RBKC Climate Emergency **Action Plan** 2022–2027

in Summary

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Foreword

Climate change is the biggest challenge of our times and is happening now. We've already seen the devastating impacts climate change has globally like intense droughts, storms, heat waves, rising sea levels, melting glaciers and warming oceans; but also locally, such as the floods that took place in Kensington and Chelsea in the summer of 2020. The Covid19 pandemic has revealed how people come together in the face of the crisis and the possibilities of dramatic change but also the need to create a resilient borough.

The public concern about the environment is very high and we are at a cornerstone in history where there has never been a more urgent time to act now. In October 2019, Kensington and Chelsea Council declared "climate emergency" and adopted two ambitious targets: for the Council to be a net zero organisation by 2030 and for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2040. Reducing carbon emissions and tackling climate change is one of the five key environmental priorities incorporated in the Council's Green Plan in 2021, alongside improving air quality, increasing biodiversity, tackling fuel poverty and minimising waste. Our vision is to create a greener, cleaner, safer borough, where people love to live, work and visit.

Over the years, we've made progress in reducing carbon emissions from the Council's operations by improving the energy efficiency of our own buildings and schools, reducing our fleet mileage, upgrading the streetlights across the borough to energy efficient LED lights and installing solar panels through community owned energy projects on schools and community centres. In 2019/20, our in-house carbon emissions decreased by 52.13% compared to 2007/08 and we have exceeded our 2020 40% carbon reduction target.

Our first climate change strategy was adopted in 2009. This new Climate Emergency Action Plan is closely interlinked with the Air Quality Action Plan and Biodiversity Action Plan. It sets out our vision to respond to the climate emergency and the collective partnership required to deliver the targets. Our priorities are to lead by example and reduce emissions from our own and contractors' operations, to empower residents and influence change across the borough.

We acknowledge that the scale of the crisis is unprecedented and, as a Local Authority, we have the responsibility to lead by example and accelerate action, reduce the environmental impact through the services we deliver, embed climate emergency in all our decision-making process, champion good practice, and develop innovative solutions.

To act with the ambition and at the pace that the climate emergency demands, requires a new transformative approach and significant changes in the way the Council operates. Meeting this challenge and reaching the 2030 and 2040 targets in this timeframe is ambitious. We will need everyone to do their bit. Funding support and legislative Governmental changes are also needed. We recognise that climate change is a big challenge and the investment will be huge. It was estimated that we need £96m to bring the Council housing stock to net zero and approximately £2.5b bringing all domestic properties in the borough up to net zero standard.

Like the pandemic, climate change affects people disproportionally and we have the duty to protect the most vulnerable residents and ensure no-one is left behind. Through our actions we will enhance our natural environment, safeguard our resources, empower our communities, and assure the health, wellbeing, and ongoing quality of life for all future generations. We cannot do this alone - we will work with everyone such as community groups, residents, institutions, young people, schools, universities and business to deliver the climate emergency response. We are committed to support and empower our residents to take action in their local areas. We welcome you to join us in delivering the climate emergency response.

Cllr Johnny Thalassites
Lead Member for Planning, Place and Environment

Climate Emergency Action Plan (2022 – 2027)

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Please note that this is a summary version of the Draft Full Climate Emergency Action Plan (2022-2027).

If you have any questions during the consultation about the draft Climate Emergency Action Plan, please write to environment@rbkc.gov.uk.

1.0 Executive Summary

In light of the climate emergency declaration, the Council developed a new five-year Climate Emergency Action Plan which will replace the existing 2016-2021 joint 2016-2021 Air Quality and Climate Change Action Plan (AQCCAP)[1].

This Climate Emergency Action Plan sets out the approach and vision for tackling the climate emergency, the six priority delivery areas and actions required to become a carbon neutral Council by 2030 and a carbon neutral borough by 2040. It addresses both emissions produced by the Council though its operations, fleet and buildings and also the borough-wide emissions from heating homes and transport. The action plan concentrates on both mitigation and adaptation through either direct carbon reduction actions or awareness-raising and education initiatives such as trainings, behaviour change campaigns and lobbying.

It has been developed as a key internal strategic document to support with embedding climate change across all Council's operations and decision making; and a key external strategic plan which outlines the roles that the wider community, residents, key local partner organisations, institutions, landlords and businesses play in achieving the 2040 target.

This action plan will be reviewed annually and a detailed update on actions delivered, and progress achieved to reduce both the in-house and borough-wide emissions will be published, alongside the annual Carbon Performance Reports. The action plan will include estimated costs associated with each action. According to the Carbon Neutral Pathways Report commissioned by the Council, it was estimated that it would require around £144mil of investment for the Council to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030. Several actions need significant funding to be implemented and therefore, will require a funding and investment strategy to be produced. This will set out the cost of delivering our climate emergency commitments, detail the current budgets available and where the funding gaps are, possible sources of future funding and innovative green financing mechanisms.

The action plan and achieving our commitments will also be heavily dependent on future technology and changes in Government legislation, powers being given to Local Authorities and the Government making significant funding available.

The Carbon Neutral Pathways Report and the ideas received from residents and local organisations during the pre-engagement activities have underpinned this Action Plan.

The sources of emissions and GHG inventories show the scale and challenge, the areas that the Council has direct control over, the limitations and where it can influence.

A set of actions have been summarised under six priority areas that the Council will deliver during the lifetime of this action plan (2022-2027). This is a live document and the actions will be reviewed and updated every year. A comprehensive list of actions can be found in the full draft version of the Climate Emergency Action Plan.

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

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

The Climate Emergency Action Plan is closely interlinked with the Air Quality Action Plan and Biodiversity Action Plan developed and consulted on at the same time. Progress in one plan will always mutually benefit actions in the other two. There is an increasing recognition that the problems caused by air pollution and climate change need to be treated together, not least because the emissions that pollute the air and warm our planet originate from common sources such as vehicles, buildings, power generation and industry.

By addressing the climate emergency, the Council can reduce air pollution, improve the health and wellbeing of our residents, tackle inequalities, boost community resilience and social cohesion, save costs and tackle fuel poverty. The co-benefits of climate action will be monitored and initiatives that support vulnerable residents will be prioritised. In the journey to cutting emissions in the borough and the Council's climate impact, we can also build healthier, cleaner, fairer and more sustainable places to live and reconnect with nature.

2.0 Our vision

The Council recognises that climate change is one of the world's biggest challenges, affecting communities both globally and locally in Kensington and Chelsea. Global surface temperature has warmed faster since 1970 than in any other 50-year period over at least the last 2,000 years. Climate change is posing serious risks of increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as storms, floods, devastating wildfires, extreme heatwaves and droughts, rising sea levels, significant disruption to food and water systems, loss of habitats and biodiversity and growing numbers of species extinctions. Carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of fossil fuels are the greatest contributor to global heating.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published a *'Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C'* in October 2018, outlining the need for immediate and unprecedented action to cut greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050, if global temperatures are to be kept within 1.5°C of pre-industrial levels and prevent climate breakdown. In August 2021, the IPCC Working Group I released a new report which is a ''code red'' for humanity and highlights that human influence is the main contributing factor to the increase in the frequency and intensity of hot extremes. It shows that emissions of greenhouse gases from human activities are responsible for 1.1°C of warming since 1850-1900.

Climate emergency commitments and carbon neutral targets
Kensington and Chelsea Council declared climate emergency in October 2019, followed by a motion approved in January 2020. Two ambitious carbon neutral targets were adopted: for the Council to be a net zero carbon organisation by 2030 and for the borough to be carbon neutral by 2040. The Council commitment to take a leadership role and embed climate change in all decision making, change the way it operates and

Our vision is to have a greener, fairer, sustainable and resilient borough and the transition to a low carbon economy to be inclusive and fair, where everyone feels empowered to take action. We will reduce carbon emissions at pace whilst tackling inequalities, improving the wellbeing of all residents, protecting the most disadvantaged and climate vulnerable communities and enabling a just transition to a thriving green economy, with green recovery at the heart of Covid19 recovery.

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

The vision is supported by several key principles:

Inclusive & Fair

Transformative & innovative

Collaborative & partnership

Evidence base & holistic

Education

The action plan is guided by the following objectives:

Reduce emissions at pace from areas such as Homes, Building/Energy; Transport and Waste and work with key stakeholders to address consumption emissions.

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

Influence change: lead by example in tackling climate change, raise public awareness, empower residents and businesses to take action, urge the Mayor of London, central government and external bodies to introduce radical measures to reinforce local authority actions on emissions and act as a champion.

To put people first: Prioritise interventions and climate change actions that reduce health inequalities, deprivation, social injustices and residents' exposure to climate change impacts such as flooding, heatwaves and cold homes and that bring a better quality of life for the vulnerable and disadvantaged communities.

Create strong partnerships and a Climate Coalition/Steering Group: Support, empower and work with everyone who lives, works and studies in the borough to take collective action and build partnerships with key organisations, community groups and local businesses to tackle climate change.

To ensure climate change action brings co-benefits: Focus on implementing bold measures/initiatives which bring co-benefits for residents such as improved health and wellbeing, increase equity, create local green jobs and build resilient communities.

Co-benefits of climate action

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

Economic: Reduced heat and energy costs/fuel bills through energy efficiency measures and retrofitting; Green skills and green jobs.

Social: improved equity and social cohesion through focusing on the most vulnerable such as action to alleviate fuel poverty or create access to green spaces and physical activity; improvements to health and wellbeing as a result of improved air quality and safer streets; increased activity from people walking or cycling more and healthier diets; warmer, healthier

and more comfortable homes; safer and quieter streets; more active lifestyles; increase resilience of cities and communities.

Environmental: enhanced biodiversity and habitats; less risks of heatwaves and flooding; improvement in land management; improved access to green spaces.

Monitoring

The Council will monitor progress against the action plan and the carbon performance internally and borough-wide on a yearly basis. A Carbon Performance Report with information about the Council's in-house and borough-wide emissions will also be produced and published annually, alongside the action plan update.

3.0 What are the sources of emissions?

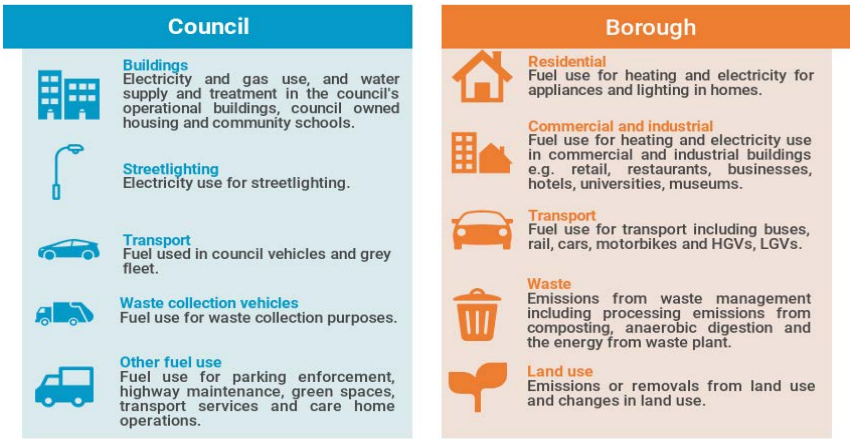
Carbon Neutral Pathways Report – evidence base approach

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

The Council appointed an independent consortium formed of Aether, CAG and SE2 to analyse where the sources of emissions are coming from and establish what type of emissions to include in the 2030 and 2040 carbon scope, what actions are required to achieve carbon neutrality and how much it will cost to deliver them. A Carbon Neutral Pathways Report was developed to create the evidence-based road map to carbon neutrality, for both the Council as an organisation by 2030 and for the borough by 2040. This underpinned the development of this Action Plan and helped to shape the vision for climate emergency delivery.

The latest GHG inventories were calculated for the Council and the borough, from data collected in-house and from BEIS[2]. Due to the time lag of data source availability, the latest inventory year is 2018 for the borough and financial year 2018/19 for the Council inventory. These are the baseline years against which we will assess our progress towards the 2030 and 2040 carbon neutral targets.

A summary of the sources included in the 2030 and 2040 target are presented below:



[2] UK Local Authority and Regional Carbon Dioxide Emissions National Statistics: 2005 – 2019 produced by Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

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

Scope 1 emissions: The Council - GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the Council; The borough - are located within the borough boundary

Scope 2: The Council: GHG emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, steam or other sources of grid-generated energy. Includes electricity supply to the Council's operational buildings and streetlights. The borough: GHG emissions occurring as a consequence of the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling within the borough boundary.

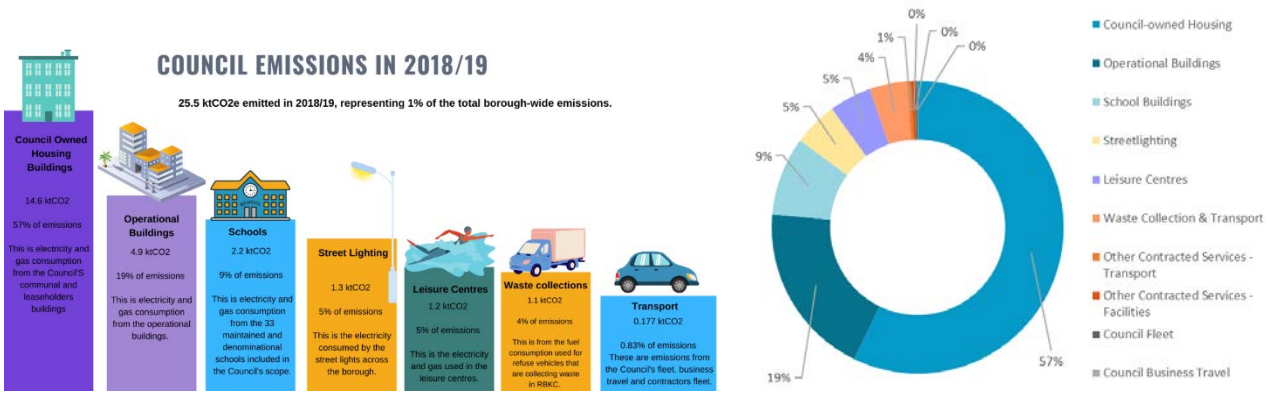
Scope 3: The Council - GHG emissions that occur indirectly from Council activities, outside the control of the Council (e.g. the Council's procured services). The borough: All other GHG emissions that occur outside the borough boundary because of activities taking place within the borough boundary (travel outside of the borough, waste disposal, consumption base emissions – purchased goods and services etc).

The emissions that have not been included (such as borough-wide consumption emissions resulting from the consumer choices and business supply chain activities outside RBKC) as they cannot be fully quantified, are too complex to track and/or data is not available will still be addressed through initiatives in the action plan. The consumption emissions are indirect emissions related to production of food, clothes and textiles, emissions from building infrastructure, aviation, private transport manufacturing, production of electronic equipment and household appliances.

Council Emissions

The Council's owned carbon emissions included in the 2030 cover Council's estates/buildings and operations, its fleet, street lighting, Council owned housing stock, 33 community and denomination schools, leisure centre etc.

In 2018/19 (our baseline year) the Council emitted 25.5 ktCO2e, with the largest sources coming from electricity and gas consumption in buildings – 90% (57% from Council owned housing and 19% from operational buildings), schools - 9%, streetlighting - 5%, leisure centre - 5%, followed by transport – 5% and waste – 5%.



Sources of carbon emissions for the Council in 2018/19

Before adopting the carbon neutral targets, the Council had an internal/in-house target to reduce its own CO2 emissions from the Council's operations (excluding Council owned housing) by 40% by the year 2020, against a 2007/2008 baseline. Progress has been made over the years. The Council exceeded its target earlier and in 2018/2019 when it achieved a

50.5% carbon reduction from its own activities compared to the baseline year 2007/2008 (excluding the Council housing stock).

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

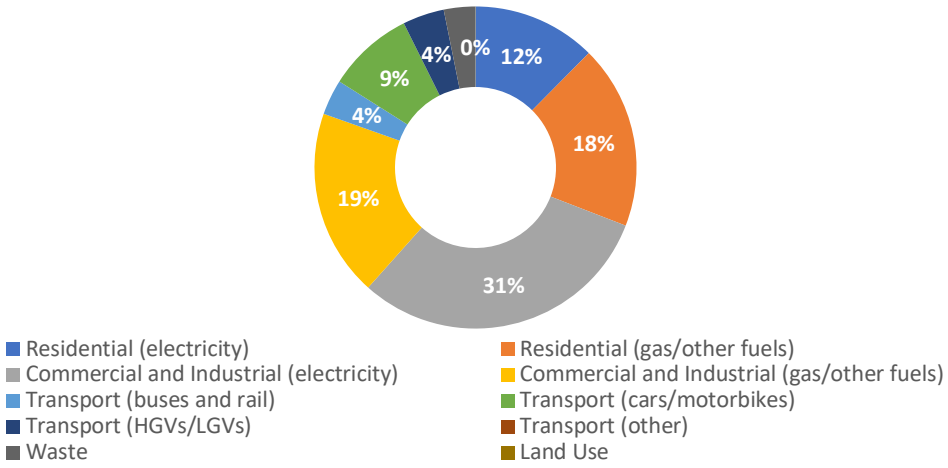
Borough-wide emissions

The Council's footprint represents approximately 1% of the borough emissions. However, the Council is committed not only to lead by example but to influence carbon reduction in the borough through policies, its powers, lobby and raising awareness techniques.

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

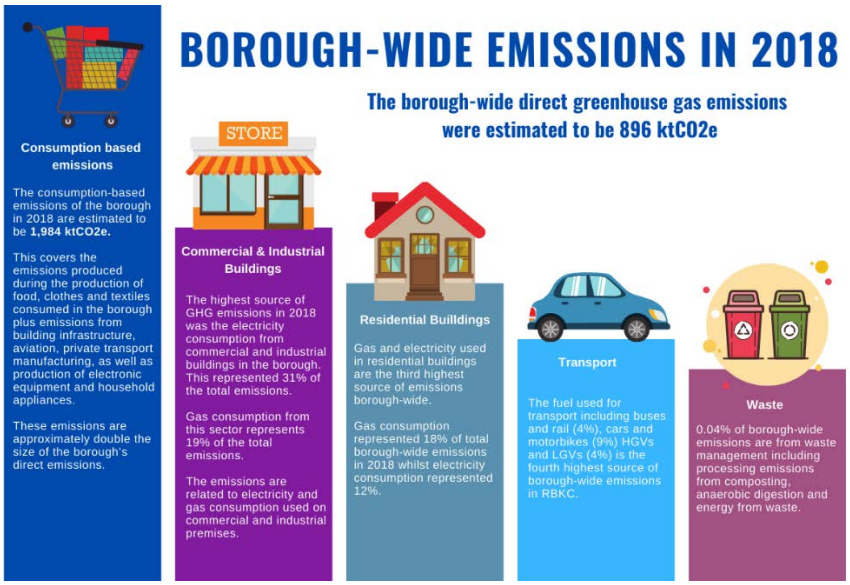
Emissions from electricity use in buildings currently contributes 43% of borough emissions, with emissions from heating buildings at 37%, for a combined 80% of borough emissions to come from buildings' energy use. This will present significant challenges to decarbonisation of the borough by 2040; reducing the carbon intensity of the electricity grid is largely out of the Council's control and moving to low/zero carbon heating alternatives to gas central heating boilers will involve the upscaling of industries and supply chains of these alternative technologies that are currently a small minority of heating systems in the UK. However, retrofitting buildings to increase their energy efficiency will reduce their energy demand, and emissions, and is something that the Council can support and influence in their own estate.

There is also a large contribution from transport (16%), which is dominated by emissions from private road vehicles.



Sources of emissions by sub-sectors

The data used for the borough-wide analysis is produced by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) as part of a nationwide dataset of carbon emissions by local authority areas and has a back log of two years. In 2019, total borough-wide emissions decreased by 4.66% when compared with 2018 and by 39% when compared to 2005.



4.0 Climate Change Action Plan under six priority areas

The Action Plan covers six priority delivery areas and incorporates a list of actions and projects identified to reduce carbon emissions in the borough and set RBKC on a path to carbon neutrality. To achieve the 2030 and 2040 carbon neutral targets, the Council will be delivering these actions in partnership. Key internal Council departments have been identified together with external local, regional and national stakeholders.

A comprehensive set of actions are included in the full version of the Plan, and have been summarised in this document.

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

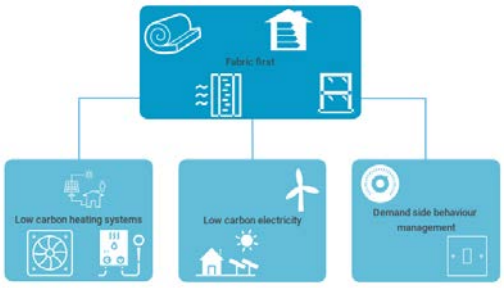
Finance and investment

The Carbon Neutral Pathways Study revealed that the delivery of an ambitious climate change programme to cut emissions across the Council's corporate estate and the borough, at the pace and scale required has significant cost implications. This will require other sources of funding to become available from Central Government together with changes in legislation and giving statutory and legal powers to local authorities. It was estimated that the Council will need to spend around £144m on its own estates and operations to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030. Of this total, the Council would need to spend an estimated £96.6m on its own Council housing stock. Studies estimate that the capital cost of bringing all domestic

properties in the borough up to net zero standard would be £2.5bn. The Full action plan will provide indications of costs, targets and the co-benefits of each action.

Building and Energy (residential, commercial, industrial and Council owned)

Why is it important: Buildings are the largest sources of emissions. For the Council in-house emissions they generate 90% of emissions and 80% of the borough-wide carbon emissions. Decarbonising the built environment is one of the most difficult challenges due to: a large proportion of buildings in the borough are in conservation areas, high costs involved in retrofitting, age of the properties etc.



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

First principle: increase energy efficiency: Increasing energy efficiency is a fundamental first step in decarbonisation ('fabric first'). Actions to increase energy efficiency of buildings, through wholesale retrofit programmes would be prioritised (where possible), before installing low carbon heating appliances. Reducing the energy demand by increasing energy efficiency is the first step to lowering emissions and is necessary for low carbon heating technologies to be viable and affordable.

Second principle: switch to low carbon heating systems and replace gas boilers: The decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid is largely outside the control/ influence of the Council, but it is a key part of net zero action plans. Local renewable generation projects will be prioritised as they can reduce emissions by reducing the amount of grid electricity used. Demand side behaviour change through awareness campaigns can reduce emissions through reducing heating and electricity consumption, such as lowering the thermostat and turning off un-used appliances.

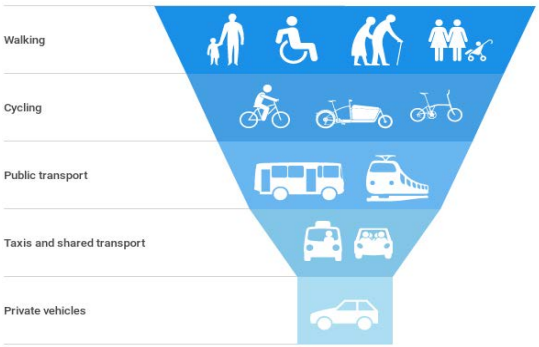
BUILT ENVIRONMENT & BUILDINGS
Retrofit Council owned buildings (including housing and corporate estates, schools and leisure centres etc.) by 2030. This includes whole life retrofit, fabric first approach, installation of low carbon heating systems to replace gas boilers, adaptation measures and solar panels.
A new renewable heat network at Lancaster West Estate to replace two existing communal networks powered by gas to help the estate become carbon neutral by 2030.
Carry out energy audits and develop decarbonisation plans for all 33 community and denominational schools included in the 2030 target. Prioritise the worst performing, community schools owned by the Council and the ones affected by flooding.
Work with the Council's main contractors to reduce carbon emissions from their operations and fleet.
All major new developments to be net zero carbon. Deliver the Council's new homes programme to meet the net zero carbon target whilst improving quality, liveability, thermal comfort and fuel poverty.
Work with the GLA Retrofit Accelerator to develop energy efficiency projects for schools and corporate buildings and to unlock funding and low-cost finance for these schemes.
Support fuel poor residents through the Green Doctors programme and promote financial savings schemes that help vulnerable residents to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy bills.
Develop an environmental charter for businesses and schools. Work in partnership with businesses, landowners and big institutions to reduce their carbon footprint. Provide technical support on how to monitor and report on carbon performance.
Maximise local renewable generation across the borough and support community owned energy schemes such as award-winning North Kensington Community Energy, with ambition to install 1MW of community owned solar in the next four years on public buildings.

Enforce minimum energy efficiency standards in the private rented sector.
Continue to participate in and promote the GLA's Solar Together scheme, a group-buying initiative, which brings households together to get high-quality solar panels at a competitive price.
Develop an energy master plan for the borough to identify areas for heat network.

Sustainable Transport and Travel

Why is it important: Emissions from transport represent 16% of the total borough-wide emissions which are largely dominated by emissions from private road vehicles.

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



Second principle: phase out fossil-fuel powered vehicles. The remaining vehicles on the roads, following measures to encourage modal shift, will need to be replaced with non-fossil fuel powered vehicles.

We need to incentivise the use of public transport and a change to walking and cycling and encourage a shift from petrol/diesel powered vehicles to electric. We also need to find solutions to address the contribution from freight and last mile deliveries.

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND TRAVEL
Reduce emissions from Council Fleet by reducing the number of vehicles and electrifying remainder of fleet. Replace car journeys with public transport and active travel.
Council's fleet to be electric by 2030 and active transport modes will be promoted for staff to adopt.
Implement the travel hierarchy for Council staff to encourage active travel. Review the grey fleet.
Ensure cleaner transport provisions become standard in any Council lease process.
Bike by default -require zero emission and electric or hybrid vehicles as a default for any courier or taxi booking for people or deliveries.
Cycle Training for children and adults to learn to ride safely and increase confidence.
Maintain monthly public 'Dr Bike' surgeries.
Remove parking bays and replace with cycle hangars and tree planting.
Install additional Cycle Parking.
Build on existing programme of School Streets.
Promote and implement STARS School Travel Plan scheme.
Work towards no diesel cars parked on our roads by 2030.
Review the provision of electric charging across the Borough and expand the network.
Participate in and expand E-Scooter trial - review success of existing scheme.
Continue to take action to reduce idling engines.
Continue to support the Mayor of London with the implementation of the ULEZ extension.
Seek to protect all bus services in the borough and work with TfL to support its programme of upgrades for buses and rapid electrification of the fleet.
Ensure Local Plan contains transport policies to enable delivery of car free developments and cycle parking and charging etc.
Support businesses to reduce their emissions from deliveries by use of zero emission vehicles and e-cargo bikes.
Carry out study into post Covid19 travel patterns.
Upgrade existing cycle routes to provide higher levels of service and improved public realm.
Consider installation of modal filters to facilitate traffic restrictions or segregation where research or evidence suggests benefits.
Remove parking bays to facilitate Al Fresco dining.

Waste & Circular Economy

First principle: reduce quantities of waste generated. Reducing the amount of waste generated from households and the rest of the borough is the first step to decarbonising the waste stream. **Second principle: increase reuse and recycling.** The waste that cannot be processes should be recycled.

WASTE & CIRCULAR ECONOMY
Reduce waste generation and increase recycling rates.
Implement Library of Things and Repair/Reuse Hubs across the borough.
Cut the Council's waste and ban single use plastics in Council's operations
Embed the waste hierarchy (prevent, reduce, reuse & repair, recycle, recover and disposal)
Encourage all major developments to submit a circular economy statement.

Leading by Example

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

Review all Council's direct investments and own pension scheme to check if they are compatible with the 2030 net zero carbon target.
Local energy supply options – identifying all the potential buildings where zero carbon energy systems can be installed on operational buildings and across the wider borough.
Introduce meat-free days across Council catering contracts from 2020, including schools.
Develop and implement environmental charters for businesses and schools.
Adopt decision-making framework that enables all decisions to be evaluated against the Council's environmental commitments, including climate emergency and carbon reduction.
Implement a Sustainable Procurement Strategy and embed carbon reduction clauses as part of all major contracts. Embed climate change clauses in the new Social Value Strategy.
Develop a funding and investment strategy to deliver the climate emergency. Develop priority projects that can easily be translated into bids as new funding pots become available. Identify current funding gaps and maximise external funding to fill the gaps.
Develop an eco-neighbourhood in Notting Dale through the GLA's 2030 Future Neighbourhood programme through an investment of £1.4m and around 30 initiatives.
Investigate opportunities for the Council corporate and housing estate for the delivery of competitive green electricity tariffs.
Expand the internal Green Champions scheme to include contractors and wider departments.
Roll out Carbon Literacy training to all Council staff and contractors. A wider engagement plan for climate change and sustainability issues is developed and adopted.
Lobby the GLA and the Government for more stringent standards, legislative changes and funding to deliver the climate emergency response.
Pilot innovative refurbishment and leading-edge refurbishment at Lancaster West estate to help with becoming a model net-zero carbon estate by 2030.

Places and Greener Borough

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

Implement the Biodiversity Action Plan.
Investigate feasibility for reallocating some parking spaces to become parklets.
Continue to investigate opportunities for new community kitchen gardens projects. Residents and community groups will be encouraged to grow seasonal fresh fruit and vegetables.
Support the delivery of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) both in new developments and through retrofitting.

Support schools in adopting food growing gardens on their grounds.
Continue expanding and planting fruit trees and native hedges surrounding kitchen gardens and disused/underused spaces. Planting of street planters and pocket parks with a variety of plants to help capture pollution.
Increase access to and connection with nature by identifying and addressing the barriers faced by the people living and working in the Borough. Reduce the inequalities in access to green space.
Expand the bee superhighway project across the borough.
Install energy gardens on tube stations starting with North Kensington.
Improve the Boroughs parks and green spaces for wildlife and people.
Work with schools and other education providers to deliver outdoor environmental education.
Expand the conservation volunteering offer across the borough. Work with residents, partners, landowners, volunteers, and visitors to support the thriving of nature.
Plant more trees across the borough.

People & Partnerships

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

We will develop communication and engagement initiatives for residents and businesses that will encourage a change of consumer habits and becoming environmentally aware.
Develop a community engagement and communication strategy to support with delivering the climate emergency action plan.
Actively encourage all schools, institutions and businesses to commit to net zero and help them to access the advice and funding necessary to deliver this.
Create a borough-wide Environmental and Climate Change Coalition/Steering Group.
Build strong partnerships with institutions in the borough such as universities (Imperial Collage), NHS, museums etc.
Develop a Green Champions network across the borough and provide climate change training for residents, community groups and local businesses.
Seek funding opportunities to encourage climate led and community owned projects.
Roll out green skills training for Council staff, contractors and staff to encourage green jobs across RBKC and develop a Green Skills Academy.
Develop a Green Economy strategy.
Deliver in partnership with Repowering London paid youth AVA certified training programme for young people 16 -19 yrs old across RBKC through the Notting Dale Future Neighbourhood 2030 programme and NKCE.
Deliver energy advisor certified and circular economy training opportunities for residents and contractors.
Develop an engagement strategy and identify key partners for the delivery of the Climate Emergency Action Plan.