CLIMATE AND ECOLOGICAL EMERGENCY STRATEGY

January 2021

(Food chapter appended February 2022)

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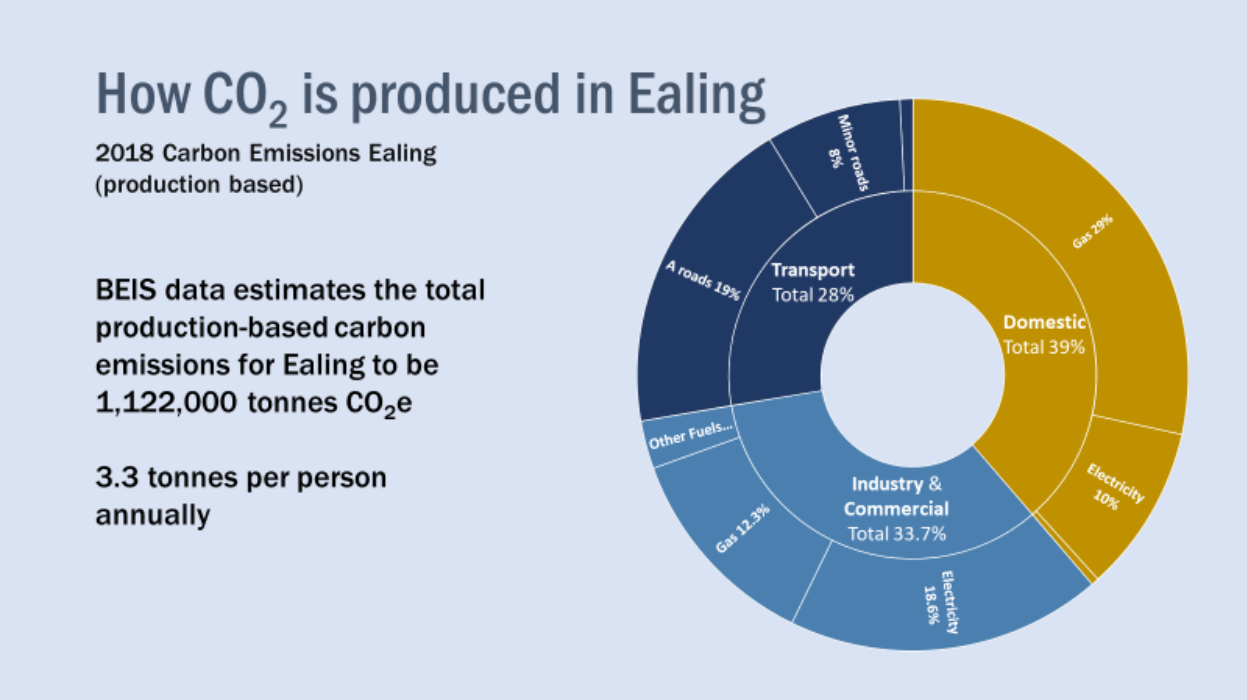
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ealing Council declared a **climate emergency** in April 2019, committing to treat the climate and ecological emergency as a crisis requiring immediate and vital action. Our aim is to become carbon neutral, as a borough and an organisation by 2030.

Our strategy sets out a plan to reduce the council's produced emissions and outlines a commitment to use our influence to reduce emissions emitted across the borough. The intended outcome of these actions is to mitigate climate change and to reduce the loss of plants and wildlife on which human life depends. The baseline data used for this strategy is the 2018 Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) Local Authority carbon emissions estimates. Section 9 details how we have used this data to determine how to approach the strategy and project our impact.



The council's approach to the strategy has been to focus on four themes, where the organisation has the most control and direct influence, based on policies, procurement, projects and relationships. Each of the four themes within this strategy identifies unique objectives, targets and actions that will either reduce or capture carbon emissions in Ealing and beyond. We understand that all carbon emission sources will need to be cut to zero eventually, this strategy is our first step toward reducing emissions significantly by 2030.

Climate and Ecological Emergency strategic objectives

ENERGY	NATURE	TRAVEL	WASTE
OBJECTIVES			
1. Prioritise energy performance (efficiency) 2. Ensure net zero new builds 3. Investment in renewable energy	1. Enhance biodiversity 2. Expand natural (green) infrastructure services 3. Improve operational CO2 emissions	1. Increase active travel 2. Reduce vehicles travelling in/through borough 3. Decarbonise essential vehicle journeys	1. Get circular 2. Reduce waste arisings 3. Improve operational CO2 emissions
SERVICE LEADS			
CLIMATE ACTION AND SUSTAINABILITY + PLANNING HOUSING ASSET MANAGEMENT + BUILDING SERVICES	PARKS & LEISURE + HIGHWAYS + PLANNING	TRANSPORT PLANNING + HIGHWAYS	WASTE MINIMISATION & RECYCLING + GEL + WLWA
ENABLING FUNCTIONS >> PLANNING, PROCUREMENT, FINANCE			

This strategy also connects to the extraordinary power of our Local Plan. Section 14 outlines our intentions for building resilience through policy making. The council will ensure development in Ealing makes a positive contribution to sustainability and delivers ‘green growth’ by using planning powers outlined in this section.

To join our local actions to global impact, we’ve chosen to link our commitments to the United Nation’s global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). For each theme in the strategy, you’ll see the SDG icons that our work supports; learn more in Section 5. Each thematic section also indicates co-benefits of addressing climate change in the focus area. Benefits of climate change mitigation and ecological conservation for the UK include improvements in public health, reduced NHS costs, greater energy security, growth in the low-carbon jobs market and a reduction in poverty and inequality. Find out more about the importance of co-benefits in Section 7.

This strategy recognises the importance of the community’s role in achieving the aim of becoming carbon neutral by 2030. Our residents, businesses and public sector partners, such as schools and health services, are vital to this journey. The council will work to strengthen relationships and support to lead toward our goal; see Sections 8 and 17 for more detail. Climate justice, discussed in Section 6, will shape our response to climate change mitigation and adaptation. This means that when considering policy responses and service provision, the council will take a socially just approach, which builds the community resilience within the borough. The council will raise awareness,

particularly within the most vulnerable communities, to prepare for, respond to and recover from future climate risk.

Section 15 outlines our likely approach to how we will offset carbon emissions if we are unable to reduce them to zero by 2030. Reducing emissions through climate action will be the focus of our activity to reach our carbon neutral 2030 target. However, there will be a certain level of emissions which will not be practically or financially possible to reduce within nine years.

Carbon offsetting is one of the methods we can use to achieve carbon neutrality, and while we are a long way from making decisions about our offsetting strategy, Section 15 outlines some principles that we will use to guide our evolving work.

Finally, Section 16 gives an overview of how we plan to be accountable to delivering this strategy. There will be annual reporting on the strategy as well as reporting on progress linked to the corporate plan on a biannual basis. The actions to deliver the strategy will be reviewed annually to monitor the progress of activities and identify new and emerging priorities.

2. THE SCOPE OF THIS STRATEGY

In recognition that the effects of **climate change** are predicted to cause profound impacts on humanity and the ecological systems it relies on, Ealing's full Council declared a **climate emergency** in April 2019 and pledged to make Ealing **carbon neutral** by 2030. The scope of the declaration aims to address all carbon emissions, both produced and consumed, by everyone in the borough.

Every resident, visitor and business in the borough has an important role to play in ensuring that we meet this target and therefore prevent the impacts that would occur if global temperatures continue to rise at current rates.

Local authorities have a unique role to play in the **climate change** agenda using the variety of powers and tools at their disposal including setting policy, influencing new development and infrastructure, leading communities and partners by setting the very best example in behaviour, managing public land and assets and commissioning a range of services for the public. Leading the agenda in the borough is the council's greatest strength.

This strategy sets out a plan to reduce the council's **produced emissions** and outlines its commitment to use its influence to reduce emissions emitted in the borough. The intended outcome of these actions is to mitigate **climate change** and to reduce the loss of plants and wildlife on which human life depends.

In this strategy the aim to make Ealing **carbon neutral** by 2030 has been considered in two parts – first, where the council has direct control over policies and resources and second, where the council is able to influence and advise. The task ahead is large and complex, it reaches the very core of how the council conducts its business and how it supports the Future Ealing outcomes. The challenge is cross-cutting, affecting every aspect of council business. Success will require robust and sustained support from within the organisation and externally from our partners and suppliers. All financial expenditures, commissioning activity and authority policies need to complement and contribute to the delivery of the council's commitment to reduce carbon emissions.

Consumed emissions contribute significantly to **climate change** and the council is also committed to reducing these emissions. For the purposes of this strategy, the focus is produced emissions. Future work will develop solutions and actions that specifically target consumed emissions.

CONSUMED, PRODUCED – WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

Produced and consumed emissions are both important to measure and understand as the council begins to track progress on reducing its carbon footprint.

Emissions associated with the *production* of a given good and or service may arise in many countries. Carbon emissions originating in the borough are classified as production based. This data is tracked nationally and published two years in arrears, by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The production emission baseline for Ealing's strategy is from 2018.

An easy way to think of production emissions is that they come mainly from the burning of fossil fuels as a source of energy for electricity, heat, hot water and to power vehicles in Ealing.

Over time, more goods and services originate outside of Ealing – and the United Kingdom. This means that our production emissions appear to go down, but the impact on global emissions will depend on whether the foreign suppliers use less ("cleaner") or more ("dirtier") carbon-intensive energy and other inputs.

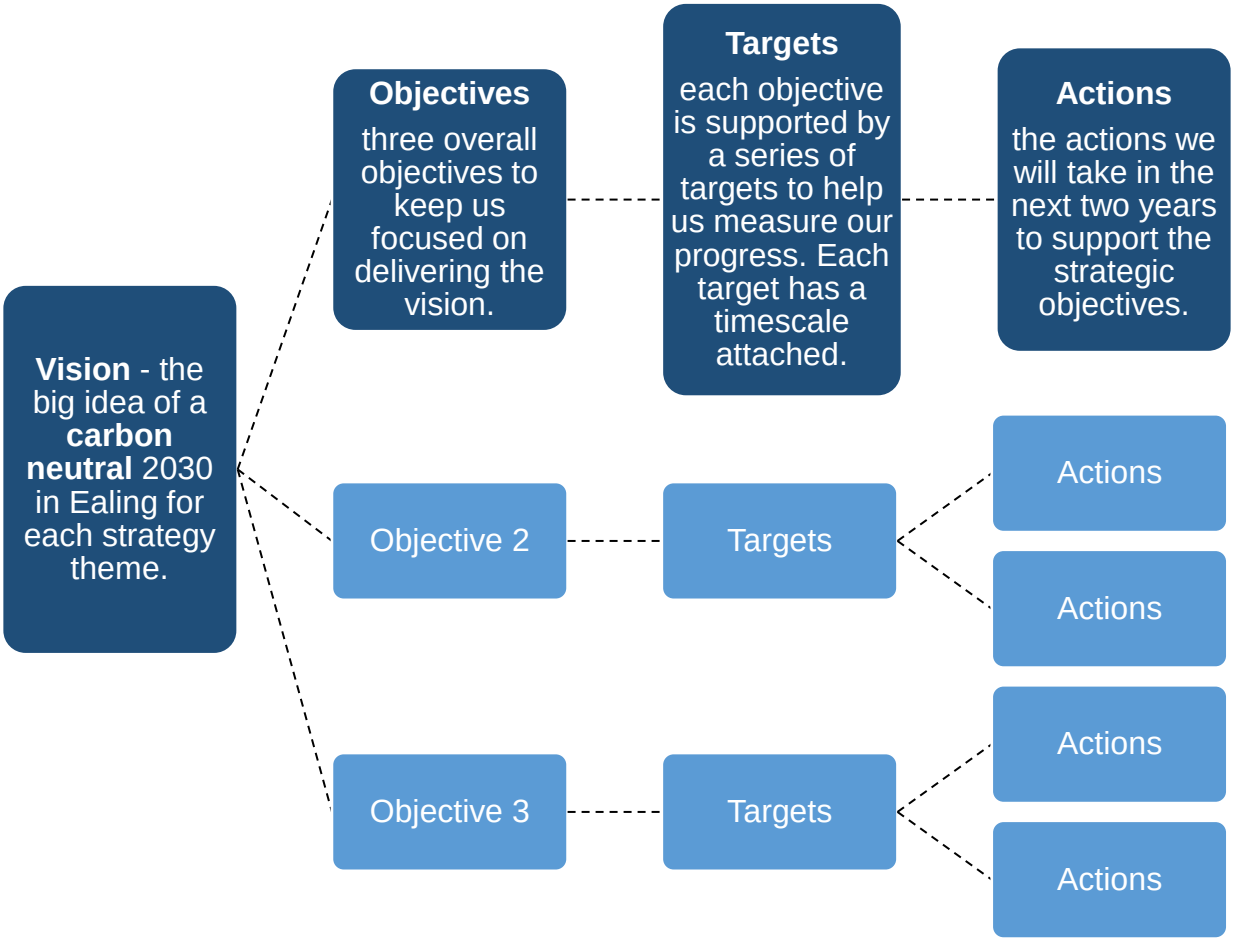
Consumed emissions, therefore, give visibility to all carbon emissions that have been released from a product's growth (or mining), manufacturing, packaging, shipping and end of lifecycle.

Production and consumption emissions complement one another, but it is far more challenging to pinpoint an exact figure for consumption-based emissions. Recent research suggests 85% of carbon emissions associated with goods and services that fall into the "consumed" emissions category originate outside of the London. This brings to light the global significance of acting on both produced and consumed emissions.

3. HOW TO NAVIGATE THIS STRATEGY

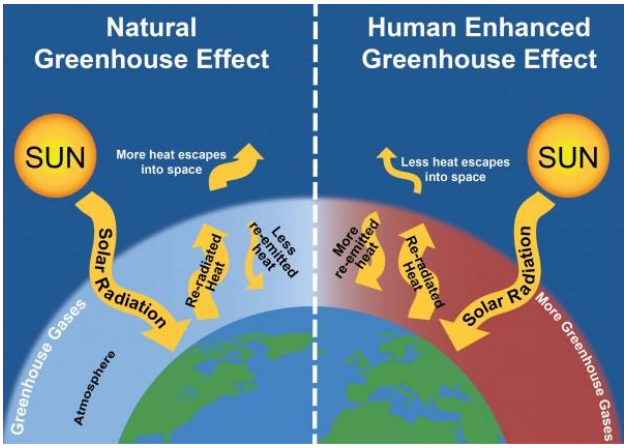
We have focused on four strategic themes:

For each theme, we have used the same outline to create the strategy:



We understand that **climate change** is a jargon heavy topic, we have done our best to keep this language out of this strategy but inevitably some technical terms have had to be included. To help with this as you read through this strategy you will see that some words and terms are in **bold**, this indicates that this term is defined and you will be able to find the definition from page 70 onwards.

4. WHAT ARE GLOBAL WARMING AND CLIMATE CHANGE?



The Earth is surrounded by a layer of gases, which we call the atmosphere, it consists mostly of oxygen and nitrogen, with a small amount of other gases commonly referred to as **greenhouse gases**. When the sun's rays hit the Earth's surface, they warm the earth and heat radiates from the surface. It has conclusively been shown that **greenhouse gases** trap some of that heat in the Earth's atmosphere, this is known as the greenhouse effect and until recent years this has not been a problem.

However, the concentration of **greenhouse gases** in the atmosphere has risen in all but two of the past twenty years, crossing the ominous threshold of 40 billion tons for the first time in 2002, leading to rapidly melting glacial ice caps, increased flooding along coastal cities, and to more extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms. The most significant increase of these gases has been seen in carbon dioxide and is caused mainly by the burning of coal, oil and natural gas (known as "fossil fuels"). Our dependence on fossil fuels to travel, heat our homes, and manufacture the goods we use every day means that we all have a part to play in finding alternative ways to power our lives.

As the concentration of **greenhouse gases** rises, more of the heat radiated off the earth's surface becomes trapped in the atmosphere and the hotter the Earth becomes. This process of the earth heating up is known as **global warming**. **Global warming** has been so significant in recent years that it has caused the global average surface temperature to increase by 1°C above the average temperature in the second half of the 19th century. An increase of 2°C in global temperatures would mean that more than 70% of global coastlines would see a 0.2 metre rise in sea levels, leading to coastal erosion, loss of fresh water, and coastal flooding. There is high confidence amongst the scientific community that practically all the **global warming** we have seen recently is due to human actions and this **global warming** is the main cause of "**climate change**".

Climate change refers to a shift in average weather conditions, such as temperature, humidity, rainfall and wind patterns and importantly the changes in the frequency and severity of these conditions. The Earth's climate has changed throughout its extremely

long history these changes usually happen in cycles that occur over very long periods of time.

However, over the last 50 years we have seen very rapid changes to the Earth's climate with changes in extreme heat, increased rainfall, changes in the availability of food and freshwater and rising sea levels. Human activities have caused the world's wildlife populations to plummet by more than two-thirds in the last 50 years.[1] The scientific evidence is clear that these changes are not part of the long-term climate cycles they are caused by **global warming** and human actions.

The carbon dioxide which is already in our atmosphere will remain there for centuries and as we add more the concentration of **greenhouse gases** will continue to increase the temperature of the planet. With this we can expect the impacts of **climate change** to become stronger and clearer. Global **greenhouse gas** emissions will need to be at least 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 – that means industrialised countries such as the UK must make reductions of more than 90 percent – and be on a path to zero emissions to prevent an increase of average global temperatures of 2°C. However, we must remember that we are already halfway to this ominous threshold, and that we are not starting from zero – we are starting from 1°C. It will not be enough to stop our increase in emissions; we must also remove **greenhouse gases** from the atmosphere and put systems in place that prevent a return to reliance on fossil fuels in the future.

[1] WWF (2020) Living Planet Report 2020 - Bending the curve of biodiversity loss. Almond, R.E.A., Grooten M. and Petersen, T. (Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland. https://f.hubspotusercontent20.net/hubfs/4783129/LPR/PDFs/ENGLISH-FULL.pdf Accessed 30 November 2020.

5. UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a call for action by all countries to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. These goals recognise the intrinsic link between **climate change** and ending poverty, improving human health, social protection and education. Any action the council takes to mitigate the effects of **climate change** needs to be taken within the context of these other goals to result in a sustainable and equitable society.

The Environmental Audit Committee's (2017) report on the UK's SDG's recognises the need for the government to contribute towards achieving the Goals so that Britain in 2030 is a stronger, fairer, healthier society in which no one is left behind.

This strategy will begin to address affordable and clean energy (goal 7), sustainable cities and communities (goal 11), responsible consumption and production (goal 12), climate action (goal 13) and life below water and on land (goals 14 and 15). In directly addressing these goals, we expect to contribute towards achieving other SDGs in the borough. As you read through this strategy you will see we have indicated where the council's targets and objectives will contribute to the achievement of a particular SDG.

For the council to be successful in this crucial work, it will be increasingly important to work in closer partnership with residents, businesses and community groups as required by goal 17 and in Section 8, we have set out how we intend to engage with all of these groups to build these partnerships.


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

6. CLIMATE JUSTICE

The impacts of **climate change** will not be borne equally or fairly, between rich and poor, women and men, and older and younger generations. Consequently, there has been a growing focus on **climate justice**, which looks at the climate crisis through a human rights lens and on the belief that by working together we can create a better future for present and future generations[2].

Climate change affects different people and different places unevenly, which is likely to result in inequalities within and across geographic places and between the current and future generations. This inequality leads to injustice, and there is a pattern of this unfairness falling upon to the most vulnerable and already disadvantaged communities.

Climate justice seeks to address this injustice by ensuring that collectively and individually we can prepare for, respond to and recover from the impacts of **climate change** - and the policies put in place to mitigate or adapt to these impacts. This will be done by considering existing vulnerabilities, resources and capabilities[3].

This means that when considering policy responses and service provision, the council will take a socially just approach, which builds the community resilience within the borough. In order to build more resilience within the borough, the council will raise awareness, particularly within the most vulnerable communities, to prepare for, respond to and recover from future climate risk.

When creating policies and projects, the council will use the findings of research showing that low income households face injustice as they:

- Contribute least to emissions,
- Pay, as a proportion of income, more towards implementation of certain policy responses,
- Benefit less from those measures than high income households,
- Are likely to be most negatively affected by climate impacts; and

[2] United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2019/05/climate-justice/. Accessed. 23 November 2020
[3] Banks. N et al (2014) Climate change and social justice: An evidence review. JRF, York.

- Are less able to participate in decision-making around policy responses and in determining practice[2].

The council pledges to approach policy decisions with an awareness of this injustice and engage with vulnerable communities in the decisions which will affect them.

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Figure 1 What is Climate Justice? Climate Just

[4]https://www.climatejust.org.uk/sites/default/files/Why%20Climate%20Justice%20matters%20presentation_England_2017_CJ-03663.pdf. Accessed 2/12/20.

7. CO-BENEFITS – WHAT ARE THEY?

Co-benefits are the other benefits that are achieved alongside the benefit in reducing **greenhouse gases** as a result of taking climate action. The Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC defines co-benefits as being "the positive effects that a policy or measure aimed at one objective might have on other objectives… co-benefits are also referred to as ancillary benefits".

Benefits of **climate change** mitigation and ecological conservation for the UK include improvements in public health, reduced NHS costs, greater energy security, growth in the low-carbon jobs market and a reduction in poverty and inequality.

WHAT IS ACTIVE TRAVEL?

Public Health England defines active travel as walking or cycling as an alternative to motorised transport (notably cars, motorbikes/mopeds etc.) for the purpose of making everyday journeys.

For example, an increase in active travel reduces the amount of fossil fuels being burnt and therefore less **greenhouse gases** are released. However, as importantly, active travel reduces the amount of air pollution caused by particulates released in exhaust fumes and brake dust; improve a person's physical health and exercise of this kind can help improve people's mental health.

Improving the health and wellbeing of Ealing residents is a core strategic priority for the council. Healthier, happier residents will allow communities to reach their potential as active citizens in **climate justice**. There is strong evidence for the health benefits of a greater connection with nature. By acting to protect the natural world around us, we can access more of these benefits as residents. Improving public health and wellbeing can significantly reduce the amount that the council and our NHS partnerships must spend on healthcare, instead allowing taxpayers money to be invested in other areas such as education, active travel infrastructure and improving our local high streets and parks.

Governments face a significant challenge to reduce **greenhouse gas** emissions while meeting competing objectives such as improving public health and reducing unemployment, which have been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Faster, deeper reductions in **greenhouse gas** emissions may be achieved by ensuring that public sector decision-making adequately considers the co-benefits of **climate change** mitigation. Figure 2, from the Ashden Co-benefits Toolkit for Local Authorities,

shows some common decarbonisation activities a local authority may lead, yield multiple additional benefits.

However, the co-benefits of taking action on **climate change** are not always adequately considered or valued in the policy and decision-making process. The council is in a unique position to align workstreams that bring the greatest benefits, in part because it holds relevant budgets (e.g. health, transport, housing) and understands how different policy priorities impact on each other.

The four themes set out in this strategy each highlight the co-benefits of taking action to achieve the objectives set out under that theme. Creating this link across services and policies, showing the collective benefit of climate action in a particular area, invites the council to become both more efficient and impactful for all residents and businesses in the borough.

Multiple co-benefits from climate action – some examples

Action	Carbon	Health	Economy	Equity	Resilience
Insulating homes	Cuts energy demand and cuts carbon emissions	Reduces fuel poverty as people stay warmer	Creates jobs for local people, and people save money on their energy bills which they may spend locally	Increased access to affordable warmth	Households are better placed to withstand future energy price rises as well as overheating during heatwaves
Car sharing	Reduced fuel consumption cuts carbon emissions	Reduced NOx improves air quality. Improved wellbeing through social interaction	People save money on their fuel, which they may spend locally. People can make journeys (e.g. to work) that they may not otherwise be able to do. Reduced congestion	Brings people together; can reduce isolation and loneliness	Increased resilience to impact of future fuel price rises
Cycling	Reduced fuel consumption cuts carbon emissions	Reduced NOx from combustion engines improves air quality. Increased activity increases health	Money saved on petrol. Reduced congestion	Increased connections to local community through cycling initiatives	Resilience to future increase fuel costs

Figure 2: Example co-benefits from the Ashden Co-Benefits Toolkit for Local Authorities

8. COMMUNITY, EDUCATION AND CLIMATE ACTION

Everyone has an important role to play in responding to this emergency. Meeting the objectives set out in each of the strategic themes will significantly reduce the council's produced emissions, but the council needs the support of residents and partners to meet these objectives. Without this support the borough won't achieve the aim of the **climate emergency** declaration to become a net zero carbon by 2030.

WHAT IS *CLIMATE ACTION?*

CLIMATE ACTION IS EVERYWHERE.

SCOUT TROOPS TAKING PART IN RIVER CLEAN UPS, CARGO BIKE **COURIERS** OFFERING ZERO-EMISSION DELIVERIES, COMMUNITY **GARDENERS** SUPPLYING FRESH, LOCALLY PRODUCED FOOD WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY PROVIDING WILDLIFE HABITAT, **MENDERS** MAKING CLOTHING LIKE-NEW AGAIN, **BIRDERS** WATCHFULLY TRACKING SPECIES DIVERSITY, **UPCYCLERS** RESCUING MATERIALS FROM THE TIP, FOOD **REDISTRIBUTORS** PUTTING OTHERWISE WASTED FOOD INTO THE MOUTHS THAT NEED IT, **LITTER PICKERS** TAKING PRIDE IN LOCAL SPACES, **STUDENTS** FORGING NEW SOLUTIONS TO OLD PROBLEMS, **ELDERS** REMINDING US THAT NOT TOO LONG AGO, WASTE WASN'T AN OPTION – ARE ALL DOING THINGS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO A CLIMATE POSITIVE FUTURE.

THIS IS CLIMATE ACTION.

Ealing has a vast network of community groups already committed to taking action to improve the environment and combat **climate change**. The council recognises its central role in joining the dots between all the vital climate actions being taken by individuals and community groups in the borough and to empower the community to set itself targets, so that as a borough, the ambitious net zero target is met.

The council commits to this role by working with:

SCHOOLS to support them to develop their own responses to the climate emergency

Since 2014 the council has worked in partnership with Ealing Transition to install solar panels on 14 schools and children's centres. The community group crowd sourced capital, which meant that the schools required no upfront investment and immediately began seeing the benefits of energy direct from their rooftops. The total annual generation is equivalent to the annual electricity consumption of 120 typical UK homes, saving 122 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions each year, and saving a total of nearly £12,500 annually on their electricity bills. We anticipate that the systems will have an installed life of up to 35 years, leading to a potential lifetime carbon dioxide saving of more than 4,000 tonnes.

In 2020, the climate action and sustainability team and the schools project delivery unit worked together to secure grant funding to decarbonise heating systems and conduct energy audits to map a pathway to a low carbon future. Learn more about the council's commitments to improve school buildings to move toward the net zero target in the Energy Section, see targets 1.12, 1.13, 2.7, 2.8, 3.11 and 3.12.

The Council's travel team offers the TfL STARS (Sustainable Travel: Active Responsible, Safe) an accreditation scheme that helps schools and nurseries produce a travel plan with the aim to inspire young Londoners to travel to school sustainably, actively and responsibly by championing walking, scooting and cycling and avoid unnecessary car journeys. Currently 35 schools in Ealing are STARS accredited to learn more about how the council will increase this number in the Travel Section.

COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS: EALING TRANSITION INITIATIVE

A local community group whose aim is to help the community transition to a low carbon future.

Ealing Transition Initiative has been set up with the following aims:

- To spread awareness of climate change and future energy challenges, and motivate people to change accordingly;
- To describe a low energy future and plan how to get there;
- To help build Ealing's self-reliance in areas such as food, energy, jobs, community and economy
- To act as a focal point / hub for the people of Ealing to exchange ideas and skills.

https://ealingtransition.org.uk/

ADULT EDUCATION **to create opportunities for building skills that will lead to careers in the Green Economy**

The Council's Adult Education, Apprenticeship, and Employment Skills Partnership teams have joined with the West London Alliance and the Council's Climate Action and Sustainability Team to address the skills gap within the **Green Economy** and to look for potential solutions and opportunities for Ealing residents to re-skill, up-skill, or progress their careers. To meet our 2030 climate ambitions, we will require a significant investment in manufacturing, assembly, installation, retrofit, design, and quality assurance roles, creating thousands of new jobs in the borough.

In 2020, we began outreach with local colleges and universities to identify existing training and certification programs which will lead to jobs in green building or installation of low-carbon heating and ventilation systems, insulation, solar panels, and other energy efficiency measures. One of the challenges we face is in sharing these new opportunities for high paying, in-demand jobs with residents who were furloughed during the pandemic lockdown or who may be looking for new careers. We are bringing together industry experts in design, project management, installation, and construction to learn more about the skills required to enter these fields, what expertise is learned on the job, and to discuss how these opportunities can be opened up to those who may never have considered jobs in these fields.

The learning from these conversations are now integrated into our procurement, tendering, and contract documents to ensure that social value is included in council projects, especially those in the areas of retrofit and regeneration. By encouraging the companies we work with to hire and train local residents, we are working to fill the gap with a skilled local workforce who will play a vital part in helping Ealing meet our ambitious target to be a net zero borough by 2030.

COMMUNITY GROUPS **to create networks and give a larger voice and platform to their activities and accomplishments**

In 2020, the council became a founding member of #ACTFOREALING, started by a group of Ealing stakeholders who recognised the vast number of climate action initiatives taking place across Ealing and wanted to tap the potential and desire to build even greater capacity. The intention is to go beyond *engagement*, aspiring to community *ownership* of the **climate change** agenda in Ealing.

#ACTFOREALING is building a collaborative online space for organisations and individuals in Ealing to participate in a conversation about climate action in the borough. This space will enable groups to share resources, events and information which cover the breadth of climate actions needed to reach the net zero target by 2030.

BUSINESSES to support the reduction of the 33% of produced carbon emissions attributed to this sector in Ealing

Ealing was awarded a place in the Local Government Association and Design Council's Design in the Public Sector programme. In early 2021, we will be reaching out to businesses in Ealing to help them understand and reduce their **carbon footprint**. We want to understand what the barriers are for businesses in our borough to measure their carbon impact and then reduce it.

This project seeks to give businesses in Ealing a head start in transitioning to a low carbon economy; we hope to uncover and highlight the boost to revenues and customer loyalty that these actions can have.

We will be working with partners to design a toolkit for engaging and working with businesses in our boroughs to begin their journeys towards decarbonisation using the Design Council's framework.

The council has recently worked with stakeholders to establish a High Streets Taskforce with representation from businesses across Ealing, including traders' associations and the three Business Improvement Districts. The group are co-delivering a visionary action plan to enhance the vitality and viability of Ealing's High Streets, with a focus on collaboration, innovation and strategic thinking. Through this action plan, the High Streets Taskforce will explore how businesses within Ealing's town centres and high streets can operate more sustainably. The council also seeks to create an Ealing Business Board in 2021 where sustainable operation will be central theme.

COMMUNICATIONS

The council also commits to using its communications to highlight climate action and to co-develop and share knowledge with residents and businesses that helps the community proactively address the **climate emergency**. A full Climate Action communications plan will be drawn up in early 2021 to ensure clear, consistent, knowledgeable and actionable information is shared to residents and businesses.

In 2020 the council began a series of webinars from experts in key areas to share their knowledge. These webinars are an invitation to learn together. Starting in 2021, the webinars will be recorded and uploaded to the council's YouTube page for those who missed the live event and to be referred to in the future. Future webinars and live events will continue drawing on expert knowledge and will expand to share the inspirational stories of people who are taking climate action in Ealing. Celebrating the initiatives of individuals and groups and building up the connections throughout the borough will

support the work the Ealing community is carrying out in collaboration with the Council as well as the independent initiatives that drive change throughout the borough.

9. WHERE ARE WE NOW?

CONTEXT

The **climate emergency** has gained global momentum. 1,840 jurisdictions in 32 countries have declared a **climate emergency**. Populations covered by jurisdictions that have declared a **climate emergency** amount to over 820 million citizens, with 60 million of these living in the United Kingdom. This means in Britain around 90 per cent of the population now live in areas that have declared a **climate emergency**, over 480 councils all together[5].

Work has begun collaboratively across London to harmonise approaches to both gathering baseline data and dealing with the scale and depth of the issue. One of the first actions taken by London Councils on behalf of this consortium will be to call on the UK Government to provide powers and resources to address the crisis at pace. Seven priority work streams have now been agreed by leadership from all London Local Authorities, pledging to work together to solve regional climate challenges including:

- Retrofit London
- Low-carbon development
- Halve petrol and diesel road journeys
- Renewable power for London
- Reduce consumption emissions
- Build the green economy
- Creating a resilient and green London

On a sub-regional level, Ealing has worked with West London authorities to bring resources and knowledge together; to analyse complementary policies and projects; and to advance efficiencies and impact. The group has mapped opportunities and begun work to create action plans in five key areas that are beneficial to approach as a sub-region. Many of these overlap with the London Councils priorities, and the crossover in work is being coordinated. Ealing is leading on the creation of a West London action plan for retrofit, which is one of the most complex and vital activities to address **climate change** locally.

[5] https://climateemergencydeclaration.org/climate-emergency-declarations-cover-15-million-citizens/ Accessed 2/12/20.

OUR FOCUS

The council's approach to the strategy has been to focus on four themes, where the organisation has the most control and direct influence, based on policies, procurement, projects and relationships.

- Energy
- Nature
- Travel
- Waste

Each of the four themes within this strategy identifies unique objectives, targets and actions that will either reduce or capture carbon emissions in Ealing and beyond. We understand that all carbon emission sources will need to be cut to zero eventually, this strategy is our first step toward reducing emissions significantly by 2030.

Strategic Approach

- **The Ealing Climate and Ecological Emergency strategy relies on the adoption of change across all stakeholders.**
- **Each theme produced targets and actions within the council's control and direct influence.**
- **Future work will widen the net to implement change through direct and indirect influence.**

BUILDING ON SUCCESS

It's important to recognise, that while the council and residents of Ealing face an extraordinary challenge to become **carbon neutral** by 2030, we already have a history of delivering projects and policies that support environmental sustainability.

The council's housing stock has been extensively fitted with solar panel systems that provide green electricity to 500 homes. Council offices have saved significantly on energy consumption and bills from improvements and better management over the past five years. The Cowgate Day Centre retrofitted to achieve a 49% reduction in energy consumption since 2014/15. A community energy programme, led by Ealing Transition, has installed solar panels on 14 schools and children's centres in the borough at no cost to the schools.

Council teams have worked collaboratively to support the transition to sustainable transport modes by offering cycle confidence training, supporting the e-scooter pilot programme, building segregated cycleways and improving the town centre experience for pedestrians. A network of electric vehicle charging points has come together rapidly since summer 2019 and this strategy holds commitments to grow the network equitably and quickly. This activity helps to enable the council's own fleet to transition to electric vehicles.

Adapting to climate change

Parks, green spaces and green infrastructure play critical roles in the council's commitment to climate action. It is recognised that nature-based solutions are not a substitute for decarbonisation but will supplement it. While operational improvements will reduce our production-based emissions, there are also interventions that create a legacy that addresses "adaptation" to the known effects of climate change that all communities must address. For instance, by ensuring sustainable urban drainage systems are integrated into all technically feasible highways and placemaking projects, the council alleviates the impacts of future surface water flooding. In increasing the urban canopy by planting hedgerows, woodlands, and street trees, the council commits to storing carbon for the long term, drawing CO2 from the atmosphere and locking it away. Adaptation is vital to the strategy for reasons of resilience and minimising future impacts.

The council's recycling rate ranks 2nd in London. Fortnightly collections have reduced vehicle movements throughout the borough benefitting road safety, air quality and carbon emissions. The recent move to bring recycling and rubbish services back under council control, through Greener Ealing, means even greater opportunity to take responsibility for improving the efficiency of these services and aligning them with our climate commitments.

Parks continue to engage residents in developing a sense of pride and vision for their local landscapes. A partnership with Trees for Cities planted 50,000 new trees in the borough in 2018/19. An £830K River Brent restoration project with Thames 21 has

added flood resilience and improved habitat to encourage greater biodiversity along the river corridor.

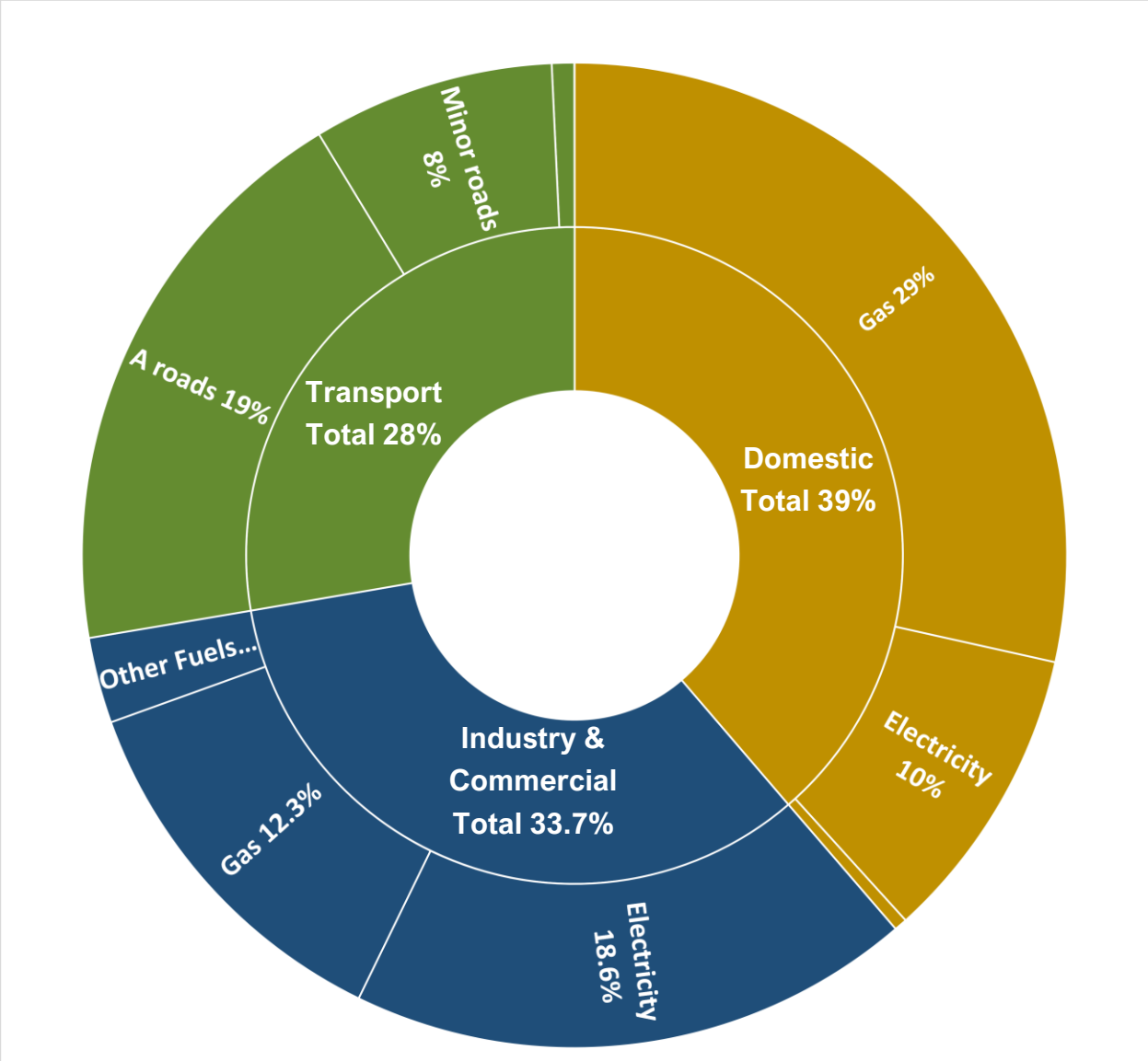
BASELINE DATA

The baseline data used for this strategy is the 2018 Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) Local Authority carbon emissions estimates (Figure 3).

The UK Government department BEIS (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy) releases the detail of the local authority carbon emissions annually. The BEIS data relates to emissions for two years prior to the date of publication meaning that the emissions data released in 2020 related to Ealing's emissions for 2018. This data reports what are known as **Scope 1** and **Scope 2** carbon dioxide emissions and it is these emissions that this strategy focuses on.

Each year, this emissions data will be assessed against the emissions data published in the prior year enabling the council to assess the cumulative effect on emissions of all the actions set out in this plan. Given the lag in the data reported by BEIS it will not be until 2023 that the data will include the effects of the actions within this plan.

FIGURE 3. 2018 DEPARTMENT FOR BUSINESS, ENERGY AND INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY (BEIS) EALING ANNUAL CARBON EMISSIONS ESTIMATES: 1,120,600 TONNES CO2e



Energy and Transport make up approximately 67% of carbon emissions originating in the borough (known as **production-based**), as shown in Figure 3, above. These emissions are mainly from the burning of fossil fuels as a source of energy for electricity, heat, hot water and to power vehicles.

BEIS data, which the chart above is drawn from, estimates the total production-based carbon emissions for Ealing to be 1,120,600 tonnes $CO2_e$ or 3.3 tonnes per person annually. These numbers are difficult to fathom but the image in Figure 4 aims to give some context to the scale of carbon emitted per year.

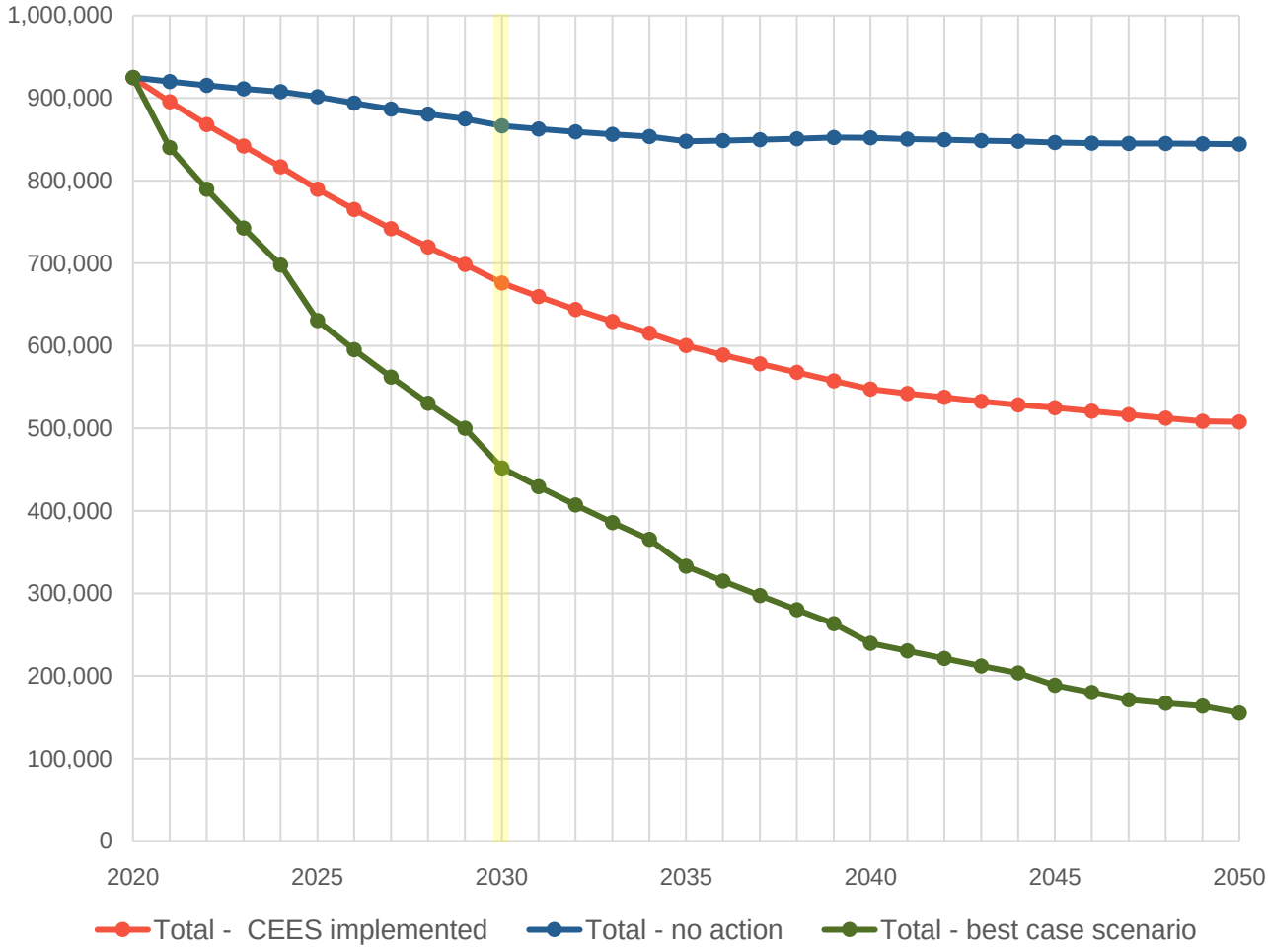
Figure 4: Picture showing a visual representation of 1 tonne of CO2 at COP15 in Copenhagen

PROJECTING OUR IMPACT

To understand and develop credible decarbonisation pathways and emissions reduction targets, officers have modelled three carbon reduction alternatives using the SCATTER[6] tool. The three pathways modelled for the development of the strategy are in Figure 5 and account for production-based emissions only.

[6] SCATTER has been jointly developed by the department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), Nottingham City Council, GMCA, the Anthesis Group and the Tyndall Centre.

Figure 5. Ealing Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy
Comparative SCATTER scenarios
Produced Emissions Trajectory 2020-2050 (tonnes CO2)



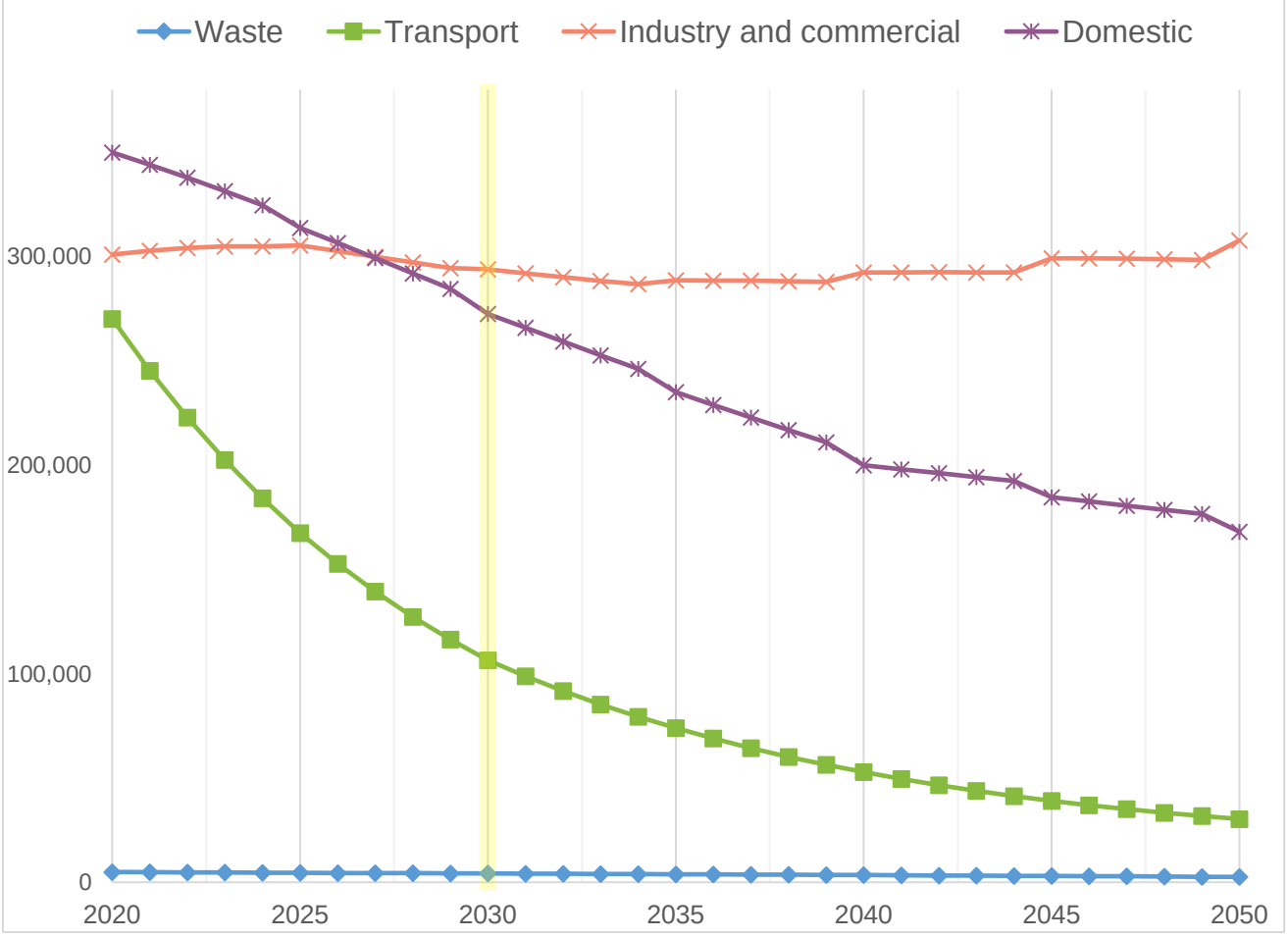
Alternative	**CO_{2e} in 2030**
Ealing climate strategy	676,000 tonnes
No action	866,000 tonnes
Best case	452,000 tonnes

As represented in Figure 5, despite coordinated efforts, the ambition to achieve net zero in 2030 will result in the need to “offset” carbon emissions from 2030 onward to realise this status. The proposed scope of emissions to derive the offset figure is the borough-wide, production-based emissions that are reported annually by Government.

SCATTER draws data from scenarios developed from national datasets and published projection scenarios, such as DEFRA, DECC (now BEIS) and the National Grid. It allows the user (the council) to set ambition from 30 different interventions to model the effects. The outputs from this tool allows decision makers to see where the largest carbon reductions come from, in the detailed outputs for five different areas.

Figure 6 illustrates the CO_2 emissions trajectory that best model the ambition of the draft strategy. From this it is clear that transport and domestic energy follow a strong line of reduction, whereas waste contributes very low-level *produced* emissions. As noted earlier, the consumption-based emissions become very important to address for this theme.

Figure 6. Ealing Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy
Implemented Emissions Trajectory by theme 2020-2050 (tonnes CO_2)



The outlier, the area where the council's control and influence are lessened, is the area of industry and commercial. As noted in Figure 3, this area makes up about a third of the boroughs production-based emissions and officers will seek to address this vital piece through lobbying central government, building stronger partnerships with industrial and commercial operators and encouraging voluntary actions (see Section 8: Education, Community and Climate Action).

Further engagement with the borough's residents and businesses is essential, as the response to this agenda is not confined to government alone. The council's direct control of emissions amounts to only a fraction of the carbon emitted in the borough. It will take a concerted effort from groups working across the private, voluntary, community and charitable sectors and public sector organisations pulling together in order to realise the shift. One way residents can help is by rewarding sustainable businesses with your patronage and being vocal about those companies that you see taking steps to mitigate or offset their carbon footprint, to reduce transportation emissions through pedal-powered or electric vehicle deliveries, and who buy and grow locally.

FUTURE WORK

Food systems and waste make up smaller aspects of emissions originating in the borough, but represent a large portion of what are referred to as "consumed" emissions – meaning all of the carbon emissions have been released from a product's growth, manufacturing, packaging, shipping and end of lifecycle.

A C40 Cities[7] report on consumption emissions has estimated that in the analysis of emissions data for C40 cities, which London is a part of, 85% of carbon emissions associated with goods and services that fall into the "consumed" emissions category originate outside of the city . These are much more difficult to measure neatly, but the impacts of taking action in these areas will bring tremendous benefits both locally and globally. Considering only production-based emissions can significantly limit the impact that Ealing residents, businesses and governments have on global emissions.

The same study reported that in 2017, **consumption-based emissions** in C40 cities were estimated to account for 4.5 GtCO2e emissions while only 2.9 GtCO2e from production-based emissions (1 Gigatonne of carbon dioxide is equal to 1,000,000,000 metric tonnes). This means that C40 cities' **consumption-based emissions** are approximately 58% larger than the network's **production-based emissions**, making

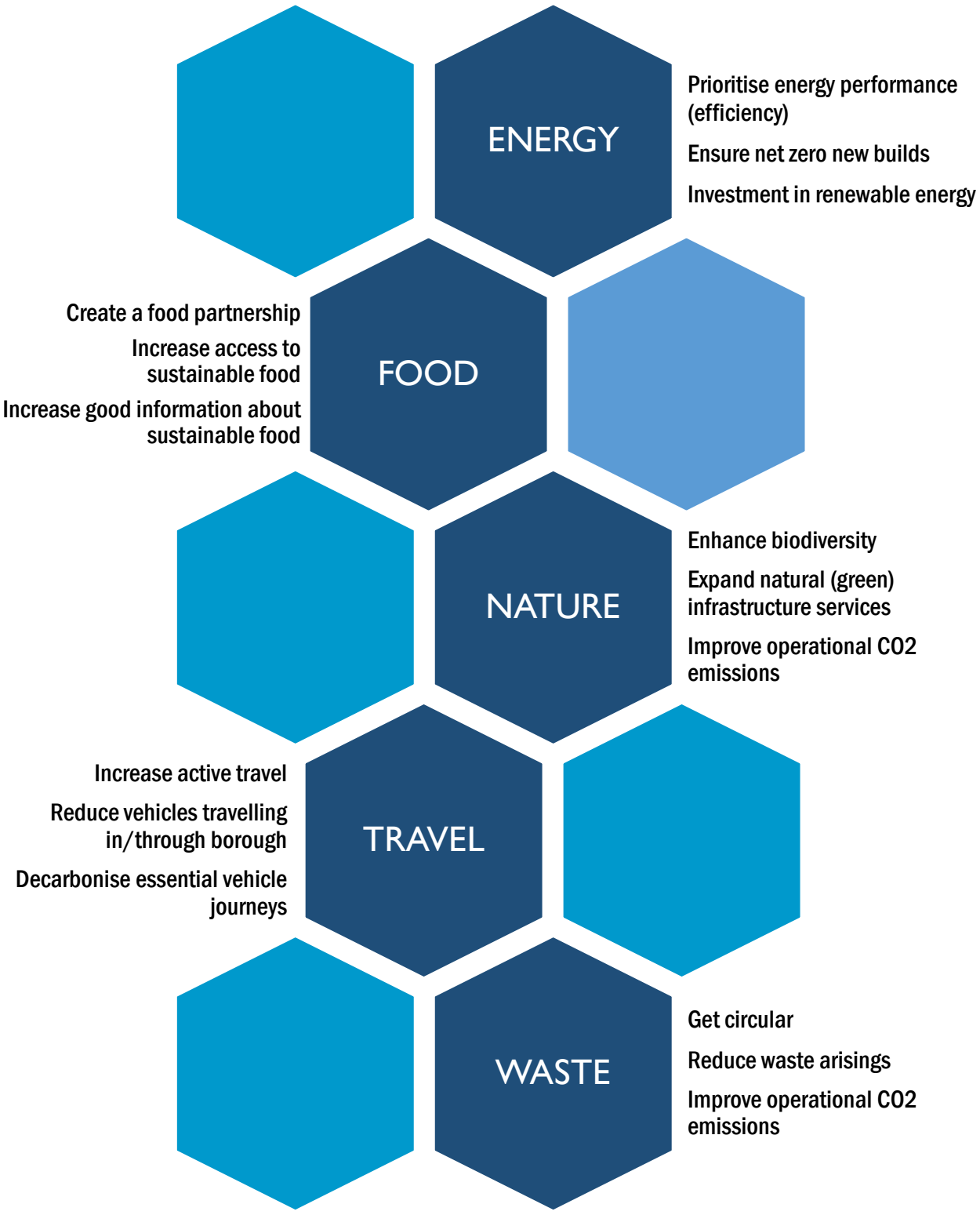
[7] https://www.c40.org/researches/consumption-based-emissions. Accessed 3/12/20.

this aspect of carbon emissions something the council wants to affect as a priority within its strategy. This gives urgency to addressing waste and food as reduction pathways for the borough.

Therefore, urgent actions especially around food and waste themes will be focused on reducing the “chain” of emissions, i.e., encouraging the local and shared economies. For example, the council will support locally produced food or the creation of systems to support product durability and the sharing of goods, such as car clubs, mending clubs and the “Library of Things”[8] models.

[8] The Library of Things movement is emerging in communities around the world. These spaces give people access to a huge spectrum of items, from board games, party supplies and tennis rackets to saws, kitchen appliances, turntables, clothing and tents, without the burden of ownership.

OUR CARBON NEUTRAL 2030 OBJECTIVES AT A GLANCE



10. CHANGING HOW WE THINK ABOUT ENERGY

WHY THIS MATTERS

In our hyper-connected world, most people have smartphones, tablets, computers, or laptops that we use every day. In large households, there may be dozens of theses electronic devices in use at any given time. Our heating controls, cookers, washing machines, and even coffee pots have computers inside, some of which can tell us just how much energy they are using, but to what end? Most of us do not know our total energy use and may not realise the impact our connected lifestyles have on our climate. Each of our small electronics add up to a significant amount of energy use, but chief among these devices are the systems we use to heat our homes and water, which account for 75% of our total household energy use.

We take for granted that when we flip a light switch or raise the dial on our thermostat the energy grid will respond immediately, giving little thought to where that energy comes from. However, the UK gets as much as 80% of our domestic (residential) heating from natural gas, polluting our atmosphere as carbon dioxide is released. Continuing to provide this much heating from natural gas is incompatible with both our local and national emissions targets and requires new ways of thinking about where our energy comes from, how we heat and cool our homes, and the impact of our home's devices on our overall energy use.

Switching to **low-carbon heating systems** (those which do not require combustion to create heat), more efficient appliances and handheld devices, and opting to receive energy generated from renewable resources will have an immediate and significant effect on our personal **carbon footprint**, as well as helping to meet our 2030 climate commitments.

This theme is about making sure that our homes, places of business and schools are as energy efficient as possible either by making changes to current buildings or setting requirements for developing new buildings. It is also important to support the development of renewable energy sources either by encouraging installation of renewable energy technology and community energy generation or, more simply, making it easy for people to switch to renewable energy providers.

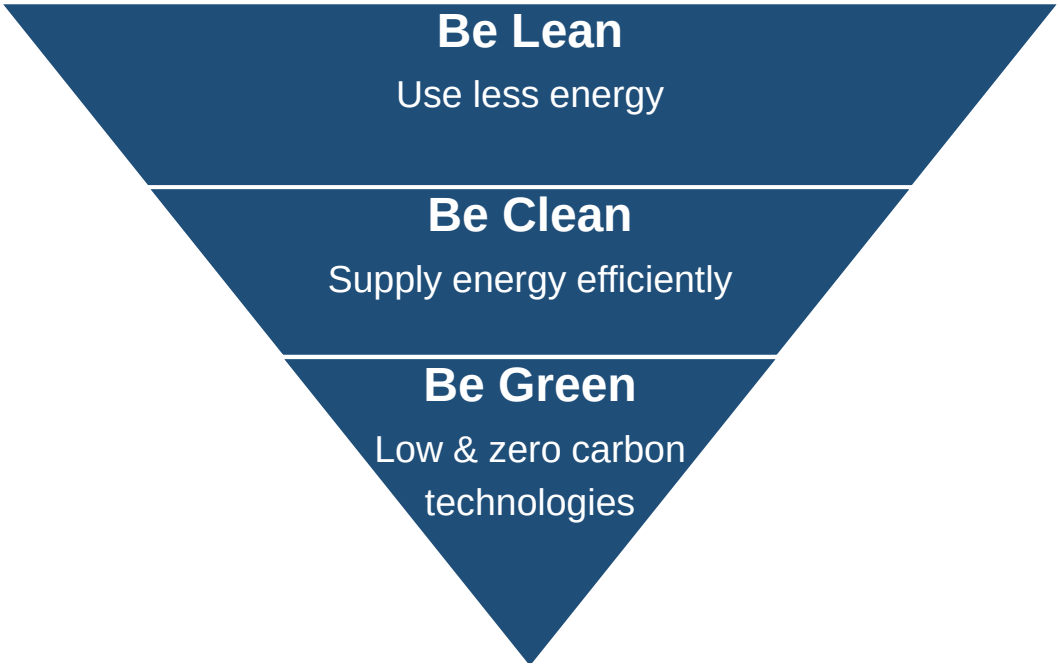
VISION

We are using our influence and buying power to deliver a zero-carbon future by managing, designing, building and refurbishing our own properties to conserve energy and to generate it in a sustainable manner wherever we can.

We are enabling residents and businesses to install renewable energy to run their homes and businesses and to choose renewable energy suppliers.

We are using our regulatory powers to stimulate the construction and development community to contribute to this zero-carbon future by building low and zero carbon heat networks.

All buildings, borough-wide, will have reduced energy consumption, to address fuel poverty and lessen energy demand.



CO-BENEFITS

- Increased health and wellbeing of residents with better insulated homes
- Improved air and water quality
- Lower energy costs for residents and businesses
- Reduction of households in fuel poverty
- Support of the local, green economy

What is fuel poverty?

Due to rising energy costs, low incomes and energy inefficient homes, people's options are restricted and they are put in the position of choosing between heating their home, feeding their children, or paying their rent. This is an example of the injustices caused by climate change, those with the least money have no choice but to live in homes that are more difficult and expensive to heat, and the fluctuations in temperature extremes will make this harder. The council's commitment is to address fuel poverty by targeting energy efficiency works in wards with the highest fuel poverty rates first.

What is an energy efficiency measure?

These are measures which create long-lived reduction in energy use because it is built into the equipment rather than being dependent on human behaviour; a very simple example of this is the energy saving light bulb and a more impactful version is insulation for housing, in both instances the equipment creates the reduction in energy use, and is not reliant on a person to monitor.

What is a high performing, intelligent building?

A high performance and intelligent building is one that creates an environment that maximises the effectiveness of the building's equipment, while at the same time enabling efficient management of resources with minimum lifetime costs of hardware and facilities. For every building this may look a little different, making energy audits and performance targets foundational to managing energy.

ENERGY OBJECTIVE 1. Future proof the energy performance of all existing buildings

ENERGY TARGETS

Council-owned residential buildings

E1.1. 100% of building products used in council owned homes will contribute to zero carbon outcomes by 2023 (i.e., low energy lighting, **low carbon heating** systems, electric appliances and low flow toilets)

E1.2. All council owned homes will have an average EPC rating B (SAP points) by 2030

E1.3. All staff responsible for managing properties and procuring property-related goods and services will receive training on **climate change,** with all role profiles requiring a focus on sustainability (note, this target reaches across all themes)

Privately-owned residential buildings

E1.4. Use council-led programs to carry out 50,000 energy efficiency measures in private homes by 2025

E1.5. Contact 100% of licensed landlords to promote energy efficiency measures and programmes across all housing tenures by 2021 and where appropriate use legislative powers to require/enforce property improvements

E1.6. As a priority for 2021 create a digital hub to help all property owners to have access to the information necessary for them to efficiently address heat loss in their property

E1.7. Create a Local Authority Revolving Fund of £5m to provide affordable loans for whole house retrofits by 2023

Council-owned corporate estate

E1.8. All commercial properties will have an energy audit and performance target by 2021

E1.9. All non-Display Energy Certificate (buildings which are under 500m2) will be improved to an EPC level C by 2025

E1.10. All operational buildings will be high performance and intelligent to reduce energy demand as far as possible in support of becoming zero carbon by 2030

Schools property

E1.11. Energy Management systems for the schools will be implemented and schools benchmark report will be prepared so that the performance of schools (kWh/m2) can be used for advocating energy efficiency projects by 2022

E1.12. All school buildings will be high performance and intelligent to reduce energy demand in support of becoming zero carbon by 2030

ENERGY OBJECTIVE 2. All new residential and commercial buildings will be built to zero carbon standards

ENERGY TARGETS

Council-owned residential properties

E2.1. All new council owned housing will be designed to be certified Passivhaus by 2020

E2.1. All new council owned housing will be designed to be certified Passivhaus by 2020

E2.2. By 2022, all new developments must be built to the 2020 GLA standard of zero carbon, with carbon **offsetting** providing a maximum of 65% reduction. Developments should aim to reduce the carbon offset payment by achieving further reductions on site

E2.3. By 2025, all new buildings should target zero carbon on site, with a maximum carbon offset payment of 30%

Privately-owned residential properties

E2.4. Build on London Plan targets to redefine local zero carbon building targets for new build to be included in the planning policy evidence base by 2021 for adoption in 2022 (this target applies to all buildings in Ealing)

E2.5. All minor residential developments to be included in low/zero carbon targets by 2022

Council-owned corporate estate

E2.6. All new council owned corporate buildings will be built to zero carbon standards by 2025

Schools property

E2.7. All new community school buildings design will target net zero carbon standards by 2023

E2.8. All new community school buildings will target building to net zero carbon standards by 2025

ENERGY OBJECTIVE 3. Invest in renewable energy generation

ENERGY TARGETS

Council-owned domestic buildings

E3.1. Actively install **low carbon replacement heating solutions** from 2021, including air- and ground-source heat pumps, district heating, and solar thermal heating

E3.1. Actively install **low carbon replacement heating solutions** from 2021, including air- and ground-source heat pumps, district heating, and solar thermal heating

E3.2. Last replacement communal gas boiler will be installed in 2025 for blocks
Baseline: communal systems serve 2,773 properties as of 2019/20

E3.3. Last replacement gas boiler will be installed in 2030
Baseline: 13,943 individual heating systems in 2019/20

E3.4. Install solar panels on 50 housing properties by 2025
Baseline 395

Privately-owned domestic buildings

E3.5. Encourage 5,000 homeowners to install renewable generation technology by 2025; 10,000 by 2030
Baseline 2018 domestic installations total: 1171

E3.6. Influence 10,000 homeowners to switch to 100% renewable electricity programs by 2023
Baseline 2020 domestic energy switches: 1751

E3.7. As a priority for 2021 create a digital hub to help residents know where to start on energy efficiency retrofits and renewable heating technologies
E3.8. Support the completion of 20 new community led energy projects within the borough by 2022

Council-owned corporate estate
E3.9. 100%-kilowatt peak (kWp) increase in solar PV capacity from current levels by 2025; 100% again by 2030
Baseline: 289kWp
E3.10. 100% of replacement heating and hot water systems to those which use low carbon technology from 2025

Schools property
E3.11. From 2021, solar panels will be considered for installation when school buildings are undergoing roof replacement if sufficient space is available, the roof is suitable, and the installation is structurally feasible

TWO YEAR ACTION PLAN - ENERGY

ENERGY OBJECTIVE 1. Future proof the energy performance of all existing buildings			
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale	Department
Put policy in place to have a climate action team/trained lead to review of all refurbishments and new building projects against climate commitments	Process document for capacity building of climate action team	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Lighting Efficiency projects	Business plan for lighting project, incorporating at least 30 sites	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Council owned properties to undergo an Energy Audit	Complete energy audit of high consuming Corporate Sites in Phase I. Complete energy audit of sites that did not list under High consumption sites under Phase II	2021	Council-owned corporate estate

Undertake Strategic Energy Review of Corporate Portfolio	Report submission of SER	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Set annual targets for the portfolio	Report submission with Annual Targets	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Implement Energy Efficiency Project in 10 high consumption sites	Short term - 5 Energy Efficiency projects implemented. Medium Term - 15 Energy efficiency projects Implemented. Long Term - 30 Energy Efficiency Projects implemented	Short term - March 2021 Medium Term - Dec 2022 Long term - March 2024	Council-owned corporate estate
Upgrade the insulation and heating systems of council buildings, taking advantage of interest free finance available	Phase I -List sites that can be included for upgrade of insulation and heating systems. Phase II- Details of Phase II will depend on outcome of the consultant report	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Ensure council's procurement strategy specifies that low carbon lights and appliances are procured	Statement for inclusion of sustainability agenda into procurement policies	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Behaviour change and awareness campaigns for staff	Phase I- Agree if the Energy Working committee can weigh in on Behavioural changes proposed. Identify behaviours and rank them in order of resource requirement, with no cost behaviour changes on top, Action plan to roll out. Phase II- Review budget requirements of	Phase I -2020, Identify gaps, Determine capacity building programs Determined Channel partners to implement . Phase II-	Council-owned corporate estate

	Campaigns that are resource intensive.	October 2021 - Implementation	
Voluntary EPC programme	List sites that do need EPC. Procure EPC for all of them	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Complete LED streetlighting programme (est. 90% complete to date)	All street lighting LED	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Contact qualifying households (e.g. fuel poor or vulnerable) with grant funding for energy efficiency measures	5000 measures	2022	Privately-owned domestic buildings
Support smart meter roll out in partnership with London Power	London Power metrics on take up	2021	Privately-owned domestic buildings
Work with the community to establish a domestic program for DIY retrofits	150 retrofits	2022	Privately-owned domestic buildings
Planned Asset Renewals to deliver low carbon outcomes			
Develop a process/archetype map for low carbon technologies	Process map	2020-21	Council-owned residential properties

Rewrite housing specifications to include zero/low carbon outcomes	Specifications written and adopted across service	2021 onward	Council-owned residential properties
Deliver insulation programme	no. of Wall insulation (review cavity filled insulation homes)	2021 onward	Council-owned residential properties
	m2 underfloor insulation // no. of properties	2021 onward	Council-owned residential properties
	Loft insulation – quick win – run a programme		Council-owned residential properties
Removing gas kitchen appliances, replacing with electric induction		2021 onward	Council-owned residential properties
Deliver deep retrofits to void properties			
Revise void approach and specification for internal decision making to improve energy performance	New policy in place	2021 onward	Council-owned residential properties
Deliver whole house retrofits			
Explore costing of other whole house retrofit models	Options paper produced	2021	Council-owned residential properties
Implement Energiesprong retrofit delivery innovation	46 homes delivered	2022	Council-owned residential properties

Building Management			
Temperature policy to reduce energy consumption	BMS monitoring reports from T Brown for communal plant	2022	Council-owned residential properties
Automated lighting in communal areas	Lighting fixtures replaced and controls in place	2022	Council-owned residential properties
Install LED lighting through voids and electrical testing (EICR) process	All voids completions will be LED; all internal works programmes will include LED	2021 onward	Council-owned residential properties
Strategic planning			
Harmonise specifications on new heat networks in existing housing estates to contribute to zero carbon outcomes	Design guide adopted; system performance monitored	2021	Council-owned residential properties
Behaviour change			
Support smart meter roll out with clear communications	Communications plan	from 2021	Council-owned residential properties
Removing gas kitchen appliances, replacing with electric induction		2021	Council-owned residential properties
All staff responsible for managing properties will receive training on **climate change**, with all new role	Qualification and/or CPD for all employees delivering in Housing	2021	Council-owned residential properties

profiles requiring a focus on sustainability			

ENERGY OBJECTIVE 2. All new residential and commercial buildings will be built to zero carbon standards			
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale	Department
Ensure new Council Head Office delivers on performance	Energy statement demonstrates high performing, low carbon building plans	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Develop a CPD programme for capacity building in delivery of zero carbon buildings	6 - month CPD course plan	2021	Council-owned corporate estate
Update local plan to include all minor developments (1-9 homes) to reach zero carbon standards	All new build to be designed and built to net zero by 2022	2022	Planning
Monitor performance of first new council owned estates to be designed for **carbon neutral** performance	100% carbon neutral	2022	Council-owned residential properties
Create a design guide for Broadway Living outlining zero carbon ambitions	Design guide produced and used	2020	Council-owned residential properties

ENERGY OBJECTIVE 3. Invest in renewable energy generation			
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale	Department

Feasibility study on power purchase agreement (PPA) for renewables	Phase 1. Evaluate if a PPA is a VFM proposition for council, Evaluate the viability of entering a PPA and the commercial value for the council in terms of **Carbon footprint** and savings. Phase II. Drafting a PPA. Phase III. Final phase signing a deal	Phase I 2021 Phase II 2022 Phase III 2023	Council-owned corporate estate
Ground source and air source heat pump programme	Phase 1- Identify pilot sites, Draft Business plan, review finding opportunities and align with Future Ealing Objectives. Draw Action plan for Senior Management support. Phase II: Approve Budget and contract for implementation	Phase I 2021 Phase II 2022	Council-owned corporate estate
Implementing solar Farm	Phase I- List of Plausible sites, Business plan for those that have no generation constraints. Action plan to engage Stakeholders and stake holder Consultant to review the alternatives. Phase II: Procurement and implementation	Phase I - Mar 21 Phase II - 2022	Council-owned corporate estate
Promote ground source and air source heat pumps via comms and green recovery	Information on website Stories in Around Ealing	2021	Privately-owned domestic buildings
Continue to promote Solar Together – encourage more frequent auctions	500 solar energy systems	2022	Privately-owned domestic buildings

Promote Big London Energy Switch - 3 auctions annually	2000 switches	2021	Privately-owned domestic buildings
Identify schools, NHS surgeries and other public sector partners to work with to deliver next phase of community energy	10 buildings identified	2021	Privately-owned domestic buildings
Planned Asset Renewals to deliver low carbon outcomes			
Actively install renewable heating solutions from 2021	no. high temperature heat pumps replace fossil fuel heating systems in street properties	2021 onward	Council-owned residential properties
	gas district heating systems replaced with low/zero carbon technology		Council-owned residential properties
Installation of solar PV for all roof replacements where technically feasible	Feasibility study for blocks, revisit street properties	2022	Council-owned residential properties
Research and development to deliver renewable energy generation			
Establish / develop a business plan for a microgrid on an estate - sharing renewable energy. Support the creation of local micro-grids where local generators can supply neighbours.	Business plan created	2022	Council-owned residential properties
Research and trial low/zero carbon heating systems for blocks	White paper and business plan	2021	Council-owned residential properties

Grant writing for funding to transition to low/zero carbon	no. of grants applied for	2021	Council-owned residential properties
Behaviour change			
Develop information pack for residents to understand upgrades	resident pack	2021	Council-owned residential properties

11. FOOD FOR THE FUTURE

WHY THIS MATTERS

Food has important social and cultural meaning; this has been especially significant throughout the pandemic, when the opportunities to share meals with family, friends, colleagues, and classmates has been limited. While the council has a key role to play in growing a more **sustainable food system**, we recognise that the groups that have the most powerful influence and ability to bring about awareness and change in the borough are communities. To develop objectives and targets which consider Ealing's food system, we sought the views and opinions of members of the Ealing food community and co-produced this chapter together.

The food we eat and how that food is produced has very significant impacts on the environment and contributes to the increase in **greenhouse gas** emissions (GHG) in our atmosphere. 14.5% of all GHG *globally* come from the production of meat and dairy, most of these emissions come not from the animals themselves but the production and processing of animal feed[9]. Increasing the amount of fruit and vegetables eaten in the borough and when possible, purchasing sustainably produced meat and dairy is essential to tackling **climate change** through our food system.

For some of us, food growing is one way we interact with the environment; it offers us a unique opportunity to place ourselves within the ecosystem and see the workings of nature first-hand. With this in mind we have included targets in this chapter to enable everyone in Ealing to engage with sustainable, fresh and healthy food. We are supporting access to more food growing, educational experiences and resources and to markets, restaurants and workplaces which offer healthy, sustainable food.

Minimising our food waste is one of the most important ways which we can significantly reduce the GHG emissions from food and an area which the council has influence. The council has already committed to several targets to address

[9] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. "In terms of activities, feed production and processing (this includes land use change) and enteric fermentation from ruminants are the two main sources of emissions, representing 45 and 39 percent of total emissions, respectively. Manure storage and processing represent 10 percent. The remainder is attributable to the processing and transportation of animal products." http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/197623/icode/ Accessed 9 June 2021.

food waste in the wider Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy. These targets can be found in the Waste chapter of this strategy.

Unlike the other themes of the climate strategy which have focused on the specific direct actions the council is able to take to move the borough towards **net zero**, the food chapter is different. The council has limited influence and control in terms of the food grown, transported, and consumed in the borough. It is the responsibility of the businesses, organisations, and individuals across Ealing to reduce their emissions related to food. However, the council understands the challenges associated with these changes and therefore the main objective of this chapter is to collaborate with **civil society organisations**, businesses, public institutions, and individuals to create an organisation called a **food partnership**. The initial remit of this partnership will be to support GHG reducing food initiatives across the borough. Without the support and ownership of these initiatives by the food partnership and those who are part of the collaboration, many of the targets and objectives of this theme cannot be met.

The council is also aware of the wide reach of food into society's biggest challenges including **food poverty** and health concerns such a malnutrition and obesity. The scope of this chapter is specifically how to reduce GHG emissions from food and therefore it has not been possible to address these challenges here - although there are co-benefits to acting on the GHG emissions from food grown, bought, and consumed in the borough. Where possible this document signposts to other council policies or initiatives which support families and individuals.

VISION

The London Borough of Ealing has an expanding food system which connects residents, food growers, businesses, community groups and the council. Together, they work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from food produced and consumed within the borough by ensuring access to and procurement of affordable, healthy, seasonal, and local food produced following low carbon principles.

CO-BENEFITS

- Increased health and wellbeing of residents with better access to affordable, healthy, seasonal, local, and sustainable food, including eating, growing, and learning about these foods.
- Eating seasonal food grown in the UK, likely means less energy and resources go into production and transportation – meaning there is a lower environmental and carbon footprint
- Growing food either in your own home or through a local community growing scheme can result in access to more affordable fruit and vegetables.
- Support of the local economy by supporting local and UK producers
- UK grown food can contribute to "**food security**" when supply chains are disrupted, or crop yields are low
- Small food growing plots can contribute to biodiversity and habitat creation
- Growing food provides opportunities for learning and knowledge transfer between age groups and cultures

Figure 3: Sustainable development goals

WHAT IS A FOOD PARTNERSHIP?

A food partnership builds capacity and fosters relationships and connections within the community, between food enterprises/organisations and those organisations procuring this food to create a thriving local food economy. The Ealing Food Partnership will act as a repository and dispensary for food education and information within the borough and will lobby at a local, regional and, where appropriate, national level for systems change in relation to the carbon emissions from food to create a healthy, seasonal, local and sustainable food system.

DELIVERING ON THESE COMMITMENTS

This chapter differs from the others in this strategy as it was co-created with members of the local community. Several of the targets and actions below can only be delivered through the commitments of these community groups with the support of Ealing Food Partnership. In order to monitor delivery, the community groups and the food partnership will need to work together to share relevant information and data to support reporting against these targets.

FOOD OBJECTIVE 1. Ealing's food community will become more connected by creating a partnership, initially focused on reducing GHG, to bring greater visibility to healthy, seasonal, local and sustainable food across the borough

4. FOOD TARGETS

E4.1. The council will play a leading role in developing a **food partnership** for the borough with the aim of creating the conditions within the borough to enable and support the vision, by the end of 2022.

E4.2. The council will coordinate a food mapping exercise to understand what food initiatives and businesses are being run throughout the borough, where food is being produced and grown in the borough, and to show where there is lack of access to affordable, healthy, seasonal, local, and sustainable food, by the end of 2022.

FOOD OBJECTIVE 2. Ealing residents will have greater access to healthy, seasonal, local and sustainable food

5. FOOD TARGETS

E5.1. Following a review of the effectiveness of current planning policies in protecting existing provision and securing access to space for community food growing within developments, an appropriate policy response will be developed as part of preparation on the new Local Plan which is due to be adopted in 2023.

E5.2. All council food procurement contracts (including school meals contracts) must include "meat free" days a minimum of twice a week and offer at least one vegan and one vegetarian meal every day, from 2022.

E5.3. The council will undertake a review and create a **net zero** food sources policy which will include seasonal, local, fair trade and sustainable food principles by the end of 2022.

E5.4. Five new open days at community growing spaces (including allotments and farms) will be held in 2022.

E5.5. Using the data from the mapping exercises (F1.2), by 2025, investigate and set up appropriate initiatives in areas of the borough which do not currently have adequate access to fresh fruit and vegetable sales. These initiatives may include new markets, working with current retailers in these areas to increase their stock of fresh fruit and vegetables, through to community supported agriculture schemes and supporting the sharing of surplus food within the borough.

E5.6. 15% more food retailers in the borough will accept **Healthy Start vouchers** by 2024.

FOOD OBJECTIVE 3. Residents in Ealing will have access to more information about healthy, seasonal, local and sustainable food systems.

Note: These targets will be owned by the Ealing Food Partnership (EFP) and therefore the deadlines set for accomplishment are dependent upon the capacity of the EFP.

6. FOOD TARGETS

E6.1. By the end of 2023, food education materials will be sourced and identified with the assistance of public health professionals and food educators in the borough which will cover topics including sustainability, health, culture, and budgeting.

E6.2. By summer 2024 the borough wide food education information identified under target F3.1 will be made available through an online portal (managed by the food partnership) and in the community spaces in the borough including community centres, schools, doctors' surgeries, food banks, guides, and scout huts, allotments, and community growing spaces.

E6.3. Increase of schools participating in food growing/cooking initiatives and schemes and including sustainable, low carbon food education on their curriculum by a percentage each year to be agreed by EFP between now and 2025.

E6.4. Pilot a flagship educational programme with a community farm (or series of plots through the borough) which is/are open to schools and community groups to access practical education on low carbon healthy, seasonal, local and sustainably produced food.

E6.5. The EFP and council will have developed a pilot low carbon sustainable food business programme with a rating system by 2023.

E6.6. From 2023 the EFP will produce an annual monitoring report which will be considered by the partnerships steering group and relevant council officers.

TWO YEAR ACTION PLAN – FOOD

FOOD OBJECTIVE 1. Ealing's food community will become more connected by creating a partnership, initially focused on reducing GHG, to bring greater visibility to healthy, seasonal, local and sustainable food across the borough		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Ealing Council will contact the Sustainable Food Places organisation and other established food partnerships in similar suburban/urban areas to understand better the process of setting up a **food partnership**, including scoping of the partnership's role and access to funding.	Building up of contacts and capacity to develop the food partnership to feed into the project initiation document	By end of June 2022
Ealing Council will scope out the process for creating the **food partnership** to understand the resources needed to meet the targets set out under objective 3 of this food chapter.	Project initiation document for food partnership prepared by mixed Climate Action and Public Health Team	By September 2022
Ealing Council will review national policy and incorporate resources into the development of a food partnership.	Incorporate the relevant aspects of national policy into project initiation document	Review of policy will be on going, project initiation document finalised by September 2022
Ealing Council will initiate a working group of internal and external stakeholders to lead the **food partnership**	Working group created	By May 2022
Ealing Council will tender for consultants to	The appointment of consultants	By May 2022

undertake the food mapping exercise		
Ealing Council will contribute relevant business data to inform mapping exercise	Provision of this information to the consultants	According with the timetable set out during and following the tender process.

FOOD OBJECTIVE 2. Ealing residents will have greater access to healthy, seasonal, local and sustainable food			
Actions	Measure of Success	Timescale	Owners
Ealing Council's Planning team will commission a **Green Infrastructure** (GI) Strategy covering the full range of green infrastructure assets required for food growing provision.	Commission of the green infrastructure strategy	Dates forthcoming- awaiting confirmation from Planning team	Planning team
Informed by the GI Strategy, prepare a draft planning policy framework which safeguards existing food growing provision (in respect of quantity and quality), secures an appropriate level of new provision within new development, and secures good quality, usable growing space which passes a functionality test.	Planning policy framework drafted	Dates forthcoming- awaiting confirmation from Planning team	Planning team

University of West London to provide resources and principles, and to support the development of the council's low carbon sustainable sources policy.	Meeting with policy drafters and provision of resources to Council	by June 2022	UWL in coordination with the Procurement team and Climate Action team
The stakeholders listed in "owner" will all work to increase the number of open days they hold in 2022.	Number of open days on food growing sites in Ealing in 2022	Throughout 2022, onward	Cultivate London; Ealing Allotment Partnership; Building Bridges; Mindfood
ActForEaling will work with the stakeholders listed in "owner" to share their organisation's events and programmes which encourage food growing, environmentally positive behaviours, and volunteering opportunities.	Events are shared with ActForEaling	2022 onwards	ActForEaling; Cultivate London; Ealing Allotment Partnership; Building Bridges; Mindfood; I Know Why It's Yum, Mum!
Ealing Council team will assist in the analysis of the mapping exercise data to identify potential physical spaces for siting local food markets.	Meet with the climate action team and review the mapping data	During 2023	Climate Action/ Economic Development
Ealing Council will support necessary planning permission applications and landowner	Communicate with landowners in appropriate spaces about the opportunity to open new market	During 2023/2024	Climate Action/ Economic Development/ Planning

communications for new markets	spaces and support an application for planning to do so		
Ealing Council to establish a baseline of the number of businesses currently accepting **Healthy Start vouchers**	The baseline is available in early 2022 to facilitate the increase in businesses accepting vouchers	Before the end of March 2022	Public Health
Ealing Council will engage with local businesses to understand the barriers to accepting **the Healthy Start vouchers**; work to remove barriers; and increase the number of businesses in Ealing which accept Healthy Start vouchers	Engagement events held either in person or virtually with understanding of barriers to voucher use Increase in the number of businesses accepting vouchers above the baseline	Before the end of July 2023	Public Health

FOOD OBJECTIVE 3. Residents in Ealing will have access to more information about healthy, seasonal, local and sustainable food systems			
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale	Owner
Ealing Council will consider central government policy and strategy when collating the food education materials.	Central government policy and strategy is incorporated when selecting food education materials	By the end of 2022	Climate Action/ Public health
Both internal and external stakeholders will provide access to the relevant resources for use in	Provision of resource and support in their adaptation for the food partnerships need	by June 2022	UWL I Know Why It's Yum, Mum! Building Bridges MindFood

the food education information programme such as Future Plates and Public Health England.			Cultivate London Public Health
Ealing Council to support the Ealing Food Partnership by recommending the appropriate food education materials to be shared.	The provision of recommendations to the food partnerships	By end 2023	Public Health
The stakeholders listed as "owners" will provide space at their sites for physical food education programme resources (such as fliers and pamphlets) to be shared with the public.	Resources placed at all the stakeholder sites	By Summer 2024	Cultivate London Ealing Allotments Partnership Mindfood
Ealing Council will ensure that food education materials are signposted and/or made available to the Clinical Commissioning Group network newsletters.	Create the link between the Food Partnership and CCG	From the end of 2023	Public Health
Ealing Council will connect social prescribers and other health services with the	Creating and maintaining the link between the Food Partnership and these stakeholders	From the end of 2023	Public Health

Ealing Food Partnership			
Stakeholders listed as owners will develop links with schools in the borough to increase access by the schools to practical food education including for example site visits, outreach within schools, facilitating the Cultivate Ealing schools competition, Grow Some Share Some, Growing Kids and Cooking Kids programmes.	Increase from Stakeholders current baselines	From 2022 onwards	Ealing Allotments Partnership Cultivate London Mindfood Building Bridges I Know Why It's Yum, Mum!
Ealing Council will connect stakeholders with Schools Team to encourage links into schools.	Meeting arranged between relevant stakeholders, Climate Action and Schools Team	By Spring 2022	Climate Action team
Stakeholders will work with the Food Partnership to develop a schools pilot programme that will facilitate the progression of food education so that there is a continuum of learning from primary through to young adult including programmes such	Working with the Food Partnership to develop pilot programme	by Summer 2023	Cultivate London Building Bridges Horsenden Hill Farm Ealing Food Partnership

as Growing Kids and Cooking Kids.			
The stakeholders listed as owners to be part of the group working with the Food Partnership to develop the low carbon sustainable food business programme.	Participation in the Food Partnerships working group to develop the low carbon sustainable food business programme	by June 2022	UWL ActForEaling

12. LEARNING WITH NATURE

WHY THIS MATTERS

This theme recognises the importance of protecting and expanding the spaces and structures which will capture and store some of the borough's carbon emissions as well as supporting other themes to reduce the borough's **carbon footprint**.

The pandemic of 2020 has avowed the importance of our greenspaces for mental health and well-being and that they are places which should be treasured and protected. The trees, hedgerows, parks, rivers, ponds fields and gardens in Ealing all have a vital role to play in storing carbon and combatting **climate change**. Equally importantly is for the borough to retain a diversity of habitats which are connected to each other.

This theme seeks to increase the amount of greenery in the borough through further development of **carbon sequestration** habitats including the number of trees and area of meadows and commits the council to maintaining these spaces using electric plant, vehicles and tools. Additionally, to achieve our goals it will be essential to include green infrastructure within developments which will capture carbon, prevent flooding, improve the water quality and increase diversity of plant and animal life in the borough.

The objectives set out in this theme will work alongside the borough's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) which is the borough's strategic framework and road map for improving its biodiversity including all plant and animal life. In the same way that the climate emergency and the ecological emergency are intrinsically linked this strategy and the council's BAP are linked and achievement of the goals in one strategy will facilitate the achievement of goals in the other. The BAP will be published in spring 2021 and is a five-year plan.

VISION

We are continuing to reshape and modernise our approach to the management and maintenance of our green space network to maximise carbon capture, enhance the wildlife value, provide flood resilience and ensure these spaces are equipped to sustainably meet the needs and aspirations of our communities.

CO-BENEFITS

- Increased mental health and wellbeing of residents Improved air quality

- Urban cooling and adapting to extreme heat events
- Education and access to nature
- Increase biodiversity and connections for wildlife
- Increased community engagement amongst residents, reducing loneliness
- Increased property values – town centres and residential
- Reduction in noise pollution
- Reduce risk of flooding

What does a hectare look like?
Dean Gardens in West Ealing is 1 hectare.

Target 3.4 helps us deal with urban flooding events, which, due to **climate change**, we expect to become more frequent and more severe. The council commits to creating 10,000m^3 of additional surface water storage by 2025. That's the volume of four Olympic size swimming pools!

NATURE OBJECTIVE 1. Increase in tree canopy cover across Ealing by 2030

NATURE TARGETS

N1.1. Maintain and increase tree canopy cover to from 16.9% to 23% by 2030, achieving a 35% increase in canopy cover across Ealing

N1.2. Increase planting in parks, open spaces and on housing estates: 40,000 trees in total, including woodland BAP targets - 1ha woodland, 1ha orchard, 1.5km hedgerow, by 2026

OBJECTIVE 2. Manage green spaces to increase biodiversity, increase natural carbon capture and reduce carbon emissions

NATURE TARGETS

N2.1. 100% of the council's maintenance equipment to have zero carbon output by 2025. Baseline: 60% of equipment is currently has zero carbon output.

N2.2. All council green waste from council managed green spaces to be processed in Ealing by 2030

N2.3. 50% of the council's parks and green space vehicles to electric/hybrid by 2026. Baseline: currently 29% of these vehicles are electric/hybrid

N2.4. Enhance the biodiversity and **carbon sequestration** potential of parks and open spaces by maintaining and improving best practice for habitat management and achieving targets to increase grassland, wetland and woodland habitats as laid out in the Biodiversity Action Plan 2021

OBJECTIVE 3. Utilise green infrastructure to capture carbon, mitigate surface water flooding and improve biodiversity and water quality

NATURE TARGETS

N3.1. All residential and commercial new builds and refurbishments to contribute to green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancements from 2022.

N3.2. All paving in major developments must be permeable where technically feasible from 2021.

N3.3. To create new or expand existing standing water areas with community involvement with total surface area of at least 0.5 hectares by 2030.

N3.4. Flood alleviation/mitigation projects to create 10,000m3 of additional surface water storage by 2025.

TWO YEAR ACTION PLAN – NATURE

NATURE OBJECTIVE 1. Increase in tree canopy cover across Ealing by 2030		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Discuss the options for prohibiting future highway cross-overs or restricting the permitted area of hard-landscaping within private front gardens	New policy in place acknowledging the exceptional circumstances that would allow for approval of a cross-over and/or hardscaping	2022
Launch tree warden scheme	Scheme launched	2022
Run a tree sponsorship scheme	Sponsorship programme created	2022
Explore the potential for pocket parks through street closures	Pilot Project	2022

NATURE OBJECTIVE 2. Manage green spaces to increase biodiversity, increase natural carbon capture and reduce carbon emissions		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Encourage local tree surgeries, maintenance co.'s etc to use electric equipment only by releasing informatives as a footer on all planning documents stating Ealing's move to zero carbon by 2030.	Informative drafted and included	2021

As part of Highways Design Guide, identify areas where grass verge could be created on highways	Areas identified in borough	2021

NATURE OBJECTIVE 3. Utilise green infrastructure to capture carbon, mitigate surface water flooding and improve biodiversity and water quality		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Promote and deliver the installation of green roofs through planning policy	Policy adopted in Local Plan	2022
Monitor the amount of green infrastructure delivered in borough via Planning permission	Develop and maintain a "tracker" that charts progress	2022
Explore opportunities with Energy Garden, green London overground stations	Create and establish a relationship with the group	2021
Replace hard standing with permeable paving - Pope's Lane / Baron's Pond and Warwick Road at Ealing Common	Pilot project	2021
Review crossover policy within the Highway Design Guide to prioritise suitable permeable paving	Policy revision	2021
Include SUDs guidance in the	Establish a target on this	2021

Highways Design Guide		
Seek funding for delivery of Yeading Brook - restoration of wet woodland	Funding	2021
Seek funding for delivery of Lime Trees Park flood management scheme	Funding	2021

TRAVEL

13. HOW WE TRAVEL

WHY THIS MATTERS

Most of us travel every day, to work, to do the school run, to do our shopping or visit a loved one. Unfortunately, many of these journeys are in cars that predominantly run on fossil fuels, significantly contributing to carbon emissions. Whilst not every person can use alternative methods of transport nor can every journey be made using these alternatives, for the vast majority of us who can make these changes the aim of this theme is to support and encourage this, a small reduction in the number of regular short car journeys by everyone in the borough would impact the emission levels.

In June 2020, there were 32.8 million vehicles registered in the UK, however, only 317,266 of these were **Ultra Low Emission Vehicles or ULEV**. Of Ealing's 116,969 registered vehicles, 2,363 are ULEVs, or just over 2%, compared to the national average of 0.09%. While Ealing residents can be proud that we are replacing our fossil fuel powered vehicles at more than twice the national average, we have a significant task ahead of us, ensuring that all residents are able to decarbonise their transportation, regardless of economic position or location within the borough.

This theme will create safer routes for cyclists and pedestrians and incentivize travel to these and other active travel methods. With electric vehicles being the future of motoring this theme also seeks to increase access to EV charging points (EVCPs) and the Council will lead the way with electric and **carbon neutral** vehicles.

VISION

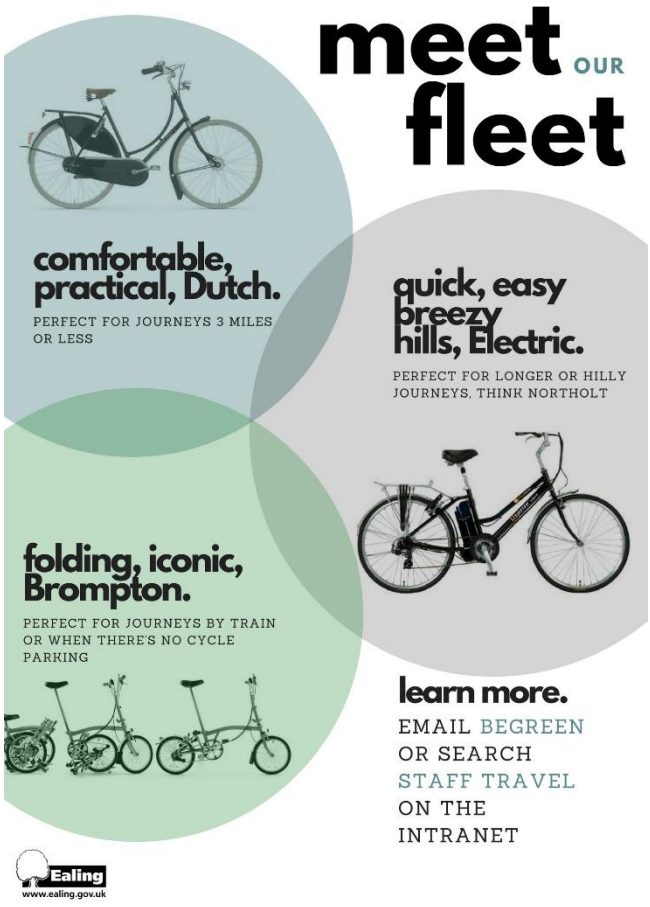
We are creating a borough where walking and cycling are the natural choices for everyday local journeys and, taking account of mobility, our dependency on motorised vehicles is dramatically reduced. We are ensuring that as our population grows, our new residents choose walking and cycling as a preferred way to travel, with public transport and then cleaner vehicles as alternatives.

CO-BENEFITS

- Improved resident and visitor health
- Immediate improvement in air quality
- Long-term reduction in congestion in Ealing
- Support the creation of and access to jobs
- Reduction in noise pollution
- Fair and equitable mobility for all residents
- Reduced road casualties

Council zero emissions fleet

Since 2011, the council has offered a zero emissions fleet of locally manufactured Brompton bicycles. Over time, Dutch style electric and non-electric bicycles have also been added. The cycles are free for all staff to use for business journeys and can also be borrowed to try out a cycle commute. Thousands of zero carbon miles have been logged, leading to improved air quality and less traffic congestion – often, it is the quickest way to travel within the borough.



Linked strategies

The Transport Strategy provides the council's principles and transport priorities to improve the quality of life within the borough. The policies, projects and targets in this suite of documents often reinforce the council's climate commitments.
https://www.ealing.gov.uk/info/201173/transport_and_parking/620/transport_stra

TRAVEL OBJECTIVE 1. Reduce number of vehicles travelling in and through Ealing

TRAVEL TARGETS

T1.1. Introduce three Liveable Neighbourhoods (subject to available funding) and 25 **Low Traffic Neighbourhoods** (including school streets) across the borough by 2030.

T1.2. All Ealing roads to have an enforced 20mph speed limit by 2021

T1.3. Seek to introduce a **Workplace Parking Levy** in the Borough by 2030

T1.4. Seek to introduce enhanced parking management by 2025 and lobby for road user charges across the Borough by 2030.

T1.5. Support Introduction of flexible/demand responsive bus services to high car dependency areas (e.g. Heathrow and Park Royal), reintroduction of a service by 2026 and coverage across the borough by 2030.

TRAVEL OBJECTIVE 2. Increase active travel (mode shift)

TRAVEL TARGETS

T2.1. Implement 12 miles (20km) of safe cycle network/route to serve major routes and destinations across the Borough by 2030

T2.2. Investment target £20 per head of population spent on cycling measures to 2030 (£0.7m annually)

T2.3. Investment target £10 per head of population spent on pedestrian measures to 2030 (£0.35m annually)

T2.4. 60% of schools to have obtained TfL's STARS (Sustainable Travel: Active Responsible, Safe accredited by 2025 (From 35 schools in 2020 to 72 schools in 2025). This scheme inspires young Londoners to travel to school sustainably, actively, responsibly and safely by championing walking, scooting and cycling.

T2.5. At least 80% of Ealing Council staff travelling sustainably to work by 2030 (active travel or by public transport). In a recent staff travel survey, 65% of staff based at Perceval House travel by sustainable transport (based on 732 responses).

T2.6. Significantly increase cycle training with schools and adults; support at least 450 adults in cycle training annually from 2021

TRAVEL OBJECTIVE 3. Cleaner motor vehicles

TRAVEL TARGETS

T3.1. Significant growth in the provision of the electric vehicle charge point (EVCP) network; EVCPs installed within a ten-minute walk of all residents by 2022 and a five-minute walk of all residents by 2025

T3.2. All council fleet and term contractors to use only electric vehicles or cycles in their fleets by 2030

TWO YEAR ACTION PLAN - TRAVEL

TRAVEL OBJECTIVE 1. Reduce number of vehicles travelling in and through Ealing		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Revise Parking Charges	Reduced vehicle ownership & visitor/employee car trips & income generated. + air quality. - road casualties.	2020
Support Mayor's vehicle scrappage scheme incentives	Reduction in older, more polluting vehicles. Better air quality.	2022
Local parking surcharge on old diesel vehicles	Reduction of diesel vehicles & income generated. Better air quality.	2022
Reduce parking provision in new build developments (including new Ealing Council HQ)	Planning policy adoption in London Plan and Local Plan	2022
Reduce traffic speeds	Increase in sustainable modes & decreased car use. Reduced road casualties.	2022 & 2030 +

TRAVEL OBJECTIVE 2. Increase active travel (mode shift)		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Produce and increase internal comms for active travel	Quantity of sustainable transport Comms and promotions	2022
Cycle scheme promotion	Number of participants annually	2022
Increase school engagement in the STARS programme	Number of engaged schools OR Number of accredited schools	2022

TRAVEL OBJECTIVE 3. Cleaner motor vehicles		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Implement EVCP network	Number of EV charge points	2022 & 2025

14. WASTE – A CONSTRUCT OF THE PAST

WHY THIS MATTERS

Campaigns to reduce our use of plastic have shone a light on the amount of waste people are creating. What if we rethought our approach to throwing things away? There are huge financial savings to be made by learning to fix our clothes and electronics. This theme wants to increase the amount of our belongings that we fix, reuse, upcycle and recycle throughout the borough. People often throw things away because they may not feel they have the time, skills, or resources to repair or repurpose items in their home. Education and training, often led by fellow community members, can inspire residents, give them the confidence to tackle projects of all sizes, and reduce overall waste.

This theme will support us all to create less rubbish, to mend, repurpose and reuse the things we own and to share the tools and equipment we only use occasionally, recognising that not every house on a street needs a wallpaper stripper or electric sander. There will be borough wide access to food waste recycling and composting, which currently makes up 50% of the waste collected.

Council policies, services and decision making processes will create conditions that will accelerate the **circular economy** model for food, buildings, textiles, electricals, and plastics, through the promotion of training and education opportunities, no-buy, freecycle, urban foraging, and tool share groups, and by embedding product lifecycle considerations into contract and procurement processes.

VISION

We are embracing the emergence of a **circular economy** in the borough. Our residents are clear that what was once considered waste is now considered a resource. We are actively reducing the creation of waste by making opportunities for our community to reuse, repair and maximise the life of materials.

CO-BENEFITS

- Potential savings for consumers
- Support the creation of jobs in reuse and repair industry
- Improved air quality
- Community cohesion and creativity
- Reduction in pollution by reducing landfill and incineration

50% of rubbish collected in Ealing is made up of **unsorted food waste** that could be turned into a valuable resource.

Does a 5kg reduction target really have an impact?

By reaching target 1.1 in 2030, the council will avoid the cost of processing 1,929 tonnes of waste (based on ONS population projections of 385,800. At the current rate of £100/tonne– this reduction will put nearly £200k back into the council frontline services annually.

A 5kg reduction for each Ealing resident equals avoiding landfill or incineration of the equivalent of 152 London Routemasters every year

Linked strategies

The West London Waste Prevention Strategy identifies five key materials to reduce collectively: food, textiles, electricals, furniture and nappies. Each year an action plan is developed to target these materials.

West London Waste Minimisation Plan 2018-19
https://westlondonwaste.gov.uk/download/14753/

WASTE OBJECTIVE 1. Reduce overall borough waste

WASTE TARGETS

W1.1. Reduce household waste produced per head by 5kgs by 2030

W1.2. Prevent an increase in local authority collected waste produced (from 2020 baseline) by 2030 by engaging in active citizens programmes such as cooking with leftover food, mending clothes or household items or working with organisations such The Restart Project.

W1.3. Implement a school behaviour change programme utilising WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) resources

W1.4. Initiate shared economy projects, e.g. library of things which will enable residents and businesses to loan out infrequently used appliances to encourage people to borrow rather than buy these types of items

W1.5. Support more waste prevention events and campaigns in the borough – support 10 events and campaigns annually by 2025 and 15 by 2030

W1.6. Reduce the amount of food waste in residual waste stream by 75% by 2025

WASTE OBJECTIVE 2. Maximise use of materials: reuse, repair, recycle – and promote the circular economy

WASTE TARGETS

W2.1. Increase recycling rate of local authority collected waste to 50% by 2025 (in line with London Environment Strategy objective)

W2.2. To divert 30% of household bulky waste for reuse, repair, or recycling by 2025 Baseline: fridge/freezers are the only item recycled

W2.3. Increase recycling rate in Local Authority schools to 70% by 2030. Baseline 2020 data point: 50.8% of schools waste capacity is for recycling

W2.4. Increase reuse and recycling site diversion rates to 80% by 2030

W2.5. 95% of properties in the borough will have access to food waste recycling service by 2022. 2019 baseline: 80% of all domestic properties have access to food waste; only 8% of flats.

WASTE OBJECTIVE 3. Reduce environmental impact of our operations

WASTE TARGETS

W3.1. By 2030 to have reduced emissions from operations associated with local authority collected waste by 15% from 2020 baseline 3.05mtCO2

W3.2. All heavy vehicles to run on alternative fuels or electric by 2030

W3.3. All light vehicles to be electric by 2026

W3.4. Update the Procurement Policy to include a Sustainable Procurement Policy by 2022 *(note, this target reaches across all themes)*

TWO YEAR ACTION PLAN - WASTE

WASTE OBJECTIVE 1. Reduce overall borough waste		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Roll out WEEE and textile bins to all local authority schools	100%	2021
Expand home collections of textiles/small electricals (partner)	Agreement in place; partner will be signposted on website	2021
Promote 'Freegle' through council communications	Promotion continuous and complete once added to website and comms	2021
Information in tenant move-in packs for council housing stock	move in packs created, designed, distributed	2021
Measure capacity for waste and recycling for kerbside properties	Database	2021
Comms programme to encourage home composting	Increase in uptake of purchase of subsidised home composters	2021

WASTE OBJECTIVE 2. Maximise use of materials: reuse, repair, recycle – and promote the circular economy		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Enable the repair and reuse of materials, especially textiles, bikes and furniture.	Partners operating in borough for reuse: textiles, bikes, furniture	2022
Launch commercial food waste collection	Number of businesses buying service; reduction in weight for commercial waste	2022

Expand communal food waste recycling for flats	Number of properties that we serve; reduction in refuse; increase in food waste collections	2022
Develop solution for wood waste recovery	More than 35% of wood waste collected to be sent for recycling	2022
Education on **circular economy** in school, residents, employees, businesses	Create and implement comms plan	2021

WASTE OBJECTIVE 3. Reduce environmental impact of our operations		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Convert fleet to EV where possible: panel vans	12-15 panel vans to EV (100%)	2021
Conduct an operational review of collection services to reduce carbon emissions (days, routes, rounds) using appropriate routing software	Audit complete	2021
Develop Sustainable/Zero carbon procurement programme	Draw up a forward plan of projects to identify the best commercial option for delivery	2022

15. PLANNING

Planning policies significantly influence the standard of the built environment and directly contribute to how a place looks, feels and operates. Planning determines how the borough grows and shapes how a person experiences a place. Planning has responsibilities for the development of new buildings, new transport linkages and major pieces of infrastructure. It has an important role to play in supporting a transition to a low carbon future, through shaping places which reduce **greenhouse gas** emissions and minimise our vulnerability to the consequences of environmental change. The decisions made at the planning stage are long-term and far reaching, so it is important that these policies are progressive and proactive.

GROWTH & RESILIENCE

Underpinned by emerging regional and national policy there is a need to plan for and manage significant growth in the borough, which inevitably will place pressure on the environment. Whilst potentially posing a threat to the environment, this growth also presents a significant opportunity to secure and shape development which enhances the environment. The new London Plan introduces the concept of 'Good Growth[10]', and there is scope to build on the core principles underpinning this approach and develop a planning policy framework locally which promotes 'Green (Sustainable) Growth'. Having this as a central strand of the Local Plan will ensure that potentially competing priorities are appropriately balanced.

Good Growth in London

The London Plan plans for growth based on its potential to improve the health and quality of life of all Londoners, to reduce inequalities and to make the city a better place to live, work and visit. It uses the opportunities of a rapidly growing city to plan for a better future, using each planning decision to improve London, transforming the city over time.

It plans not just for growth, but for Good Growth – sustainable growth that works for everyone, using London's strengths to overcome its weaknesses.

To this end the council will use its planning powers to ensure that development makes the best use of land, which is a finite resource in the borough. The redevelopment of brownfield land and creating neighbourhoods of more optimal density to better match transport accessibility will be critical for this. Where appropriate the council will consider how to bring the essential places we need to visit closer together and within easy reach by using active travel and thus reduce the number and length of journeys. Making the

[10] https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draft_london_plan_chapter_1.pdf

best use of land also means directing growth towards the most accessible and well-connected places and making the most efficient use of the existing and future public transport, walking and cycling networks. As well as accommodating this growth, such measures will also ensure that the pattern of growth is sustainable, creating a compact and well-functioning place.

As well as directing the pattern of growth, the council will also use its planning powers to shape the quality of the development of new buildings and infrastructure in a way which minimises its impact on **climate change** and increases its resilience to it.

PLANNING POLICY

Planning policy interacts with every theme in the Strategy and is one of the most influential tools available to the council to mitigate the effects of **climate change**. The council will ensure development in Ealing makes a positive contribution to sustainability and delivers 'green (sustainable) growth' by using planning powers to:

Energy

- Require high performance buildings which contribute to reductions in **greenhouse gas** emissions. Our policies and their application will seek to ensure that all major developments qualify as net zero-carbon.
- Ensure that developments connect to existing heat networks and contribute to the establishment of new networks.
- Set measurable sustainability standards for new developments, for example BREEAM or Passivhaus.

Nature & adaptation

- Ensure that new developments do not lead to a further deterioration of existing air quality, contribute to improved air quality where possible, and avoid exposure to unacceptable levels of poor air quality, or incorporate design solutions to minimise increased exposure. As a minimum all developments should be air quality neutral, and larger schemes should aim to be Air Quality Positive, through seeking to implement measures across a site/area which actively reduce air pollution.
- Protect and enhance our network of open spaces so that it can fulfil its full potential, using where appropriate development as a potential enabler/facilitator of such improvements. Such enhancements might encompass improved public access, recreation facilities and habitat creation.
- Maximise urban greening

- Protect existing allotments and encourage provision of space for community growing.
- Steer development to the areas with the lowest probability of risk from flooding through the application of the **sequential test** through plan making and decision taking. Ealing alongside its neighbours in West London are unique in this regard, extending the scope of the application of the **sequential test** to areas of surface water risk, as well as risk from river and tidal flooding.
- Ensure that major developments utilise sustainable drainage methods where appropriate with the aim of achieving greenfield run-off rates.

Land use and travel

- Ensure that the most efficient use of land is made so that development on sites is optimised, which will contribute to more sustainable patterns of development and land uses.
- Direct development to sustainable locations, which are well connected to sustainable modes or in or within close proximity of town centres, and thus deliver patterns of land use which reduce the dominance on the car and facilitate making shorter and regular trips by walking and cycling.
- Reintegrate land uses, including specifically places of work and living, in order to reduce the length of journeys.
- Increase the sustainability of the logistics network in light of the introduction of the Ultra Low Emission Zone.

Waste

- Contribute to the goal of achieving self-sufficiency in waste management through identifying sufficient sites and capacity for waste management facilities, whilst prioritising facilities which meet minimum **greenhouse gas** performance standards.
- Support **circular economy** principles, through ensuring that buildings and spaces are designed with their lifespan in mind so that they can adapt to changing uses and demands now and in the future, and thus maximise the use of buildings and their materials for the longest period possible, before they need to be discarded as waste.

It should be noted that the policy interventions outlined above and in action plan below are largely contingent on the Local Planning Authority successfully adopting a new Local Plan, which will be subject to testing and examination. Moreover, changes to the planning system proposed nationally may ultimately limit our ability as a planning

authority to deliver on a number of these actions, and so our response may need to adapt.

TWO YEAR ACTION PLAN - PLANNING

PLANNING OBJECTIVE 1. The council will ensure development in Ealing makes a positive contribution to sustainability and delivers 'green (sustainable) growth' by using planning powers		
Actions	Measure of success	Timescale
Prepare a new Local Plan which incorporates the green growth principles and policies outlined above and reflects a more proactive approach to sustainability	Local Plan that demonstrates a strong commitment to proactively address **climate change**	2022
Undertake a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of all policies and allocations in our emerging Local Plan	Sustainability appraisals complete	2022
Redefine zero carbon for the purpose of measuring performance against the development plan (London Plan and Local Plan) targets, and specifically to calculate any **offsetting** shortfall. As redefined this would seek to represent a 'true' zero carbon position covering	A new definition of zero carbon established through a new Local Plan.	2022

regulated energy, unregulated energy and non-operational energy/carbon.		
Through the emerging new Local Plan mandate the use of better metrics to more accurately predict the carbon performance of new developments, based on predicated energy use modelling.	The approach and methodology for measuring the carbon performance of the building as part of an energy assessment will be redefined in the new Local Plan	2022
Adopt a new local Carbon Offset Price (via a Supplementary Planning Document) for application to major developments to incentivise net zero buildings	New carbon offset price established, which incentivises applicants to maximise on-site carbon savings and ensures that cost of paying for equivalent off-site compensation is adequately met.	2021
Examining the potential and viability of extending the scope of the carbon saving targets to also cover minor developments	Feasibility and viability work completed	2021
Through the new Local Plan require all major developments to be supported by a Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessment	New requirement established through the Local Plan	2022
Examine the role of employment areas to support the growth of	Paper and recommendations complete	2021

London's 'CleanTech' sector		
Through the new Local Plan identify, map and safeguard a coherent ecological network, supported by a policy framework which seeks to redress deficiency in access to nature, and supports habitat enhancements, applying the principles of Biodiversity Net Gain.	Complete a review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and publish a revised network as part of the new Local Plan. Establish evidence and baseline data to support the application of the Biodiversity Net Gain approach.	2022
Prepare guidance to supplement a new Biodiversity Action Plan outlining its utility as a material planning consideration	Guidance complete	2022
Develop an Ealing specific Urban Greening Factor to secure the appropriate amount of urban greening required in new developments.	New Ealing UGF to be established through the Local Plan	2022
Building on the earlier level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) complete a level 2 SFRA to inform the preparation of the Local Plan and decision making to ensure that planning applications and plan allocations are directed	Level 2 SFRA completed to support the application of the **sequential test** in plan making and decision making terms	2021

to the lowest areas of risk		
To commence work on a new Waste Plan (possibly jointly) to plan for our identified waste needs, including allocating and safeguarding sites for waste management in line with the principles of net self-sufficiency and the **Circular Economy**	Initially to agree a work programme and resources	2021
Through the new Local Plan require all major applications (and not just referable applications) to be supported by a **Circular Economy** Statement.	New requirement established through the Local Plan	2022

16. CARBON OFFSETTING

Reducing emissions through climate action will be the focus of our activity to reach our **carbon neutral** 2030 target. However, there will be a certain level of emissions which will not be practically or financially possible to reduce within nine years.

Carbon **offsetting** is one of the methods we can use, and while we are a long way from making decisions about our **offsetting** strategy, there are some principles that we will use to guide our evolving work.

- We will prioritise local carbon **offsetting** wherever possible.
- We will make sure our carbon **offsets** are verified so that they achieve real and new carbon capture.
- We will prioritise natural **offsetting**, using green infrastructure such as wetland and marsh creation, peatbog restoration and tree planting
- We will prioritise the creation of renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind.

In future years we will use our understanding and learning from **offsetting** to look at offsets across the borough, how they can be identified and practically offset with a priority for in-borough offsetting. We will report on our **offsetting** progress on an annual basis.

17. IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING

The next phase after defining our Climate and Ecological emergency strategy, is to develop a performance management plan to help us monitor progress against each of the objectives. The implementation of this strategy will build upon the existing delivery mechanisms within the service teams. The performance management plan will enable the council to evaluate and monitor progress being made and to identify learnings which can be applied in the future. Monitoring and evaluation will be key to accountability and learning.

Our performance management plan will:

- Define and identify data sources for performance to be monitored against
- Plan for data collection and identify data collection methodologies
- Review and analyse performance data to monitor progress toward achieving results
- Manage, analyse, communicate and report performance data
- Use data to make informed management decisions

The performance management plan will track meaningful outputs and outcomes that are under council's influence.

Climate action and sustainability team will work with leads in each service to develop methodologies and tools that can be used by the services for effectively planning and managing performance monitoring. There will be a focus on learning from the data collected to inform our future strategy.

There will be annual reporting on the strategy as well as reporting on progress linked to the corporate plan on a biannual basis. The actions to deliver the strategy will be reviewed annually to monitor the progress of activities and identify new and emerging priorities.

18. FUTURE ENGAGEMENT

To make the ambition of a net zero Ealing by 2030 a reality it will require effective engagement of organisations' workforces, partner agencies, sectors and all people who live and work in, or visit, the borough. Innovative and effective ways of doing this will form part of a comprehensive communications plan which will be developed in 2021 and include the following ideas:

- Support the launch of #ACTFOREALING (see Section 8)
- Undertake in-depth stakeholder mapping across the borough
- Develop a grant competition to encourage and support new community carbon reduction ideas and projects
- Have a more open process on the implementation of plans, working with key partners and experts across the borough and beyond
- Asset mapping to identify where in the borough community action is taking place. Carry out actual community energy/sustainability mapping on a publicly accessible map layer
- Develop community carbon reduction champions
- Engage and involve schools, colleges and universities across the borough on the reduction of waste and energy use and increase education about climate action and **circular economy** behaviours.

DEFINITIONS

Carbon footprint
The amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organisation or community.

Carbon literacy
Having a general awareness of climate change and the impact of humankind on the climate.

Carbon neutral
Where some emissions are still being generated by an organisation after carbon reductions, these emissions are being offset making the overall net emissions zero.

Carbon sequestration
The long-term storage of carbon. In this instance using natural measures to store carbon, through tree planting and wetland restoration or creation.

Circular economy
A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.

Civil society organisations
Civil society is widely understood as the space outside the family, market and state (WEF, 2013). What constitutes civil society has developed and grown since the term first became popular in the 1980s and it now signifies a wide range of organised and organic groups including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), trade unions, social movements, grassroots organisations, online networks and communities, and faith groups (VanDyck, 2017; WEF, 2013).[11]

Climate change
A large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns and average temperatures.

Climate emergency
The intention to take immediate action and develop policy to mitigate climate change beyond current government targets and international agreements.

Climate justice
Considers the climate crisis through a human rights lens. Climate change affects different people and different places unevenly, which is likely to result in inequalities within and across

[11] What is Civil Society, its Role and Value in 2018? - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

geographic places and between the current and future generations. This inequality leads to injustice, and there is a pattern of this unfairness falling upon to the most vulnerable and already disadvantaged communities. Climate justice seeks to address this injustice by ensuring that collectively and individually we can prepare for, respond to and recover from the impacts of climate change - and the policies put in place to mitigate or adapt to these impacts.

Consumed emissions
Give visibility to all carbon emissions that have been released from a product's growth (or mining), manufacturing, packaging, shipping and end of lifecycle.

Food partnership
A local cross-sector food partnership involves public and third sector, business and community representatives that meets regularly and is committed to working together across all key food issues[12].

Food poverty
The inability to afford, or to have access to, food to make up a healthy diet.

Food security
There are four pillars of food security: availability of food within a community; individuals have the resources to access sufficient nutritious food; people have the ability to select, store and prepare food; and each of the previous pillars remain stable over a long period of time.

Global warming
As the concentration of greenhouse gases rises, more of the heat radiated off the earth's surface becomes trapped in the atmosphere and the hotter the Earth becomes. This process of the earth heating up is known as global warming

Green Economy
The United Nations Environment Programme has defined the green economy as "one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. It is low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive".

Greenhouse Gas
Greenhouse gas, any gas that has the property of absorbing infrared radiation (net heat energy) emitted from Earth's surface and reradiating it back to Earth's surface, thus contributing to the greenhouse effect. There are seven main GHGs that contribute to climate change: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). Using the conversion factor relating to CO_2e covers all of these GHGs.

[12] Food Governance and Strategy | Sustainable Food Places

Green Infrastructure
Green infrastructure is a network of multi-functional green space and other green features, urban and rural, which can deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands – and also street trees, allotments, private gardens, green roofs and walls, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and soils. It includes rivers, streams, canals and other water bodies, sometimes called 'blue infrastructure'.

Healthy Start vouchers
Pregnant women or families with a child under 4 may be entitled to get help to buy healthy food and milk through the Healthy Start voucher scheme.

Low Carbon Heating
Low carbon heating is defined as that which does not require combustion to operate, and therefore does not release carbon dioxide. Examples of low carbon heating are Solar Thermal heating, air-, ground-, or water-source heat pumps.

Low Traffic Neighbourhood
These are residential streets where non-local vehicle traffic is discouraged or removed, leaving more space for communities, making space for people to use active travel.

Net zero
The term net zero means achieving a balance between the carbon emitted into the atmosphere, and the carbon removed from it. This balance – or net zero – will happen when the amount of carbon we add to the atmosphere is no more than the amount removed.

Offsetting
Carbon offsetting is used to compensate for emissions which may have reached their limit of reduction by using low carbon technology, natural environment or funding an equivalent carbon dioxide saving.

Produced emissions
Emissions associated with the production of a given good and or service may arise in many countries. Carbon emissions originating in the borough are classified as production based. This data is tracked nationally and published two years in arrears, by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The production emission baseline for Ealing's strategy is from 2018.

Scope 1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions
All Direct Emissions from the activities of an organisation or under their control. Including fuel combustion on site such as gas boilers, fleet vehicles and air-conditioning leaks.

Scope 2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions
Indirect Emissions from electricity purchased and used by the organization. Emissions are created during the production of the energy and eventually used by the organisation.

Sequential Test
According to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, the Sequential Test ensures that a sequential approach is followed to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. The flood zones as refined in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the area provide the basis for applying the Test. The aim is to steer new development to Flood Zone 1 (areas with a low probability of river or sea flooding).

Sustainable food system
A sustainable food system is a type of food system that provides healthy food to people and creates sustainable environmental, economic and social systems that surround food.

Ultra low emission vehicles (ULEVs)
Vehicles that are reported to emit less than 75g of carbon dioxide (CO2) from the tailpipe for every kilometre travelled. In practice, the term typically refers to battery electric, plug-in hybrid electric and fuel cell electric vehicles.

Workplace Parking Levy
A charge on employers and education organisation for the number of parking places they provide that are regularly used by employees, students or others.[13]

[13] https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/boroughs-and-communities/workplace-parking-levies

CONTRIBUTORS

The fifth theme of the strategy, Food Systems, was developed in partnership with residents, community organisations and academics who have experience and expertise in local food systems. The members of the working group included the people listed below, many thanks for the valued contributions:

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