

# Climate Justice

**ACH**

**Community Climate Action Plan**

**2022**

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Let's make change with ACH

# Introduction



**We are facing a global climate and ecological emergency. We need to act now. Bristol has declared a Climate Emergency and communities have a critical role to play. In response to the Climate Emergency, Bristol has set itself the task of reducing direct and indirect carbon emissions to net zero by 2030. Bristol's One City Environmental Sustainability Board, published the One City Climate Strategy in February 2020, setting out a pathway of action on how Bristol can become carbon neutral and climate resilient.**

This mammoth undertaking will require the collective skills, knowledge and energy of the whole city, and this Community Climate Action Plan for ACH responds directly to this need.

This Community Climate Action Plan for ACH has been developed as part of the Bristol Community Climate Action Project which aims to enable communities in Bristol to significantly reduce their carbon footprints and contribute to the goal of Bristol becoming a carbon neutral city by 2030. Through coproduction and community led climate action the project aims to contribute to three significant impacts:

1. A reduced risk of catastrophic climate change;
2. A just and inclusive transition to carbon neutrality;
3. Supporting wider community needs and priorities through co-benefits which improve quality of life for local people (e.g. improved health and well-being, economic opportunity, resilience, social cohesion and improved biodiversity).

The Bristol Community Climate Action Project consists of a partnership of community organisations across the city: Ashley Community Housing, Ambition Lawrence Weston, Bristol Disability Equalities Forum, Eastside Community Trust, Heart of BS13 and Lockleaze Neighbourhood Trust, supported by Bristol Green Capital Partnership, the Centre for Sustainable Energy and Bristol City Council (Sustainability and Climate Change Team) and sees Bristol's communities stepping into a leadership role in the city demonstrating their ability to respond to the challenges of climate change with effective, community-led action.

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The programme is led by six Bristol organisations representing communities experiencing multiple deprivation who have traditionally been excluded from the climate change debate and responses to it. During 2021 these community partners have developed Community Climate Action Plans in collaboration with the communities they represent, which will reduce emissions, and lead effective carbon reduction programmes in their own communities and across Bristol. The priorities identified in these plans will be implemented from 2022 onwards, with the extent of the delivery depending on the funding and support response to the Community Climate Action Plans from the wider city and beyond.

This Community Climate Action Plan is guided by the principle of a fair and just transition to net zero through climate action which also improves the quality of life and life chances of citizens experiencing disadvantage and inequality. Equity and inclusion underpin an effective response to climate change. Climate projects are often well intentioned but frequently exploit excluded groups by demanding time for free to help them become "more inclusive"; and many climate actions and solutions make life worse, not better, for groups and communities who are already excluded and experiencing deprivation. The Community Climate Action Project seeks to do things differently.



**"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed, citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."**

Margaret Mead



# Why

**“In 2030, Bristol is carbon neutral and climate resilient. We have collectively achieved a fair and inclusive transition; capturing the opportunities of new jobs and investment, improved health, wellbeing and education, and a better environment for local people. We have helped lead the way to a safer global climate.” Bristol One City Climate Strategy**

In order to significantly reduce the risks of catastrophic climate change, carbon emissions must be reduced rapidly. For Bristol to achieve its ambitious zero carbon ambitions by 2030 the collective skills, knowledge and energy of the whole city will be needed. Communities and Community hub organisations have an important role in this.

Any city looking to reduce emissions as rapidly as possible would not start with deprived and excluded communities, as households in these communities typically have the lowest emissions and environmental footprints in the city. However, any city that seeks to solve the climate and ecological crisis at the exclusion of any of its communities will fail and exacerbate other issues societal simultaneously.

While we are realistic that even the contribution a city of half a million people becoming Carbon Neutral by 2030 is tiny on the world stage, it is through leadership of communities like ours that we can move towards meaningful change on a global scale. Similarly, ACH and the Community Climate Action Project cannot hope to deliver carbon neutrality in isolation, it is nevertheless logical and imperative that is the primary measure that the programme would be measured against. Community Climate Action Plans will be the primary catalyst for change, providing a structure, a case for resources and a clear sense for direction for communities looking to pull together and take action.



## Climate Justice

Climate change impacts also exacerbate existing inequalities, so those communities most at risk are typically those already suffering from marginalisation, disadvantage and exclusion. These communities may be more vulnerable to the impacts of extreme weather events such as flooding or heatwaves as a consequence of where they live and the loss/disruption of critical services which they rely upon. However, such communities will also tend to have a lower resilience to the impacts due to the interplay of socioeconomic factors which affect their sensitivity and adaptive capacity to the threat/physical hazard. Examples include: fewer social or economic choices, levels of disposable capital or other safety nets in times of crisis, poorer access to public services and community facilities, and less of a voice in policy decisions about potential decisions or responses.

Underpinning the need for this project is not only the unjust and disproportionate impact of Climate Change on the most vulnerable communities, but compounded with that, the risk of solutions being imposed upon communities rather than developed in partnership with them, in the event of a climate crisis or emergency response. Such an approach risks creating poorly designed responses that would be unpopular and ineffective, and would serve to further exacerbate existing inequalities.

When this cartoon was created by Joel Pett in December 2009, it spread like wildfire as a response to deniers and business as usual refusers. However, has the spirit of this cartoon caused some of the problems we now face? It has become an accepted tenet that climate solutions from cycling infrastructure to renewables to electric vehicles, to widespread recycling will ipso facto make the world a better place for all and deliver a range of co-benefits.

However, ACH and the other communities participating in the Community Climate Action Project have experienced first-hand how this is not the case, with disabled people being disadvantaged by badly designed walking/cycling infrastructure, green jobs being delivered to white collar jobs market, not blue collar jobs, and market-led change like the explosion in independent local retail being limited to well-heeled neighbourhoods while many edge-of-city areas of social housing remain bereft of even the most basic retail facilities.

Instead, we need to move to solutions which are responsive to the needs of all our communities, and this requires delivery through collaborative action with partners within and beyond the community, rather than change imposed from outside. The Community Climate Action Project partners represent communities traditionally excluded from the discussion on climate change. Through local leadership, a co-production process, deep community engagement, learning from past experience, and reframing of the issue into a language and approach that is accessible and engaging, the aspiration is for them to become engaged and empowered leaders in the city's climate action, leading to a transition to a low carbon economy which is fairer, more inclusive and better meets the needs of society's most vulnerable.

Climate Change and sustainability are cross-cutting themes which impact all parts of our society and economy, it is to be expected that the positive impact of reducing carbon emissions, and a more just and inclusive transition, and change generated from starting with where people are at, would then deliver those much needed wider 'co-benefits' such as improved health, economic opportunities, increased equity and social cohesion, increased resilience, and ecological health and biodiversity.

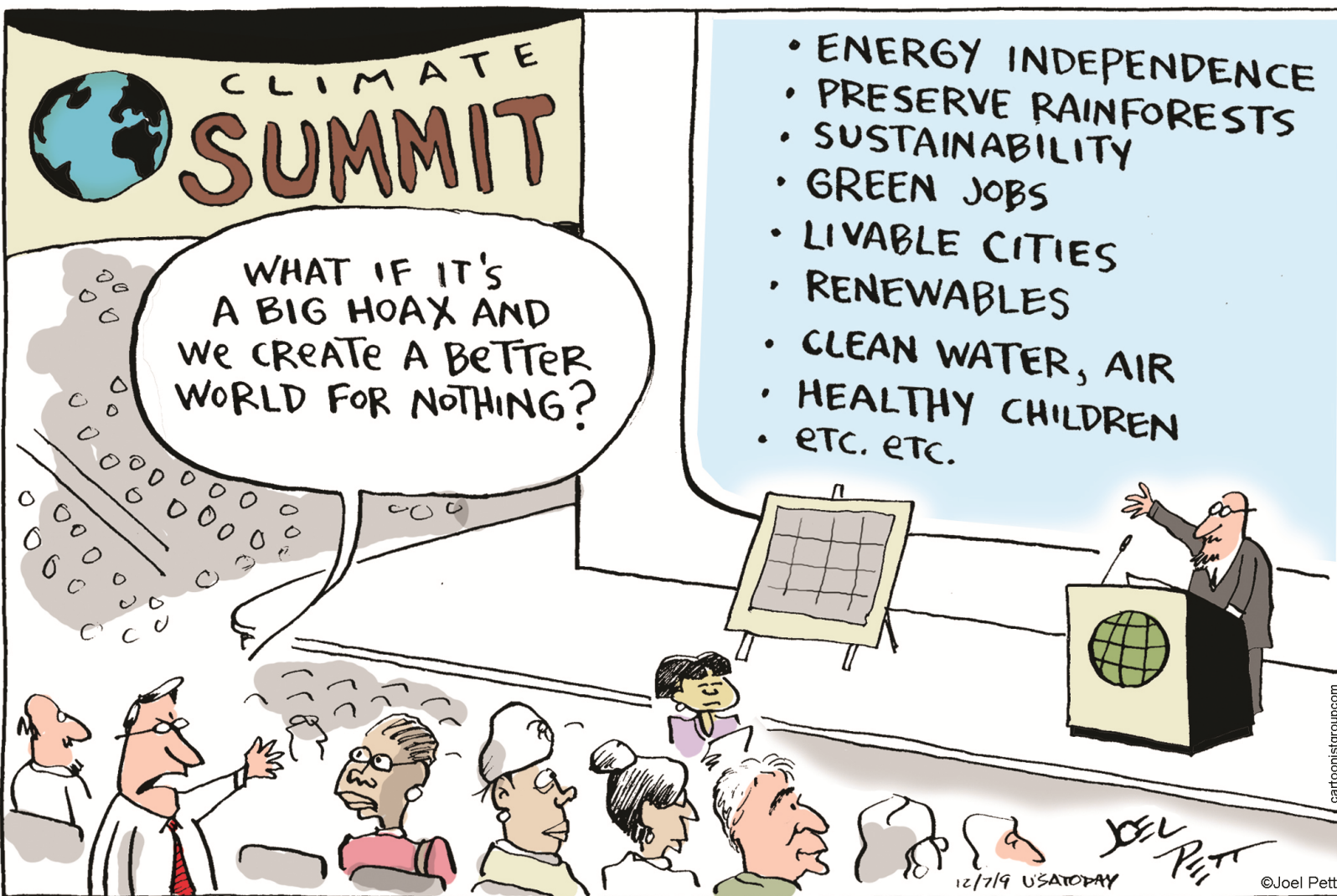


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## Why community led climate action?

Climate action requires collective action. By working together we can take powerful Community Climate Action which reduces carbon and improves lives.

The climate action we take as individuals and households is critically important. And the actions of businesses and organisations too. But we can't solve the climate crisis without community.

In Bristol, community has been key to so much the city has achieved. It's people working together that makes real change happen. With community we can achieve great things.

During the Covid pandemic, Community organisations in Bristol such as ACH demonstrated significant leadership – in many cases stepping up to fill the gap in the local, civic Covid response (at times when councils and government couldn't). We believe this strengthens the case for the importance leadership role community organisations such as ours, can and should play in the city's response to the climate emergency.

Community organisations are also experts of their place and the lived experience of their community, and so are well equipped to develop pragmatic and targeted solutions which work for their specific communities. Alongside governmental, business and individual action, community-level climate action is a critical piece of the jigsaw if we are to meet the city's ambitious 2030 zero carbon ambitions.



## Statement from our CIO

**"For many of our tenants their experience of Climate Change is part of the untold story behind the media images of famine, drought and extreme weather conditions. That's why we as a whole we're excited to engage with this project, and to ensure our community had the opportunity to be a part of the climate change conversation.**

**At ACH Our vision is to empower refugees and migrants who reside in the UK to lead self-sufficient and ambitious lives. With the move to a zero carbon future, a massive growth in the green economy and associated employment opportunities they will be in a position to engage in climate change in a participatory manner. It is therefore vitally important for us at ACH to involve our service users and community in the important conversations around climate change, to raise awareness of the issue and to ensure the responsibility goes on the correct groups of people."**

Richard Thickpenny



# Our ambition



**Refugees and BAME communities (from a low socio-economic background) are amongst the most excluded communities from the conversation surrounding climate change. This is largely due to a lack of contextualised knowledge that reflects the needs of diverse communities.**

Research indicates that the Earth's climate is changing at a rate that is exceeding most scientific forecasts, with families and communities having already suffered from disaster as a consequence of climate change. As such, refugees have already seen first-hand the damage and harm climate change has caused, with our tenants having fled countries mired in famine and drought. As such, ACH believes that it is these same individuals who should be at the forefront of tackling this issue.

The community we serve are left out of a conversation they have often felt the direct effects of, the amount of climate refugees is increasing every year, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data from April 2021 the amount of people who are displaced by climate change related disasters since 2010 has risen to 21.5 million.

Our aim is to involve the people of our community in the conversation about climate change, educate them on the context of climate change in the UK and globally, allow them to see and learn about the job opportunities coming out of the green sector.





# Context: our organisation



**ACH was founded in 2008 and in the years following has consolidated its status as an award-winning social enterprise providing a range of innovative and impactful support and integration services for refugee, BAME and migrant individuals. Since 2008, ACH is resettling over 2500 individuals a year by providing secure housing, culturally sensitive support and vocational training (provided by its training arm- Himilo).**

We focus on building individuals' resilience in the labour market, upskilling and supporting refugees into sustainable, higher-level employment to develop their independence and ease their integration into UK life. We now employ over 80 members of staff and deliver services in the West of England, the West Midlands whilst offering advice and assistance across the UK and beyond.

Services we provide include:

## **Accommodation**

We provide an accommodation-based model of integration support delivered in Birmingham, Bristol, Wolverhampton and Coventry to over 700 individuals each year.

## **Training**

Himilo, our training subsidiary, provides training and employment services to over 2,500 individuals per year through its SEESI (first language building resilience and agency), Pre-Ignite (transitioning into successful UK employment) and Ignite (employer/ employee skills gap solution services).

## **Research and consultancy**

ACH is established as a research practitioner informing policy through practice, bringing the lived experience of 3,000 individuals and their communities to date into policy design.



# Community climate heroes

ACH's tenants on average produce less than half the amount of carbon than a Bristol resident. For ACH our tenants are our climate heroes and it important that we highlight the fact that this is often not by choice.

Our tenant belong to a group very left out of the narrative that is framing current discourse when they are the people most affected as ones who live in low income and often high pollution areas. They contribute the least to climate change yet pay the heaviest price.

This mimics current global trends whereby the global north are the biggest contributors of carbon, yet the global south continue to pay the price of climate change.

At ACH we are in a unique position to really understand the refugee experience and to create products to enable them to join the climate change journey which in turn aid their own integration journey rather than allowing them to remain in situations where they continue experiencing the consequences of the situation they are not contributing to in a large way.



# Context: our community



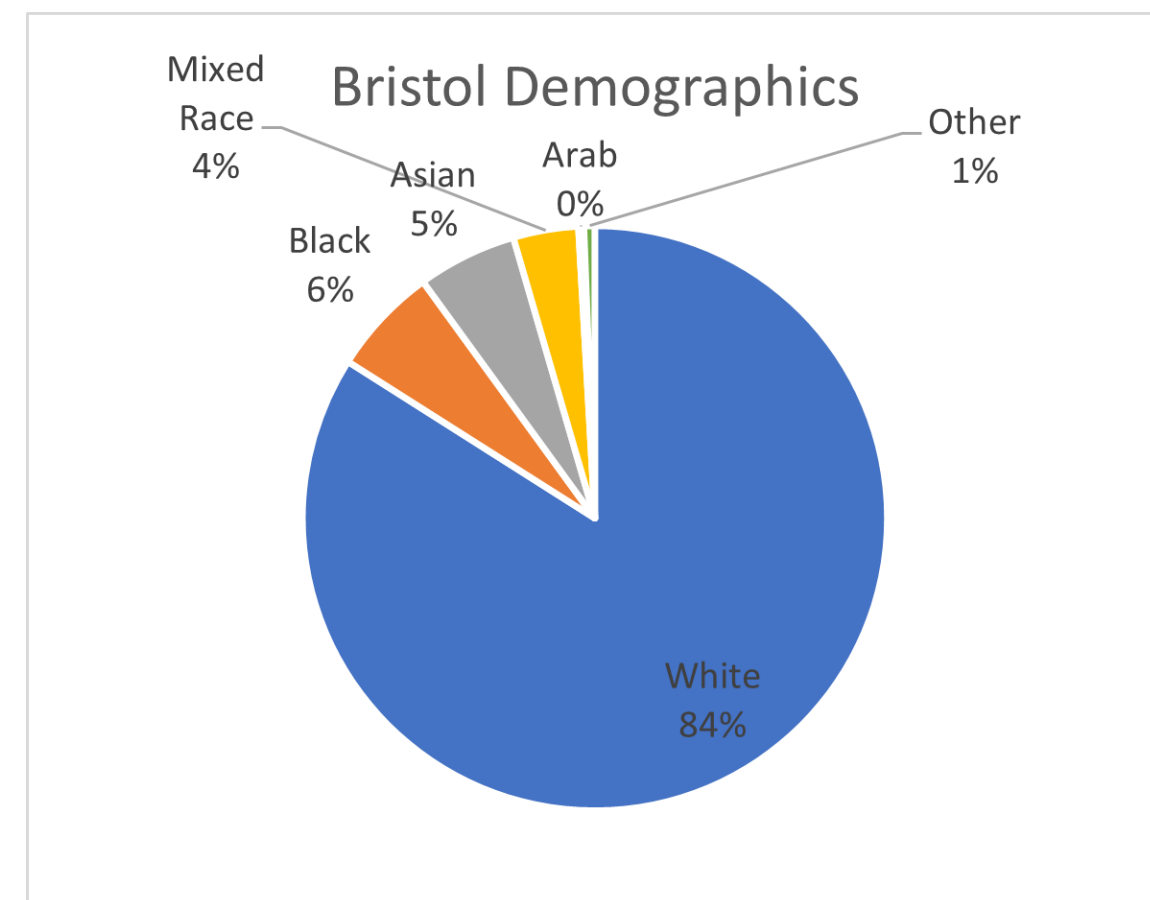
## Community portraits

**The refugee and BAME community in Bristol has been steadily increasing over the years and is made up of a variety of different nationalities. 16% of Bristol's population belongs to the BAME community, these individuals are from a broad range of backgrounds and ethnicities.**

Bristol has one of the largest proportions of Somali-born individuals in the UK, in the 2011 census Somali was the second most common country to be born in. The refugee and migrant community has a rich history in Bristol and this can be clearly seen in places like the local food industry, but still often this community is let down, unsupported and abandoned – highlighted again by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Individuals in the refugee and BAME community are spread around the city but the majority are located in the inner city in wards such as Ashley, Easton, Lawrence Hill and Eastville. These areas have the highest rate of deprivation affected by issues such as poverty and air pollution to a higher amount.

The BAME community in Bristol, according to the Quality of Life Survey were more likely to have a low life satisfaction compared to the Bristol average and also were below average in mental wellbeing.





## Our community

BAME communities in Bristol are disproportionately likely to be living in inner city areas and therefore more vulnerable to climate issues such as air pollution due to increased level of carbon emissions in these areas.

Our community of refugees and migrants are often more at risk due to their financial and living situations despite they themselves not contributing to climate change. Such as vulnerability to air pollution despite the fact they do not/cannot afford to drive a car.

### BCC quality of life survey data

According to the BCC quality of life survey data 2020/21 the BAME community had a higher percentage of people whose financial circumstances prevented them from leaving their home if they want to (15.3%) compared to the Bristol average (9.4%). Combining this with the areas within which they normally live means they would be at even more increased risk to the consequences of climate change.

### Health

The BCC quality of life survey data indicates that only 82.8% of the BAME community are in good health compared to 87.1% Bristol average and 3.6% have experience food insecurity compared to 1.7% Bristol average.

### Climate change

There are a few indicators than the BAME community may be more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as the percentage of individuals from the BAME community whose home has suffered from overheating in hot weather being higher than the Bristol average. Individuals in the BAME community are also less satisfied with the cost



of heating their home. With 41.3% of BAME satisfied with the cost of heating their home compared to the Bristol average of 51.6%. This could be due to lower housing quality and finance reasons. Individuals are less concerned about climate change than the average, only 47% are very concerned about climate change compared to 53.9% Bristol average.

### Our tenants

Our tenants at ACH are especially left out of the climate change movement, as individuals the amount they contribute to climate change is low – shown later in this report in the Baseline Carbon Footprint summary. This means that mainstream reducing carbon footprint emissions programs are not relevant, as with much of the rest of the refugee and migrant community.



# Context: climate



**We are facing twin emergencies: a climate emergency and an ecological emergency. Human activities are estimated to have caused 1°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels. We are already seeing devastating impacts of 1°C warming; this is expected to get worse. The science on the climate emergency is clear: we need urgent action to reduce our carbon emissions to limit global temperature rise to below 1.5°C, and so prevent disastrous impacts. Recently science has shown the severity of our impact on the world's flora and fauna too. We also need to prepare for a changing climate, and adapt our societies, cultures and economies to be resilient to the impacts of climate change.**

Global warming has already impacted natural and human systems through increased flooding, devastating wildfires, storms, loss of biodiversity and extreme drought. Climate-related risks to the environment, health, livelihoods, homes, food security, raw materials, water supply and economic growth will rise, even if we manage to limit change to 1.5°C, and the impacts will be felt differently in different regions. Populations most at risk are marginalised, disadvantaged and vulnerable. In Bristol, some of our most deprived wards will be the most vulnerable to the physical impacts of climate change.

**“This is an emergency. People are already suffering and dying from the consequences of the climate and environmental emergency but it will get worse. So what did we do during this crucial time? What we will do right now? Well I will not stand aside and watch, I will not be silenced while the world is on fire – will you?”**

Greta Thunberg, February 28th 2020 Bristol College Green.

# Context: Bristol

**It is clear that in order to halt catastrophic climate change, we need to cut our emissions to zero; reducing them just isn't sufficient enough. Recognising and stepping up to this challenge, Bristol has committed to reducing its carbon emissions to 'net zero', and becoming climate resilient by 2030.**

Bristol's One City Climate Strategy outlines the key changes across the city, and the UK, that will be needed to reach this goal. Whilst it is clear that ACH tenants have a much lower than Bristol-average carbon footprint, the community climate action plan has been an opportunity to engage our community's residents in this important mission of tackling climate change, to explore how they can be in the driving seat of changes in our community, and how we can ensure we max out on the benefits that can come from these changes – warmer and more affordable-to-heat homes, quieter and safer streets, cleaner air.

Our natural environment is critical to our well-being and the climate resilience of our city – cleaning the air we breathe, improving our mental and physical health, reducing the risk of flooding and extreme temperatures (the two major climate change risks facing Bristol in the coming years), and acting as a carbon 'sink' (absorbing carbon from the atmosphere).

The carbon footprint has confirmed for ACH factors that we were already acutely aware of, our community has a significantly lower carbon footprint than the Bristol average. This really influences how important it is to us to highlight this information in our engagement and the direction in which we direct our community into learning wise. Being aware just how little our individuals contribute to climate change

has shown the importance of not patronising or bombarding our service users and community with things that are irrelevant to them. The contextualisation of climate change and figuring out what aspects are important to those we interact with became more important with the knowledge the carbon footprint provided, it really made us consider how our communities priorities may differ.

In February 2020, Bristol declared an ecological emergency in response to the decline in wildlife in the city. In September 2020, the Ecological Emergency Strategy for Bristol was launched as the city's first coordinated effort to confront the decline in nature.

The strategy sets out the key ecological actions we need to take to achieve a carbon neutral and climate resilient city by 2030 and consists of four goals:

- Space for nature - for 30 per cent of land in Bristol to be managed for the benefit of wildlife
- Pesticides to reduce the use of pesticides in Bristol by at least 50 per cent
- Pollution - for all waterways to have excellent water quality which supports healthy wildlife
- Our wider footprint - to reduce consumption of products that undermine the health of wildlife and ecosystems around the world.

In addition, the [One City Climate Change Strategy](#) set out two goals for the natural environment:

- The natural environment in Bristol will be restored, protected and enhanced to deliver climate change benefits
- As the climate changes, we will adapt to limit damage to wildlife, whilst supporting opportunities for recovery and protection of species.

We have given consideration to the ambitions of the Ecological Emergency Strategy when developing the priorities of our Community Climate Action Plan.

[Read the full Ecological Emergency Strategy for the city.](#)

## Bristol Citizen's Assembly

In 2021 Bristol held its first Citizens' Assembly. Sixty representative Bristolians were asked to make recommendations in response to the question: "How do we recover from COVID-19 and create a better future for all in Bristol?".

The climate specific recommendations made by the Citizens' Assembly are:

1. Climate change: How do we rapidly reduce the impact of our homes on climate change?

- Training and upskilling the workforce within five years
- Programme of implementation to meeting housing emissions targets
- Financing options to support home owners and landlords
- Independent One Stop Shop
- Bristol standards for energy consumption and efficiency
- Pilot programme for a street or neighbourhood

2. What changes should we make to our neighbourhoods to make how we travel easier, healthier and better for the environment?

- Engage and communicate our climate commitments
- Reduce air pollution urgently
- Prioritise sustainable, safe, healthy, accessible alternatives to the car for all
- (Re)create people-centred liveable neighbourhoods
- Involve people in the planning and implementation of transport initiatives.

Following the Citizen's Assembly, Bristol City Council developed a series of specific actions for each of these recommendations, which we have considered when drafting the priorities for our Community Climate Action Plan. You can read a full summary of the recommendations from the Bristol's Citizen's Assembly here:

[Recommendations of the Citizens' Assembly - Bristol - Citizen Space](#)



## Impacts of climate change in Bristol

The potential impacts of climate change on our city and its residents are significant and wide ranging.

In the Bristol One City Climate Strategy (Preliminary Climate Resilience Assessment) evidence was gathered on physical climate risk to the city. Bristol's coastline is projected to increase by up to +72cm, Winter rainfall is projected to increase by up to 48%, Summer maximum temperature is projected to increase by over +9°C, Summer rainfall is projected to decrease by up to 68%.

The future climate is not certain. Under a high (4.3°C) emissions scenario, by 2080, Bristol could expect to see radically changing environment, including increased winter rainfall, higher sea levels, and very significant increases in summer heat. This milestone is the age today's primary school children will retire. These climate hazards present serious risks to Bristol's homes, businesses, schools, community assets, and critical infrastructure causing negative impacts to livelihoods, disruptions to our daily lives and a risk to life. These impacts will get progressively worse up to 2080.

Climate change is a complex challenge. We recognise the interconnected and global nature of the world, which exposes Bristol to potentially catastrophic climate risks arising well beyond the city's boundary. We also acknowledge our local, national and global responsibility to take bold and immediate climate action as a city, and to share our successes and challenges openly and generously.





# Our baseline community carbon footprint



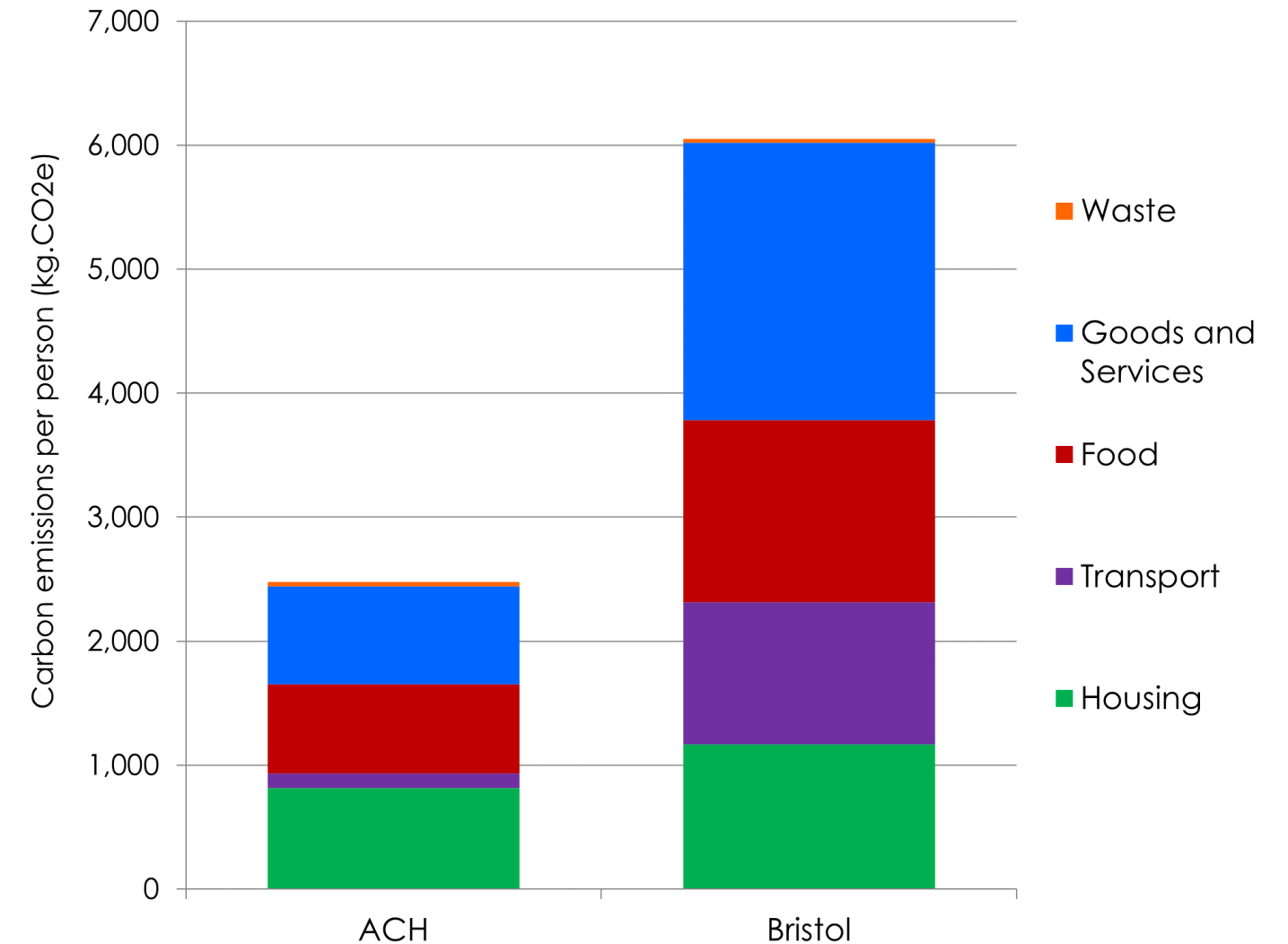
## Our community's carbon footprint summary

Our carbon footprint report, produced by Bristol charity the Centre for Sustainable Energy, shows us the scale of ACH tenants' carbon emissions, and the main 'consumption activities' responsible for these emissions – such as the use of energy to heat homes, the buying and eating of food, and the use of different modes of transport.

Having a picture of what our ACH community carbon footprint is helps us understand the activities which result in carbon emissions, and from here we can begin to think about the breadth of activities needed to reduce emissions, where to focus our attention, and to explore which activities are possible at the community-level, and which require Bristol-wide, national, or even global commitment and action.

## What did we learn?

Below is the average carbon footprint per person (i.e. per ACH tenant), and in comparison to the Bristol average –



**33%**

of our emissions result from residents' use of energy in their homes

**29%**

of our emissions result from the consumption of food products by residents

**1%**

of our emissions result from the management of residents' waste

**5%**

of our emissions result from the transport choices and behaviours of residents

**32%**

of emissions result from residents' purchase of goods and the use of services

# Our methodology



## Impacts of Covid pandemic

**The development of this plan happened during the Covid 19 pandemic, including: lockdowns, school closures, societal distancing measures and furloughing of staff.**

Covid compounded many of the existing inequalities experienced by many in our community. Loss of employment/income, school closures, social isolation, food and fuel poverty and declining mental health all had a significant impact on our community. The backdrop of the pandemic and its impacts made engaging people with climate change/action more challenging.

The analogy of the pandemic being a great leveller was commonplace, but as author Damian Barr put it 'We are not all in the same boat. We are all in the same storm. Some are on super-yachts. Some have just the one oar.'

A pre covid quality of life survey for Bristol highlighted that 88% of the city's residents were concerned about climate change and a post covid survey of public opinion by Climate Outreach recently found that people's concern about climate change remains high. But just as the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) report has been described as a 'code red for humanity', we also need to acknowledge and respond to the fact that many in our communities are also experiencing a 'code red' for their mental, physical and economic wellbeing following the pandemic.

An important starting point for developing this plan has been taking time to listen and really understand where local people 'are at' in their

lives following the pandemic. The Climate won't necessarily be a priority for many as they emerge from the impacts of covid, not because they don't care, but because they have so many other immediate pressures in their lives - cuts to Universal Credit and the fear of having to choose between keeping warm and feeding themselves due to the rise in gas bills this winter. One resident involved in the CCA project shared 'it's not that I don't care about climate change, I really do, but if you're in pain right now (emotionally, financially), it's hard to think about dealing with pain that might come tomorrow (in terms of climate change) when you're consumed with dealing with the immediate pain of today (rent, fuel bills, childcare, unemployment, mental health).

This is where our plan's focus on co-benefits for local people alongside carbon savings impact is essential. As our community recovers from the pandemic our ambitions a net carbon Bristol must also have improved quality of life and for residents and social justice at its heart. The most significant practical implication of covid on the coproduction of this plan was on the ability to deliver face-to-face community engagement early on in the project. This meant we had to adapt our planned community engagement methodology, using digital engagement, working with smaller groups and programming community events later in the process.

Overall covid has impacted the breadth and number of people we have been able to engage with, but we have worked creatively around the restrictions to try and involve a broad range of citizens from our community in both climate conversations and the development of our climate action priorities.

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## How we developed this plan

This plan was developed as part of the Bristol Community Climate Action Project. The Project Group (6 x community partners, Bristol Green Capital Partnership, Bristol City Council and Centre for Sustainable Energy) met regularly (on average twice a month) throughout the development phase. The flowchart below captures the main elements of the methodology to create Bristol's first Community Climate Action Plans:



### Throughout

Connecting city partners – through speed dating sessions and regular 'meet the city partner' slots at meetings to build knowledge and networks, updates to advisory board/BACCC/Environment Board  
 Project communications throughout – by community partners and BGCP via press, website news articles, social media, podcasts, radio shows, films, creative commissions

When the Climate Action Project was envisioned the landscape of the world and Bristol was very different, during the majority of 2020/2021 the Covid-19 pandemic changed the landscape of how projects could be run. This had a direct impact on the early stages of the project, uncertainty and inability to hold in-person events hindered project progress but the legacy of the changing more digital world also brought new opportunity.

Due to the importance of involving the community in this project the pandemic brought many issues that changed the activities we planned to undertake and when. Other issues we ran into during the project implementation was the reluctance to engage with the project, often specifically understandable suspicion from individuals, a consequence of this was a choice on our part to stop trying to collect unnecessary biometric data from individuals.

We concluded the best way to open up the opportunities of learning about climate change to the largest quantity of our community was to collate all the materials we had access to and to simplify this into a format accessible to our communities. This will then be uploaded onto our online learning platform as a course for everyone to have free access to. It will also, where possible be ran in conjunction with events and be our main source current and future of information to point people towards in reference to climate change.

The course consists of:

**Unit 1: Climate change around the world**

Covers the basics of climate change on a general/global scale.

**Unit 2: Climate change in Bristol (UK)**

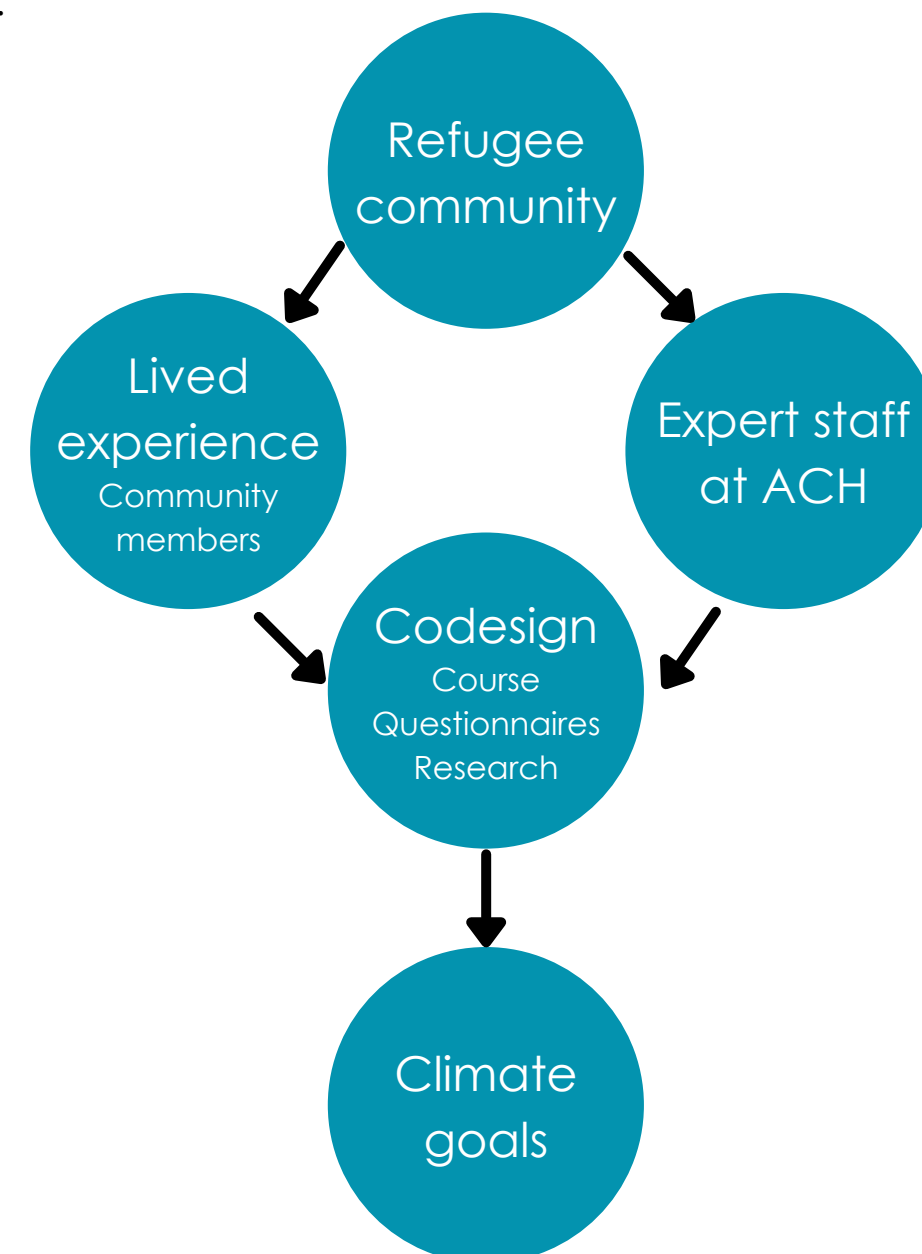
Covers climate change on a more local level.

**Unit 3: How can your actions affect climate change?**

Information on how personal actions effect the climate.

**Unit 4: Emerging green sector**

Talks about the emerging green sector and the types of jobs available due to it.



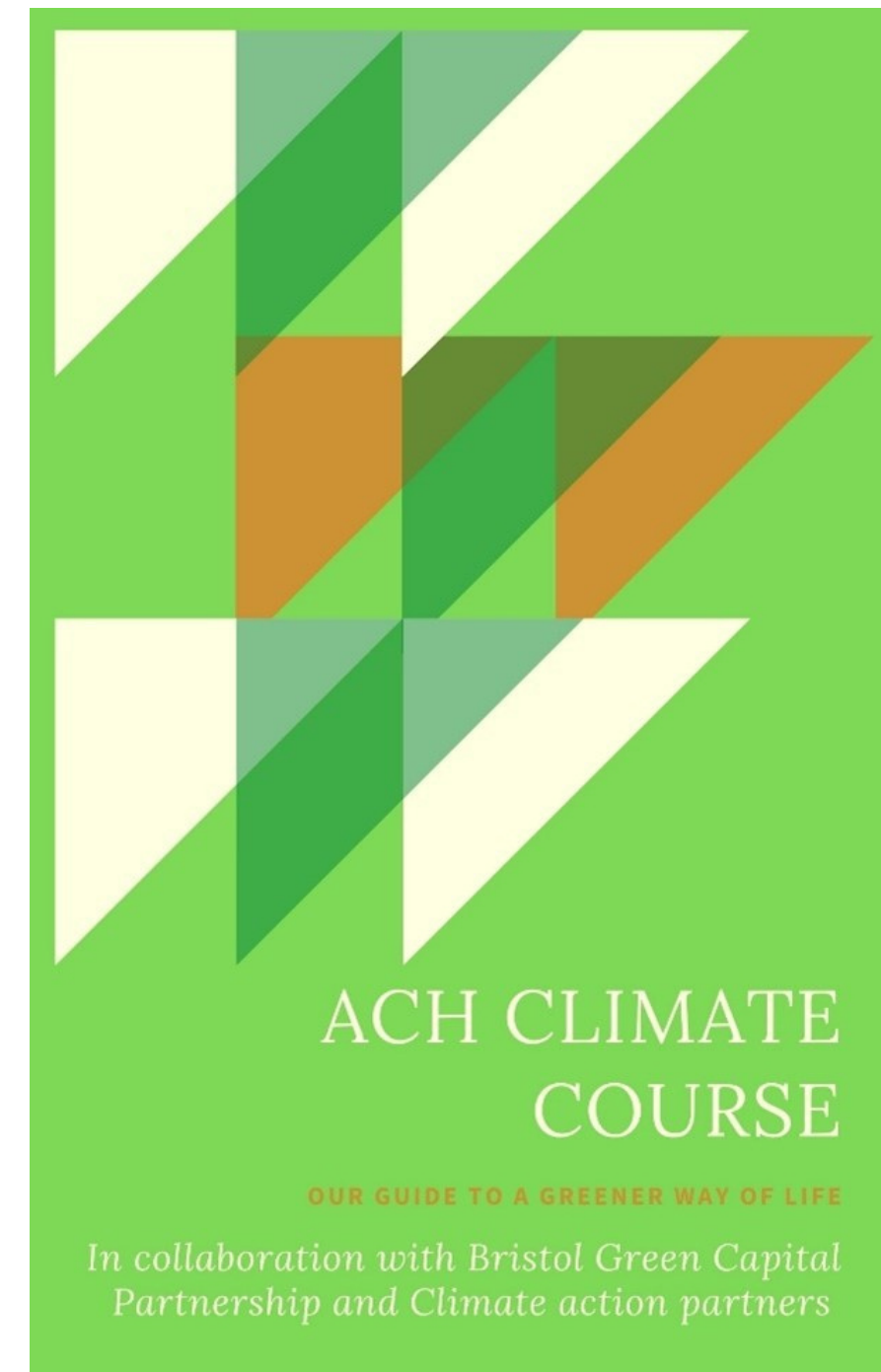


The course is designed to give individuals taking it a well-rounded view of climate change, the context of climate change in the UK and how it impacts them. Each unit will be supplemented with video content summaries which will also be distributed to the community. By taking the course we can increase people ability to share their opinions on a higher level which has been regularly highlighted as important to diversify the climate change conversation.

From research and knowledge about the community position we identified that learning about the green jobs emerging from the green sector was extremely important. This led us to focus on educating individuals on about the emerging green sector and the opportunities within this.

Alongside this content and the organisation of events we also created questionnaires to distribute to the people we came into contact with, the distribution of this was hindered due to various accessibility issues but will run alongside the launch of the course. Questionnaires were conveniently placed in the ACH office for individuals to answer when they interacted with ACH services to gather a range of community opinions about climate change. Also created was a climate change leaflet which we were able to make available for all service users and bring to any events we run.

Combining ACH's expert staff, lived experience and members of the community who work with us we were able to codesign a list of priorities with the community to truly encapsulate what is important to our community while remaining sensitive about their lack of contribution to climate change due to their low carbon lifestyles.



# ACH community climate action plan priorities and actions



**The following priorities and actions were developed with the local community through our community engagement process and refined with support from by Bristol Green Capital Partnership and various Community Climate Action partners from across the city.**

These priorities connect with the Community Climate Action Plans developed by Bristol Disability Equalities Forum (Disabled Community). There is also crossover and connection with the priorities developed by our project partners in other geographic neighbourhoods in the city: Ambition Lawrence Weston - Lawrence Weston, Eastside Community Trust - Easton and Lawrence Hill, Lockleaze Neighbourhood Trust – Lockleaze, Heart of B13 – Hartcliffe & Withywood.

We have scored the priorities according to the monetary cost (Resource: Cost), staffing and effort required to achieve it (Resource: People), potential reductions in carbon emissions (Impact: Carbon) and positive impact on the community through other co-benefits (Impact: co-benefits). While not exhaustive, we have also listed some key stakeholders and potential collaborators, many of whom are already doing work related to the priority and whose support and leadership will be critical to success. Rough timescales have also been noted to highlight quick wins alongside systemic changes that will take sustained, long-term action.

## Criteria scored

- Resource: cost
- Resource: people/time
- Impact: carbon benefits
- Impact: people/community cobenefits

## Scoring definition

- 1 - Very Low
- 2 - Low
- 3 - Moderate
- 4 - High
- 5 - very high /significant

## Timescale

- 1-2 years (quick win)
- 3-5 years (medium term larger scale)
- 6-8 years (significant or complex)

The most important aspect of this process for us was the ensuring that our communities priorities were heard, and to ensure we collated and represented these appropriately. The priorities have been split into seven thematic areas in order to provide consistency with the plans of the other community partners in the project.

These themes include transport, housing, energy, food, waste & consumption, nature, and economy. Throughout this project and conversations with our community we have been able to establish several priorities for each of these key thematic areas. For our community these priorities are generally focused around improving rented accommodation and the standards of low income areas.

One difficulty when calculating climate priorities for our community is that many of the priorities are not community led, when dealing with a community who do not necessarily have a high carbon footprint a lot of the changes that need to be made are more top down changes that individuals in places of power need to make.

Whilst we may be aware of the community priorities is not appropriate to assign ACH to marginalised, low-power communities. Instead we should strive to amplify their voices so decision makers hear them.



**Let's make change with ACH**





# Priorities: Transport

## Scoring of priorities

1 - Very Low, 2 - Low, 3 - Moderate, 4 - High, 5 - very high /significant

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
1.Affordability of public transport	Transport companies Transport networks	4	4 Reduced private car travel and a comparable increase in active and public transport  Improving air quality	5 Increase peoples ability to get around  Encourages use of greener transport methods if they are more affordable	3	1-2 years
2.Create liveable neighbourhoods	BCC WECA Local Community Groups Clean air alliance Clean air for parents network	5	5 Improving air quality	4 Reduce harmful health effects from dirty air  Creates a more pleasant living experience and increases neighbourhood pride  Diminishes the impact of climate change of those doing the least to create it	5	3-5 years
3.High traffic outside of schools	BCC WECA Local Community Groups: Sustrans Bristol Parents for school streets Mums for lungs	3	3 Improving air quality	5 Reduce harmful health effects  Improves road safety outside of schools  Link to the routes parents are driving to get to school – traffic is also prevalent on these routes	4	1-2 years

# Transport actions



## 1. Affordability of public transport

- a. Local government commit to reducing cost of public transport
- b. Free fares/lower fares for all, especially younger/vulnerable people
- c. More public transport routes around the city to enable everyone to realistically travel to work – particularly to parts of the city where people may be working shifts e.g. Avonmouth
- d. Improve accessibility of public transport (see BDEF priorities)

## 2. Introduction of clean air zones

- a. Introduce clean air zones to discourage driving in the inner city areas
- b. Mitigate clean air zone effects by improving public transport connections
- c. Reduce unnecessary traffic into the city centre – bike schemes/car share schemes (also see affordability of public transport points)

## 3. High Traffic outside schools

- a. Citywide campaigns to reduce car trips to and from schools
- b. See points on affordability of public transport
- c. See points on Introduction of clean air zones
- d. Encourage parents to walk with their children to school / utilise public transport



# Priorities: Housing/buildings

## Scoring of priorities

1 - Very Low, 2 - Low, 3 - Moderate, 4 - High, 5 - very high /significant

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
1. Insulation of housing to save money on bills	BCC WECA Local Community Groups National/Local Energy Groups Private landlords Housing associations	2	5 Hugely reduced energy demand from buildings, including heritage assets  Improving all homes to EPC standard C  Increased/improved insulation on all housing stock	5 Better insulation in housing will lead to a reduction in household bills.  Will also reduce damp and other house maintenance issues that potentially cause ill-health.	5	3-5 years
2. Minimum standards for rented accommodation	BCC WECA Local Community Groups National/Local Energy Groups Private landlords Housing associations	4	3 Improving all homes to EPC standard C  Increased/improved insulation on all housing stock	4 Minimum standards for rented accommodation will give people a better standard of living  This will include standards for boilers etc. which will lead to lower household bills and a reduced carbon footprint	4	3-5 years





# Housing/buildings

## Scoring of priorities

1 - Very Low, 2 - Low, 3 - Moderate, 4 - High, 5 - very high /significant

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
3.Availability of longer term leases to prevent frequent moving.	BCC WECA Local Community Groups Private landlords Housing associations	3	2	4  Longer term leases will reduce the need to regularly move  Longer leases encourage landlords to make improvements on properties  People who live longer in the same property will have a greater sense of pride and are better placed to look after the accommodation.	2	3-5 years

# Housing/buildings actions



## 1. Insulation of housing to save money on bills

- a. Put responsibility (eg, mandates if feasible) on councils and landlords to ensure all rented accommodation is energy efficient to a minimum standard
- b. Reduce costs of insulating houses for low income individuals/families
- c. Empower + upskilling tenants to make changes

## 2. Minimum standards for rented accommodation

- a. Put responsibility on councils and landlords to ensure all rented accommodation is energy efficient to a minimum standard

## 3. Availability of longer term leases to prevent frequent moving.

- a. Council to ensure longer term leases to prevent people being forced to move regularly and therefore allow them to make changes in their home regarding energy
- b. Support individuals into permanent/semi-permanent residences so they have the ability to focus on other goals such as climate change



# Priorities: Energy

## Scoring of priorities

1 - Very Low, 2 - Low, 3 - Moderate, 4 - High, 5 - very high /significant

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
1. Affordability of energy bills	BCC WECA Local Community Groups National/Local Energy Groups	4	1  Affordable heating	5  Reduction in energy bills for residents and a reduced carbon footprint	3	3-5 years
2. Equitable distribution of green economy jobs (solar panel fitting etc.)	Local Community Groups National/Local Energy Groups Colleges and local training providers	1	2  More residents trained within the Green Economy  Supporting the local economy (or circular economy)	5  More pathways into green jobs creates greater equality and leads to diversity in these sectors  Organisations need to make a conscious effort to outreach to diverse communities	5	1-2 years
3. Access to money saving energy tools (solar panels on houses)	BCC WECA Local Community Groups National/Local Energy Groups	5	5  Hugely reduced energy demand from buildings, including heritage assets	5  Increasing likelihood of private accommodation to be fitted in energy saving ways benefits low income renters	3	3-5 years



# Energy actions



## **1. Affordability of energy bills**

- a. Introduce green schemes to allow people to reduce their energy costs at no cost to themselves
- b. Hold landlords and the council accountable for the energy efficiency of buildings

## **2. Equitable distribution of green economy jobs (solar panel fitting etc.)**

- a. Introduce apprenticeship schemes
- b. Engage with the local community to enable access routes into green jobs
- c. Create training opportunities for those from all backgrounds

## **3. Access to money saving energy tools (solar panels on houses)**

- a. Introduce green schemes to allow people to reduce their energy costs at no cost to themselves
- b. Sharing of information about funding and support opportunities to gain energy saving tools



# Priorities: Food

## Scoring of priorities

1 - Very Low, 2 - Low, 3 - Moderate, 4 - High, 5 - very high /significant

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
1. Affordability of healthy food	BCC WECA Local Community Groups	3	2  Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste	4  Locally sourced healthy food also has lower food miles which reduces the environmental impact  Encourage business owners to provide healthier food options	3	1-2 years
2. Access to green spaces to grow food (for those without gardens)	BCC WECA Local Community Groups	2	4  Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste	4  Give people the ability to grow their own food more often. Reduces food miles and carbon impact of food shopping  Create programs to promote the benefits of green space to communities less likely to access them.	3	1-2 years



# Food

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
3.Food education in schools	DfE BCC WECA Local Community Groups Local Schools	3	3  Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste	4  Improve peoples livelihoods via knowledge. Empowers them to make greener choices in their shopping  Make sure that programmes already available reflect the make-up of students making education provided more accessible.	4	1-2 years



# Food actions



## **1. Affordability of healthy food**

- a. Have regular, affordable farmers markets
- b. Create schemes giving individuals access to healthy food at lower costs
- c. Run knowledge sharing programs on how to access cheap foods, lower food waste and healthy cheap recipes
- d. Encourage local businesses to stock healthier food options

## **2. Access to green spaces to grow food (for those without gardens)**

- a. Create more public growing places within the city – using underused spaces
- b. Improve access to existing growing spaces and create more opportunity within these

## **3. Food education in schools.**

- a. Create courses for school children to develop knowledge on foods, local vs high food mile foods, how to grow foods etc
- b. Make sure that the courses created reflect the diverse make-up of those communities accessing those schools



# Priorities: Waste and consumption

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
1. Access to low packaging food (affordability and location)	Local shops Chain supermarkets	3	4 Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste	5 Will lead to healthier food choices and a more varied diet  Will reduce the carbon impact of food being eaten	2	3-5 years
2. Distribution of waste food from restaurants etc	Local restaurants	2	4 Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste	5 Reduction in waste food going to landfill. Reduction in food being thrown away and wasted.	2	1-2 years
3. Fly tipping / rubbish in more economically deprived areas	BCC WECA	4	2 Safe disposal of older appliances which contain Freon Gas which depletes the ozone layer	4 Improve peoples local areas and increase responsible waste management	3	1-2 years

# Waste and consumption actions



## **1. Access to low packaging food (affordability and location)**

- a. Lobby supermarkets to limit their own plastic waste to pass these savings onto consumers
- b. Fund the creation of more local food markets using low waste methods
- c. Campaign for low waste package, more refill stores etc
- d. Encourage local businesses to buy in bulk to able to put pressure on their suppliers
- e. Support creation of hubs where single-use plastics can be recycled eg. local supermarkets

## **2. Distribution of waste food from restaurants etc.**

- a. Creation of systems to fairly and cheaply distribute food waste from restaurants, shops etc to the local community

## **3. Fly tipping / rubbish in more economically deprived areas**

- a. Free/low cost pick up of rubbish/recyclable items to reduce fly tipping
- b. More information around what can and cant be recycled within the city



# Priorities: Nature

## Scoring of priorities

1 - Very Low, 2 - Low, 3 - Moderate, 4 - High, 5 - very high /significant

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
<p>1. Quality of green spaces (parks) in less economically well off areas</p>	<p>BCC WECA Local Community Groups</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4 Better habitat for local wildlife More trees planted</p>	<p>5 Give people more fulfilling things to do in their local areas  Increase sense of community pride in the areas in which people live</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>1-2 years</p>
<p>2. Education in schools</p>	<p>BCC WECA Local Community Groups Local Schools</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4 Protecting the biodiversity of the city</p>	<p>5 Increases the knowledge of the children – increasing the likelihood this will pass on to subsequent generations  Make sure the education being provided is culturally appropriate for students and their families.</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>1-2 years</p>





# Nature

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
3. Affordability of "green" activities	BCC WECA Local Community Groups Local Business'	3	4	5  Give people more affordable things to do in their local areas  Link to more affordable public transport.  Educate people on the green activities available to them.	3	1-2 years

# Nature actions



## **1. Quality of green spaces (parks) in less economically well off areas**

- a. Projects to improve neglected green space areas
- b. Improve funding for local green space areas
- c. Community projects to empower the community to improve their own local areas with funding from the council

## **2. Education in schools**

- a. Training and activities for school age children to give them more knowledge about nature
- b. Diversifying existing education so it reflects the reality of students and their families

## **3. Affordability of “green” activities**

- a. Increase affordable access to ‘green activities
- b. Increase affordable public transport to allow individuals/families to travel out of the city to green spaces



# Priorities: Economy/business/jobs/education

PRIORITY ACTION	COLLABORATIONS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: PEOPLE	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	TIMESCALE
1. Equitable access to "green" jobs	Local Community Groups National/Local Energy Groups Training providers	1	2 More residents trained within the Green Economy  Supporting the local economy (or circular economy)	5 More pathways into green jobs means less people shut away from these job opportunities.  Increased diversity will be beneficial for the organisations	5	1-2 years
2. Less focus of green funding on "preaching to the converted"	Local Community Groups	2	2 More residents trained within the Green Economy  Supporting the local / circular economy	5 Provide more realistic solutions that are applicable to all	5	3-5 years
3. Recognition that the weight of responsibility for climate change lies with business	BCC WECA Local Community Groups Business'	3	3 More residents trained within the Green Economy  Supporting the local /circular economy	5 Provide more realistic solutions that are applicable to all	5	3-5 years

# Economy/business/jobs/education actions



## **1. Equitable access to “green” jobs**

- a. Increase pathways into green jobs for all
- b. See priority - Equitable distribution of green economy jobs (solar panel fitting etc.)
- c. Encourage diversity within HR and recruitment teams in businesses

## **2. Less focus of green funding on “preaching to the converted”**

- a. Focus more on holding those responsible for climate change to action and improving lives of those not

## **3. Recognition that the weight of responsibility for climate change lies with business**

- a. Focus priorities on business' need to make change and place less blame on individuals



# Acknowledgements



ACH would like to thank the following people and organisations for their contribution to the development of this Community Climate Action Plan:

- the members of the refugee and migrant community who took the time to engage in our consultation and community engagement process
- ACH staff who have taken the time to complete coproduction activities, collate information for reporting and taking part in various project events, including Tom Dixon, Yasmeen Shaeik and Katya Thickpeny Ryan
- all the local community groups and organisations that have contributed.
- The Community Climate Action Project partners: Bristol Green Capital Partnership (Amy Harrison), Bristol City Council (Mark Leach) CSE (Harriet Sansom), Eastside Community Trust (Emily Fifield), Bristol Disability Equalities Forum (Emma Geen), Lockleaze Neighbourhood Trust (Karen Edkins), Heart of BS13 (Kirsty Hammond) and Donna Sealey (Ambition Lawrence Weston for their support and collaboration through the Community Climate Action Project
- All the Community Climate Action City partners who contributed to the Peer Review Roundtable event (Nov 2021)
- Community Artists Dee Moxon, Morgan Tipping and Tommy Chavannes for their creative contribution to our community engagement process
- The National Lottery Community Fund: Climate Action Fund for supporting the development of this plan.



# Appendices



- Evaluation and Wider Objectives
- List of Community Co Benefits
- List of Carbon Benefits
- Full List of Coproduction Activities and Coproduction Resources
- Glossary of Terms

# Evaluation and wider objectives



**This plan was developed as part of the Bristol Community Climate Action Project (co-ordinated by Bristol Green Capital Partnership, Bristol City Council and the Centre for Sustainable Energy).**

The current evaluation objectives/outcomes of the Bristol Community Climate Action Project are:

1. Communities will be enabled to better understand and plan for Bristol-wide carbon emissions reduction
2. Supporting a transition to carbon neutral city that also creates a more just and inclusive society
3. Community Climate Action Plans support identified wider community needs and priorities (cobenefits)
4. Learnings from the project are shared locally and nationally.

The development phase of the Bristol Community Climate Action project (October 2020 – April 2022) focused on the development of six coproduced Community Climate Action plans by six Bristol community organisations (ACH, Ambition Lawrence Weston, Eastside Community Trust, Bristol Disability Equality Forum, Heart of BS13 and Lockleaze Neighbourhood Trust) and extensive evaluation data was collected during the project through a suite of 10 surveys using the online Makerble platform. A full evaluation report will be produced at the end of the development phase (April 2022).

The Bristol Community Climate Action project has been supported by the National Lottery Community Fund's Climate Action Fund. The overall objectives/outcomes of the fund are:

1. More – and more diverse – people engage with climate issues and understand what climate change means for them
2. More – and more diverse – people have hope that things can change and take action on climate change
3. Community-led climate action initiatives grow and develop
4. Carbon emissions are reduced through action at local level
5. Community-led climate action is fair and generates co-benefits for people's quality of life
6. Learning on good practice is captured and shared
7. The National Lottery Community Fund and others across the sector (including funders) integrate support for community-led climate action into their wider activities
8. Evidence of increased support for climate action
9. Local communities develop increased resilience to immediate climate impacts.

# List of community co-benefits



Health & wellbeing - Reduced fuel poverty  
Health & wellbeing - opportunities for physical activity  
Health & wellbeing - reduced noise pollution  
Health & wellbeing - reduced air pollution  
Health & wellbeing - opportunities to access healthier food  
Health & wellbeing - improved dietary health  
Health & wellbeing - improved mental and physical wellbeing

Economy - job creation  
Economy - improved business efficiency  
Economy - improved household finances  
Economy - opportunities for skills and training  
Economy - money retained in local economy  
Economy - opportunities for local investment  
Economy - lower energy costs  
Economy - lower energy tariffs  
Economy - Reduced travel costs  
Economy - Reduced bills  
Economy - Reduced cost of buying compost/vegetables/fruit by producing their own

Environment - reduced greenhouse gas emissions  
Environment - improved green spaces  
Environment - reduced overheating risk  
Environment - reduced flood risk  
Environment - increased biodiversity  
Environment - reduced waste going to landfill  
Environment - creation of more attractive public spaces  
Environment - less litter in public spaces

Environment - increased interest in the natural environment and food, and the link between  
Environment - increased connection to the community and the environment

Resilience - security in energy supply (less power cuts)  
Resilience - security in energy supply (less reliance on international imports)  
Resilience - security in energy supply (opportunities to access renewable energy sources)  
Resilience - food security (security in local food supply)  
Resilience - food security (less food waste)  
Resilience - skill creation through volunteering and training sessions

Society - reduced inequalities  
Society - high level decision makers (ie national gov) influenced to make positive changes.  
Society - community brought together  
Society - improved public sector finances  
Society - residents feeling safer and more confident in their community  
Society - increased community ownership and pride  
Society - reduced social isolation  
Society - building a stronger, more connected community through sharing resources and skills  
Society - empowerment of young people

Equalities – Equal access  
Equalities – Preventing the creation of new barrier  
Equalities – removing a barrier  
Equalities - making roads safer and more accessible for active travel



# List of carbon impacts



## Energy

- Hugely reduced energy demand from buildings, including heritage assets
- Smarter & more flexible management of energy demand, including storage
- Decarbonised power generation
- Decarbonised heat delivery
- Widespread, actively managed and planned carbon storage strategies
- Reduced energy demand
- Affordable heating
- Energy use is from renewable sources
- Improving all homes to EPC standard C
- Displacement of fossil fuel energy by using locally generated electricity from renewable sources

## Buildings/Housing

- Hugely reduced energy demand from buildings, including heritage assets
- New buildings and developments that achieve net zero emissions, including associated transport
- Improving all homes to EPC standard C
- Increased/improved insulation on all housing stock

## Food

- Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste.
- Widely adopted agricultural practices that reduce emissions & increase soil carbon and protect & promote biodiversity
- Food education to reflect the needs of diverse communities
- Reduced meat (and dairy) consumption

## Waste and Consumption

- Hugely altered consumption patterns, buying less and re-using/repairing more
- Greatly increased recycling rates to achieve a circular economy model, taking plastics out of the waste stream
- Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste.
- Less demand on shop bought edibles
- Less packaging and waste
- Safe disposal of older appliances which contain Freon Gas which depletes the ozone layer
- Increased opportunity / accessibility to fixing of older/broken appliances
- More food waste going to biomass production

## Transport

- Reduced private car travel and a comparable increase in active and public transport
- A complete shift to electric vehicles (& an end to petrol & diesel cars & vans)
- Massively reduced air travel, particularly among frequent flyers
- Reduction in petrol and diesel cars on the road
- Improved air quality
- Reduction in the cost/accessibility of public transport
- Availability of regular public transport links to employment hubs (e.g., Avonmouth)

#### Jobs/Economy/Education

- More residents trained within the Green Economy
- Supporting the local economy (or circular economy)
- Diversity in green jobs recruitment
- Climate change on school curriculum

#### Nature

- Widely adopted agricultural practices that reduce emissions & increase soil carbon and protect & promote biodiversity
- More biodiversity
- Better habitat for local wildlife
- More trees planted
- Protecting the biodiversity
- Sustaining wildlife populations
- Creating wildlife corridors
- Equitable access to green spaces

# Full list of community co-production activities



## Course:

- Created via feedback during coproduction activities
- Access to the course was given upon request and links to it were made available in ACH's training room
- Access to the course was given to those who asked to learn more about climate change – either via the questionnaire or events
- The course will remain accessible, and people can continuously access it as long as the platform runs

## Questionnaire:

- Distributed via online link and foot traffic in the ACH office – primarily used during high COVID rates where events were not appropriate
- Distributed via ACH training room, Advocating for Myself Courses, other ACH courses, ACH social events such as the social gathering to discuss climate impacts and effects to the community
- A format of it also exists within the course materials, allowing those who take the course to feedback again

## Leaflet:

- Distributed via foot traffic in the ACH office – primarily used during high COVID rates where events were not appropriate
- Distributed via ACH training room, Advocating for Myself Courses, other ACH courses, ACH social events such as the social gathering to discuss climate impacts and effects to the community

# Coproduction materials



An example of the survey which has been distributed as part of the coproduction process.

**ACH** Climate Change

Please answer these questions about yourselves and your opinions of climate change. Your responses will be anonymous.

---

1. On a Scale of 1-10, How Relevant is Climate Change to you? (1=Not at all, 10=Very Relevant)

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10

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2. What Climate Change Issues are you Most Concerned About?

Buildings   Food   Green Space and Nature   Transport

None   Other

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3. Do you think your Actions can make a Change that will Help Reduce the Impacts of Climate Change?

Yes   No   Maybe

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4. Would you Like to Learn more about Climate Change?

Yes   No

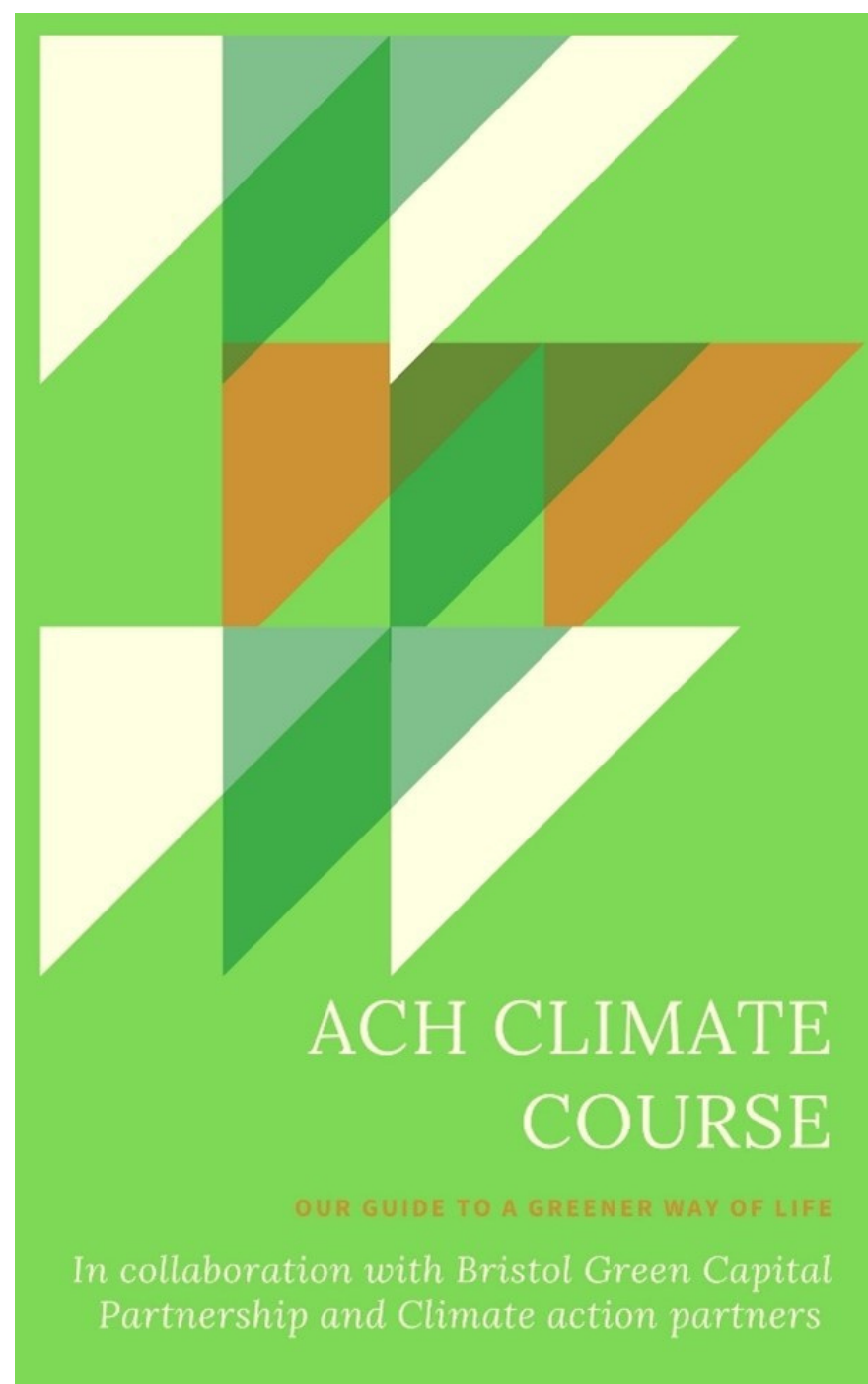
 

Leaflet distributed as part of coproduction





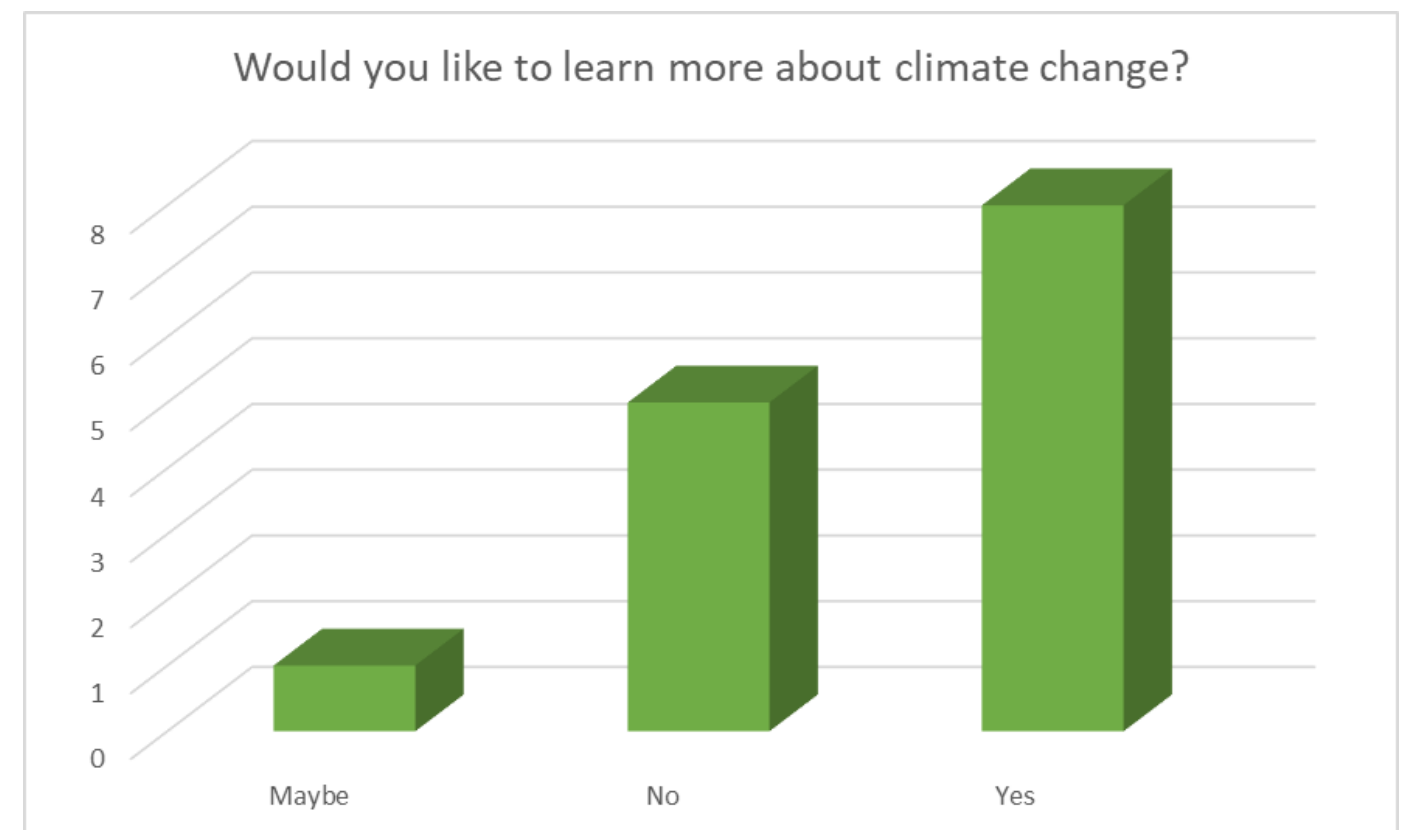
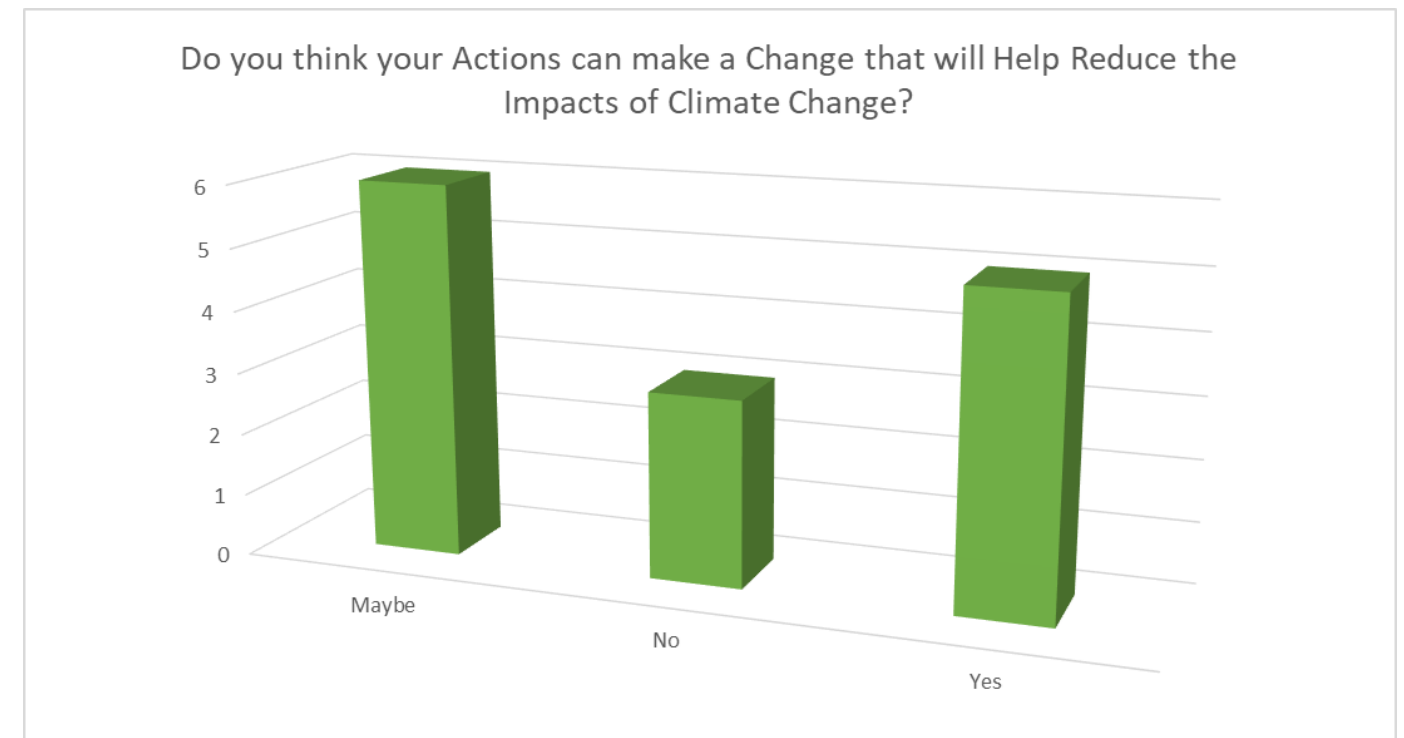
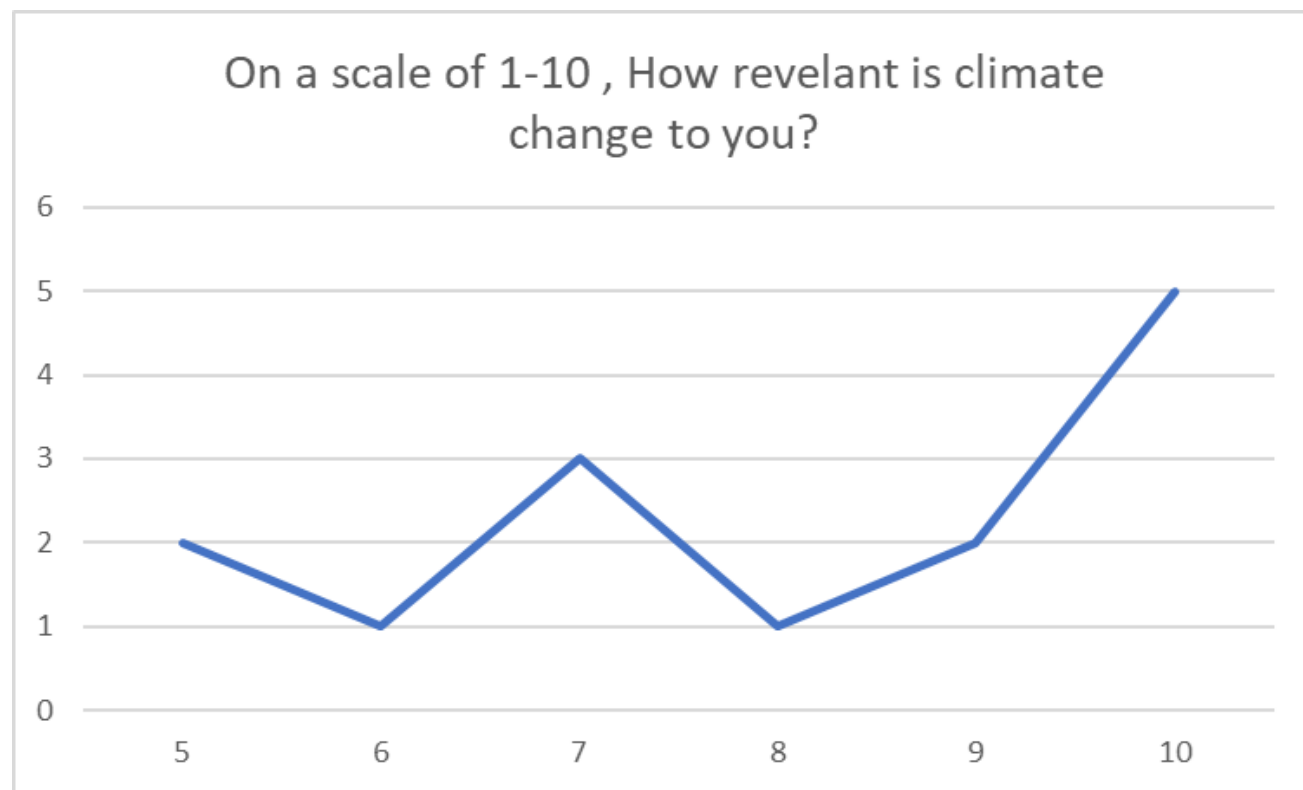
Pictured is the front page of the main course content created as part of the coproduction process as well as a picture of the contents page.



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Graphs from the results of the questionnaires



# Glossary of terms used



- **Biodiversity:** All the different kinds of life you'll find in one area—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world
- **Biomass:** Plant or animal material used as fuel to produce electricity or heat (eg. energy crops, waste from forests, yards, or farms. Since biomass can also be used as a fuel directly (e.g. wood logs), some people use the terms biomass and biofuel interchangeably
- **Carbon emissions:** The carbon dioxide gas that planes, cars, factories, etc. produce which contribute to climate change
- **Carbon footprint:** A tool to help us understand what changes we need to make to cut our emissions. They show us which actions result in emissions, and how much
- **Circular economy:** An economic system of production /consumption based on using renewable resources, eliminating waste and reusing and recycling goods for as long as possible
- **Climate change:** Whilst greenhouse gases occur naturally, human activity (especially the use of 'fossil fuels' - oil, gas, coal) has led to hugely increased levels of these gases. This has led to the earth getting hotter, and our climate changing all over the world. Our climate affects everything on earth – the landscapes, seas, animals, plants, and of course people – and small changes in climate can impact where humans and animals can live, what and how much we can grow, our health, our sea levels, and much more
- **Green jobs:** Green jobs are those which are in some way contribute to reducing the consumption of energy and raw materials, limit greenhouse gas emissions, minimise waste and pollution and protect and restore ecosystems
- **Greenhouse gases:** Carbon dioxide, and other 'greenhouse gases', trap heat in the atmosphere and keep the earth warm (which is why they're called greenhouse gases). These gases, which occur naturally, make the earth a habitable place – without them it would be too cold to live here
- **Just Transition:** Ensuring the transition to a low carbon society/economy is equitable, that any benefits are shared widely, whilst supporting those who stand to lose out economically
- **Natural habitat:** The natural environment in which a species of plant/animal/fungi etc lives
- **Net zero and carbon neutral:** This means that any carbon dioxide that is emitted by the activities taking place is balanced by the same amount of carbon dioxide being absorbed from the atmosphere (sometimes achieving net-zero carbon dioxide emissions is referred to as 'carbon neutrality')
- **Renewable energy:** Energy that is generated from natural processes that cannot be exhausted and is constantly renewed (including solar/sunlight, geothermal heat, wind, tides, water)
- **Retrofit:** The introduction of new materials, products and technologies into an existing building to reduce the energy needed to occupy/use that building
- **Wildlife corridors:** A strip of natural habitat connecting populations of wildlife otherwise separated by cultivated land, roads, housing etc.

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**ACH**

**Community  
Climate Action**

 **COMMUNITY  
FUND**

**BRISTOL**  
CLIMATE ACTION