and economic development.
46. In order to improve sustainability, city leaders need to put people at the heart of their sustainability plans.
47. York residents and CYC have been proactive in diverting waste away from landfill. Almost 44% of household waste was reused, recycled or composted in 2013/14 compared to just 15% 10 years ago. Over the same period household waste sent to landfill for disposal reduced from 84.6% to 56.4%.
48. Because of the amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) we generate our climate is changing. This is likely to lead to more frequent and severe weather events bringing significant risk of damage and disruption to the city. York has a history of flooding and it is likely to experience more extensive flooding more often in the future. York’s total CO₂ emissions currently stand at 1.1million tonnes. York has committed to tackling climate change and to becoming more resilient by reducing CO₂ emissions by 40% by 2020. Since 2005, total CO₂ emissions have fallen 16% with the council reducing its own emissions by an estimated 25%.
49. York has nine Sites of Special Scientific Interest, three of which are internationally designated. There are 86 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and a further 156 Sites of Local Interest. The city also has four statutorily designated Local Nature Reserves and a series of green corridors.
50. The council manages over 515 hectares of green space in addition to that provided by Parish and Town Councils and community groups. The council looks after 30,000 public trees within the city. Local initiative ‘Treemendous’ aims to plant over 50,000 more.

51. York has the most complete medieval city walls in England. It is almost unique with its easily recognisable medieval street pattern and 2,000 years of unbroken urban development. The city has one of the highest concentrations of designated heritage assets in England. There are 22 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and seven Areas of Archaeological Importance and 35 conservation areas. York's rich built environment is a large part of what makes York special.
52. York's compact size and flat terrain make sustainable travel a realistic option for many, with a higher proportion of trips by bicycle than many other UK cities. In 2013 York was ranked the third best cycling city in England (DETR). The large foot streets area is popular and the extensive bus network covers most areas. York's nationally regarded Park & Ride service is one of the most effective in the country providing 4m passenger trips each year.
53. According to Centre for Cities, York has some of the lowest levels of inequality of any major city in the UK. York is a leading Living Wage city; it was one of the first cities to establish a Fairness Commission and is home to the highly influential Joseph Rowntree Foundation that works nationally to address poverty and disadvantage. Unemployment is low and the workforce highly skilled although there are high levels of part time working, particularly among women.
54. There is pressure on the housing market with high values and rents. A programme of new council homes alongside award winning sustainable developments like Derwenthorpe will further underpin York's economy.
55. Almost 90% of residents are satisfied with York as a place to live. Low crime, green space and health services are the things residents value most. Overall health and wellbeing levels are good but disparities in health outcomes persist. There is a gap of ten years in life expectancy for males between the most and least deprived communities in York while more people die prematurely in York each year due to poor air quality than from obesity and road accidents combined. The main source of poor air quality is traffic emissions.
56. In 2012 York was named the most beautiful city in the UK and the city most Britons would like to live in (Bing). The city attracts over 7m visitors each year drawn by Northern Europe's largest Gothic cathedral, a rich heritage and built environment and the world's largest rail museum.

57. York is at the very heart of one of the most diverse food producing regions in the UK. It has been a recognised Fair Trade city since 2004 with regular city centre local food fairs and markets. The York Food and Drink festival showcases the wealth of quality Yorkshire produce that can be found in the region.
58. Ward committees can play a key role in advancing the OPY vision by bringing together local groups, residents, service provider and council departments and adapting the OPY 10 principles framework to fit the ward demographic. This could stimulate neighbourhood conversations to help improve understanding about what makes a place sustainable and resilient, increase awareness about what actions are underway to make the area/city more sustainable and resilient and increase recognition for those already doing great things.
59. A simplified version of the Integrated Impact Assessment tool can be developed for wards and communities to help in considering neighbourhood and community priorities.

Consultation

60. This report has been compiled with the support of CYC's Strategic Manager – Sustainability and Transformation. The proposals for One Planet York emerged via a sustained period of community consultation and co-design with a range of local stakeholders. Initial framework design was informed by a resident's survey. Draft proposals were tabled at a sold-out summit event in March 2015 that attracted over 70 participants and these received strong backing. Ongoing input and advice has been received from York Environment Forum (an umbrella organisation for environmental groups in York), St Nicholas Fields, Stockholm Environment Institute (University of York), the UK Sustainable Cities Network and Bioregional. Internally, the One Planet approach has received support from senior officers who see clear alignment between their own emerging strategies and plans

Options

61. Having considered the information provided in this report and by Officers, Members the Task Group can decide:
 - i. What further information, if any, is needed to complete the review or:
 - ii. What recommendations it wants to make to CSMC.

Council Plan

62. This report links to the focus on frontline services, a council that listens to residents and a prosperous city for all elements of the Council Plan 2015-19. The OPY programme directly supports the Council Plan's aims to embed sustainability into everything we do and work towards 'One Planet' living. It has direct links to ambitions to protect York's green spaces, increase the percentage of waste recycled, cut carbon emissions, improve air quality, focus on cost and efficiency and make the most of commercial opportunities.

Risks & Implications

63. There are no direct risks or implications associated with the recommendation in this report. Risks and implications arising from the recommendations in the Draft Final Report will be addressed accordingly.

Recommendation

64. The Task Group is asked to formulate its recommendations so a Draft Final Report can be presented to CSMC.

Reason: To conclude the work on this scrutiny review.

Contact Details

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Chief Officer Responsible for the report:

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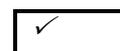
Report Approved



Date 5/02/2017

Wards Affected:

All



For further information please contact the author of the report

Abbreviations

CSMC – Corporate & Scrutiny Management Policy & Scrutiny Committee

CYC – City of York Council

DETR – Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions

GCSE – General Certificate of Education

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GVA – Gross Value Added

IIAT – Integrated Impact Assessment Tool

LA – Local Authority

OPC – One Planet City

OPY – One Planet York

NEET – Not in Education, Employment or Training

R&D – Research and Development

VEI – Vibrant Economy Index

TTIP – Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership