



Climate Emergency **Action Plan** 2022–2027



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

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Foreword

Making Kensington and Chelsea a great place to live starts with our environment. We recognise how important it is for everyone, for our health, our quality of life and our wellbeing.

In 2021, the Council's Green Plan was published, setting out our ambitions to make our borough green, safe and clean. This includes responding to the climate emergency, making Kensington and Chelsea carbon neutral by 2040 and Council operations carbon neutral by 2030. It includes improving air quality, protecting wildlife and enhancing biodiversity, tackling fuel poverty and minimising waste.

This Climate Emergency Action Plan, along with our Biodiversity and Climate Emergency Action Plans, sets out how we will get there, listing actions that will support shared targets.

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges of our time. The Council is committed to showing leadership, empowering residents and working with everyone to address the climate crisis. We've already seen the devastating impacts that climate change has had globally as well as locally, such as the floods in Kensington and Chelsea in the summer of 2020. Like the pandemic has, climate change affects people disproportionately, and we have a duty to protect the most vulnerable residents and ensure that no one is left behind.

We have already made significant progress in reducing carbon emissions from the Council's operations. We exceeded our 2020 40 per cent carbon reduction target and have reduced our in-house carbon emissions by over 50 per cent compared to 2007/08 figures.

We have done this by improving the energy efficiency of our buildings and schools, reducing our fleet's mileage, upgrading the

streetlights across the borough to energy-efficient LED lights, and installing solar panels via community-owned energy projects on schools and community centres.

But there is more to do.

Through our actions we will enhance our natural environment, safeguard our resources, empower our communities, and ensure the health, wellbeing and ongoing quality of life for future generations.

Our £10 million Green Fund will support projects that meet the ambitions of our Green Plan. In 2022, we committed £14 million to retrofit 32 schools and five operational buildings – a clear statement of our intent to meet our climate emergency commitments.

We know we cannot do this alone. Businesses and organisations around the borough are also committing to tackle climate change. We will work with community groups, residents, institutions, young people, schools, universities and businesses to achieve our aims. We'll seek funding and legislative support from government, working with colleagues across local government to get the support we need to safeguard our local environment.

I am committed to delivering this action plan, and look forward to working with you to respond to the climate emergency over the coming years.

Cllr Cem Kemahli
Lead Member for Planning, Place and Environment

1. Executive Summary

In October 2019, the Council declared a climate emergency and adopted two new ambitious carbon reduction targets: to become a net zero carbon organisation by 2030 and a carbon neutral borough by 2040. Tackling climate change and reducing carbon emissions is one of the five environmental priorities of the Council's **Green Plan**, which was adopted in 2021.

In light of the climate emergency declaration, the Council has developed this new five-year Climate Emergency Action Plan (CEAP), which will replace the 2016–2021 **joint Air Quality and Climate Change Action Plan (AQCCAP)**.¹

This new Climate Emergency Action Plan sets out the Council's response to the climate emergency, and the collective action required to deliver the carbon neutral targets. Our priorities are to lead by example: to reduce emissions from our own and contractors' operations, to empower residents, to work in partnership with others and to influence change across the borough.

This CEAP provides information about the key sources of emissions and addresses emissions produced by the Council (through its operations, fleet and buildings) and borough-wide emissions (for example, from transport and heating homes).

This action plan concentrates on mitigation and adaptation, through actions to reduce emissions and awareness-raising initiatives (such as carbon literacy training for Council staff, climate change assemblies in schools, paid training for young people, green skills certification/training opportunities for residents, behaviour change campaigns to encourage people to reduce consumption emissions).

The new action plan includes a list of over 150 climate actions split into the six priority delivery areas (Figure 1):

- Buildings and Energy
- Sustainable Transport and Travel
- Waste and Circular Economy
- Leading by Example
- People and Partnerships
- Places and Greener Borough

The Council will deliver these actions over the lifetime of this action plan (2022–2027).

A list of all actions can be found in Section 11 of this document.

This action plan has been developed as a key internal strategic resource for the Council to tackle climate change across all its operations and decision-making.

It is also intended to be an external strategic plan that outlines the roles that the wider community, residents, key local partner organisations, institutions, landlords and businesses can play in achieving the 2040 borough-wide target.

Priority Actions

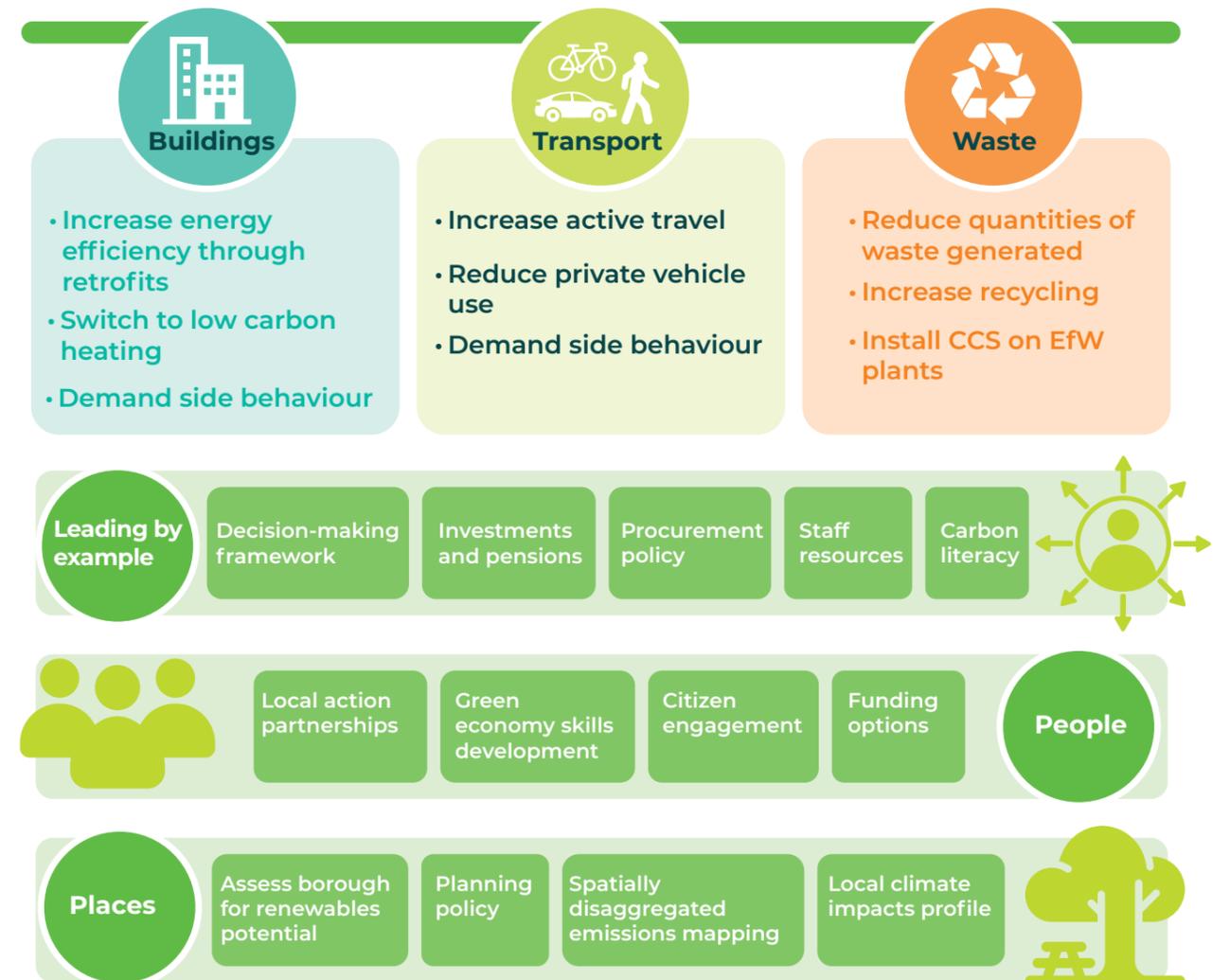


Figure 1: The six priority areas of the CEAP.

The Carbon Neutral Pathways Report was commissioned in 2021 to provide the evidence base for this action plan, and the ideas/feedback received from residents and local organisations during pre-engagement activities and consultation have underpinned this action plan. To ensure inclusive, diverse and transparent participation and engagement in delivering our response to the climate emergency, the CEAP will be accompanied by a Community Engagement Strategy, which aims to ensure that the most vulnerable communities are prioritised through the delivery of a just transition to a low-carbon economy.

The Carbon Neutral Pathways Report revealed that delivering an ambitious climate change programme to cut emissions across the Council's corporate estate and the borough, at the pace and scale required, has significant cost implications. It will require other sources of funding to become available from central government, together with changes in legislation that give statutory and legal powers to local authorities.

The report found that the Council will need to spend around £144 million on its own estates and operations to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030. Of this, an estimated

¹ <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/air-quality-and-climate-change-action-plan-2016-2021>

£96.6 million needs to be spent on Council housing stock. Studies estimate that the capital cost of bringing all domestic properties in the borough up to net zero standard would be £2.5 billion. The CEAP provides indications of costs, targets and the co-benefits of each climate action, and the Council will develop a funding and investment strategy aligned to the delivery of the action plan.

This strategy will set out the cost of delivering our climate emergency commitments, detailing the current budgets available and any funding gaps, possible sources of future funding and innovative green financing mechanisms. Climate co-benefits are beneficial outcomes from action that are not directly related to climate change mitigation. Such co-benefits include cleaner air, green job creation, public health benefits from active travel, and biodiversity improvement through expansion of green space.

Achieving the commitments in this action plan will be heavily dependent on future technology, changes in government legislation, powers being given to local authorities, and the government making enough funding available.

The CEAP will be reviewed annually and a detailed update (on actions delivered and progress made to reduce in-house and borough-wide emissions) will be published alongside the annual Carbon Performance Reports.

The Climate Emergency Action Plan (CEAP) is closely interlinked with the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) which have been developed and consulted on at the same time. Progress in one plan will benefit actions in the other two.

There is an increasing recognition that the problems caused by air pollution and climate change need to be treated together – not least because the emissions that pollute the air and warm our planet originate from common

sources such as vehicles, buildings, power generation and industry.

By addressing the climate emergency, the Council can reduce air pollution, improve biodiversity and the health and wellbeing of our residents, tackle inequalities, boost community resilience and social cohesion, save costs and tackle fuel poverty. The co-benefits of climate action will be monitored and communicated to residents. The CEAP builds on our commitment to put people first by prioritising interventions and climate actions that reduce health inequalities, deprivation, and residents' exposure to the impacts of climate change. The CEAP will thus focus on actions that will benefit people from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, who are disproportionately affected by climate change and the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The very young and children, older people and people in poor health, with disability or low personal mobility and Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background communities are the most vulnerable to the risks and impacts of climate change.

On our journey to cutting emissions in the borough, we can also build healthier, cleaner, fairer, more sustainable places to live and reconnect with nature.

2. Our Vision, Aims and Objectives

The Council recognises that climate change is one of the world's biggest challenges, affecting communities both globally and locally in Kensington and Chelsea. Since 1970 the global surface temperature has warmed faster than in any other fifty-year period over at least the last 2,000 years.

Climate change means that there will be more frequent, and more intense, extreme weather events such as storms, floods, devastating wildfires, extreme heatwaves and droughts, leading to a rising sea levels and causing significant disruption to food and water systems, the loss of habitats and biodiversity, and growing numbers of species going extinct. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels are the greatest contributor to global heating.

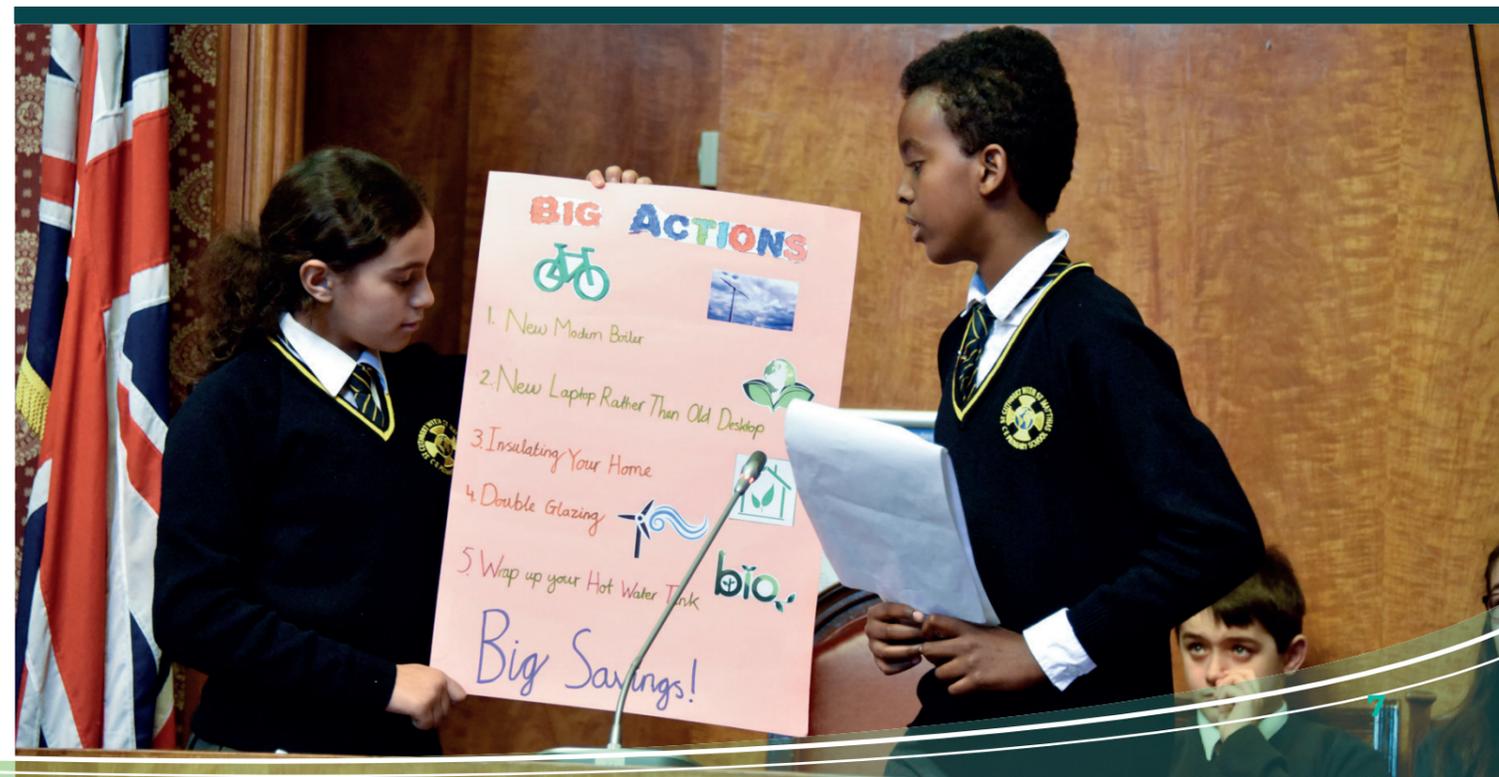
Climate emergency commitments and carbon neutral targets

The Kensington and Chelsea Council declared a climate emergency in October 2019. This was followed by a motion approved at a Full Council meeting in January 2020 and the development of the Green Plan, which was adopted in 2021.

It includes tackling climate change and reducing carbon emissions as one of five environmental priorities.

The Council adopted two ambitious carbon neutral targets: for the Council to be a net zero carbon organisation by 2030 and for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2040.

Acting with the speed that the climate emergency demands requires a new transformative approach and significant changes in the way the Council operates. Meeting this challenge and reaching the targets in this timeframe is ambitious and will require collective action. Funding support and legislative governmental changes are also needed



Our vision is to have a greener, fairer, sustainable, resilient borough and for our transition to a low-carbon economy to be inclusive and fair, so everyone feels empowered to take action. We will reduce carbon emissions at pace while tackling inequalities, improving the wellbeing of all residents, protecting the most disadvantaged and climate-vulnerable communities, and enabling a fair transition to a thriving green economy, with green recovery at the heart of Covid-19 recovery.

Our aim is to take urgent, bold action and to lead by example: for the Council to become a net zero organisation by 2030 and to empower, support and work with everyone to achieve a carbon neutral borough by 2040. Our ambition is to always reduce emissions as close to ‘real zero’ as possible and for carbon offsetting to remain the last resort, for the Council to deliver its fair share of action and to support the communities and vulnerable residents at highest risk of the impacts of climate change.

The vision is supported by the key principles below:



The action plan is guided by the following objectives. The Council wants to:

Reduce emissions at pace: Target the main sources of emissions, such as buildings (commercial and residential), transport and waste; work with key stakeholders across the borough to address and reduce emissions.

Reduce exposure and increase resilience: Protect the natural environment while increasing the borough’s resilience; manage climate change risks from extreme weather events through sustainable adaptation measures, focusing on vulnerable people.

Show leadership and influence change: Lead by example and embed climate change in all decision-making where the Council has direct control (operations, buildings, procurement, planning policies, etc.); improve public awareness and understanding of the impacts of climate change; lobby the Mayor of London, central government and external bodies for more stringent standards and tighter regulations, policy changes, funding and incentives for vulnerable residents and small businesses.

Put people first and tackle inequalities: Prioritise interventions and climate change actions that reduce health inequalities, deprivation, social injustice and residents’ exposure to climate change impacts (such as flooding, heatwaves and cold homes); give the vulnerable and disadvantaged communities a better quality of life.

Create strong partnerships and a Climate Coalition/Steering Group: Support, empower and work with people who live, work and study in the borough to take collective action; build partnerships with residents’ associations, key organisations, community groups and local businesses across the borough to ensure they also respond to the climate emergency and identify new climate initiatives.

Monitor and report carbon emissions and the co-benefits of climate change: Report (on an annual basis) the carbon savings achieved through the Carbon Performance Report, including in-house and borough-wide emissions; communicate to residents the co-benefits of climate actions (such as improvements to health and wellbeing, improved quality of food, improved equity and social cohesion, improved air quality, reduced fuel poverty rates, economic benefits, new green jobs, green skills created, etc.).

3. Introduction and Climate Emergency Commitments

The climate emergency declaration and carbon neutral targets

There is a global scientific consensus that we need to take immediate action to stop catastrophic climate change and to limit global warming to 1.5°C before irreparable damage is done to our environment. In October 2018 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published a Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, which outlined the need for immediate, unprecedented action to cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to net zero by 2050 to keep global temperatures within 1.5°C of pre-industrial levels and prevent climate breakdown. In August 2021, the IPCC Working Group I released a new report which was a 'code red' for humanity. It highlighted that human influence was the main factor that contributed to the increase in the frequency and intensity of hot extremes. It shows that emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities are responsible for 1.1°C of warming since 1850–1900.

In 2017 the government published its Clean Growth Strategy, which set out its approach to delivering on its greenhouse gas emission targets. In 2019 the government passed the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019,² committing the UK to a legally binding target of net zero emissions by 2050. Net zero is a statutory target set by the Climate Change Act 2008 for a 100 per cent reduction of UK greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels). It replaced the

UK's previous target, which was to reduce emissions by 80 per cent by 2050.

The Climate Change Act 2008³ is the basis for the UK's approach to tackling and responding to climate change. It requires that emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are reduced and that climate change risks are adapted to.

In response to the clear scientific evidence, Kensington and Chelsea Council declared a climate emergency in October 2019, and adopted two ambitious carbon neutral targets:

1. For the Council to be a net zero carbon organisation by 2030

The Council is committed to leading by example: by reducing emissions from Council operations and buildings, by embedding the reduction of carbon emissions in all relevant decision-making and operations (where the Council has direct influence), and by ensuring that its services and operations are adaptable and resilient to the impacts of climate change.

2. For the borough to become carbon neutral target by 2040, 10 years ahead of the Government's targets.

The Council's **climate emergency motion**⁴ was approved and passed unanimously at the January 2020 Full Council meeting. Through this motion, the Council committed/pledged: To inform residents and business about how they are affected by climate change and the Council should draw up policies to:

- a. **move Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (RBKC) administration operations and organisation to zero carbon by 2030, identifying the actions and resources necessary to do this;**
- b. **support and promote the transition of all residents' and business activities located in RBKC to zero carbon by 2040, identifying the financial, legal and other changes necessary to do this.**

In October 2019 the Council also adopted the 2005 World Health Organization (WHO) air quality guidelines, which are more stringent for finer particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) than national objectives. The whole of Kensington and Chelsea is designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) because it regularly exceeds statutory national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and particulate matter (PM10).

The main sources of air pollution and the greenhouse gases which cause climate change are common emissions from transport, buildings, industry, and power generation and often originate from the same activities.

Tackling climate change and reducing carbon emissions is one of the five key environmental priorities of the Council's Green Plan. The others are reducing air pollution, increasing biodiversity, tackling fuel poverty and minimising waste.

As the climate changes, so will the borough's biodiversity. New species will make Kensington and Chelsea their home. Some of these may not necessarily be welcome, as we may see an increase in pests and diseases. Climate change will also make it harder for other habitats and species to survive, including many tree species. These changes create risks and opportunities, and our ability to manage habitats that can adapt to climate change will determine whether our biodiversity is protected and enhanced.

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services published its Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in May 2019. This warned of a severe loss of biodiversity and how this will impact people. The Council is committed to aligning all environmental commitments and tackling them together. Enhancing biodiversity will support greening opportunities across the borough, including the creation of biodiverse green infrastructure, green corridors and new green spaces to support climate resilience.

Tackling fuel poverty, providing residents with energy advice, and helping vulnerable residents to reduce their energy bills and make their homes warmer are all part of the Council's climate change action plan. Minimising waste and encouraging circular economy initiatives have also been addressed.

The climate actions proposed in this CEAP will lead to reduced carbon emissions, cleaner air, warmer homes, better health, increased access to nature and green job opportunities for residents.

To achieve its carbon neutral commitments, the Council is committed to showing leadership as a local authority, embedding climate change in all its decision-making, and driving and influencing climate action across the borough. The Council's priorities are to lead by example, by reducing emissions from its own and contractors' operations, and using its strategic functions and its role as a major employer, procurer, social landlord and community leader to influence change.

Delivering its climate emergency response and becoming a carbon neutral borough will require collective action: it will mean building strong partnerships and working with communities, residents, local partners, organisations, businesses, landlords and service providers to reduce carbon emissions across our borough.

² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111187654>

³ [Climate Change Act 2008 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk)

⁴ <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/atoms/files/Agenda%2022%20Jan.pdf>

Carbon neutral and net zero definitions

In line with the Council's resolution, the term 'decarbonisation' is used to mean the same as becoming 'carbon neutral' or 'net zero carbon': it means balancing carbon emissions against carbon removals and/or carbon offsetting with the net result being zero, as illustrated in Figure 2.

'Net zero' is used in this action plan as shorthand to cover the net balancing of the main greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O).

The global warming potentials of CH₄ and N₂O are used to calculate the equivalent warming to CO₂, to allow the total greenhouse gas (GHG) effects on the atmosphere to be estimated in one unit, known as the CO₂-equivalent, or CO₂e. The Council has agreed that its net zero target should cover CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, not just CO₂.

The Council is committed to pursue bold actions to reduce the Council's and the borough's GHG emissions covered by the targets to as close to zero as possible and, as a first practical step, within the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce/minimise, replace/restore, compensate/offset and neutralize/remove). Carbon offsetting remains the last resort; the Council will not rely on as a method of carbon reduction, as recommended in the Carbon Neutral Pathways Report. The Council's ambition is to reduce emissions as close to 'real zero' as possible.

Carbon offsetting

As defined by the Climate Change Committee (CCC),⁵ a net zero (i.e. carbon neutral) target requires 'deep reductions in emissions, with any remaining sources offset by removals of CO₂ from the atmosphere (e.g. by afforestation)'. This removal requires either the purchase of carbon offsets⁶ or direct carbon

removal through additional carbon removal and storage ('sequestration') activity on an organisation's estate. The Council's aim is to reduce emissions as close to zero as possible at pace and carbon offset to be always the last resort, as outlined in the vision of this action plan.

Climate vulnerability: why do we need to act?

The science is clear: climate change is a threat to the planet and human lives (especially the most vulnerable), health and wellbeing, and the economy. We have already seen the devastating impacts of climate change at a global and local level, and climate-related effects on the environment, health, the water supply, food security and economic growth are expected to get worse.

Climate change and extreme weather events can affect anyone, but some people will be more affected than others. The Climate Change Committee recently stated that a global temperature increases of 1.5°C–2°C would affect vulnerable people most of all.

Here in the UK, we generally experience a maritime climate – a cool, mild climate with changeable weather. However, climate change is making our winters wetter and summers drier on average, with weather extremes becoming more frequent and destructive across the country. The UK is 1.2°C warmer today than it was in the pre-industrial period.⁷ This warming has meant that we're now seven times more likely to experience extreme winter rainfalls are now seven times more likely⁸ (which can lead to flooding) and heatwaves and hot summers are now twice as likely, with the chances of such weather increasing to 50 per cent by 2050.⁹

Climate projections show that London will experience warmer, wetter winters and hotter,

drier summers in the future. As well as the gradual change in overall climate, we can expect to see. These changes mean that we will need to consider adapting our buildings and lifestyles to prepare for more frequent heatwaves, flooding and droughts.

Increased rainfall and flooding, heatwaves and droughts threaten every sector, service, community and individual across the borough. On 12 July 2021, a month of rain fell on London in just over an hour. Hundreds of properties and businesses in Kensington and Chelsea were severely damaged, many residents had to be moved to temporary accommodation, and local transport came to a standstill.

The impacts of this flood are still being deeply felt across the borough, especially by the most vulnerable such as young children and babies, older people, BAME communities and people living in deprived areas

Kensington and Chelsea is predominantly a residential borough with a dense urban environment. It is the smallest London borough, at 4.7 square miles, and has the second highest population density in London.

London's urban heat island effect can make the city up to 10°C warmer than surrounding rural areas. Severe heat impacts the most vulnerable members of society, such as older people, young children and babies, and those with serious illnesses.

The location and urban nature of Kensington and Chelsea mean that the borough is at risk of higher than average temperatures, and the location of the borough within central London exacerbates this warming.

The continued emission of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and long-lasting changes to the climate system, increasing the likelihood of severe or even irreversible impacts

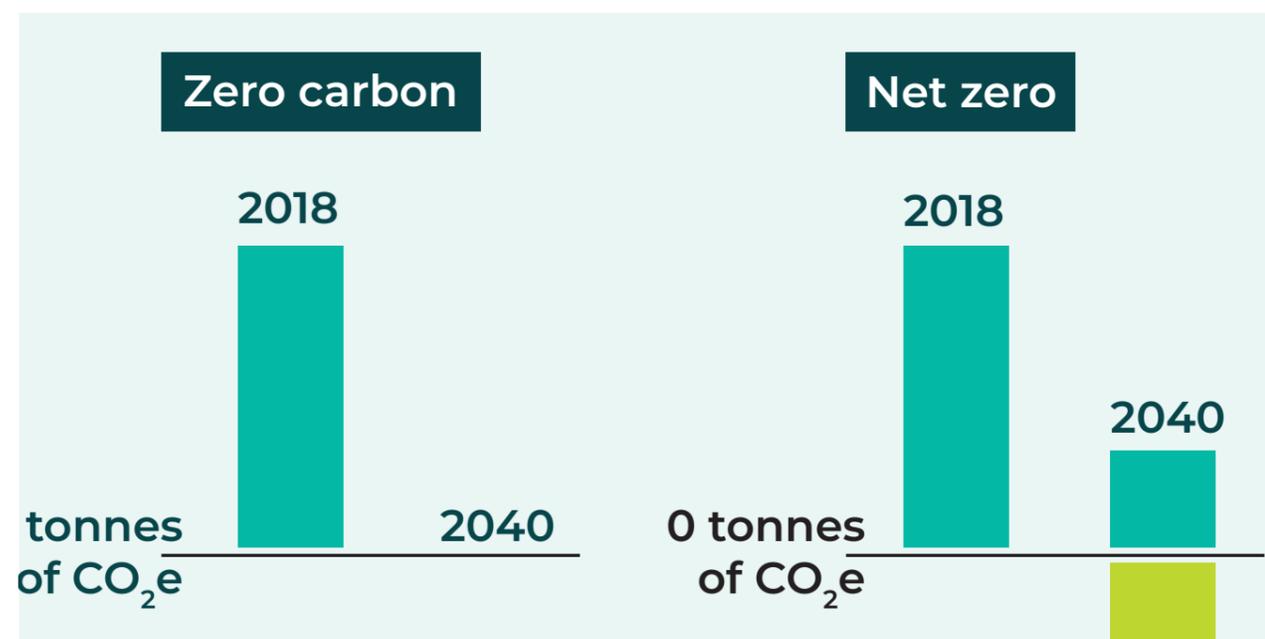


Figure 2: Options for achieving net zero.

⁵ The Climate Change Committee (CCC) is the UK's independent advisor on tackling climate change. It was set up under the Climate Change Act 2008.

⁶ Where a project to reduce GHG emissions is funded to compensate for emissions made elsewhere.

⁷ UK Climate Risk, <https://www.ukclimaterisk.org>

⁸ UK extreme events - Heavy rainfall and floods - Met Office: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/understanding-climate/uk-and-global-extreme-events-heavy-rainfall-and-floods>

⁹ UK Climate Risk, <https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/>

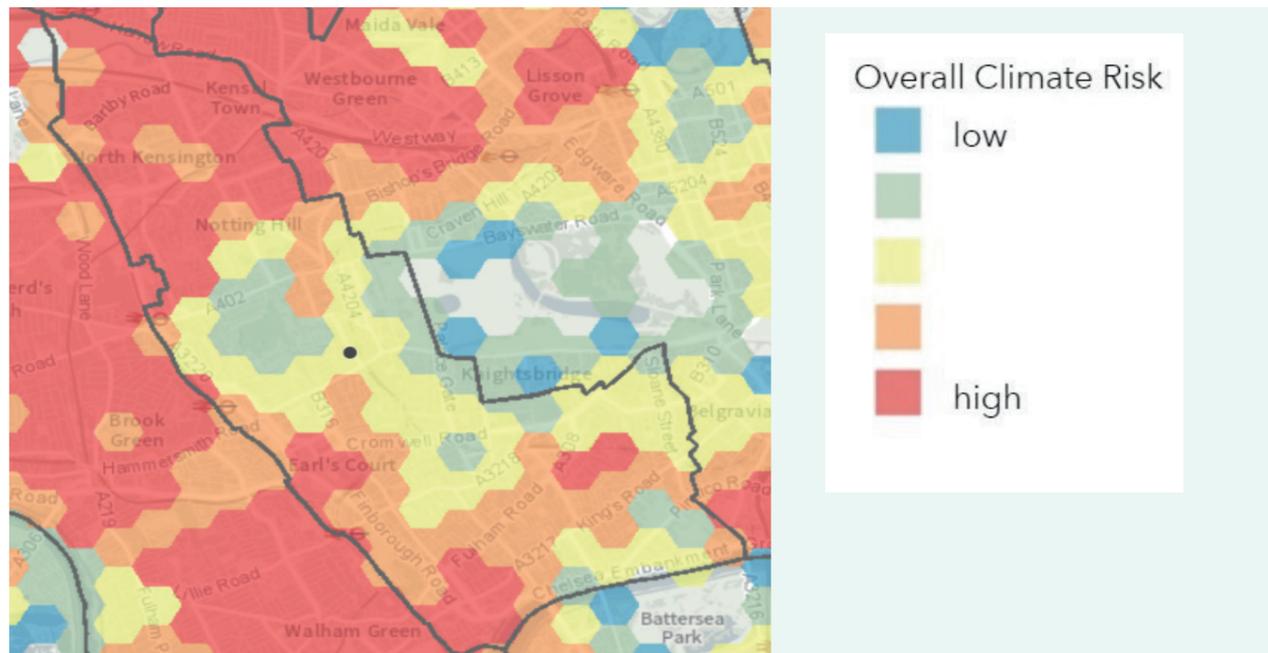


Figure 3: A climate risk map of the borough.

for people and ecosystems. Locally, there is already an increasing risk of flooding from intense rainstorms, and during heatwaves the elderly may be exposed to life-threatening heat stress. As conditions become warmer and wetter, pest populations will increase, with a greater likelihood of diseases. Both climate change and air quality are very likely to increase inequalities and disproportionately affect disadvantaged communities.

The map in Figure 3 is taken from the **Climate Risk Metrics Tool** and highlights areas that are vulnerable to climate change: areas in red are at high risk from climate change effects, such as heatwaves and flooding, while areas in orange represent areas at medium risk. North Kensington is most at risk from the effects of climate change. Areas in South Kensington, such as Earl's Court and King's Road, are also at high and medium risk.

Climate change has a wide range of indirect effects on health: it can lead to less water being available, 'and can affect nutrition, mental health, wellbeing, and health equity.'¹⁰

10 Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK, 2012.

According to the WHO, "climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health, such as clean air, safe drinking water, mental health, nutrition, health equity, sufficient food, and secure shelter". Changes to our climate have an impact on our lifestyles such as people being displaced and becoming climate refugees, the economy and our natural and built environments.

According to experts, there are many health co-benefits of reducing carbon emissions and tackling climate change. For example, a reduction in emissions (e.g. from burning fossil fuels) will reduce air pollution and the incidence of respiratory disease, while cycling or walking instead of taking the car reduces road traffic accidents and rates of obesity, diabetes, coronary heart disease and stroke.

In the UK, the elderly, poor communities and people with underlying health problems are likely to be particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events.

The average population in Kensington and Chelsea is older than average for London, according to the Census data 2011, 12.1 per cent of residents in the borough are aged 65 and over, so the increase in intensity and frequency of severe heat events threatens a significant proportion of the borough's population.

Research by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation¹¹ found that the extent to which individuals are able to cope with climate change impacts is influenced by the interaction between personal factors (e.g. health, age), social factors (e.g. income, neighbourhood cohesion, isolation) and environmental factors (e.g. building quality, availability of green space).

How badly a person or a group will be affected by the climate change impacts and extreme weather events depends not just on their exposure to the event, but also on their social vulnerability. This indicates how well they can cope with and respond to events like flood, heatwaves, overheating etc. Therefore, people and communities experiencing multiple causes of vulnerability are the most vulnerable.

Social vulnerability is measured using a number of personal, environmental and social factors that affect the way in which climate hazards impact on the wellbeing of people and groups:

- Personal features such as age and health.
- Environmental characteristics, such as the availability of green space, quality of housing stock or elevation of buildings, which can increase exposure to flooding or heat.

- Social context, such as levels of inequality and income, the strength of social networks, the cohesion of neighbourhoods and the day-to-day practices of institutions, such as care regimes in nursing homes, which affect people's ability to adapt.¹²

Young children and babies, older people and people in poor health are the most vulnerable to the risks of climate change, and are also the most likely to benefit disproportionately from the impacts of climate action. They tend to be more sensitive to health effects from climate impacts like floods and heatwaves (this can include heart- and lung-related diseases and heatstroke).

- Very young children: Evidence suggests that young children and babies face disproportionate health effects from climate-related impacts.¹³ Extreme events may be traumatic and lead to developmental problems¹⁴ (e.g. behavioural difficulties¹⁵).
- Older people: As well as being more susceptible to harm due to their age, older people are often exposed to other physical factors that increase their vulnerability.
- People in poor health: People with physical or mental health problems have less ability to act due to physical constraints, a lower awareness of their circumstances or due to behavioural changes required.¹⁶
- People with disabilities and/or poor personal mobility, people living in areas with poor availability of services such as local hospitals, and people with long-term health conditions may be more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. They may be less able to

11 Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2014), *Climate Change and Social Justice: An Evidence Review*.

12 <https://www.climatejust.org.uk/socially-vulnerable-groups-sensitive-climate-impacts>

13 Hames, D. and Vardoulakis, S. (2012) *Climate Change Risk Assessment for the Health Sector*.

14 *The Developing World of the Child: Seeing the Child*

15 Norris F., Friedman M., Watson P. et al. (2002), '60,000 disaster victims speak: Part I. An empirical review of the empirical literature, 1981–2001'. *Psychiatry* 65: 207–39.

16 Norris F., Friedman M., Watson P. et al. (2002), '60,000 disaster victims speak: Part I. An empirical review of the empirical literature, 1981–2001'. *Psychiatry* 65: 207–39.

respond to, adapt and recover from these effects, and may not want to seek help from others. This is due to various factors exacerbated by a warming climate, such as pre-existing health-related issues or a combination of health issues and lower average incomes.

The CEAP prioritises and supports people who are the most vulnerable to the risks posed by climate change.

Table 1 below sets out the known health effects of weather and climate. These are expected to increase in future.

Health outcome	Known effects of weather/climate
Heat stress	Deaths from heart- and lung-related diseases increase with hotter and colder temperatures. Heat-related illnesses (heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heatstroke) and deaths increase during heatwaves.
Morbidity and mortality related to air pollution	Weather affects air pollution concentrations. It also affects the distribution, seasonality and production of air-transported allergens.
Morbidity and mortality resulting from weather disasters	Floods and storms can have direct effects (deaths and injuries, infectious diseases, long-term mental health problems) and indirect effects (temporary limitations on access to health and social care services).
Pest populations	With warmer and wetter conditions, populations of rodents and parasitic insects will increase and spread to new habitats, increasing the spread of the diseases they carry.
Vector-borne diseases – According to the WHO vectors are living organisms that can transmit infectious pathogens between humans, or from animals to humans. Vector-borne diseases are human illnesses caused by parasites, viruses and bacteria that are transmitted by vectors.	Higher temperatures shorten the development time of pathogens in vectors and increase the potential for transmission to humans.

Health outcome	Known effects of weather/climate
Water- and food-borne diseases	The risk of bacterial pathogens increases with rising temperatures. Drought conditions may affect water availability and water quality due to extreme low flows. Extreme rainfall can lead to disease organisms being transported into the water supply.
Cataracts, skin cancer and sunburn	More cloud-free days and higher temperatures may increase the potential risk of over-exposure to UV radiation.
Cold stress	Warmer winters may mean a reduction in cold-related morbidity and mortality.
Accidents and injuries	Warmer winters may also mean a reduction in accidents and injuries due to slips and falls on icy surfaces.



4. Sources of Emissions

Carbon Neutral Pathways Report – an evidence-based approach

To inform the development of the Climate Emergency Action Plan and guide our approach to future climate action, the Council commissioned a series of technical studies, including: GHG inventories for the borough and the Council; decarbonisation scenarios to reach its targets; economic and social analysis; ways for the Council to track its progress towards its targets.

The Council appointed an independent consortium formed of Aether, Co-operative Advisory Group(CAG) and SE2 to analyse where emissions are coming from; establish what type of emissions to include in the 2030 and 2040 carbon scope; and find out what actions are required to achieve carbon neutrality and how much it will cost to deliver them.

This consortium developed a Carbon Neutral Pathways Report to create an evidence-based road map to carbon neutrality for both the Council (by 2030) and for the borough (by 2040). This underpinned the development of this action plan and helped to shape the

Council’s vision for achieving the action plan’s objectives.

The latest GHG inventories were calculated for the Council and the borough from data collected in-house and from BEIS.¹⁷ Due to the time lag of data source availability, the latest inventory year is 2018 for the borough and financial year 2018/19 for the Council inventory.

These are the baseline years against which we will assess our progress towards the 2030 and 2040 carbon neutral targets.

Figure 4 summarises the sources included in the 2030 and 2040 targets.

Scope 1, 2 and some Scope 3 emissions have been included in the baseline assessment of this action plan (Table 2)

Emissions that have not been included (such as borough-wide consumption emissions resulting from consumer choices and business supply chain activities outside the borough) as they cannot be fully quantified, are too complex to track, and/or data is not available will still be addressed through initiatives in the action plan.

Consumption emissions are indirect emissions related to the production of food, clothes and textiles, emissions from building infrastructure, aviation, private transport manufacturing, and the production of electronic equipment and household appliances (Table 3).

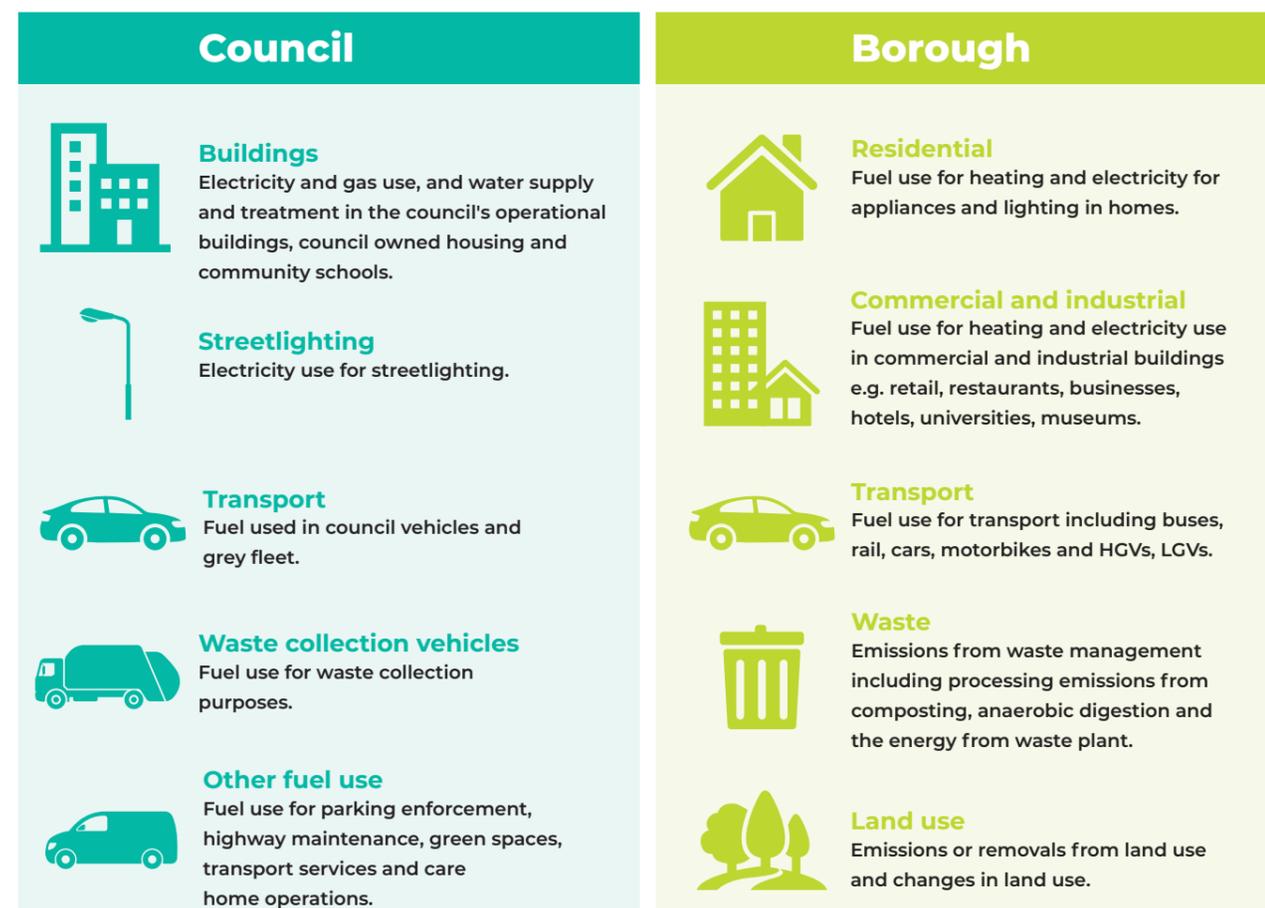


Figure 4

Scope	The Council	The borough
Scope 1	GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the Council.	GHG emissions from sources located within the borough boundary.
Scope 2	GHG emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam or other sources of grid-generated energy. Includes electricity supply to the Council’s operational buildings and streetlights.	GHG emissions occurring as a consequence of the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling within the borough boundary.
Scope 3	GHG emissions that occur indirectly from Council activities outside the control of the Council (e.g. emissions by the Council’s procured services).	All other GHG emissions that occur outside the borough boundary as a result of activities taking place within the borough boundary (travel outside the borough, waste disposal, consumption base emissions – purchased goods and services)

Table 2: Scope definitions.

17 UK Local Authority and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions National Statistics: 2005–2019 produced by Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2019>

Reasons for including data within the GHG boundary	Reasons for excluding data from the GHG boundary
The emission source occurs within the administrative boundary of the Council/ borough	The emission source has no available dataset and estimation methods will not benefit the decision-making
The quantity of activity data for the emission source is controlled by an organisation/individual within the administrative boundary of the Council/ borough	The emission source clearly belongs to a different geographical region, and they are better placed to account for it
An organisation/individual within the geographical region has a significant level of control over the emission source even though it occurs outside the administrative boundary of the Council/borough	The emission source makes up a very small proportion of overall emissions AND it is very time-consuming/resource-intensive or difficult to collect activity data

Table 3: Principles for data inclusion and exclusion for the Council/borough inventory.¹⁸

Council emissions

The Council's carbon emissions included in the 2030 target cover a range of sources, such as the Council's estates/buildings and operations, its vehicle fleet, streetlighting, Council-owned housing stock, 33 community and denomination schools, two leisure centres, etc.

In 2018/19 (our baseline year) the Council emitted 25.5 kilotons for greenhouse gas emissions (ktCO₂e,) with the largest sources coming from electricity and gas consumption in buildings (57 per cent from Council-owned housing and 19 per cent from operational buildings), schools (9 per cent), streetlighting (5 per cent), leisure centres (5 per cent), transport and contractors (1 per cent) and waste (4 per cent). (See figures Figures 5 and 6).

Before adopting the carbon neutral targets, the Council had an internal/in-house target to

reduce CO₂ emissions from the Council's operations (excluding Council-owned housing) by 40 per cent by the year 2020, against a 2007/2008 baseline. Progress has been made over the years. The Council exceeded its target in 2018/2019, when it achieved a 50.5 per cent carbon reduction from its own activities compared to the baseline year 2007/2008 (excluding the Council housing stock).

In 2019/20 the Council's internal carbon emissions (CO₂) decreased by 52.14 per cent compared to 2007/08 (our baseline year) and by 3.3 per cent when compared to 2018/19 (excluding the Council's housing stock). Progress has been monitored via the Climate Change Programme on an annual basis and reported in yearly Carbon Performance Reports.

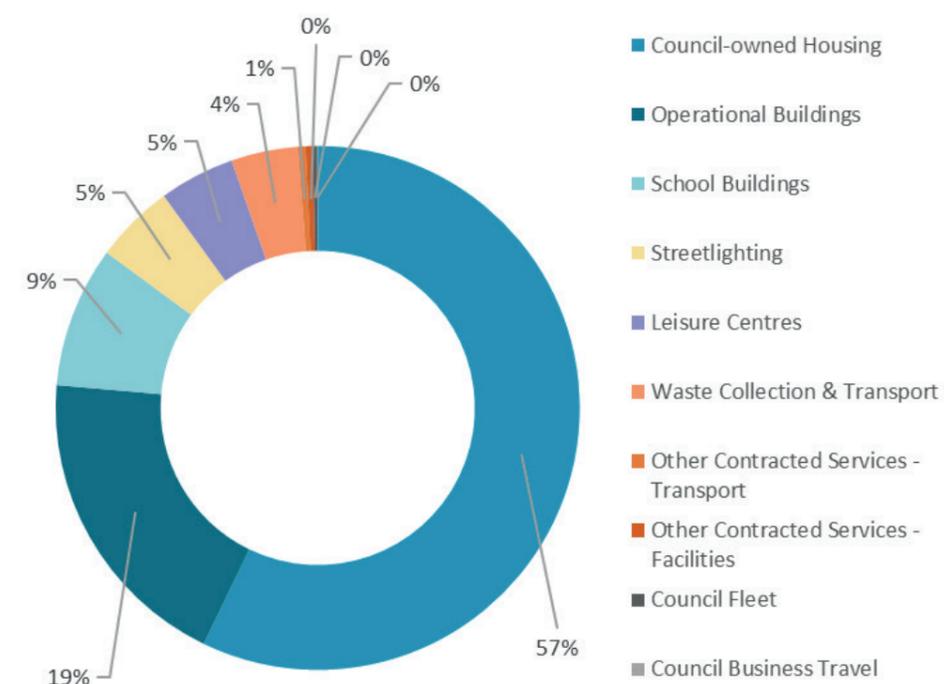


Figure 5: Sources of carbon emissions for the Council in 2018/19.

¹⁸ The Carbon Neutral Pathways Report will be available on the Council's website and will be published alongside the Climate Emergency Action Plan

Council Emissions In 2018/19

25.5 ktCO₂e emitted in 2018/19, representing 1% of the total borough wide emissions.



Figure 6: Council emissions in 2018/19.

Borough-wide emissions

The Council's footprint represents approximately 1 per cent of borough emissions. However, the Council is committed to leading by example: by influencing carbon reduction in the borough through its policies, powers, lobbying, and awareness-raising techniques.

RBKC is the smallest London borough, and has a dense urban environment. The Census 2011 showed that the borough has the second highest population density in England and Wales. In 2018 borough-wide direct GHG emissions were estimated to be 896 ktCO₂e. The sources of emissions in the borough are numerous, dominated by the use of natural gas and electricity for heating and lighting homes and commercial/industrial buildings (e.g. restaurants, shops, hotels, museums, universities, hospitals and schools).

Emissions from electricity use in buildings currently contribute 43 per cent of borough emissions, with emissions from heating buildings at 37 per cent (80 per cent of borough emissions come from energy used by buildings).

This will present significant challenges to decarbonisation of the borough by 2040: reducing the carbon intensity of the electricity grid is largely out of the Council's control, and moving to low/zero carbon heating alternatives to gas central heating boilers will involve upscaling industries and supply chains of alternative technologies that are currently a small minority of heating systems in the UK.

However, retrofitting buildings to increase their energy efficiency will reduce their energy demand, and emissions, and this is something that the Council can support and influence in its own estate. Transport also contributes to emissions (16 per cent), the majority of which is emissions from private road vehicles (Figure 7).

The data used for the borough-wide analysis was produced by BEIS as part of a nationwide dataset of carbon emissions by local authority areas. It has a backlog of two years. In 2019, total borough-wide emissions decreased by 4.66 per cent compared to 2018 and by 39 per cent compared to 2005 (Figure 8).

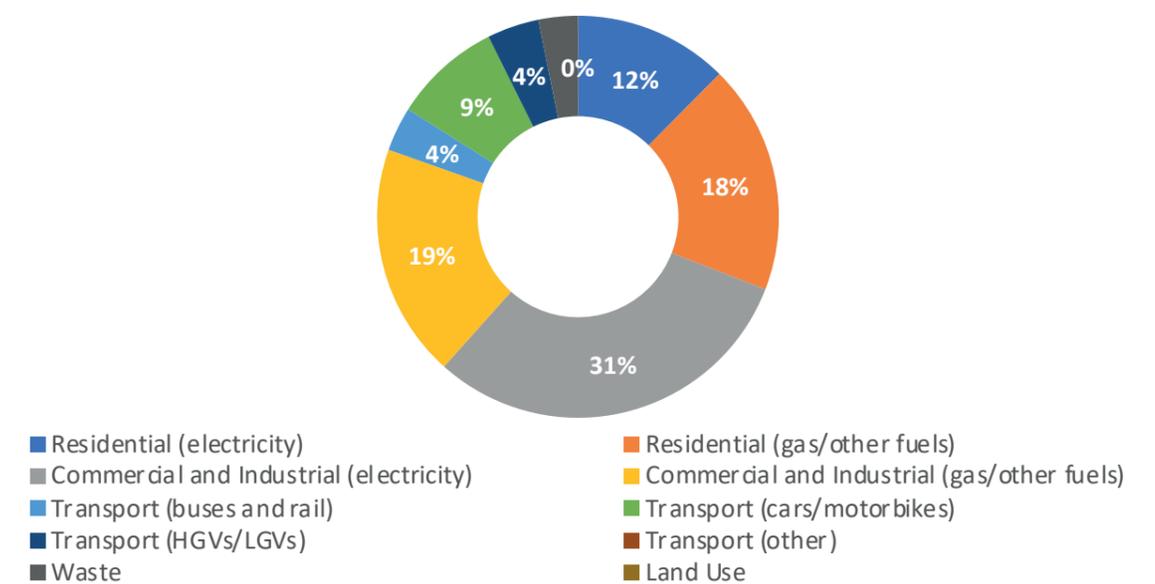


Figure 7: Sources of borough-wide emissions by sub-sector in 2018.

Borough-wide Emissions In 2018/19

The borough-wide direct greenhouse gas emissions were estimated to be 896 ktCO₂e.

Consumption based emissions



The consumption-based emissions of the borough in 2018 are estimated to be **1,984 ktCO₂e**.

This covers the emissions produced during the production of food, clothes and textiles consumed in the borough plus emissions from building infrastructure, aviation, private transport manufacturing, as well as production of electronic equipment and household appliances.

These emissions are approximately double the size of the borough's direct emissions.

Commercial and Industrial Buildings



The highest source of GHG emissions in 2018 was the electricity consumption from commercial and industrial buildings in the borough.

This represented **31% of the total emissions**.

Gas consumption from this sector represents **19% of the total emissions**.

The emissions are related to electricity and gas consumption used on commercial and industrial premises.

Residential Buildings



Gas and electricity used in residential buildings are the third highest source of emissions borough-wide

Gas consumption represented **18% of total borough-wide emissions** in 2018 whilst **electricity consumption represented 12%**.

Transport



The fuel used for transport including buses and rail (4%), cars and motorbikes (9%) HGVs and LGVs (4%) is the fourth highest source of borough-wide emissions in RBKC

Waste



0.04% of borough-wide emissions are from waste management including processing emissions from composting anaerobic digestion and energy from waste.

Figure 8: Borough-wide emissions in 2018

5. Development and Implementation of the Climate Emergency Action Plan

Who is this plan designed for?

This new Climate Emergency Action Plan replaces the Air Quality and Climate Change Action Plan 2016–2021.¹⁹ Although we are now creating separate action plans for air quality and climate change, we are using a joined-up approach so we can develop holistic, supportive ways to reduce emissions from pollutants that impact air quality and climate change.

To inform the development of the Climate Emergency Action Plan, Kensington and Chelsea Council commissioned a series of products, including GHG inventories for the borough and the Council, decarbonisation scenarios to reach the targets, economic and social analysis, and means to track progress towards the targets.

A Carbon Neutral Pathways Report²⁰ was developed to act as an evidence-based road map to carbon neutrality, for both the Council (by 2030) and the borough (by 2040). This underpinned the development of this action plan and helped to shape the Council's vision for achieving the action plan's objectives.

The Carbon Neutral Pathways Report shows that delivering an ambitious climate change programme (which cuts emissions at pace across the Council's operations and the borough as a whole) has significant cost implications.

It also outlines that the scale of the climate emergency requires the Council to lead by example, to be ambitious and build partnerships; and that climate action can deliver co-benefits, such as: reduced fuel poverty, improved health and wellbeing, improved air quality, skills and training related to a low carbon economy.

This report helps the Council, residents and external partners to understand the scale of intervention, what is required to create a carbon neutral borough, and how the recovery from Covid-19 can accelerate climate action.

Consultation for the CEAP has been undertaken jointly with the Air Quality, Action Plan and Biodiversity Action Plan, as the three core environmental priorities of the Green Plan. These subjects share many links and synergies.

In developing these action plans, the Climate Change, Air Quality and Ecology teams have worked with other Council departments such as Planning, Housing, Transport Policy, Public Health, Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team, Children's Services, Economic Development, Social Investment and Corporate Property, etc.

Collective action and partnership working are key to deliver and implement the action plans – both across the Council and borough-wide.

¹⁹ <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/air-quality-and-climate-change-action-plan-2016-2021>

²⁰ The Carbon Neutral Pathways Report will be available on the Council's website and will be published alongside the Climate Emergency Action Plan.

The goals set are ambitious, and the scale, complexity and urgency of the challenge ahead are unprecedented. We must, therefore, respond with a sustained level of focus, effort and pace. The Council cannot do this alone; it is committed to engaging, empowering and supporting everyone in the borough to get involved.

Over spring and summer 2020, various pre-engagement activities were carried out with residents, community groups, businesses, key institutions and schools. These helped to inform the action plans.

An environmental questionnaire was issued to over 2,000 residents between 21 July and 23 August 2021, seeking views on issues connected to the Council's new Green Plan, including the Climate Change, Air Quality and Biodiversity Action Plans, which were being developed at the time. The feedback and ideas we received during pre-engagement and consultation activities were analysed and included in the CEAP.

Implementation of the Climate Emergency Action Plan

The action plan is set to be implemented from 2022 to 2027. It sets out the Council's approach, vision, and its priority areas for tackling the climate emergency and achieving the two ambitious carbon neutral targets.

The action plan addresses the Council's in-house and borough-wide emissions and has been developed to be used as:

- **A key internal strategic document** to support with embedding climate change across all the Council's operations. The table of actions highlights all the Council departments involved in the climate emergency response.
- **A key external strategic document** that outlines the roles that the wider community, residents, key local partner organisations and businesses have to play in responding to the climate emergency. It also describes the collaboration needed to deliver climate action across Kensington and Chelsea at the speed and scale required to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040. Involvement of third parties is crucial for the delivery of this action plan.

We have identified six priority areas to help us meet legislative requirements and the carbon neutral targets, and these will require active involvement from different Council departments and borough-wide partners.

The London Council's seven pan-London programmes²¹ identified through the London Environment Directors' Network (LEDNet) and the Transport and Environment Committee were considered when developing this action plan. They align with the Council's main priorities and actions to reduce carbon emissions, as well as supporting co-benefits around inequality, health, and green economic development.

This will remain a live document throughout its five-year life span. New actions will be added over this period as the action plan is updated and reviewed annually. A detailed update on actions and progress will be published alongside the annual Carbon Performance Report on the Council's website.

As actions are completed, they will be moved to a list of 'Completed Actions', which will be reported annually. As new actions and emerging priorities are identified, they will be added to the list and included in a refreshed action plan. Internal stakeholders and borough-wide partners will play a key role in implementing, delivering and identifying new carbon reduction initiatives.

Over the lifetime of this action plan, we want to hear everyone's ideas on how we can act on these issues in Kensington and Chelsea, and how we can work together to respond to the climate emergency.



²¹ The joint Climate Emergency Statement developed by the (London Councils) Transport and Environment Committee (TEC) and the London Environment Directors' Network (LEDNet): <https://www.londoncouncils.gov.uk/node/36794>

6. The Benefits of Taking Action Against Climate Change

Actions that aim to reduce carbon emissions have many wider social, economic and environmental impacts. We have listed a few below:

Economic: Reduced energy costs thanks to energy-efficiency measures and retrofitting; access to training and employment opportunities through the availability of green jobs and skills.

Social: Improved equity and social cohesion through focusing on the most vulnerable, such as taking action to alleviate fuel poverty or to improve access to green spaces, leading to more active lifestyles; improvements to health and wellbeing as a result of improved air quality and safer streets; healthier diets; warmer, healthier and more comfortable homes.

Environmental: Enhanced biodiversity and habitats; less risk of heatwaves and flooding; improvements in land management; improved access to green spaces.

Understanding these impacts will allow the Council to design actions to maximise the co-benefits and minimise any potential conflicts. Actions taken to reduce the impact of climate change can:

- **Improve equity and social cohesion** by focusing on the most vulnerable in society (such as taking action to alleviate fuel poverty or create access to green spaces and encourage physical activity).
- **Provide economic benefits** through reduced expenditure on energy bills through energy-efficiency projects, as well as the creation of a variety of economic opportunities and jobs.

Encouraging people to walk or cycle instead of taking the car can see economic benefits in the form of reduced healthcare costs to the NHS.

- **Reduce LGV and HGV use** by increasing ‘first/last mile delivery’ using cargo bikes: this can reduce emissions and save businesses 39–64 per cent on delivery costs. On average, for every £1 invested in walking and cycling, £13 of benefits are returned to the economy.²²
- **Increase resilience of cities** to future changes in energy prices and energy systems: energy-efficient home will be less affected by heatwaves or cold weather.
- **Improve health and wellbeing** thanks to improved air quality and safer streets, people walking and cycling more, energy-efficient homes and healthier diets. While the shift to electric vehicles from petrol and diesel is an important aspect of the route to net zero, electric vehicles are not a panacea. Actions to encourage walking and cycling and to reduce private vehicle use should be pursued with vigour.
- **Reduced car use** in the borough can improve air quality and reduce noise pollution. However, the increased use of electric vehicles can have negative environmental impacts elsewhere if the growth in the mining industry required for the natural resources is not managed sustainably.
- **Improve access** to green spaces, helping to enhance biodiversity and wildlife.
- **Provide new green jobs** and green skills in the retrofitting, renewable energy and construction sectors, energy efficiency, repairs and sustainability.

Towards a green and fair recovery for RBKC

The Covid-19 pandemic has had far-reaching, lasting effects on a range of social, economic and environmental issues in the borough. Some effects have been positive and some negative. During the pandemic, the Council demonstrated its ability to respond quickly and work with the community to support those in need.

A green, fair recovery is one that jointly delivers a reduction in carbon emissions (and/or other environmental improvements) in ways that address social inequalities and public health outcomes, while supporting the most vulnerable. The Covid-19 pandemic has also shown us that if we acknowledge and understand that there is a crisis, it is possible to make drastic changes.



7. Community Engagement and Partnerships

Achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2030 for RBKC (as an organisation) and the borough by 2040 will require significant changes in the way the Council operates and engages with residents, community groups and businesses.

The Council has a leading role to play in reducing its environmental impact and carbon footprint through the services it delivers, the strategies and action plans it adopts; the innovative solutions it develops; the way it supports residents and businesses.

However, the Council cannot achieve this alone: it needs to work closely with residents, community groups, universities, local organisations/institutions and businesses to encourage and empower them to take action.

Adapting to our changing climate and achieving the Council's carbon neutral targets will require collaborative, effective engagement, consultation and communication with stakeholders across the borough, including Council colleagues, contractors, residents, visitors and workers (Figure 9).

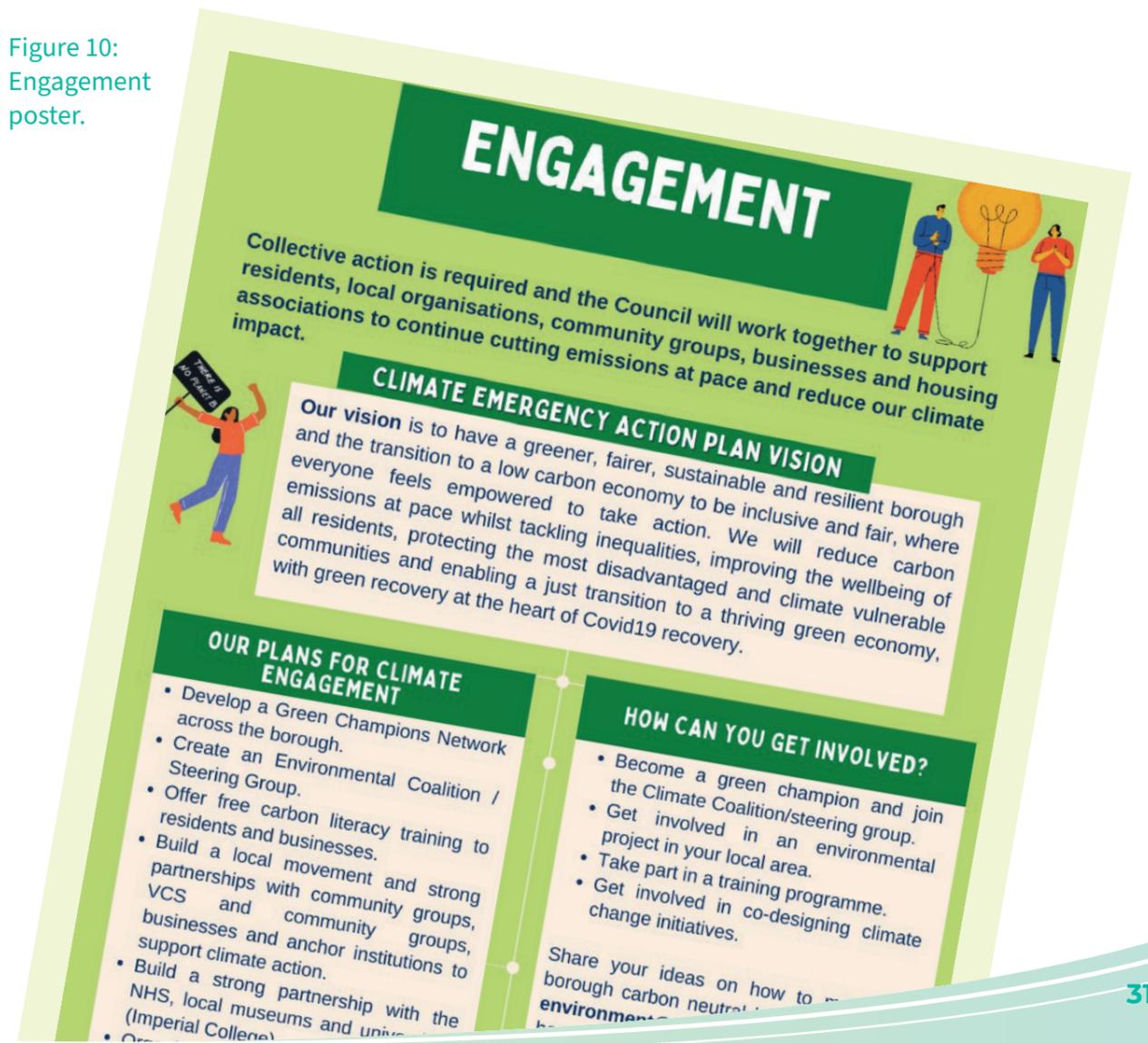
RBKC's diverse stakeholder landscape reflects the multi-faceted nature of climate change and highlights the importance of communicating the range of climate-based risks, impacts and actions.

To support the Council in achieving its carbon neutral targets, it will develop an in-depth communication and engagement strategy, which will involve the following:

- Consistent climate-based communication through all communication channels.
- Targeted awareness-raising campaigns to encourage people to take action against climate change.
- Engagement events to co-design carbon reduction initiatives and projects.
- Mapping and signposting residents to funding and resources, eco-friendly offers and events across the borough.
- Climate-related training opportunities, such as climate literacy and green skills certifications.
- Creation of a borough-wide Environmental Coalition/Steering Group.
- Development of ward-wide and an overarching borough-wide Green Champions network.
- The creation of Business and Schools Environmental Charters.
- Working with the voluntary sector across the borough to engage the third sector in the Council's climate efforts, learn from best practice and engage with harder-to-reach communities.
- Celebrating success across the borough, with local case studies that demonstrate positive action (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Engagement poster.



8. Climate Change Action Plan: Six Priority Areas

The action plan covers six priority areas and incorporates a list of actions and projects that have been identified to reduce carbon emissions in the borough and set RBKC on a path to carbon neutrality.

To achieve the 2030 and 2040 carbon neutral targets, the Council will be delivering these actions in partnership. Key Council departments have been identified together with external local, regional, and national stakeholders.

The six priority areas are summarised below and in Figure 11, and more than 150 climate actions have been included in Section 11 of this action plan.

- Buildings and Energy
- Sustainable Transport and Travel
- Waste and Circular Economy
- Leading by example
- People and Partnerships
- Places and Greener Borough

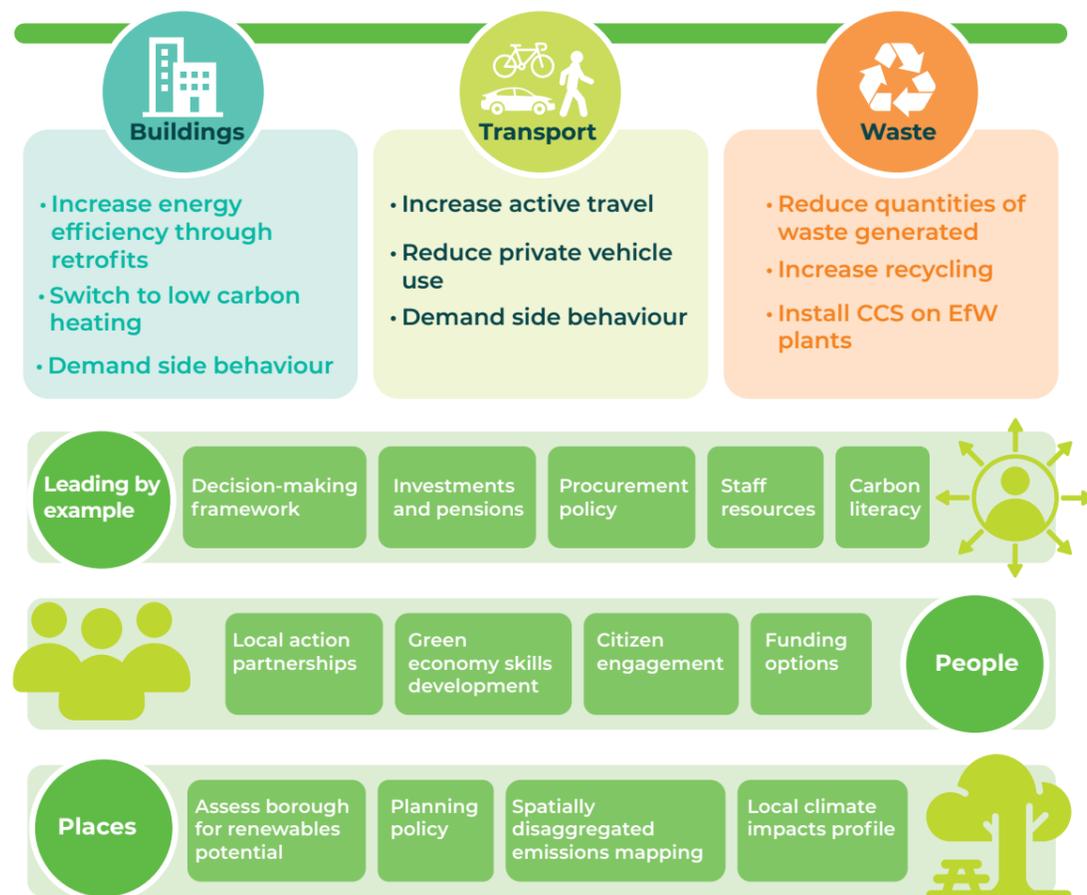


Figure 11: The six priority areas of the Climate Emergency Action Plan.

Finance and investment

To act with the ambition and at the pace that the climate emergency demands, requires a new transformative approach and significant changes in the way the Council operates.

Meeting this challenge and reaching the 2030 and 2040 targets in this timeframe is ambitious. Funding support and legislative governmental changes will also be needed, as the investment needed is significant.

The Carbon Neutral Pathways report revealed that the delivery of an ambitious climate change programme to cut emissions across the Council’s corporate estate and the borough, at the pace and scale required, has significant cost implications.

This will require other sources of funding to become available from central government, together with changes in legislation and the statutory and legal powers of local authorities.

It was estimated that the Council will need to spend around £144 million on its own estates and operations to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030. This includes an estimated £96.6 million on Council housing stock.

The Carbon Neutral Pathways Report estimates that the capital cost of bringing all domestic properties in the borough up to net zero standard would be £2.5 billion. Section 11 provides indications of costs, targets, and the co-benefits of each action. One of the actions included in the CEAP is that the Council will develop a funding and investment strategy aligned to the delivery of the action plan.

The Council has developed a Green Fund, to which it will give £1 million every year for the next ten years. This will allow the Council to deliver environmental initiatives that align with its Green Plan.

In addition, the Council has also allocated £14 million for deep retrofit projects in schools and operational buildings, via the Greater London Authority’s Retrofit Accelerator Framework. 37 buildings have been included in the framework: £8 million has been allocated for 32 community and denominational schools while £6 million is for five main operational offices.

Achieving carbon zero needs to be an integral part of the Council’s business planning across all services and in all decision-making processes, including financial planning. This means it is part of everything the Council does, is part of how every service is delivered, and is everyone’s responsibility.

Buildings and Energy (residential, commercial, industrial and Council-owned)

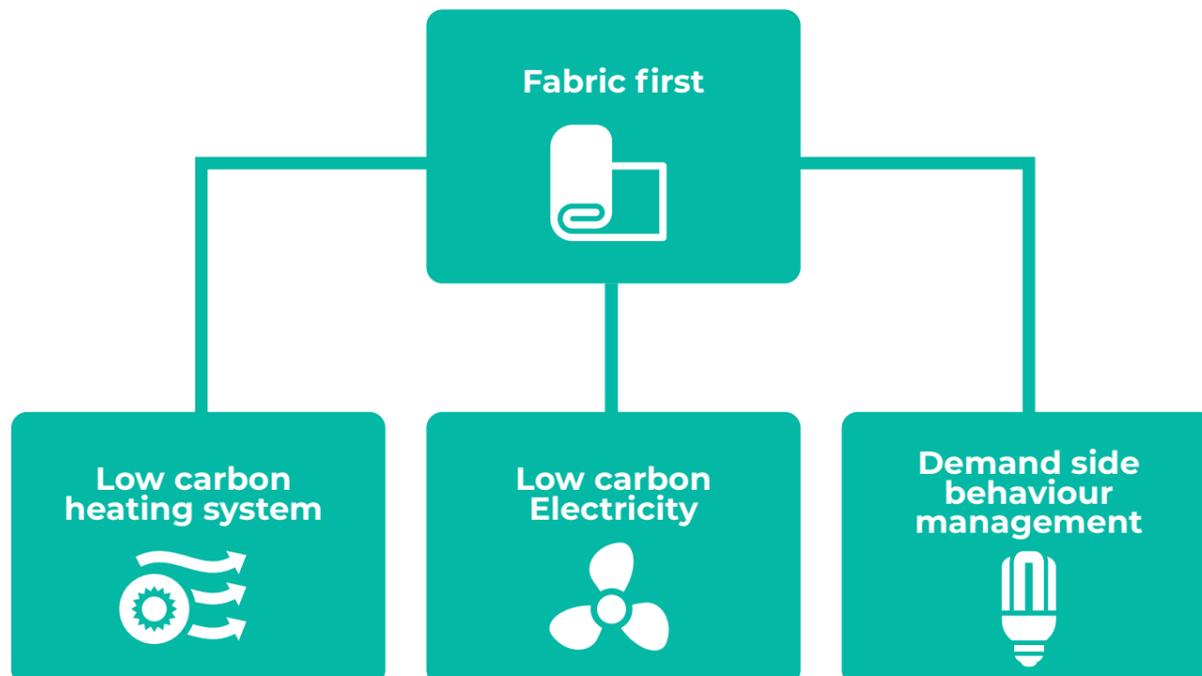
Why it is important: Buildings are the largest sources of emissions. They generate 90 per cent of the Council's emissions and 80 per cent of borough-wide carbon emissions. Decarbonising the built environment is difficult due to a large proportion of buildings in the borough being in conservation areas; high costs involved in retrofitting; the age of the properties, etc.

Around one-third of borough-wide carbon emissions come from homes, and half of borough-wide carbon emissions come from 'non-domestic' buildings such as offices, schools, hospitals, universities, restaurants, hotels and shops.

First principle: increase energy efficiency. Increasing energy efficiency is a fundamental first step in decarbonisation ('fabric first' - focusing on reducing a building's heat loss and improving the building envelope through insulation before other energy efficiency measures are considered).

Actions to increase the energy efficiency of buildings via wholesale retrofit programmes would be prioritised (where possible), before installing low-carbon heating appliances. Reducing the demand for energy by increasing energy efficiency is the first step to lowering emissions and is necessary for low-carbon heating technologies to be viable and affordable.

Second principle: switch to low-carbon heating systems and replace gas boilers. The decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid is largely outside the control influence of the Council, but it is a key part of its net zero action plans. Local renewable generation projects will be prioritised, as they can reduce emissions by reducing the amount of grid electricity used. Changing consumers' behaviour through awareness-raising campaigns can reduce emissions by encouraging people to reduce their consumption of energy, by e.g. lowering the thermostat and turning off appliances that are not in use.



Built Environment and Buildings

Retrofit Council-owned buildings (including housing, corporate estates, schools, leisure centres, etc.) by 2030. This includes whole-life retrofit, 'fabric first' approach, the installation of low-carbon heating systems to replace gas boilers, adaptation measures and solar panels.

£8 million capital funding has been secured to invest in delivering carbon net zero schools, and £6 million for Council operational buildings.

A new renewable heat network at Lancaster West Estate will replace two existing communal networks powered by gas to help the estate become carbon neutral by 2030.

Carry out energy audits and develop decarbonisation plans for all 33 community and denominational schools included in the 2030 target. Prioritise the worst energy-performing community schools owned by the Council and the ones affected by flooding.

Work with the Council's main contractors to reduce carbon emissions from their operations and fleet.

All major new developments are to be net zero carbon. Deliver the Council's new homes programme to meet the net zero carbon target while improving quality, liveability, thermal comfort and fuel poverty.

Work with the GLA Retrofit Accelerator to develop energy-efficiency projects for schools and corporate buildings, and to unlock funding and low-cost finance for these schemes.

Support fuel-poor residents through the Green Doctors programme; promote financial savings schemes that help vulnerable residents to reduce their energy bills and be more energy-efficient.

Develop an environmental charter for businesses and schools. Work with businesses, landowners and big institutions to reduce their carbon footprint. Provide technical support on how to monitor and report on carbon performance.

Maximise local renewable generation across the borough and support community-owned energy schemes such as award-winning North Kensington Community Energy (which wants to install 1 MW of community-owned solar on public buildings over the next four years).

Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards in the private rented sector.

Continue to participate in and promote the GLA's Solar Together scheme (a group-buying initiative that brings households together to purchase high-quality solar panels at a competitive price).

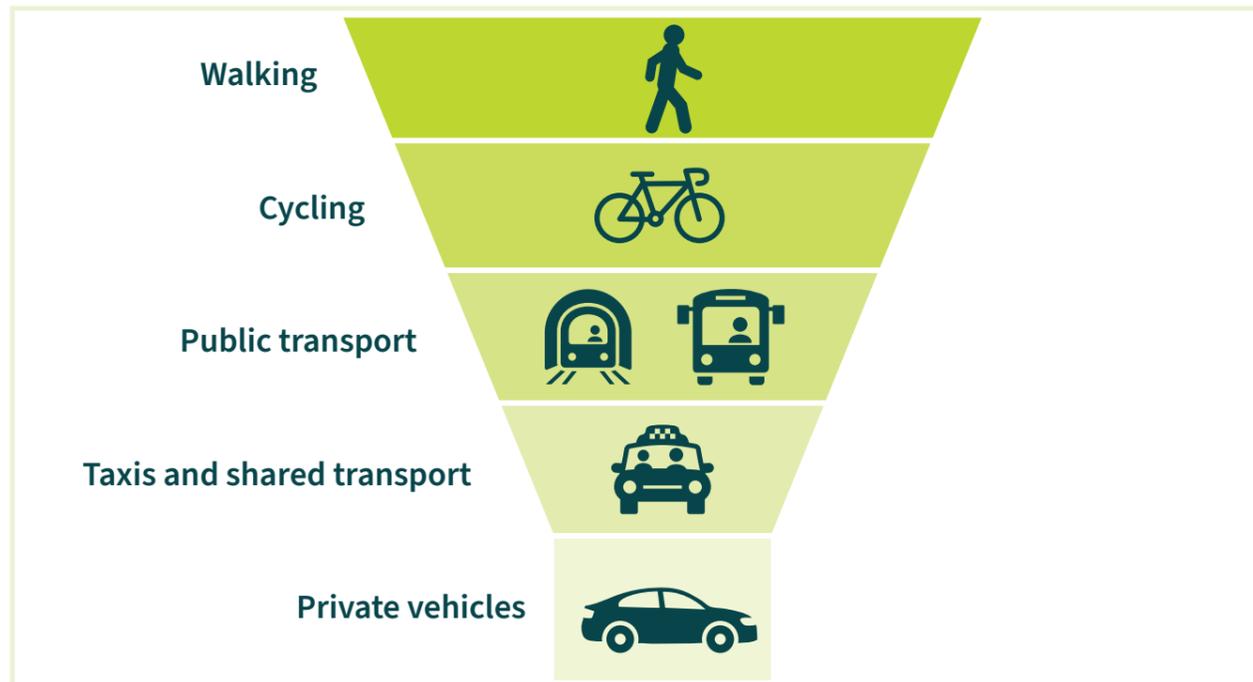
Develop an energy master plan for the borough to identify areas for a heat network, to link in with the Notting Dale Heat Network. Heat networks (also known as district heating) supply heat from a central source to consumers, via a network of underground pipes carrying hot water.

Sustainable Transport and Travel

Why it is important: Emissions from transport represent 16 per cent of total borough-wide emissions, and these are dominated by emissions from private road vehicles.

First principle: reduce private vehicle use. Decreasing the number of vehicles on the roads, and the mileage vehicles do, is the essential first step to decarbonising transport and reducing the demand for energy. This means using other modes of transport for journeys, where it is feasible to do so. Increase support for a shift to more active modes of travel, such as walking, cycling, scooting and using public transport.

Second principle: phase out fossil-fuel-powered vehicles. The remaining vehicles on the roads will need to be replaced with non-fossil-fuel-powered vehicles. We need to encourage people to use public transport and change to walking and cycling, and encourage a shift from petrol/diesel vehicles to electric. We also need to find solutions to address the contribution made by freight and last-mile deliveries.



Sustainable Transport and Travel

Reduce emissions from Council fleet by reducing the number of vehicles and electrifying the remainder of the fleet. Replace car journeys with public transport and active modes of travel.

Council's fleet to be electric by 2030; the Council will promote active forms of transport for staff to adopt.

Implement the Green Fleet Strategy travel hierarchy for Council staff to encourage active travel (walking and cycling) Review the grey fleet.

Ensure that cleaner transport provisions are standard in all Council lease processes.

Bike by default: require zero emission and electric/hybrid vehicles as the default for any courier or taxi booking for people or deliveries.

Cycle training for children and adults, so they can learn to ride safely and increase their confidence.

Maintain monthly public 'Dr Bike' surgeries.

Remove parking bays and replace with cycle hangars and tree planting.

Install additional cycle parking.

Build on existing programme of School Streets.

Promote and implement STARS School Travel Plan scheme.

Work towards no diesel cars being parked on our roads by 2030.

Review the provision of electric charging across the borough and expand the network.

Participate in and expand e-scooter trial. Review success of existing scheme.

Continue to take action to reduce idling engines.

Continue to support the Mayor of London with the implementation of the ultra-low emission zone (ULEZ) extension.

Seek to protect all bus services in the borough and work with Transport for London (TfL) to support its programme of upgrades for buses and rapid electrification of the fleet.

Sustainable Transport and Travel

Ensure that the local plan contains transport policies to enable the delivery of car-free developments, cycle parking and charging, etc.

Support businesses to reduce their emissions from deliveries by using zero emission vehicles and e-cargo bikes.

Carry out study into post Covid-19 travel patterns.

Upgrade existing cycle routes to provide a better experience for cyclists and improved public spaces.

Consider installing modal filters to facilitate traffic restrictions or segregation where research or evidence suggests this would be beneficial. Modal filter refers to a road design that restricts the passage of certain types of vehicles.

Remove parking bays to encourage people to eat outside cafes and restaurants.



Waste and Circular Economy

First principle: reduce quantities of waste generated Reducing the amount of waste generated is the first step to decarbonising the waste stream.

Second principle: increase reuse and recycling. All waste that cannot be processed should be recycled.



Waste and Circular Economy

Reduce the amount of waste we generate, and increase recycling rates.

Implement a Library of Things and promote repair/reuse hubs across the borough.

Cut the amount of waste the Council produces, and ban single-use plastics in all Council operations.

Embed the waste hierarchy across the Council's services and promote it to the wider borough (prevent, reduce, reuse & repair, recycle, recover and disposal).

Encourage all major developments to submit a circular economy statement.

Leading by Example

The Council is committed to moving from business-as-usual and embedding climate change in all decision-making, planning policies and sustainable procurement.

Leading by Example

Review all Council's direct investments and its pension scheme to check if they are all compatible with the 2030 net zero carbon target.

Local energy supply options: identify all the buildings where zero carbon energy systems could be installed across the wider borough.

Introduce meat-free days across Council catering contracts from 2020, including in schools.

Develop and implement environmental charters for businesses and schools.

Adopt a decision-making framework that enables all decisions to be evaluated against the Council's environmental commitments, including climate emergency and carbon reduction.

Implement a Sustainable Procurement Strategy and embed carbon reduction clauses as part of all major contracts. Embed climate change clauses in the new Social Value Strategy.

Develop a funding and investment strategy to deliver the Climate Emergency Action Plan. Develop priority projects that can easily be translated into bids as new funding pots become available. Identify current funding gaps and maximise external funding to fill these gaps.

Develop an eco-neighbourhood in Notting Dale via the GLA's Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme through an investment of £1.4 million and around 30 initiatives.

Investigate opportunities for the Council corporate and housing estate for the delivery of competitive green electricity tariffs.

Expand the internal Green Champions scheme to include contractors and wider departments.

Roll out carbon literacy training to all Council staff and contractors. Develop a wider engagement plan for climate change and sustainability issues.

Lobby the GLA and the government for more stringent standards, legislative changes and funding to deliver a response to the climate emergency.

Pilot innovative, leading-edge refurbishment at Lancaster West Estate to help it become a model net zero carbon estate by 2030.

Places and Greener Borough

The Council aims to create a better, more joined up network of green space and habitats which supports biodiversity in our built environment and restore and expand green corridors. Improve access to nature for everyone in the borough to improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities is key.

Leading by Example

Implement the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Investigate the feasibility of reallocating some parking spaces to become parklets.

Continue to investigate opportunities for new community kitchen garden projects. Residents and community groups will be encouraged to grow seasonal fresh fruit and vegetables.

Support the delivery of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS), both in new developments and through retrofitting.

Support schools to adopt food-growing gardens on their grounds.

Continue to expand and plant fruit trees and native hedges around kitchen gardens and in disused/underused spaces. Plant street planters and pocket parks with a variety of plants to help capture pollution and carbon.

Increase access to, and connection with, nature by identifying and addressing the barriers faced by people living and working in the borough. Reduce the inequalities in access to green space.

Expand the Bee Superhighway project across the borough.

Install energy gardens on Tube stations, starting with North Kensington.

Improve the borough's parks and green spaces for wildlife and people.

Work with schools and other education providers to deliver outdoor environmental education.

Expand the conservation volunteering offer across the borough. Work with residents, partners, landowners, volunteers and visitors to help nature to thrive.

Plant more trees across the borough.

The Council is committed to working with, supporting and empowering everyone who lives, works and studies in the borough, and those who visit the borough, to actively contribute to tackling climate change in their local areas and in all aspects of their lives. Initiatives that support vulnerable residents and communities in deprived areas will be prioritised.

Leading by Example

We will develop communication and engagement initiatives for residents and businesses that will encourage consumers to change their habits and become more environmentally aware.

Develop a community engagement and communication strategy to help with delivering the Climate Emergency Action Plan.

Actively encourage all schools, institutions and businesses to commit to net zero and help them to access the advice and funding necessary to deliver this.

Create a borough-wide Environmental and Climate Change Coalition/Steering Group.

Build strong partnerships with institutions in the borough such as universities (Imperial College), NHS, museums, etc.

Develop a Green Champions network across the borough and provide climate change training for residents, community groups and local businesses.

Seek funding opportunities to encourage climate-led and community-owned projects.

Roll out green skills training for Council staff, contractors and staff to encourage green jobs across the borough, and develop a Green Skills Academy.

Deliver, in partnership with Repowering London, paid youth AVA certified training programme for young people aged 16–19 through the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme and North Kensington Community Energy (NKCE).

Deliver energy advisor certified and circular economy training opportunities for residents and contractors.

Develop an engagement strategy and identify key partners for the delivery of the Climate Emergency Action Plan.

9. Challenges

Achieving these targets by 2030 and 2040 has its risks and challenges. Some key issues are outlined below:

- The speed of change that is needed.
- The internal buy-in needed.
- The funding required.
- The lack of internal capacity and resources, skills and expertise.
- The lack of carbon data and establishing systems and processes to monitor and report on progress.
- Community engagement and empowerment – residents, businesses – is needed.
- Cross-borough partnership working is required.
- Technologies still need to be tested and to be accessible at a large scale.
- There are planning restrictions for conservation areas and listed buildings – the Council must be able to make the changes required.
- The Council's power to influence.

This list is not exhaustive; the risks and issues will remain under constant review. Council officers will develop a risk management plan to accompany the action plan.

10. Monitoring and Review

The Climate Emergency Action Plan will be reviewed annually, and progress will be monitored for both in-house and borough-wide carbon emissions.

A detailed update on actions delivered and progress made will be published alongside the annual Carbon Performance Reports on the Council's website.

Carbon Performance Reports have been published since 2007/08. Although these reports have previously focused on the Council's 40 per cent carbon reduction target, in 2022 this will be updated to reflect the new carbon neutral targets. The Council will also continue to report on borough-wide emissions on a yearly basis.

Since climate change is a rapidly changing area, the Climate Emergency Action Plan is a live document which will be updated annually. When actions are completed, they will be moved to a list of 'Completed Actions', which will be reported annually. As new actions and emerging priorities are identified, they will be added to the list and included in a refreshed action plan. Key stakeholders and borough-wide partners will play a key role in implementing, delivering, and identifying new carbon reduction initiatives.

An internal Council Climate Change Programme Board will be set up to ensure the strategic oversight of delivery, monitor performance on key targets and partnership working, identify funding opportunities and ensure that climate change is embedded in the decision-making process across the Council.

A borough-wide Environmental Coalition/Steering Group will also be created to ensure that all key stakeholders are involved in the implementation and delivery of the action plan.

The following monitoring and reporting will be established:

- **The Council** will monitor progress against the action plan and the carbon performance internally and borough-wide on a yearly basis.
- **A Carbon Performance Report** containing information about the Council's in-house and borough-wide emissions will be published annually on our website.
- **The co-benefits** of climate actions will be communicated to residents.
- **We will** ensure that we will not just monitor progress; we will also ensure that relevant service areas take ownership of their progress.
- **All Council** projects will have to show that they meet the carbon targets through procurement requirements and key decisions.

11. The Climate Emergency Action Plan Table

The action plan is a live document that will be updated every year. It includes:

- A comprehensive list of climate change actions that will help to deliver the CEAP. These will be updated every year.
- The individual and departments/organisations who will deliver each action.
- The estimated cost of delivering the carbon reduction initiatives.
- The timescale for implementation.
- The outputs, targets and key performance indicators (KPIs).

The action plan table estimates the costs associated with each action:

- * <£5,000
- ** £5,000– £50,000
- *** >£50,000– £100,000
- *** >£100,000

Not all actions are funded at this stage. Additional resources and funding will be required to deliver all actions included in the CEAP.

The actions have been grouped into six categories:

1. Buildings and Energy
2. Sustainable Transport and Travel
3. Waste and Circular Economy
4. Leading by example
5. People and Partnerships
6. Places and Greener Borough



	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
Buildings and Energy (Council)	1	Streetlighting LED conversion of all remaining non-LED lighting columns	Continue to replace all the remaining non-LED streetlights with LEDs.	100% of lighting columns to be converted to LED	Ongoing	Highways	**	Providing skills and green jobs	Reduction in carbon emissions.	This will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure all streetlights are converted to LEDs by 2030.
	2	Operational buildings Reduce office space	Review the current office space arrangements in all operational buildings. It is estimated that a 20% decrease in office space is possible, as more people work from home.	20% decrease in office space	2022–2024	Social Investment and Corporate Property	*	N/A	A review of all the operational buildings is produced with recommendations for possible office reductions.	This will be included in the development of the new asset management strategy.
	3	Operational and Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon target Electricity-efficiency improvements (in lighting, ventilation, appliances)	Improve the efficiency of office appliances, lighting (by switching to LEDs) and ventilation systems to reduce electricity consumption.	Production of decarbonisation plans for the Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon scope Energy audit reports Development of a list, with the worst-performing buildings to be prioritised	2022–2027 Ongoing 2022–2024	Social Investment and Corporate Property, Climate Change Team	***	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy, improving indoor air quality	Reduced electricity consumption and CO ₂ emissions. It is assumed that investment in more efficient equipment could offer a 30% saving in electricity, although the potential saving is greater in some areas (e.g., lighting) than others.	A list of buildings where electricity efficiency improvements can be made will be produced, and the worst-performing buildings will be prioritised.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
4	Operational and Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon target Energy-saving awareness among Council staff and 'Greening the Office' campaign	Organise and deliver two energy-saving awareness and 'Greening the Office' campaigns per year to encourage Council staff, contractors and other users of operational buildings to reduce energy consumption and the environmental impact of their operations where possible.	Number of officers and Council departments involved Two campaigns carried out per year internally under the Green Plan umbrella	Annually	Climate Change Team, Waste, Ecology Team, Environmental Health, Transport and Public Health	*	Changing behaviour, improving health and wellbeing	Reduced gas and electricity consumption. Evidence from similar schemes suggests that the Council could achieve a 10% reduction in gas and electricity consumption with a well-designed energy-saving awareness campaign.	These campaigns will be carried out under the Green Plan umbrella, to ensure all environmental commitments are promoted and embedded. The energy awareness campaign could include information for staff on energy costs, advice on reducing consumption and avoiding waste, and incentives for adopting energy-saving behaviours.
5	Operational and Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon target Energy audits	Carry out energy audits and develop decarbonisation plans for buildings owned by the Council included in the 2030 carbon scope. Implement and action any recommendations to reduce carbon emissions and improve the energy efficiency of these buildings.	Production of decarbonisation plans for the Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon scope Energy audit reports Development of a list with the worst-performing buildings to be prioritised	2022–2027 Ongoing 2022–2024	Climate Change Team, Social Investment, Corporate Property	*	Providing skills and green jobs, improving indoor air quality	Reduction in emissions (both air pollutants and carbon emissions) produced by the Council.	Audits and decarbonisation plans to be undertaken on an annual basis. Prioritise the worst-performing buildings. The Council signed up to the Retrofit Accelerator Framework and has included 37 buildings – 32 community and denominational schools and five operation buildings. Energy audits will be undertaken under this framework for these 37 buildings. The Council has allocated £14 million capital funding for a deep retrofit for these 37 buildings.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
6	Operational and Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon target – deep and holistic retrofit Switching heating from gas to low-carbon heating systems (heat pumps and district heating) and install energy efficiency and fabric measures	Identify the worst-performing operational buildings owned by the Council (e.g. Council offices, leisure centres, schools, community centres, libraries, etc.) included in the 2030 carbon neutral targets to install air source/ground source heat pumps and energy efficiency measures such as double glazing; roof, floor and wall insulation; insulation of heating pipes; draught-proofing to reduce energy demand, save energy, cut costs and increase comfort.	Production of decarbonisation plans for the Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon scope Energy audits reports Development of a list with the worst-performing buildings to be prioritised	2022–2027 Ongoing 2022–2024	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property	****	Providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy, improving local air quality	Reduction in air pollutants and carbon emissions produced by the Council.	Assess all the Council-owned operational buildings and develop a set of criteria to prioritise buildings. £6 million capital funding secured for deep retrofitting of five operational buildings.
7	Operational and Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon target Increase deployment of renewables on Council buildings	Install solar panels on Council-owned buildings to generate clean, green, local energy.	Production of decarbonisation plans for the Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon scope Energy audit reports and solar feasibility studies Development of a list with buildings that have solar potential	2022–2027 Ongoing Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property	****	Providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy, 100% renewable energy for London's public sector (pan-London priority), improving local air quality	Reduction in carbon emissions and increased renewable energy generated locally.	Assess all the Council-owned operational buildings and develop a set of criteria to prioritise buildings. Installing solar panels will be included in the decarbonisation plans.

	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
	8	Operational and Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon target Decarbonisation of water supply	Implement a series of demand-side measures to decarbonise the water supply, including raising awareness of water-saving methods and behaviour changes, fitting water-saving devices to showers and toilets, water-efficient appliances, reducing leaks in the supply system, decentralising the water supply, using SUDS.	Production of decarbonisation plans for the Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon scope Energy audit reports Development of a list with the worst-performing buildings to be prioritised	2022–2027 Ongoing 2022–2024	Social Investment and Corporate Property	**	Changing behaviour, minimising waste, providing skills and green jobs, reducing consumption emissions by two-thirds (pan-London priority)	Reduction in carbon emissions.	Assess all the Council-owned operational buildings and develop a set of criteria to prioritise buildings.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
9	Schools – Completion of energy audits and decarbonisation plans for all community and denominational schools included in the Council's 2030 carbon target	Work with the GLA Retrofit Accelerator Programme to carry out energy audits for 32 community and denominational schools and develop a decarbonisation plan that will deliver refurbishment of all school buildings to net zero by 2030. Prioritise the Council's 14 community schools: Ashburnham Community School, Avondale Park Primary School, Bevington Primary School, Colville Primary School, Fox Primary School, Oxford Gardens Primary School, Park Walk Primary School, Thomas Jones Primary School, Golborne Children's Centre, Barlby Primary School, Bousfield Primary School, Chelsea Open Air Nursery, Marlborough Community School, Latimer Education Centre.	Energy audit reports and high-level appraisals in each building that shows a range of retrofit opportunities Development of a list, with the worst-performing buildings to be prioritised Investment grade proposals with a guaranteed level of savings alongside a funding proposal	2022–2024 Ongoing Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Children's Services, Social Investment and Corporate Property	*	Providing skills and green jobs, building a green and low-carbon economy, behaviour change, improving health and wellbeing	Development of bespoke decarbonisation and climate change action plans on completion of energy audits at schools.	All community and denominational schools included in the 2030 carbon target will have an energy audit and will be included in the decarbonisation plan. Findings from the condition surveys carried out at the schools will be used. The energy audits will be carried out as part of the Retrofit Accelerator Framework. The Council allocated £8 million for deep retrofitting in schools for 32 community and denominational schools. The funding is allocated for the period between 2022/23–2025/26 and is essential in the Council's decarbonising journey. Funding proposals to look at external grants such as the Public Sector Decarbonisation Fund, Salix loans and internal funding will also be undertaken as part of this.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
10	Completion of school air quality and climate change audits/site visits	Carry out air quality and climate change site visits and audits at local schools located in the worst areas of air quality, and implement the measures recommended to improve air pollution and reduce carbon emissions. Engage schools on issues relating to climate emergency and air pollution.	Energy audit reports Five audits for schools to be undertaken per annum.	2022–2024 Annually	Environmental Health, Climate Change Team, Transport Policy and Public Health	****	Providing skills and green jobs, building a green and low-carbon economy, behaviour change, improving health and wellbeing	Development of bespoke action plans on completion of audits at schools. Minimum of five audits and plans per year.	Audits for schools located in areas with poor air quality and higher deprivation to reduce exposure to, and production of, air pollutants. Also prioritise schools that have been impacted by flooding and with worst-performing buildings.
11	Schools – Deep and holistic retrofit Retrofit school buildings by switching heating from gas to heat pumps and district heating and installing energy-efficiency measures	Replace old inefficient fossil-fuel systems with low-carbon alternatives such as heat pumps and electric heating; install energy-efficiency measures such as double glazing; roof, floor and wall insulation; insulation of heating pipes; and draught-proofing to reduce energy demand, save energy, cut costs and increase comfort.	Energy audit reports and high-level appraisals in each building that show a range of retrofit opportunities Development of a list with the worst-performing buildings to be prioritised Investment grade proposals with a guaranteed level of savings alongside a funding proposal	2022–2027 Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property, Children's Services	****	Providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy, improving local air quality	Reduction in emissions produced by the Council.	Prioritise the worst-performing community school buildings and schools affected by flooding. Phase out gas boilers, starting with schools where the lifetime of the boiler is coming to an end. Implement the measures recommended through the energy audits and decarbonisation plans. £8 million in capital funding secured to deliver deep retrofitting work.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
12	Schools Electricity efficiency improvements (lighting, ventilation, appliances)	Improving the efficiency of appliances, lighting (by continuing to install LEDs in all the remaining schools) and ventilation systems in schools to reduce consumption, save on energy bills and increase comfort.	Two projects per year	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property, Children's Services	***	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy, improving indoor air quality	Reduction in emissions produced by the Council.	Prioritise the schools that have not had LEDs installed in the last five years.
13	Schools Increase deployment of renewables on all community and denominational schools included in the 2030 carbon neutral target	Continue to install solar panels on school buildings.	Production of decarbonisation plans for the Council-owned buildings included in the 2030 carbon scope Energy audit reports and solar feasibility studies Development of a list with buildings that have solar potential	2022–2027 Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property, Children's Services	****	Providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy, 100% renewable energy for London's public sector (pan-London priority), improving local air quality	Reduction in carbon emissions and increased renewable energy generated locally.	Continue to assess the solar potential for all the remaining schools and prioritise the community schools owned by the Council for solar installation. Identify new school buildings that can be included in the next phases of North Kensington Community Energy.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
14	Schools Facilitate energy-saving awareness and training among school staff	Organise and deliver one energy-saving awareness and carbon reduction campaign per year to encourage school staff and other users of school buildings to reduce their energy consumption.	One campaign per year	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property	*	Changing behaviour, improving health and wellbeing	Reduced gas and electricity consumption. Evidence from similar schemes suggests that the Council could achieve a 10% reduction in gas and electricity consumption with a well-designed energy-saving awareness campaign.	A scheme could include information for staff on energy costs, advice on reducing consumption and avoiding waste, and incentives for adopting energy-saving behaviours.
15	Schools Embed climate change and sustainability in the schools' curriculum	Work with local and regional partners/organisations to organise the annual Children's Parliament on the Environment and an annual School Summit. Deliver climate change assemblies, climate change drama and art classes, energy champions workshops and carbon reduction initiatives and competitions in schools.	About 100 pupils involved per year through educational activities Five schools involved in the annual Children's Parliament on the Environment	2022–2027 Annually	Climate Change Team, Children's Services External partners and local organisations	*	Changing behaviour, improving health and wellbeing, reducing emissions	Climate change is being prioritised and embedded across the schools' curriculum: five climate change assemblies, two events (Climate Summit and the Children's Parliament on the Environment) and at least ten schools engaged every year.	Continue to work with local and regional partners such as Urbanwise and Repowering London. Schools adopt pledges to reduce energy consumption and their carbon/environmental footprint.
16	Contractors Continue to work with the Council's main contractors to reduce energy consumption from their operations and their carbon footprint	Work with the Council's main contractors (Suez, GLL, Ideverde, Quadron, etc.) to reduce overall energy consumption related to the Council's operations (building use and vehicle fleets) and set up sub-targets.	Action plans adopted by all main contractors Two initiatives identified per year	2022–2027	Climate Change Team and main contractors	**	Changing behaviour, improving health and wellbeing, reducing consumption emissions	Ensure the environmental commitments outlined during the procurement process are achieved and delivered.	Carbon reduction to be included as an item as part of the contract meetings. Updates to be provided by contractors regarding their carbon performance and carbon reduction initiatives.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
17	Council housing Use CROHM analysis modelling to identify measures	Implement the measures modelled in the Net Zero scenario from the Carbon Reduction Options for Housing Managers (CROHM) analysis from Parity Projects. Measures include fabric improvements (wall, roof, window, floor, etc.), the installation of heat pumps/solar thermal systems to replace conventional heating systems, solar photovoltaics (PV) installations.	Develop a CROHM report by December 2022	2022–2030	Housing Department	****	Engaging local residents, reducing fuel poverty, tackling inequality, providing skills and green jobs, retrofitting domestic buildings to EPC B average (pan-London priority), improving local air quality	Reduction in gas and electricity consumption for buildings where measures are installed. Reduction in carbon emissions.	Training to be provided to Council Housing staff on how to use CROHM.
18	Council Housing Action plan development to implement the Housing Sustainability and Fuel Poverty Strategy	Develop an action plan that outlines how the Council's housing stock will achieve net zero by 2030 and reduce air pollution and ensure these are incorporated in the capital programme of refurbishment.	Develop a carbon neutral strategy for the Council housing stock by December 2022.	2022–2027	Housing Department, Climate Change Team, Environmental Health	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in air pollutants and carbon emissions within Council housing stock. Install energy-efficiency measures and replace gas boilers with heat pumps. Buildings will have improved energy efficiency with heat pumps installed.	Workstream groups have been created and actions are being developed on specific themes included in the Housing Sustainability and Fuel Poverty Strategy: fuel poverty, energy and net zero, waste, biodiversity, and air quality and transport.
19	Council Housing To upgrade 27 communal heating plans	Carry out 27 feasibility studies to establish the most appropriate future low-carbon heating systems.	Feasibility studies and reports completed	2022–2027	Housing Department	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in air pollution and carbon emissions in the Council housing stock.	Analyse the heating systems to identify limitations and solutions for heating systems upgrades.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
20	Council housing Install low-carbon heating systems	Install low-carbon heating systems in the Council housing stock to replace gas boilers.	Develop a carbon neutral strategy for the Council housing stock by December 2022 Feasibility studies completed	Ongoing	Housing Department	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduce carbon emissions in the Council housing stock.	Assess the costs of replacing gas boilers with low-carbon heating systems.
21	Council housing Ensure 'fabric first' approach is implemented in the cyclical works	Ensure 'fabric first' approach is implemented: install energy-efficiency measures such as double glazing; roof, floor and wall insulation; insulation of heating pipes; draught-proofing (to reduce energy demand, save energy, cut costs, tackle fuel poverty and increase comfort).	Develop a carbon neutral strategy for the Council housing stock by December 2022 Feasibility studies completed	Ongoing	Housing Department	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduced pollution and carbon emissions in the Council housing stock.	Use thermal imaging and roof surveys.
22	Council housing Upgrade communal LED light and sensor controls	To upgrade communal LED lights and sensor controls across the Council's social housing.	Develop a carbon neutral strategy for the Council housing stock by December 2022 Feasibility studies completed	Ongoing	Housing Department	***	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduce carbon emissions in the Council housing stock.	Assess the number of communal areas and LEDs required.
23	Council housing Increase renewable generation on Council housing stock	To investigate on-self generation options and increase deployment of renewables on Council housing stock.	Solar feasibility studies carried out	Ongoing	Housing Department	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduce carbon emissions in the Council housing stock.	Assess the potential of installing solar panels on Council owned social housing estates.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
24	Council housing Improve indoor air quality by mechanical ventilation	To develop a plan for ventilation systems to improve health and air quality and address overheating.	Develop a Carbon Neutral Strategy for the Council Housing stock by December 2022 Feasibility studies completed	Ongoing	Housing Department	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduced pollution and carbon emissions within the Council Housing stock.	Produce a report recommending ventilation retrofit options for different archetype.
25	Lancaster West Estate A new renewable heat network will help Lancaster West Estate to become net zero carbon	Replace two existing communal networks powered by gas with the Notting Dale Heat Network which is an integral part of the Lancaster West Estate's Refurbishment Programme.	Heat network completed and extended beyond Lancaster West Estate	2022–2027	Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduce air pollution and carbon emissions.	The Zero Carbon Notting Dale Heat Network aims to put residents first and provide affordable heating and hot water, while tackling fuel poverty. A 'fabric first' approach is to be taken on all the blocks on the estate.
26	Lancaster West Estate All Lancaster West Council properties to reach EPC rating C or above after full refurbishment Targeting EnerPHit standard where possible – the highest standard of energy efficiency for refurbishment projects	Retrofitting all homes within the Lancaster West Estate using a whole-house 'fabric first' approach, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high-quality insulation • triple-glazed windows • mechanical ventilation and heat recovery • energy-efficient appliances and lighting. 	A carbon neutral action plan/strategy for Lancaster West Estate is developed by December 2022	2022–2027	Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduce pollution produced by CHP and biomass infrastructure in the borough.	Making the decision to move away from CHP and biomass.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
27	New developments – zero carbon Use the planning system to ensure that emissions from energy and heat sources in new developments are minimised	Make informed decisions on planning applications about decentralised energy networks, CHP, biomass and biofuel by considering the balance between air quality and carbon reduction benefits.	To implement in 100% of major applications.	2022–2027	Environmental Health, Climate Change Team, Planning Department	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction of impact on air quality and emissions produced from the heating and cooling requirements of developments.	Applications are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Officers will assess and make recommendations.
28	New developments – zero carbon Continue to assess energy assessments to ensure all new major developments (both residential and commercial) comply with the energy policies and net zero carbon targets set up in the London Plan and Local Plan	Review all major applications to ensure carbon reduction remains an integral part of the development's design and evolution, the energy hierarchy is complied with, and the CO ₂ savings are outlined, together with the energy measures to reduce energy demand. Deliver the Council's new homes programme to meet the net zero carbon target while improving quality, liveability, thermal comfort and fuel poverty.	To implement in 100% of major applications.	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Planning Department	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction of carbon emissions and energy demand from new major developments.	Applications are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Energy assessments are required for all major developments.
29	Support financial saving schemes that aid residents living in fuel poverty	Support the delivery of the Big Energy Switch: a collective energy switching scheme to help residents negotiate tariffs on gas and electricity to aid those living in fuel poverty, in line with the Healthier Homes scheme.	Encourage a switching campaign every year	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Environmental Health	**	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Residents have switched their provider.	Sign up to be part of Energy Switch campaigns.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
30	Residential B buildings Deliver Green Doctors fuel poverty programmes	Deliver the free fuel poverty programme: Green Doctors carry out home energy visits and telephone consultations to advise people how to make their homes warmer, affordable and healthier. Help to reduce bills to vulnerable residents suffering from fuel poverty. Install small energy efficiency measures such as LED lightbulbs, basic draught-proofing around windows and doors, radiator reflective panels and aerating taps and showerheads, which will improve energy efficiency.	100 fuel-poor residents supported per year	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Environmental Health	**	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Number of home energy visits (at least 100 per year).	Ensure the Green Doctors service is available via phone and online consultations as well as home visits. Continue to work with Groundwork to identify funding opportunities to deliver the Green Doctors programme.
31	Residential buildings Domestic coal phase-out	The Council is working to discourage burning logs and house coal. Launch an initial publicity drive backed up by annual campaigns to highlight pollution caused by burning non-smokeless fuels in household fireplaces, with enforcement for persistent offenders. Engage GPs and health visitors so they can also give advice.	Publicity drive launch in autumn 2022. Preparation of information leaflet	2022 onwards	Public Health, Environmental Health	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Domestic coal and logs are no longer used for heating in RBKC households. Improved indoor air quality and the reduction of particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) production.	Including GPs would provide additional support for this action.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
32	Businesses Environmental charter for businesses	Develop an environmental charter for businesses. The Council supports and encourages commercial and industrial establishments, private landlords and third-sector organisations to improve their energy efficiency, switch gas boilers to low-carbon heating systems, and adopt the environmental charter. Businesses will be directed towards external funding pots such as Salix, REFIT and Less CO ₂ to help them implement energy-efficiency improvements.	Ten businesses per year contacted and engaged.	Ongoing	Environmental Health, Climate Change Team, Transport Policy, Public Health	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reducing electricity consumption and decreasing carbon emissions.	The Environmental Charter for businesses to be launched in 2022. Monitor sign-ups every year.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
33	Retrofit Accelerator for schools and operational buildings	Work with the GLA's Retrofit Accelerator Framework to deliver energy-efficiency projects and develop decarbonisation and climate adaptation plans in schools and corporate buildings.	Energy audit reports and high-level appraisals in each building that shows a range of retrofit opportunities. Development of a list with the worst-performing buildings to be prioritised. Investment grade proposals with a guaranteed level of savings alongside a funding proposal.	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Children's Services, Social Investment and Corporate Property	**	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Thirty-two community and denominational schools will be retrofitted as part of this project. Five main Council operational buildings will be retrofitted.	In February 2022 the Council committed to invest £14 million to retrofit 32 school buildings and five operational buildings. £8 million is for decarbonisation projects in schools and £6 million is for operational buildings. The Council signed up to the Retrofit Accelerator Framework in December 2021 and is now in the process of tendering to appoint a service provider to work with to deliver deep retrofit projects.
34	Development of community-owned energy projects	Support community-owned energy schemes such as award-winning North Kensington Community Energy.	Development of Phases 3 and 4 completed.	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property Repowering London NKCE	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Extend community-owned energy projects on Council-owned public buildings.	Continue to work with Repowering London and NKCE to develop Phase 3 and Phase 4 of NKCE and expand the community-owned energy schemes beyond North Ken. Pilot a community energy scheme on a social housing estate as part of the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme. NKCE plans to develop future schemes across the borough, with the ambition to install 1 MW of community-owned solar over the next four years.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
35	Minimum energy efficiency standards (MEES)	Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards in the private rented sector.	Develop a plan on how to enforce MEES	Ongoing	Environmental Health	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Standards adopted by private landlords.	Work with Environmental Health colleagues to enforce this.
36	Solar Together bulk-buying scheme	Continue to participate in and promote the GLA's Solar Together scheme, a bulk-buying initiative that brings households together to purchase high-quality solar panels at a competitive price.	Participate in Solar Together scheme	Ongoing	Climate Change Team	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Increase the number of solar panels installed across the borough.	Participate in all the GLA's Solar Together schemes and promote them across the borough.
37	Energy master plan	Develop an energy master plan for the borough to identify areas for a heat network.	Complete energy master plan	2022–2024	Climate Change Team, Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team	**	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Energy master plan developed.	Work with London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham Council (LBHF) to develop an energy master plan for both boroughs using GLA funding.

	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
Sustainable Transport and Travel	38	Council fleet Reduction in emissions from Council's fleet and contractors' fleets Fleet journeys to be replaced by public transport or active travel	Reduce the size and number of vehicles in the Council fleet (especially ones with mileage of less than 5,000 miles per year) and reduce fuel consumption and miles by assessing service delivery and operations. Replace car journeys with bike journeys, where possible.	Annual review of Council-leas vehicles and 100% hybrid or electric fleet by 2027 Annual review of mileage as part of the Carbon Performance Report	2022–2027	Procurement, Customer Access and Climate Change Teams, key contractors	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in the Council's contribution to the production of carbon emissions and air pollutants. Having fewer vehicles will reduce the Council's impact on traffic in the borough.	All fleet managers and drivers will need to adopt the travel hierarchy to reduce travel and fuel use and encourage active travel (time efficiencies considered). Ensure each team/Council department assesses their fleet and service delivery to reduce fuel consumption and miles. Annual review of mileage as part of the Carbon Performance Report.
	39	Council fleet All-electric Council and contractors' fleet by 2030	Subject to operational requirements, work towards 100% of Council vehicles (owned or leased) being electric or hybrid by 2030, and ensure infrastructure is in place to support this. Ensure all contractors' fleets are electric by 2030.	Annual review of Council-leas vehicles and 100% hybrid or electric fleet by 2027	2022–2027	Procurement, Customer Access and Climate Change Teams	***	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in the Council's contribution to the production of carbon emissions and air pollutants.	This will be reviewed on an annual basis alongside any contractual requirements to ensure that the Council fleet becomes fully equipped with low- or zero-emission vehicles. Annual review of Council leased vehicles and 100 hybrid or electric fleet by 2027.
	40	Council fleet Deliver eco-driving training	Continue to roll out eco-driving training for the Council's fleet drivers and contractors. This is estimated to bring a 15% reduction in fuel use/distance undertaken by fleet vehicles.	Ten eco-driving training sessions delivered to Council staff and contractors' drivers	Annually Ongoing since 2018/19	Procurement, Customer Access and Climate Change Teams	*	Changing behaviour, improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing	Reduction in mileage and fuel used. Decreased carbon emissions.	The eco-driving training now incorporates anti-idle advice. All fleet drivers undertake the training. Ten eco-driving sessions are delivered to Council staff and contractors' drivers.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
41	Council fleet Implementation of travel hierarchy across the Council to encourage active travel Establish a Council-wide pool bike service	Implement the Council's travel hierarchy and avoid business travel/journeys where possible (digital by default such as Teams and Zoom meetings). Develop costed proposals to establish a Council-wide pool bike service, including electric bikes (or use of existing e-bike hire schemes).	Proposal developed by December 2022	2022–2027	Procurement, Customer Access, and Climate Change Teams	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in Council's contribution to traffic and the production of air pollutants and carbon emissions. Increase in journeys taken by bike or foot.	The travel hierarchy helps staff and fleet drivers to assess whether, and how, to travel before they make their journey. This will be reviewed on an annual basis.
42	Council fleet Grey fleet review	Review grey fleet and encourage staff members using personal vehicles (grey fleet) to switch to using electric vehicles and public transport.	Review to be completed by December 2022	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Procurement, Customer Access	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in Council's contribution to traffic and the production of air pollutants and carbon emissions.	A review needs to be carried out by the HR department. Review to be completed by December 2022.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
43	Council fleet Cleaner transport provisions within procurement	Ensure cleaner transport provisions become standard in any Council procurement/lease process. All departments to comply with the Vehicle Procurement Process Chart and adopt the travel hierarchy outlined in the Council's Green Fleet Strategy and action plan.	Review department compliance with Vehicle Procurement Process Chart. Environmental clauses will be included in 100% of relevant major procurement contracts.	2022–2027 March 2023	Procurement, Climate Change Team	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Cleaner transport provisions are adopted as standard and become part of the Sustainable Procurement and Social Value strategies by the time of the next action plan.	Review to be undertaken as part of developing the Social Value and Sustainable Procurement strategies to ensure that cleaner transport provisions are being incorporated in the procurement and lease process, creating a positive behaviour change in the Council departments.
44	Other contracted services transport Deliver eco-driving training	Eco-driving training will be rolled out to all the Council's main contractors. This action is estimated to bring a 15% reduction in fuel use/distance equivalent.	Ten eco-driving training sessions per year.	2022–2027	Climate Change Team	*	Changing behaviour, improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing	Reduced fuel usage, reduced mileage and carbon emissions.	Eco-driving training will now incorporate anti-idle advice.
45	Other contracted services transport All-electric Council contracted fleet by 2030	The Council will introduce stipulations in procurement for contracted services to encourage all fleet vehicles used by contractors to be electric by 2030. This action also covers larger fleet vehicles, where more feasible cost-effective and low-carbon options may only become available in the mid to late 2020s.	100% electric fleet by 2030 for all Council contractors.	Target for 2030/31; planning needed in near term	Procurement, Climate Change Team, Council contractors	***	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Stipulations are included in all the new procurement exercises for contracted services. Contractors will use electric vehicles by 2030. Decreased carbon emissions and fuel usage.	All major contracts to include environmental clauses.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
46	Waste collection and transport All-electric waste collection fleet by 2030	The Council's refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) should become electric by 2030, subject to technological developments. For the third (approx.) of RCVs that are approaching or exceeding 10 years old, this action advises replacement with electric RCVs by 2025. The remaining two-thirds should be replaced by 2030.	100% electric waste collection fleet by 2030	2030, with interim target for 2025–6	Waste and Street Enforcement Team, Procurement	****	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Decreased carbon emissions associated with the waste collection vehicles.	Develop a plan for transitioning to a full electric fleet in phases and ensure that infrastructure is in place.
47	Bike by default	Require zero emission and electric or hybrid vehicles as a default for any courier or taxi bookings for people or deliveries. Promotion of services like 'Pedal Me'.	Inclusion in internal comms and email to all departments Adoption as part of Environmental Charter for businesses	April 2022 April 2022	Climate Change Team, Environmental Health, Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in Council's contractor contribution to air pollutants and carbon emissions.	Greater provision of zero emission, electric or hybrid vehicles in courier or taxi contracts will give users more options for greener travel options around the borough. Inclusion in internal comms and email to all departments. Adoption as part of Environmental Charter for businesses.
48a	Deliver cycle training	Cycling lessons for children and adults to learn to ride safely and increase confidence.	1,500 cycling lessons provided to children and adults.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road	Increased numbers of children and adults in the borough who are able to cycle safely.	To help address public health concerns such as obesity and social isolation, promote cycling for day-to-day trips. Prioritise reaching BAME

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
48b		Restart the Council's award-winning social cycling programme for two days per week, focusing on harder-to-reach communities.	Programme to restart in 2023.	2023–2027	Transport Policy	**	journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy		and other hard-to-reach groups.
49	Dr Bike surgeries	Maintain our popular monthly public 'Dr Bike' surgeries once a month at three locations across the borough.	36 Dr Bike surgeries provided on an annual basis.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Increased levels of safe cycling.	These monthly sessions give residents subsidised support with bike maintenance, subject to funding.
50	Increase bike parking and tree planting	Remove parking bays and replace with cycle hangars and trees.	Trial of five in 2022/2023: 30 parking bays were replaced with cycle hangars and trees over the course of the plan.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Subject to availability of funding, the installation of a minimum of 30 bike hangars and trees across the life of the action plan. More journeys made by sustainable travel methods, and increased biodiversity through tree planting.	To help meet requests for secure cycle parking as well as the Council's desire to provide more greening in areas with fewer trees, combined tree/cycle hangar schemes would make efficient use of one car parking bay (5m of space). Five bike hangar/tree pits are trialled for a period before implementation elsewhere.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
51	Install additional cycle parking	Provision of secure and visitor cycle parking.	Installation of 25 new bike hangars per annum.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Subject to funding, the installation of short-stay cycle parking as well as 25 new bike hangars per year. More sustainable travel journeys.	There are just under 1,000 people waiting for a bike hangar space in RBKC, and we have over 200 requests for new locations. There are currently 29 rentable cycle hangars in RBKC, each with waiting lists of 34 people on average. Until recently, nearly all hangars were in Council or private Housing Association estates, and these are generally offered at no annual cost to residents of those estates. We are conscious of the need to support people on low incomes who may have less indoor space for bike storage, and aim to continue this work with housing estates, but many other properties in RBKC do not have the space for bike storage so we will also work to fulfil demand for all residents requiring secure cycle storage. 'Short-stay' cycle parking tends to be installed at key destinations – such as high streets – and encourages people to make trips to those destinations by bicycle by ensuring they have a place to secure their bikes.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
52	Build on existing programme of School Streets	Continue to work with existing School Streets and identify future streets.	Four new School Streets by end of March 2023. We will aim to support all schools that want School Streets, where this is feasible.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	***	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Safer, cleaner and greener streets for schools to allow pupils to safely walk, cycle or scoot to school. Less exposure to poor air quality thanks to reduced vehicle usage around school gates.	There are currently nine School Streets in the borough. Three are permanent; the other six are currently designated as 'experimental'. The Council intends to provide permanent telescopic bollards to enforce closures at the two School Streets that have most recently been made permanent. We also aim to maintain the current experimental schemes and consult and implement up to four more closures outside schools.
53	Promotion of STARS school travel plans	Continue to work with schools to promote and implement school travel plans.	Target of 40% for summer 2022 for schools to achieve STARS accreditation. 2027 target to be set in autumn 2022.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Increased numbers of schools with travel plans and more sustainable journeys.	STARS accreditation was affected by Covid-19. This action is supported by the introduction of School Streets, allowing for safer and quieter roads for sustainable travel.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
54	20 mph borough	Review experimental 20 mph scheme to decide whether it will become permanent.	Decision about permanent implementation to be undertaken early 2022.	2022	Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	20 mph scheme will either be fully instated or removed.	The Experimental Traffic Order took effect on 13 November 2020. with all the signs and markings in place by the end of January 2021.
55	Work towards no diesel cars parked on our roads by 2030	April 2021 saw the introduction of new parking fees, with the lowest charges applied to zero- and low-emission vehicles. We now wish to consult on taking this further by potentially phasing out diesel permits and on-street visitor parking for diesel cars by 2030.	Consultation to take place with residents by December 2023.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Review and consult on the phasing-out of parking permits for diesel vehicles by 2030.	Consultation to take place with residents by December 2023.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
56	Review the provision of electric charging across the borough	Investigate the most cost-effective method to enable expansion of rapid charging points across the borough by encouraging TfL to make timely progress on securing a new procurement framework through Crown Commercial Services, from which boroughs will be able to call off contracts.	Options paper by April 2022. Additional rapid chargers installed by December 2022.	2022–2023	Transport Policy, Housing Estate Management	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Increased numbers of rapid charging points in the borough.	Review of the introduction of legislation to include electric vehicle (EV) charging points on all new-build homes and offices in England to support this action.
57		Expand network of slow and fast chargers to meet increasing demand.	Target to be confirmed following TfL publication of research into projected charging demand in 2022. Currently delivering c.100 lamp column and 25 standalone charge points per year.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	***	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Residents can charge their cars easily and conveniently.	The Council is aiming to support electric car owners and encourage more residents to change from internal combustion engine cars to electric. We have a successful track record of securing funds for lamp column chargers and of enabling Source London investment in standalone chargers. We have installed more than 430 EV chargers to allow residents to be within 200 m of one. We will review our approach to charging infrastructure in line with GLA assessments of future need. Target to be confirmed following TfL publication of research into projected charging demand in 2022. Currently delivering c.100 lamp column and 25 standalone charge points per year.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
58	Participation in the e-scooter trial, then review its success	Expand network of e-scooter parking bays.	Expansion of network with introduction of c.15 new sites by March 2022. New targets to be considered if scheme made permanent.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Increase the use of e-scooters as a sustainable travel option.	Review trial scheme outputs and outcomes. Expansion of network with introduction of c.15 new sites by March 2022. New targets to be considered if scheme made permanent.
59	Continue to take action to reduce idling engines	Contribute to the pan-London Idling Action London Campaign. Respond to complaints, erect signs, and take enforcement action when appropriate. Engage with schools and fleets to incite behavioural change. Community events to target idling hotspots. Record the number of interactions the enforcement teams have with idling drivers. Ensure all frontline enforcement teams tackle idling drivers.	Number of drivers told to shut off engines. Number of drivers fined for not shutting off engines. Number of awareness-raising campaigns completed at schools and hospitals. Number of interactions with drivers and enforcement officers monitored quarterly.	2022–2027	Environmental Health and waste enforcement officers	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in idling engines and the emissions and pollution exposure that result from this, especially at idling hotspots such as schools.	Idling Action London is a London-wide behaviour-change campaign which is helping to reduce localised air pollution caused by motorists leaving their engines running when parked. Although the project may come to an end in April 2022, we pledge to take action to reduce idling engines and minimise unnecessary pollution by continuing initiatives introduced by Idling Action London; raising awareness; and engaging with drivers to change their behaviour and safeguard public health.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
60	Continue to support the Mayor of London with the implementation of the extension of the ULEZ	Monitor the impact of the ULEZ and assist with signage.	Review of GLA data and look at borough data for the proportion of parking permits issued to non-compliant vehicles.	Annually	Transport Policy, Environmental Health, Comms Team	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in transport-related NO _x emissions produced in the borough.	From 25 October 2021, the ULEZ is expanding from central London to create a single, larger zone up to, but not including the North Circular Road (A406) and South Circular Road (A205).
61	Protection of bus services	Seek to protect all bus services in the borough and work with TfL to support their programme of upgrades for buses and rapid electrification of the fleet.	Not possible to define.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in transport-related NO _x emissions and carbon emissions produced in the borough.	It is not possible to define the target for this action at this stage.

	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
	62	Ensure that new housing and commercial developments are assessed	Ensure the Local Plan Review contains suitable policies to enable delivery of appropriate cycle parking, e.g., that new developments have secure parking facilities for non-standard cycles, cargo bikes and hand carts. Ensure there are enough visitor cycle bays and rapid charging points where possible.	New policies to be adopted in Local Plan in 2022/2023	2022–2027	Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Improved cycle parking provision across the borough.	To be reviewed per planning application.
	63	Ensure that new developments are assessed	Require new housing or commercial developments to increase the use of the river for movements of construction and waste. Require car-free developments, in accordance with the London Plan.	Number of developments	2022–2027	Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in number of HGV vehicles on the roads during construction and demolition phases of the development.	

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
64	Support businesses to reduce their emissions from deliveries	Develop Environmental Charter for businesses. Support businesses to combine and rationalise deliveries using low-/zero-emission vehicles and e-cargo bikes and local distribution hubs for final-stage deliveries.	Ten businesses per year contacted and engaged.	2022–2027	Environmental Health, Climate Change Team	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Overall number of deliveries reduced and increased uptake of low- or zero-emission vehicles and e-cargo bikes for businesses.	The Clean Air Village Project and the Cross River Partnership will help businesses to reduce, re-time and consolidate deliveries, and encourage the use of e-cargo bikes through the Climate Change Emergency Action Plan.
65	Carry out study into post-Covid-19 travel patterns	We have commissioned the Centre for London to work with academic partners to investigate likely post-Covid-19 travel patterns to find out how we can best support active travel on our streets, including Kensington High Street.	Report to be published by summer 2022.	2022–2024	Transport Policy	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Modal shift to cycling and active travel.	Review the recommendations of the study.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
66	Upgrade existing cycling routes	Upgrade existing routes to provide a better cycling experience for users and an improved public realm.	Two routes to be upgraded by end of 2024.	2022–2024	Transport Policy	****	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority)	Modal shift to cycling and active travel.	Two routes (Q2 and Q15) have already been redesigned to bring them up to Cycleway standard. Delivery is subject to consultation and TfL funding in 2022. Two routes upgraded by end of 2024.
67	Modal filters for traffic segregation	Consider installation of modal filters to facilitate traffic restrictions or segregation where research or evidence suggests benefits.	These techniques should be considered in all appropriate scheme designs.	2022–2027	Transport Policy	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Modal shift to cycling and active travel.	This is subject to TfL funding to enable us to design and consult on new Cycleway routes.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
68	Removal of parking bays to encourage people to eat outside cafes and restaurants	In 2020/2021, 100 parking bays were removed to make way for al fresco dining. The Council intends to continue with this measure.	Continuing to support as many hospitality businesses as possible within our policy framework. It's reactive so we cannot set a target. Write to food businesses that offer al fresco dining to advise against the use of external gas heaters due to air quality impacts.	Ongoing	Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality and reducing carbon emissions	A more vibrant, lively, enticing area to visit.	Encourage businesses to advise against the use of external gas heaters.
69	Improve walking and cycling access to White City	New pedestrian and cycle link under West London Line at Latimer Road which would connect to existing Q2 on Latimer Road in RBKC.	Link to be delivered by 2025.	2025	Transport Policy, Planning	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority)	An increase in journeys taken by sustainable transport to White City.	LBHF already has a protected cycle route along Wood Lane.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
70	Shepherd's Bush to Notting Hill Cycleway	A new cycle route serving communities in Shepherd's Bush, Holland Park and Notting Hill Gate.	Delivery in 2023.	2022 Delivery is subject to availability of funding	Transport Policy, Highways	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority)	The new cycle route comprises – among other interventions – a raised table at the junction of St Ann's Villas and Queensdale Road; a new dedicated cycle path from Walmer Road to Portland Road; two new parallel crossings (on Ladbroke Grove and Kensington Park Road); and some filters and short sections of segregated cycle lane.	In February/March 2020, the Council consulted on a new east–west Cycleway route from Shepherd's Bush to Notting Hill. Part of this route – speed ramps on Kensington Park Gardens and a new parallel crossing with raised tables and modal filter at the junction of Ladbroke Grove/Lansdown Crescent/Kensington Park Gardens – was implemented in 2020, but the rest of the route remains undelivered.
71	Active travel schemes at Kensal Canalside Opportunity Area	Implement a high-quality cycle route in the Kensal Canalside Opportunity Area, as set out in the Kensal Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Other schemes include a new walking route over the canal to the cemetery, and a bridge over the railway line.	Identification of cycle route by 2024, with delivery, as site is built out over ten years.	2024	Transport Policy, Highways	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Safer cycling, which would encourage a modal shift and reduce the number of trips made by vehicle.	New cycle routes to be identified.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
72	Two-way cycling schemes	Delivering two-way cycling streets in one-way streets to form key links enabling cyclists to access existing Quietway/Cycleway routes.	Five two-way cycle streets delivered per annum.	2022 Delivery is subject to availability of funding	Transport Policy, Highways	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Fully delivered, operational two-way cycling streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nevern Square • Nevern Road • Park Walk • Pavilion Road • Trebovir Road. • Gilston Road • Holland Street • Powis Terrace • Queen's Gate Gardens • Victoria Grove 	The Council consulted successfully on the first five schemes in 2019 and hopes to implement these and consult on the remaining schemes in 2022.
73	Provide green man facilities at all signalised junctions	Ensure there are green man facilities at: Fulham Road, Beaufort Street, King's Road, Beaufort Street, Drayton Gardens junction, Old Brompton Rd, Chelsea Bridge Road, Lower Sloane Street, Fulham Road, Old Church Street	Aim to have green man facilities installed at all borough junctions by 2027 (the first will be put in place in 2022).	2022 Delivery is subject to availability of funding	Transport Policy, Highways	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Safer walking by installing an 'all red' phase to traffic to give straight-across green man crossings over all four arms of the junction simultaneously. Widen the pavements on all arms of the junction.	Consultation was undertaken from October–December 2020.
74	Engage with Canal and Rivers Trust and canal boat owners	There is evidence of wood-burning in canal boats: we need to engage with owners to see if there is scope to convert to electric heating.	Study to be completed to identify three possible locations to choose from.	2023	Environmental Health	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing	Reduction of wood-burning in canal boats and installation (where appropriate) of charging infrastructure for canal boats.	Engage with homeowners of canal boats.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
75a	Reduction in museum delivery and servicing trips	Feasibility study of locations within the borough for a consolidation hub.	Target of 2023 for study to be undertaken.	December 2023	Environmental Health	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in number of vehicle trips to the museums and reduction in pollution generated by these trips.	As part of the Clean Air Villages (CAV4) project we are working with the Cross River Partnership and the Natural History Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum and the Science Museum to reduce the number of trips made by delivery vehicles via consolidation, rescheduling trips, or low-emission last-mile deliveries.
75b		Feasibility study into the conversion of one coach parking space or delivery bay to include an EV charge point for museum deliveries.	Target to reduce trips by 5% over all three museums.	December 2023	Environmental Health	**			
75c		Review the consolidation of waste, delivery and servicing trips.		2022–2023	Environmental Health	**			
76	Work with schools to install green screens and green infrastructure	Inspect schools to identify opportunities to install green infrastructure.	Five school sites to be inspected per annum.	2022–2025	Climate Change Team, Environmental Health	****	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Cleaner air in areas adjacent to any green screen or infrastructure installed.	Green infrastructure disrupts the flow of air pollution, so the placement of green screens in relation to buildings and the prevailing wind direction is important to factor in to help displace pollution.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
77	Work with landowners on large streetscape improvements that include significant greening	Work with landowners such as Cadogan Estates and the Westway Trust to implement localised measures to improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions.	Localised measures and options to be reviewed by the Climate Change Team and reported in Annual Status Report.	2022–2027	Climate Change Team	**	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	Improved air quality in and around Westway, and reduced carbon emissions.	The Westway Trust has a Community Street Programme and is a partner in the Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme. Cadogan Estates has launched its own strategy.
78	Develop new place-making public realm projects to reduce the dominance of traffic	Build on the success of temporary road closures in some streets and consider new similar schemes.	Schemes are not appropriate for numerical targets as they are driven by context.	Ongoing programme of design, consultation and delivery	Highways	****	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	High-quality spaces for people.	Develop new place-making public realm projects to reduce traffic dominance.

	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
	79	Implement road closures on Portobello Road during market operating times to improve conditions for pedestrians and shoppers	To make the experimental scheme traffic order permanent.	Scheme to be made permanent by November 2021.	Ongoing	Markets, Transport Policy	*	Improving air quality, improving health and wellbeing, halving road journeys made by petrol and diesel vehicles (pan-London priority), building a green, low-carbon economy	High-quality spaces for people.	Implement road closures on Portobello Road during market operating times to improve conditions for pedestrians and shoppers.
Waste and Circular Economy	80	Reduce amount of waste generated	Work to reduce waste per capita by 2.7% by 2022, by 15% by 2030, and by a further 20% by 2040. The wider community should be engaged and consulted to find ways in which waste can be minimised by residents and local businesses.	The figure is included in the action.	Ongoing	Waste, Street Enforcement	**	Low-carbon economy, green skills, circular economy	Increased knowledge of the waste hierarchy across the borough, reduced waste and carbon emissions.	Circular economy initiatives are developed and implemented across the borough together with waste minimisation schemes.
	81	Increase recycling	Continue to increase recycling. Decrease municipal waste by 15% by 2030 and a further 15% by 2040. Aim for a recycling rate of 68% by 2030 and 75% by 2040.	The figure is included in the action.	Ongoing	Waste, Street Enforcement	****	Low-carbon economy, green skills, circular economy	Increased recycling rate, decrease in municipal waste and carbon emissions.	New initiatives that will support recycling are being introduced.
	82	Reduce food waste	Continue to introduce food waste reduction measures. Aim for a reduction in food waste of 50% by 2030 and 60% by 2040.	The figure is included in the action.	Ongoing	Waste, Street Enforcement	***	Low-carbon economy, green skills, circular economy	Reduction in food waste, decrease in carbon emissions.	Food waste trails to be extended.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
83	Library of Things and reuse hubs	Create schemes such as Library of Things and reuse hubs in key community and public spaces across the borough to encourage a culture of reusing and repairing.	One Library of Things to be set up by March 2023.	Ongoing	Housing Management, Climate Change Team, Libraries	**	Low-carbon economy, green skills, circular economy	Decrease in carbon emissions.	The first Library of Things will be introduced in 2022 at North Kensington library as part of the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme. Reuse hubs will also be developed in Notting Dale as part of this programme.
84	Phase out single-use plastics within the Council's operations	Identify alternatives to single-use plastics across all Council offices and operations, to align with the Council's Single-Use Plastic Statement.	One campaign per year	Ongoing	Waste Action Team, Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property	*	Low-carbon economy, green skills, circular economy	Decrease in municipal waste and carbon emissions.	An action plan will be updated to ensure the Single-Use Plastic Statement is implemented.
85	Circular economy statement for all new major developments	Ensure that a circular economy statement is implemented as part of the planning application, as outlined in the Greening Supplementary Planning Guidance.	100% circular economy statements for all major applications	Ongoing	Planning	*	Low-carbon economy, green skills, circular economy	Decrease in municipal waste and carbon emissions.	This is recommended through the Greening SPD.

	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
Leading by Example	86	Embed the climate emergency in all decision-making	Develop a decision-making framework that enables all decisions to be evaluated against the Council's five environmental commitments, including climate emergency and carbon reduction.	Decision-making wheel adopted by March 2023 Environmental clause included in Key Decision and Executive Decision Report by December 2023	2022–2024	Climate Change Team and all RBKC departments	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	The decision-making framework will ensure that all the Council's decisions include environmental commitments.	Include new sections in Council key decision reports.
	87	Planning policies	To assess whether the policies in the current Local Plan relating to the refurbishment of existing buildings are consistent between current emissions and net zero.	New Local Plan adopted	2022–2024	Climate Change Team, Planning	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	More stringent sustainability planning policies.	This will be carried out as part of the Local Plan review.
	88	Development of more in-depth guidance on retrofitting historic buildings	To provide more detailed information at a general level and a conservation area-specific level to accompany the existing Greening SPD to assist residents in retrofitting historic assets.	Guidance produced by December 2023	2022–2023	Planning	*	Improving health and wellbeing, warmer homes and increased comfort, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	More in-depth guidance to encourage energy efficiency retrofitting of historic buildings in conservation areas.	This will be taken forward as part of generic advice which will be provided for the management of the borough's conservation areas and will be available on the Council's website. It will be developed from April 2022 to March 2023.

	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
	89	Create a Listed Building Consent Order (LBCO) for the installation of solar panels on Grade II listed buildings in RBKC	To develop and approve a buildings consent order that will allow and encourage the installation of solar panels on Grade II listed buildings, without having the barrier of the listed building process to discourage their installation.	LBCO created by December 2023	2022–2024	Planning	*	Providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	To make it faster and easier for residents and businesses to install solar panels on their properties. This will signal the Council's commitment to rolling out renewable energy and carbon-saving measures, where appropriate, in our historic buildings. It is also intended to signal to owners of listed buildings that using solar panels on listed buildings may be acceptable, provided careful detailing is applied.	This is a proactive blanket grant of listed building consent, which means that owners of the listed buildings specified in the order will not have to make individual applications, but will be able to proceed with the works, provided they comply with any conditions that may be attached to the order. The Council wishes to create a LBCO to allow the installation of solar PV panels on Grade II and most Grade II* buildings to give a very clear signal to residents and businesses that we take seriously the need to drive down carbon use and are prepared to be proactive in achieving this.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
90	Combined sustainability leaflet	Production of combined sustainability leaflet(s) centred on key information and actions around the five priorities of the Green Plan (air quality, climate change, biodiversity, fuel poverty and waste). Ensure that information on the Council website on sustainability is more joined up and becomes an information hub for residents, students, businesses and other organisations.	Booklet available by end of 2022 Look for opportunities to circulate, including with council tax statements Update Council web pages so they become a resource hub.	2022–2023	Climate Change Team, Waste, Ecology Team, Environmental Health, Transport, Public Health	*	Increased access to nature, improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Reduction in Council's contribution to the production of air pollutants and carbon emissions.	This will be developed in partnership with all relevant Council departments leading on the five environmental commitments set out in the Green Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving carbon neutrality and tackling climate change Improving air quality Tackling fuel poverty Minimising waste Protecting and enhancing biodiversity
91	Investments and pensions	A review of all the Council's direct investments pension scheme to check that they are compatible with the Council's net zero targets.	A review to be carried out by March 2024	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Corporate Finance	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Divestment from pension funds.	Papers are presented to the Pension and Investment Committee.
92	Sustainable Procurement and Social Value strategies	Implement a Sustainable Procurement Strategy and embed carbon reduction and environmental clauses and KPIs as part of all major contracts. Embed climate change clauses in the new Social Value Strategy.	Sustainable Procurement Strategy developed and adopted by March 2024	2022–2023	Climate Change Team, Procurement	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Environmental clauses embedded across all major contracts.	Part of the pan-London Procurement working group. Review the carbon impact of major contracts.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
93	Green standards for suppliers	The Council plans to introduce standard terms for all purchasing contracts to ensure that all Council suppliers are committed to achieving net zero emissions from their operations and are actively working to reduce their carbon emissions.	Green Standards adopted by March 2024	2022–2024	Climate Change Team, Procurement	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Standard terms are introduced for all procurement exercises.	Part of the pan-London Procurement working group. Review the carbon impact of major contracts.
94	Environmental induction package	Develop an environmental package as part of the staff induction package. This will include information about the Council's five environmental commitments (set out in the Green Plan) and net zero procurement principles. Regular refresher training for all staff.	Environmental induction packaged created and adopted by March 2023 Ten new staff trained every year	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, HR	*	Changing behaviour, minimising consumption-based emissions, improving health and wellbeing	Staff members will be aware of net zero procurement principles, and they will use them in procurement activities.	A series of short trainings will be developed to be included in the induction package.
95	Lancaster West Estate leading-edge refurbishment	The Council prioritises implementing a comprehensive, leading-edge refurbishment of the Lancaster West Estate, incorporating the 'fabric first' principle. This will tackle fuel poverty and carbon emissions in the estate and act as an example for refurbishment projects across the borough.	Lancaster West Sustainability Strategy and Action Plan developed	Ongoing	Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Carbon neutral estate by 2030 and deep retrofit all Lancaster West estates.	This will be carried out as part of the ambition to transform Lancaster West into a carbon neutral estate by 2030.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
96	Waste minimisation policy	The Council develops and implements a comprehensive policy and action plan to ensure waste minimisation throughout its operations.	Policy adopted by March 2024	Ongoing	Waste Action Team, Climate Change Team	*	Circular and low carbon economy	Introduce a target for internal recycling. Identify and adopt a reliable way to measure waste generated in Council offices. This will also target single-use plastics.	A plan for Council's operations will be developed.
97	Explore local energy supply options	The Council will assess and map all its buildings where zero carbon energy systems can be installed.	Assessment of all buildings completed by 2025	2022–2025	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property	*	Tackle fuel poverty	Feasibility study carried out to identify buildings where zero carbon systems can be installed.	Map to be developed.
98	Green electricity tariffs	Investigate opportunities for the delivery of competitive green electricity tariffs to the Council corporate and housing estate. This would mean the Council switching to renewable energy sources	Green tariffs adopted by March 2025	2022–2025	Climate Change Team, Social Investment and Corporate Property, Housing	**	Tackle fuel poverty	Green energy tariffs frameworks adopted by the Council.	Work with London councils to develop a green energy tariff framework which can be adopted by all London boroughs. Participate in the working group led by London councils.
99	Develop a funding and investment strategy	The Council develops a funding and investment strategy which explores the range of funding currently available to support its own actions, including innovative options such as municipal green bonds. It also develops a set of priority projects that can easily be translated into bids for funding as new funding pots become available.	Strategy developed by March 2023	2022–2023	Climate Change Team, Corporate Finance	*		Funding opportunities are identified.	A new Climate Change Finance Manager role has been created.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
100	Encourage schools and business to adopt environmental charter	Develop two holistic environmental charters for schools and businesses in RBKC to adopt/sign up to. Engage schools and businesses in issues related to the climate emergency, air quality, biodiversity, waste, etc. and encourage schools and businesses/institutions across RBKC to officially declare a climate emergency and adopt carbon neutral targets.	Ten businesses per year contacted and engaged School charter to be developed and adopted Year 1 target: to get 20% of community and denominational schools to sign up to Environmental Charter. Year 2 target to be set in March 2023	2022–2027 June 2022 April 2022– March 2023	Climate Change Team, Environmental Health Team with contributions from various teams across the Council	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	Schools and businesses signed up to the environmental charter and adopted carbon neutral targets.	The environmental charter will include all environmental commitments in the Green Plan. Schools signed up to the environmental charter, starting with 20% of community and denominational schools in the first year.
101	Embed sustainability clauses in catering contracts	Introduce meat-free days across Council catering contracts, including schools.		2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Children's Services, Social Investment and Corporate Property	*	Improving health and wellbeing	Catering contracts are reviewed, and new sustainability clauses are considered.	Meeting and site visits are being organised with schools and a list of all contracts coming up for renewal is being developed.
102	Sustainable IT systems	The Council will audit its IT services and its energy consumption to find improvements it can make.	Audit to be carried out by March 2024	2022–2024	Climate Change Team, IT	*	Behaviour change	Reduced energy costs.	An audit will be completed and a plan for improvements will be put in place. This will outline the current energy and carbon cost of our IT operations and identify actions that can be taken in this area.
103	Introduce pool bikes at Council offices	We will continue to include pool bikes for staff to use at our offices.	Pool bikes implemented at Kensington Town Hall by March 2023	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Sustainable Transport	*	Improving health and wellbeing and air quality	All the Council's flagship offices will have a pool bike scheme available for staff.	The Council currently has a pool bike scheme at Pembroke Road Offices. This action will seek to introduce similar schemes at Kensington Town Hall, Kensal Offices and Chelsea Old Town Hall.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
104	Expand the Green Champions scheme	Expand the internal Green Champions scheme to include contractors and wider departments.	Ten new champions recruited per year.	2022–2023	Climate Change Team with different Council departments and local organisations	*	Behaviour change, improving health and wellbeing, green skills and green jobs	A proactive group of Council staff and residents identified to help with raising awareness on climate change and encouraging climate action.	Develop a new action plan for the Green Champions to deliver.
105	Roll out carbon literacy training	Roll out carbon literacy training to all Council staff and contractors. A wider engagement plan for climate change and sustainability issues is developed and adopted.	30 Council staff to be trained every year	Ongoing	Climate Change Team and all Council departments and contractors	*	Behaviour change, improving health and wellbeing, green skills and green jobs	30 Council staff trained every year.	Staff are encouraged to deliver the Carbon Literacy training once they've been trained. Looking to offer training for residents and contractors.
106	Lobby the government for higher environmental standards	Lobby the GLA and the government for more stringent standards, legislative changes and funding to deliver our response to the climate emergency.	Consultation letters submitted	Ongoing	Climate Change Team	*	Behaviour change, improving health and wellbeing, green skills and green jobs	Enforcing action on climate change	Work with London councils, the GLA and other London boroughs via the London Environment Coordinators Forum to lobby the government, respond to consultations, etc.
107	Implement the Air Quality and Biodiversity Action Plans	Ensure that the Air Quality and Biodiversity Action Plans are aligned with the Climate Emergency Action Plan.	Action plans to be implemented from 2022	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Ecology Team	****	Behaviour change, improving health and wellbeing, green skills and green jobs		Work with the Environmental Health and Ecology Team to ensure all three action plans are aligned.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
108	Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme	Transform Notting Dale into an eco-neighbourhood as part of the GLA's Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme by developing a strategy with residents and implementing over 30 pioneering environmental projects under five themes: (1) Fabric First – Notting Dale Goes Net Zero; (2) Powering Up for the People (Clean, Green and Local Energy); (3) Creating a Cleaner and Healthier Notting Dale; (4) Building a Notting Dale Nature Recovery Network; and (5) Delivering Green New Jobs and Skills in a Circular Economy.	All 30 projects completed and the vision co-designed	2022–2023	All departments (Climate Change Team and Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team leads)	****	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	More than 30 outcomes.	The Mayor of London launched the Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme in 2021 to support a green recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic as part of the A Green New Deal. It aims to tackle some of London's environmental challenges, including the climate emergency and toxic air quality, while creating jobs, developing skills and supporting a just transition to a low-carbon circular economy. The Council has secured £1.4 million from the GLA. In Phase 1 of the Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme, we plan to implement a wide range of environmental projects that will bring multiple co-benefits for the community. Projects delivered over the next two years will address some of the most urgent needs across all five themes.

	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
	109	Development of a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy/Plan	Develop a Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy/Plan that will focus on a joint approach to embedding adaptation measures to prevent flooding and heatwaves. This will include a plan for how the Council will respond to extreme weather events, such as flooding and heatwaves, and what support there is available for residents. The Council will work with other London boroughs. Ensure that tree species for street planting are considered for their long-term ability to adapt to climate change.	Strategy adopted by March 2024	2022–2024	Climate Change Team, Planning, Contingency Planning Team	**	Improving health and wellbeing, increasing access to nature, tackling inequalities	A Climate Adaptation and Resilience Strategy will be created with an action plan to accompany it.	This will be a joint initiative for the Council and other London boroughs.
Places and Greener Borough	110	Supplementary Planning Document	The Council promotes the new Greening Supplementary Planning Document to all residents and businesses in the borough to highlight the benefits of increased green infrastructure and opportunities for improvement.	No numerical target.	Ongoing	RBKC, private sector	*		Increased understanding and awareness of the SPD.	SPD is used as a guidance document.
	111	Green infrastructure	Investigate feasibility for reallocating some parking spaces to become parklets.	Feasibility study completed	2022–2027	Ecology Team, Parks Projects	*	Improving health, wellbeing and social cohesion	Increased green spaces	New green spaces can be identified.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
112	Greening streetscapes	The Council to consider piloting an innovative streetscape refurbishment project in small areas within the borough to demonstrate what an environment that favours walkers and cyclists, including through increased green spaces, can look like, helping to build support for these sorts of changes.	Pilot completed	2022–2027	Highways, Sustainable Transport	**	Improving health, wellbeing and social cohesion	Increased green spaces	New green spaces can be identified.
113	Support greening in streetscape projects	Work with landowners such as Cadogan Estates on large streetscape improvements that include significant greening.	Identify one initiative per year	Ongoing	Different Council departments and landowners	**	Behaviour change, improving health and wellbeing, green skills and green jobs	Increased green spaces	New green spaces can be identified.
114	Install more parklets	The Council develops a plan to reallocate some parking spaces to become 'parklets'.	Plan developed by December 2023	2022–2023	Parking Services, Parks Projects	*	Improving health and wellbeing, social cohesion	A plan is developed to showcase the potential parking spaces that could become parklets.	
115	Increase green spaces	The Council introduces a target for increasing the amount of green space and/or the extent of the tree canopy in the borough.	Target introduced by December 2023	2022–2023	Parks Team	*	Improving health and wellbeing, social cohesion	A target for increasing the green spaces around the borough is introduced.	

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
116	Increase climate resilience	A Local Climate Impacts Profile is developed, which will identify the vulnerabilities the borough is facing as a result of climate change. This will be used to develop a comprehensive climate resilience action plan.	Local Climate Impacts Profile developed by December 2023	2022–2023	Climate Change Team, Planning	**	Improving health and wellbeing, social cohesion	The Local Climate Impacts Profile is used to develop a climate resilience action plan for the borough.	
117	Continue to develop the community kitchen garden scheme	Continue to develop the community kitchen garden scheme, which encourages residents and community groups to grow seasonal fresh fruit and vegetables. Local production eliminates deliveries (zero food miles) and helps tackle childhood obesity.	Up to three kitchen gardens installed or expanded a year	2022–2027	Royal Borough Environment Project (RBEP)	**	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity and enhancing community cohesion	Up to three kitchen gardens installed or expanded a year.	Suitable locations for kitchen gardens are being sought as demand from residents increases for food-growing spaces. During the Covid-19 pandemic, kitchen gardens were particularly important as a resource for outdoor exercise and locally sourced food.
118	Produce fruit, vegetables and flower seedlings through the charity, Cultivating Kensington and Chelsea (CKC)	Assisting with operations of CKC and helping volunteers to establish policies and systems. All profits from sales go to the community kitchen garden clubs.	Model of activities under review	2022–2027	RBEP	*	Profits identified and all sales to be conducted from Market Garden KandC	Model of activities under review.	CKC trustees are currently reviewing their future activities and relationship with the Council and its volunteering offer.
119	Support the development of food-growing gardens in schools	Work with schools to encourage and support them to develop food-growing gardens.	Five school food-growing gardens installed	Ongoing	RBEP	**	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity and enhancing community cohesion, healthy eating	Five school food-growing gardens installed.	Some of the schools are developing food growing programme independently and the Council will assist or support those, if requested.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
120	Support the development of community food waste composting initiatives	Encourage and support the development of small-scale community food waste composting initiatives involving local residents.	Two new resident-led food waste composting initiatives	2022–2027	RBEP	**	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity and enhancing community cohesion, healthy eating	Two new resident-led food waste composting initiatives.	Currently working on composting handbook for kitchen gardens (more focused on green waste but advising on food waste).
121	Embed climate adaptation measures in green infrastructure projects	Embed climate adaptation measures in greening projects.	Number of greening projects that embedded climate adaptation	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, RBEP, Housing	***	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity and enhancing community cohesion, healthy eating	SUDs projects being introduced across the borough.	SUDs projects are being identified in schools. A story map with all SUDs projects in the borough has been produced.
122	Expand community kitchen gardens	Continue expanding and planting fruit trees and native hedges around kitchen gardens, disused/underused spaces and schools. Plant street planters and pocket parks with a variety of plants to help capture pollution and carbon.	Number of new community kitchen gardens created	2022-2027	RBEP, Parks Projects	*	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity and enhancing community cohesion, healthy eating	Fruit trees planted and new food growin spaces created across the borough.	New community kitchen gardens in the North of the borough have been identified through the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
123	Maintain and create new habitats and green spaces as part of the Royal Borough Environment Project (RBEP)	Continue expanding and planting fruit trees and native hedges around kitchen gardens and disused/underused spaces. Plant street planters and pocket parks with a variety of plants to help capture pollution.	Up to ten fruit trees per year, 5 street planter or pocket park projects	2022–2027	RBEP	**	Fruit trees provide food for community while storing carbon and benefiting biodiversity. Street planters can be planted with species that capture particulates and reduce antisocial behaviour	Up to ten fruit trees per year, 5 street planter or pocket park projects.	Locations are being explored.
124	Explore increasing the size of the Counters Creek Victorian sewer system	In partnership with Thames Water, facilitate work to increase the size of the Counters Creek Victorian sewer system to cope with flash flooding caused by heavy rain.	Assessment to be carried out	To be reviewed	Planning	***	Increased resilience	Improved sewer system	Project has had delays for some years.
125	Install SUDS to increase the borough's resilience to flooding and extreme weather events	Support the delivery of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in both new developments and through retrofitting, to absorb and divert as much rainwater as possible away from sewers during periods of heavy rainfall.	Number of SUDS delivered per year	Ongoing	Planning, Climate Change Team, Housing, Parks, Ecology Team, RBEP	****	Increased resilience	Increased climate resilience.	A story map with all the SUDs projects in RBKC have been developed.
126	Promote the use of the Council's SUDS tool for small developments	Continue to promote the use of the Council's SUDS tool for small developments.	Number of small developments where the SUDS tool has been used	Ongoing	Planning	*	Increased resilience	Tool implemented	Flooding incidents have affected area in North Kensington, so SUDs schemes are investigated to increase resilience.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
127	Increase the number of green walls and roofs	Increase the number of green walls and green roofs in the borough.	Number of green walls installed	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Environmental Health, RBEP, Parks, Ecology Team, Housing	***	Increased resilience	New green areas created to support with tackling air pollution.	Green roofs are being explored through different green improvements programmes like the Avondale Park improvements.
128	Increase access to nature	Increase access to and connection with nature by identifying and addressing the barriers faced by people living and working in the borough. Reduce the inequalities in access to green space.	Number of square metres of green spaces created per year	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Environmental Health, RBEP, Parks, Ecology Team, Housing	**	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity, enhancing community cohesion	Increased number of residents using parks and enjoying access to nature.	
129	Expand the Bee Superhighways	Expand the Bee Superhighway project across the borough.	New Bee Superhighways projects created every year	Ongoing	RBEP, Parks Projects, Ecology Team	*	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity, enhancing community cohesion	New pollinators created in the borough	
130	Create energy gardens across the borough	Install energy gardens on Tube stations, starting with North Kensington.	Two new energy gardens to be created by March 2023	2022–2023	Parks Projects, RBEP, Climate Change Team, Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team	**	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity, enhancing community cohesion	New green and gardening spaces	Start with Ladbroke Grove and Latimer Tube stations as part of the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
131	Increase green spaces for wildlife and people	Improve the Borough's parks and green spaces for wildlife and people.	Improvements at Avondale Park to be delivered by March 2023	2022–2027	Parks Projects, RBEP, Climate Change Team, Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team, Ecology Team	**	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity, enhancing community cohesion	Improve access to nature for the vulnerable residents	Prioritise this as part of delivering the Biodiversity Action Plan.
132	Deliver outdoor education training	Work with schools and other education providers to deliver outdoor environmental education.	Number of education training sessions carried out per year	Ongoing	Ecology Team	*	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity, enhancing community cohesion	More people training on biodiversity	
133	Expand the volunteering programme	Expand the conservation volunteering offer across the borough. Work with residents, partners, landowners, volunteers and visitors to help nature to thrive.		2022–2027	Parks Projects, RBEP, Climate Change Team, Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team, Ecology Team	*	Reducing social isolation, increasing physical activity, enhancing community cohesion	Increase the number of volunteering opportunities	Work with Ideverde, the parks maintenance contractor and Groundwork London to develop a volunteer programme to improve Avondale Park as part of the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme. 20 volunteering sessions scheduled to be delivered by March 2023.
134	Increase tree planting	Plant more trees across the borough.		2022–2027	Planning	**		More trees planted.	Identify new locations to plant trees across the borough using the tree survey.

	ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
People and Partnerships	135	Develop a Community Engagement Strategy on climate change	Develop a Community Engagement Strategy and identify key partners to help deliver the Climate Emergency Action Plan. An engagement plan for staff, Councillors and the wider community (including vulnerable and under-represented groups) will be developed and adopted by the Council. This will include a discussion of ways to involve the community in designing climate actions.	2022-2024	2022–2023	Climate Change Team, Community Engagement Team, Comms Team	*	Changing behaviour, minimising consumption-based emissions, improving health and wellbeing	More engaged residents	A stakeholder mapping has been carried out.
	136	Develop a borough-wide Environmental Coalition/Steering Group	Create a borough-wide Environmental Coalition/Steering Group to encourage collaboration and to ensure that all key stakeholders are involved in the implementation and delivery of the action plan.	Coalition created by March 2023	2022–2023		*	Behaviour change	A core group of local people involved in climate change decision making.	This group will support with delivering the CEAP and identifying new actions/priorities.
	137	Review staff resourcing	The Council will evaluate the level of staffing required to deliver the Climate Emergency Action Plan, then increase staff as appropriate.	Reduced staff resourcing	Ongoing throughout plan delivery	Climate Change Team	*	Behaviour change	More staff resources are available to deliver the Climate Emergency Action Plan. A green fleet manager is appointed.	New roles in the Climate Change team have been created.

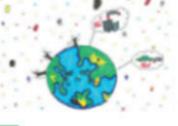
ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
138	Arrange carbon literacy training and training on climate change	The Council encourages action in the wider community to increase carbon literacy, working with schools, other public sector organisations, businesses and community groups to ensure that as many people as possible are aware of how their actions affect carbon emissions.	Ten people trained	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, private sector, community groups	*	Changing behaviour, minimising waste, reducing consumption	Residents, businesses and organisations across the borough become carbon literate. Carbon reduction achieved through behavioural change.	We will start rolling out the carbon literacy and other relevant training sessions to community champions, community groups and other public-facing organisations across RBKC. At least five carbon literacy training sessions will be organised per year for community organisations.
139	Run climate change campaigns	We will develop awareness-raising and engagement initiatives and climate change campaigns for residents and businesses. These will seek to encourage a change of consumer habits and encourage community-led actions. This will help to reduce borough-wide carbon emissions and address consumption emissions. Guides for businesses and residents with information about the actions they can adopt to reduce their carbon impact will be developed and published on the Council's website.	At least five initiatives will be organised and delivered annually.	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, community engagement, Comms Team, private sector, community groups	*	Changing behaviour, minimising consumption-based emissions, improving health and wellbeing	At least five initiatives will be organised and delivered annually.	We will create 'how to' guides for businesses and residents containing information about the actions they can take to reduce their carbon impact.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
140	Provide borough-wide support for partners	Actively encourage all schools, institutions and businesses to commit to net zero, and help them to access the advice and funding necessary to deliver this.	Ten partners per year	2022–2024	Climate Change Team	*	Changing behaviour, minimising consumption-based emissions, improving health and wellbeing	Number of organisations involved.	This will be done via the environmental charters that we are launching for schools and businesses. These will contain specific commitments and actions that schools, and businesses can adopt to reduce their environmental footprint.
141	Provide updates on CEAP delivery	The Council's engagement plan also includes processes through which it will keep local residents and businesses up to date with its progress towards net zero, inspire readers by sharing success stories, and regularly update the action plan. The action plan will be updated on an annual basis as part of the Carbon Performance Reports.	Carbon Performance Reports published annually	Ongoing	Climate Change Team and key local partners	*	Changing behaviour, minimising consumption-based emissions, improving health and wellbeing	Updates will be provided yearly.	The CEAP will be reviewed on an annual basis.
142	Develop a Green Champions network	Develop a Green Champions network across RBKC to ensure residents are empowered and involved in our response to the climate emergency. Identify champions at a ward level. We will also provide climate change training for residents, community groups and local businesses.	20 champions identified per year	2022–2027	Climate Change Team and local organisations	*	Changing behaviour, minimising consumption-based emissions, improving health and wellbeing	Proactive group of residents identified to support with raising awareness about climate change.	We will investigate setting up community champions in each ward. These will feed into a borough-wide network.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
143	Develop a Green Skills Academy and green economy	Roll out green skills training for Council staff, contractors and staff to encourage green jobs across RBKC and develop a Green Skills Academy.	Green Skills Academy created	2022–2027	Climate Change Team, Economic Development, Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team	*	Changing behaviour, minimising consumption-based emissions, improving health and wellbeing, green skills and green jobs	20 residents trained per year.	Green Skills Academy already developed by the Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team and expanded across Notting Dale through the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme.
144	Provide green skills training to young people	Deliver in partnership with Repowering London paid youth AVA certified training programme for young people aged 16–19 across RBKC through the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme and NKCE.	30 young people trained by March 2023	2022–2027	Climate Change Team / Repowering London	***	Changing behaviour, minimising consumption-based emissions, improving health and wellbeing, green skills and green jobs	30 residents trained through the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhoods 2030 programme.	The Climate Change Team is working with NKCE and Repowering to support with recruiting the participants.
145	Support schools to commit to net zero	The Council will support and encourage all schools and other educational organisations across the borough to commit to net zero. This includes providing advice and funding, where available.	Ten schools engaged per year	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Children's Services (CHS), schools	*	Improving health and wellbeing, providing skills and green jobs, building a green, low-carbon economy	At least five schools per year will receive one-to-one support. Carbon reduction and reduction in energy used in the schools.	We will continue to work with schools to provide support with cutting carbon emissions, reducing energy consumption and committing to net zero carbon. We will provide one-to-one support to schools to achieve this, by implementing energy-efficiency projects and supporting schools to access funding. In February 2022 the Council pledged £8 million for retrofitting/decarbonisation projects in 32 local community and denominational schools.

ID	Action Name	Description	Target/ Monitoring	Timeframe	Departments/ Key Actors	Cost - *Low ***Medium ***High	Co-benefits	Outcomes	Further Information
147	Make changes to school catering	The Council will encourage and support schools to explore switching some or all school meals to plant-based options.	A minimum of ten schools will agree to introduce plant-based meals in their menu. Carbon reduction will be achieved through reducing the number of meat-based meals, and by choosing local and seasonal products.	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Children's Services	*	Improving health and wellbeing	A minimum of ten schools will agree to introduce plant-based meals in their menu. Carbon reduction will be achieved through reducing the number of meat-based meals, and by choosing local and seasonal products.	We will encourage schools to introduce plant-based options into their menu and to shift to a 'planet-friendly' diet (as suggested by the EAT-Lancet Commission on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems). Schools will also be encouraged to include information about food miles/ and healthy food in their curriculum, and to include local and seasonal foods in their menus.
148	Reduce plastic use in schools	Continue working with schools to reduce single-use plastics and to raise awareness of the environmental impacts of single-use plastics.	At least three schools will receive one-to-one support to reduce their single-use plastics.	Ongoing	Climate Change Team, Waste Action Team	*	Minimising waste, improving health and wellbeing	Pupils and teachers will change their behaviour around using plastic. Indirect carbon reduction through reducing plastic use. At least three schools will receive one-to-one support to reduce their use of single-use plastics.	We will continue to visit schools and provide them with support and information about how they can reduce plastic consumption. This action will also focus on encouraging pupils and school staff to minimise single-use plastics in their homes/personal lives.

Our journey so far

2006 - 2007

In 2006 the Council produced a 5 years Environmental Strategy and in 2007 the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change was signed.

2013 - 2014

The Council achieved its interim targets: 20% carbon reduction target compared to 2007/08 baseline and £1.5M cumulative financial savings compared to 2008/09.

2018 - 2019

The Council declared a climate emergency and adopted two new carbon reduction targets: to become net zero carbon by 2030 from all its operations and buildings and for the borough to become carbon neutral by 2040.

2008

A Climate Change Strategy was adopted a carbon reduction target was set to reduce carbon emissions from the Council's own operations and key contractors by 40% by 2020 based on 2007/08 emission levels.

2016

The Council is tackling the twin challenges of climate change and poor air quality together and has put in place a combined Air Quality and Climate Change Action Plan (AQCCAP) and policy.

2019 - 2020

The Council achieved its 2020 final carbon reduction target achieving 52.13% decrease in carbon emissions compared to the baseline year 2007/08.






Climate Action in RBKC




2016/17

We exceeded our first in-house interim **30%** carbon reduction target.

2019/20

The 40% carbon reduction target is exceeded. Carbon emissions decreased by **52.13%** compared to 2007/08.

2021

Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team are presenting the first low energy retrofit council house in the borough. Working toward becoming a carbon neutral estate, we have taken a "whole house" approach to producing an energy efficient home in Verity close.

2018/19

First Energy Cop was set up (NKCE) and 224 kW of solar panels were installed on two primary schools, a community centre and a leisure centre.

2020

In January 2020 The Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team committed to transform the estate to becoming net zero-carbon by 2030, putting a green recovery at the heart of Grenfell recovery.

2021

The Council adopts the Green Plan which focuses on 5 environmental priorities:

- Achieving carbon neutrality and tackling climate change.
- Improving air quality.
- Tackling fuel poverty.
- Minimising waste.
- Protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

Achievements



North Kensington Community Energy Project (NKCE)

North Kensington Community Energy: first community-owned energy enterprise in Kensington and Chelsea developed by Repowering London with support from the Council's Climate Change Team and has been awarded the Community Renewable Energy Project Award in 2019 and the Climate Coalition Inspirational Community Project award in 2020. NKCE has installed 224 kW of solar panels on local public buildings including two primary schools, a community centre, and a leisure centre. Together they will save 46 tonnes of carbon emissions every year and over their lifetime generate £75,000 of profits to benefit the local community. NKCE plans to continue developing future schemes across the borough, with ambitions to install 1MW of community owned solar in the next 4 years.



Solar Together London

For the last three years, the Council has been taking part 3 of the GLA'S Solar Together schemes, which aims to support residents to install solar panels at highly competitive prices and to reduce energy bills and supply their homes with clean, local energy. In 2020, more than 350 residents showed an interest to install solar panels with 55 registering and 10 installation taking place so far across the borough.

Solar Together London is a group-buying scheme, which gives residents the opportunity to buy high quality solar panels and battery storage and at a competitive price, and to make a significant impact on carbon reduction targets in RBKC.

Fuel Poverty Home Energy Programme

Through the Homes4Health fuel poverty programme 285 free home energy visits have been carried out since 2018 and 163 telephone consultations since the pandemic started. In total, since 201, 448 fuel poor residents have been supported.

Street Lighting

Out of 14,808 street lighting points in RBKC, 3,591 (24%) have been converted to LEDs so far in the last years.

Schools

Between 2014-2019, the RBKC Climate Change Team installed LED projects in 18 schools across the borough, the majority including community schools owned by the Council. Around 227 tonnes of CO2 reduction per year (cumulatively) is estimated and £61,239 financial savings for all the schools. Since 2018 we have engaged with more than 400 pupils from more than 10 schools on educational initiatives such as the Children's Parliament on the Environment, climate change assemblies, solar making workshops and visits at local schools.



Transport

- We have introduced 31 new bike hangars on our streets.
- Introducing the first ever parking permit charging policy with pricing linked to per gram of CO2.
- Introduced new schools streets around the borough to remove traffic from outside schools to encourage active travel and lower pollution around playgrounds.
- Introduction of an additional 112 (no.) lamp column chargers, 40 (no.) new Source London charging points and 3 (no.) rapid chargers around the borough. There are now over 400 lamp chargers and over 100 Source London points, and the majority of residents now live within 200 metres of an EV charging point.
- Installation of 25 (no.) workplace charging points in four Council offices/buildings as part of delivering the Council's Green Fleet Strategy and commitment to green the Council's and contractors' fleet. The locations are: KTH, Pembroke Road, Glasshouse – Holland Park and Ladbrooke Grove Tavistock Recycling Depot.
- Around 80 eco driving training sessions were organised for the Council's and contractors fleet.



Appendix 2: What can you do?

WHAT YOU CAN DO

We must reduce energy consumption and energy demand and develop behaviour change and awareness raising campaigns. Collective action is required and the Council will work together to support residents, local organisations, community groups, businesses and housing associations to continue cutting emissions at pace and reduce our climate impact. Here are some suggestions on what you can do to help us make the borough cleaner and greener:

STAY INFORMED

Check out our website <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/environment/climate-change/greener-borough> for additional resources and information on what we can do to tackle climate change. We will regularly publish information about our progress and other useful resources about climate change and sustainability.



TAKE ACTION

Are there things you can change in your home and in your daily activities? See below some tips:

- Active travel (walking and cycling).
- Buy local and seasonal food.
- Reduce your energy consumption.
- Avoid fast fashion items.
- Minimise your waste.
- Cut down on meat consumption.
- Improve the energy efficiency of your home.
- Tell others how you are reducing your carbon emissions.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Join a local group and/or get involved in local climate change community projects such as North Kensington Community Energy or let us know what support you need to start one on your local area. Let's all imagine a borough where people, communities and ecosystems can flourish. Share your ideas on how to make the borough carbon neutral by emailing us at: environment@rbkc.gov.uk. We want to hear from you and we are looking for active participation from residents, schools, local organisations and businesses.



CLIMATE LITERACY

Learn more about how our everyday personal and business decisions are generating CO2 and affecting the world right now. There are plenty of resources available for individuals to calculate their own carbon footprint.

For businesses looking for practical advice on how to become energy efficient and cut down carbon for your business sector, take a look at the Carbon Trust's sector specific guides.

Follow the Council's climate change website for updates: <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/environment/climate-change/greener-borough>.

LOBBYING

Lobby for additional climate action, national policies and funding that will help Kensington and Chelsea reduce carbon emissions at the pace and scale needed.



Actions and tips for carbon reduction



In October 2019, the Council declared a **climate emergency** and adopted two new carbon reduction targets: **to become net zero carbon from all its buildings and operations by 2030 and for the borough to become carbon neutral by 2040**. The Council is implementing a range of actions to reduce its own carbon footprint, but we need support from everyone in the borough to help us achieve these targets.

Did you know?

You can find information and advice on websites such as the **Energy Saving Trust** and **Simple Energy Advice** about the things that you can do to reduce your energy bills and how to make your home more energy efficient?

The Council's Homes4Health programme offers free support to vulnerable residents within the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea to get on top of energy debt, switch provider, access grants and other support and manage their energy use in the home. To book a free telephone consultation with one of the Green Doctors, phone our freephone number **0300 365 3005**.

Ecofurb

Ecofurb are offering impartial home energy advice for homeowners. You can try their interactive free plan builder tool which will show you the low carbon and sustainable solutions that you can look at installing in your home.

More information available at: www.ecofurb.com



Climate Emergency Action Plan Consultation

The Council is currently working to develop its **Climate Emergency Action Plan** and we want to consult with all the residents and organisations in the borough from November 2021 onwards. If you want to find out more and to get involved please email the Climate Change Team at **environment@rbkc.gov.uk**

What can you do?

There is a lot of information available about what actions you can take to help tackle climate change. As a starting point, you can adopt some of the suggested actions from this document.

Transport:

- Walk or cycle instead of using the car – and enjoy the physical and health benefits.
- If you cannot avoid it, think about the way you drive – switch off the engine when you park up and drive smoothly.
- For longer journeys – use public transport, or try car sharing schemes.
- Cut down on flying and explore options for local holidays.



Reduce your energy consumption:

- Replace your old light bulbs with LED energy saving lights.
- **Small changes can make a big difference.** By turning heating down by 1 degree, switching off appliances when not needed you can reduce your energy consumption.
- Switch your energy supply to a green tariff.
- Only fill the kettle with the amount of water that you need.
- Ensure your home is energy efficient, with proper insulation and draught-proof windows and doors.
- Cook with the lid on.
- Always try to fill your washing machine. Wash clothes at 30 degrees. Let clothes dry naturally.



Food and drink:

- Think before you buy – choose local and seasonal products.
- Avoid air-freighted foods.
- Eat less meat and dairy products – avoiding meat and dairy is one of the biggest ways to reduce your environmental impact on the planet.
- Cook from fresh and avoid processed and packaged foods – fresh is also good for your health.
- Reduce food waste. Buy only what you need, eat all the edible parts and use up any leftovers – you'll save yourself money in the process.



What else you can do:

- Invest your money wisely – find out where your money goes and check out ethical banks.
- Cut consumption and waste.
- Avoid single-use items and fast fashion.
- Try not to buy more than you need.
- Shop around for quality items that last longer.
- Choose brands that align with your green aspirations.
- Repair and reuse.
- Give unwanted items to charities .



Appendix 3: Case Studies

North Kensington Community Energy

NKCE is the first community-owned energy enterprise in Kensington and Chelsea. It was developed by Repowering London with support from the Council's Climate Change Team. This award-winning initiative generates clean local energy, reduces carbon emissions, and helps tackle climate change at the local level while empowering the community and putting people at the heart of the energy system.

The solar panels are 100 per cent funded through community share offers. NKCE pays its investors back with interest and has created a community fund to support local projects. So far NKCE has installed 224 kW of solar panels on local public buildings, including two primary schools, a community centre and a leisure centre.

NKCE plans to develop more schemes across the borough, with ambitions to install 1 MW of community-owned solar in the next four years. The project has been recognised nationwide, and it was awarded the Community Renewable Energy Project Award in 2019 and the Climate Coalition Inspirational Community Project award in 2020.



Photo credit: Joseph Burrows

Green Skills Academy

The RBKC Council's Lancaster West Neighbourhood Team (LWNT) have developed a Green Skills Academy to help achieve the goals of both the Lancaster West Estate and Council operations becoming carbon neutral by 2030, while also supporting the green supply chain and upskilling residents and staff.

There are a range of training opportunities available for Council staff, borough residents, and contractors working on the net zero refurbishment of the Lancaster West Estate. These include a mix of face-to-face sessions, webinars and the use of YouTube and Instagram to share training videos and tips.

One key element is a monthly online sustainability series, where external speakers present and lead discussion on a key topic around sustainability. This helps to increase staff and resident awareness of these issues, improves their knowledge, and has a positive impact on the environment. Recent sessions have focused on the circular economy, retrofit, waste and recycling.

The Lancaster West Neighbourhood' team has also been trained in Pulse airtightness testing by Build Test Solutions, meaning they can now deliver these tests in-house. Pulse is used to measure the airtightness of buildings. LWNT staff have also been supported to complete retrofit coordinator training. Sessions are now being planned around all elements of retrofit, with the aim of developing a comprehensive multilingual training hub.

A low-energy home in Verity Close

LWNT is excited to present the first low-energy retrofit council house in the borough. While working towards becoming a carbon neutral estate, we took a 'whole-house' approach to producing an energy-efficient home in Verity Close. Working with ECD Architects, our aims were to improve the house's energy efficiency and significantly reduce energy bills for the resident.

To achieve this, many elements have been upgraded to improve the U values, airtightness and thermal comfort of the home, with fire safety and energy efficiency as the key drivers. Upgrading the insulation to A1-rated non-combustible materials in the walls, floors and roof meant that we could create a really warm, comfortable environment even when keeping the heating at a low temperature, to the highest safety standards.

New doors have been installed both internally and externally to reduce heat loss and ensure that the environment is sustainable and comfortable for the resident. -U values are generally used to describe the thermal performance (heat loss) of a building.

We invested in many sustainable, low-energy products to improve the home. This included a Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery (MVHR) system, an A+++ air source heat pump and 16 solar panels with a battery system and energy manager for control.

In addition, the windows were upgraded to triple-glazed and LED lights were installed, enhancing the energy-saving capacity of the home. This not only created a modern interior but also improved the EPC rating of the property.

We created an eco-friendly garden that contains an electric car charging point and a gutterless water butt system, hot bin for composting, and veg and herbs trugs. The internal and external environment work together to reflect one joint sustainable system

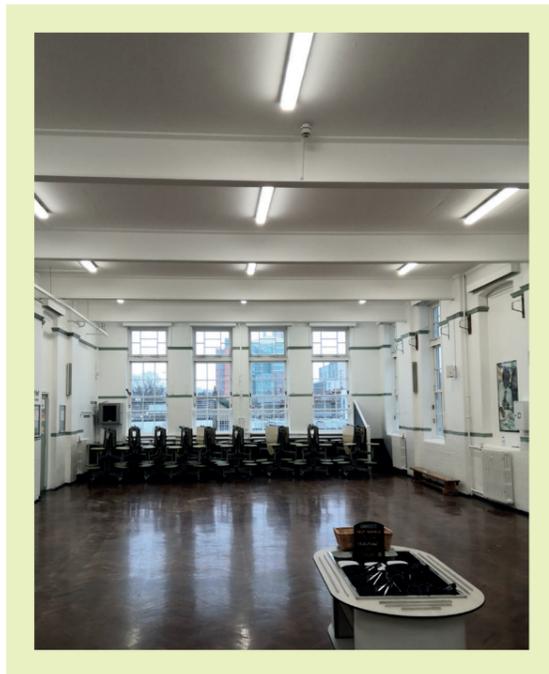
Energy-efficiency projects in schools

One of the Council's top priorities is to continue to support schools to develop holistic carbon neutral action plans and to reduce their energy consumption while improving the environment, health and wellbeing of pupils, teachers, and other school users.

We have been working with schools for more than six years, and we have delivered a series of energy-efficiency projects, such as installing flange and valve insulation measures in boiler rooms, LED lighting upgrades, and heating health checks. The flange and valve insulation projects we installed in 21 schools have reduced carbon emissions by approximately 111 tonnes of CO2 per year.

We have supported 18 schools to install LED energy-efficient lighting. These projects are expected to lead to a reduction of around 227 tonnes of CO2 annually.

We installed solar panels on the roofs of two local schools as part of the North Kensington Community Energy project.



Embedding climate change and sustainability into the curriculum in schools

The Children's Parliament on the Environment is an annual event organised by the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea Council and Hammersmith & Fulham Council in partnership with Urbanwise London (a local charity that offers hand-on learning experiences for children).

This project aims to embed climate change and sustainability into the schools' curriculum and to bring about positive environmental behavioural changes for pupils, school staff and the wider community. Primary school pupils research an environmental issue of interest to their school then present their findings and solutions at an awards ceremony in the Council Chambers.

Children have the chance to meet Council officers, experts, residents, community groups and environmental organisations and attend visits to museums, parks and local places that are relevant to their projects. So far, we have engaged with more than 500 pupils and school staff from more than 20 participating primary schools in Kensington and Chelsea.



Appendix 4: Other Supporting Strategies and Action Plans

The Council seeks to integrate existing plans to build on our climate change initiatives. Since declaring a climate emergency, the Council has developed new strategies and policies to support its environmental agenda and help it to achieve its carbon neutral targets.

These include:

- ◉ The Green Plan
- ◉ Greening Supplementary Planning Guidance

The Greening Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (published in 2020) covers all facets of planning that can contribute to reducing carbon emissions and promote a healthier borough. It includes guidance on:

- ◉ our energy policies, both for new builds and for retrofitting the borough's substantial historic building stock
- ◉ urban greening
- ◉ the reduction of toxic emissions
- ◉ flooding
- ◉ biodiversity.
- ◉ controlling air pollution

In addition, the Council is also embarking on a new Local Plan which will cover at least 20 years. A key thread running through the new Local Plan will be sustainability.

- ◉ Sustainability & Fuel Poverty Housing Strategy
- ◉ Standards for the Council's New Homes Programme
- ◉ Lancaster West Sustainability Strategy

Other Council's strategies relevant for reducing carbon emissions are:

- ◉ Green Fleet Strategy and Action Plan
- ◉ Climate change, air pollution and biodiversity are intimately connected, and these three action plans should be read together.
- ◉ Single Use Plastic Statement
- ◉ Waste Minimisation and Recycling Strategy

Air Quality Action Plan

Air pollutants that can have an impact on our heart and lungs include oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, benzene, ozone, sulphur dioxide and lead. These can be damaging to our health at every stage of life: they can impair the lung development of children, make asthma symptoms worse, and trigger asthma attacks. It is estimated that almost 9,500 people in London die early each year as a result of long-term exposure to these pollutants.

As a Council, we have a statutory duty to work towards meeting the government's national air quality objectives. By 2030 we also want to meet the internationally recognised, ambitious air quality guidelines set by the WHO.

We remain concerned about the concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) in our borough: the whole borough is an Air Quality Management Area. The actions we take can make an immediate difference to our air quality. We also have a statutory duty to write and implement an Air Quality Action Plan as part of our Local Air Quality Management duties under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995.

Biodiversity Action Plan

Kensington and Chelsea is one of the most densely populated London boroughs, with only 17 per cent of the borough designated as open space, giving the least amount of open space per head. The borough itself covers 1238 hectares (ha), of which 414 ha is classified as open space. For such an urban area, the biodiversity in the borough is remarkably rich and it is home to many nationally and internationally scarce species and a variety of important habitats.

There are 24 designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in the borough, including woodlands, parks and wildlife gardens. These sites have been designated because they are either important areas of wildlife habitat, places where rare species are found, or places where the local community can have contact with the natural world.

There are different types of local sites in the borough:

Sites of Metropolitan Importance – These contain the best examples of London's habitats and species, and give residents the best opportunities to have contact with nature.

Sites of Borough Importance, Grade I and II – These sites make a significant contribution to the ecology of the borough. Damage to these sites means a significant loss to the Royal Borough.

Sites of Local Importance – These sites are of value to people, nearby residents and schools. They are designated in recognition of the role they play for the community and nature locally.

