



Climate Justice

Refugees and Migrants

Community Climate Action Plan

2022

Updated in 2024

Let's make change with ACH



Introduction

The climate and nature crises are not just about the environment – they are a social crisis too, and it is vital to tackle them together. There is a huge opportunity for bold, transformative climate and nature action to reduce, rather than exacerbate inequalities, and to improve the quality of life for people locally and globally. This requires ensuring that diverse communities and those most affected by climate and nature breakdown are able to shape our response.

Bristol has a goal of reducing carbon emissions to net zero by 2030. The One City Environment 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.

Bristol's mammoth goal of being carbon neutral and climate resilient, whilst improving the lives of its residents, especially those most disadvantaged, will require the collective skills, knowledge and energy of the whole city. This community climate action plan for refugees and migrants responds directly to this need. It centres the role of communities and community anchor organisations in this.

This plan has been developed as part of the Bristol Community Climate Action Project which aims to enable communities in Bristol to reduce their carbon footprints, support nature recovery and bring social benefits to local people.



The project aims to contribute to three significant impacts:

- A reduced risk of catastrophic climate change.
- A just and inclusive transition to net zero.
- Improved quality of life for local people (e.g. improved health and well-being, economic opportunity, resilience, social cohesion and improved biodiversity).

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Who



The Community Climate Action Project is a partnership of community organisations across the city: Ambition Lawrence Weston, Ashley Community Housing, Eastside Community Trust, Heart of BS13, and Lockleaze Neighbourhood Trust, coordinated by Bristol Climate & Nature Partnership, supported by the Centre for Sustainable Energy and Bristol City Council (Sustainable City & Climate Change Service). This partnership 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.

The five core organisations involved in the project represent communities experiencing multiple disadvantages who have traditionally been excluded from the climate change debate and responses to it. Across the city, it is also disadvantaged communities like these that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – extreme weather events, disruption to critical services which they rely on, instability in living costs, and so on. Any city simply looking to reduce its emissions as rapidly as possible would not start with disadvantaged and excluded communities, as households in these communities typically have the lowest emissions and environmental footprints in a city.

However, if our strategic response to climate change and nature breakdown is not informed by the critical insights and lived experiences of the diverse communities which make up our city, we risk designing solutions which further compound disadvantage; fail to respond to important social needs; entrench social and political division; and which aren't fit for purpose.



The project's learning and mentoring programme was launched in 2023, with the aim of supporting more, and more diverse, community organisations in Bristol with their climate action journeys.

Since then a further six community groups – Southmead Development Trust, Knowle West Media Centre, Windmill Hill City Farm, Hillfields Community Garden, Vassall Centre, BRICKS - have joined the programme and have been working with their local communities to co-produce climate action plans.

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What



During 2021, the core community partners, along with Bristol Disability Equality Forum, coproduced community climate action plans with the communities they represent, having done significant engagement with residents. They are now leading on local demonstrator projects, which respond to key priorities identified in their plans, and contributing to the city's new Community Leadership Panel on Climate and Just Transition. The project includes a climate and disability strand, which centres Bristol's community of Disabled people in climate and nature action.

Since then, five more groups have launched plans, making 11 plans across the city so far. A further seven groups are due to develop plans in 2024/25. In 2023/2024, all cohort 1 partners undertook engagement to revisit plan priorities and refresh them where needed, and the plans have been updated (in August 2024) to reflect this.

This community climate action plan, and the approach to developing it, has been guided by the principle of a just transition to net zero which improves the quality of life and life chances of citizens, especially those experiencing disadvantage and inequality. Climate projects are often well intentioned, but frequently exploit excluded groups by demanding time for free to help them become “more inclusive”; and whilst some climate actions and solutions provide social and economic benefits, others make life worse for communities who are already excluded and experiencing disadvantage.

The Community Climate Action Project seeks to do things differently and believes the transition to net zero can and should be a once in a generation opportunity to challenge systemic inequality.

The project aims to build the knowledge and capacity of local community organisations, harness their knowledge and insights, and enable them to become leaders in the city's climate action.

The launch in 2023 of Bristol's Just Transition Declaration has created a strategic framework which further supports and guides the just transition ambitions of the community climate action plans and wider project activities. The Declaration sets out 10 principles that everyone working on climate change and nature loss in the city can use to make their plans as fair as possible.



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Why community led climate action?

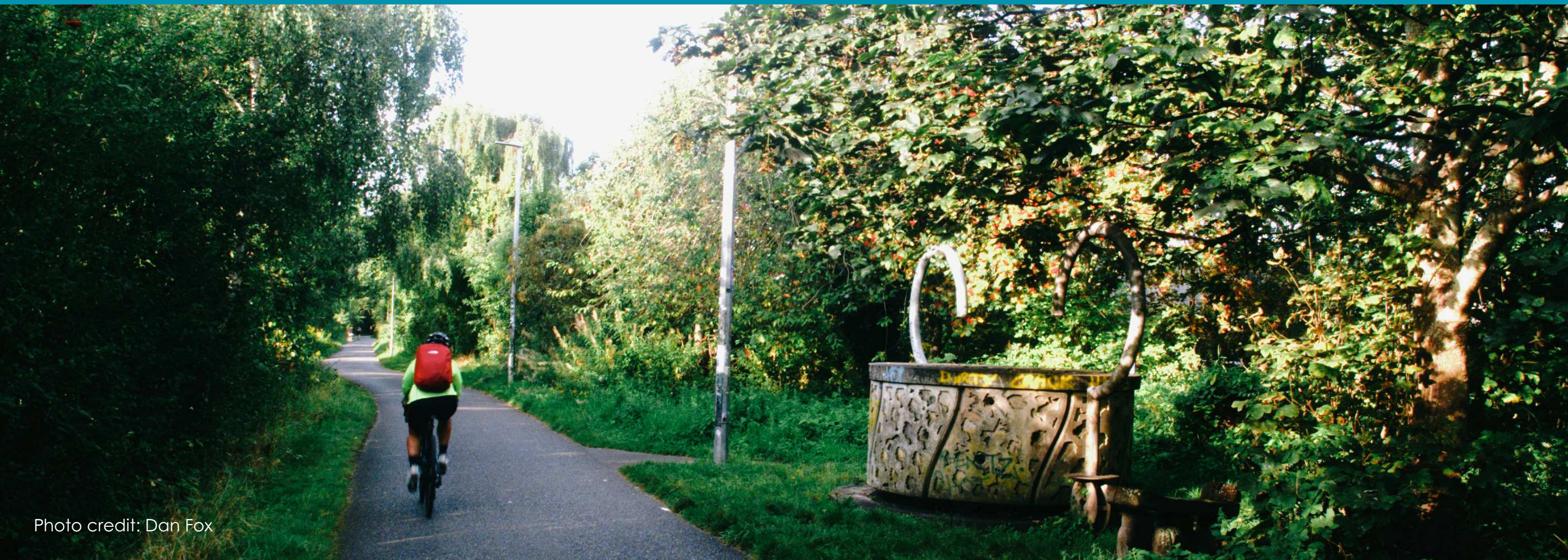
Climate action requires collective action. By working together we can take powerful community climate action which reduces carbon and improves lives.

The 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 crisis, community organisations in Bristol showed significant leadership, demonstrating the critical role communities can play in responding to a crisis. The climate and nature crises are no exception.

Community organisations are also experts of their place and the lived experience of their community. They are trusted by residents, and so are well equipped to develop pragmatic and targeted solutions which work for their specific communities, rather than imposed from outside. 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 Head of Business Development

"For many of our residents and other service users 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 ACH are prioritising addressing the climate emergency in our work, and it is crucial that we ensure our community has 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 it is essential that all communities are not just part of the conversation but at the heart of the collective actions needed. Our work as part of this project is a core component of ensuring those who have suffered most from the effects of climate change are leading the efforts to address its causes."



Thomas Dixon, Head of Business Development

Our ambition

Refugees and global majority 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.



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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, global majority 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

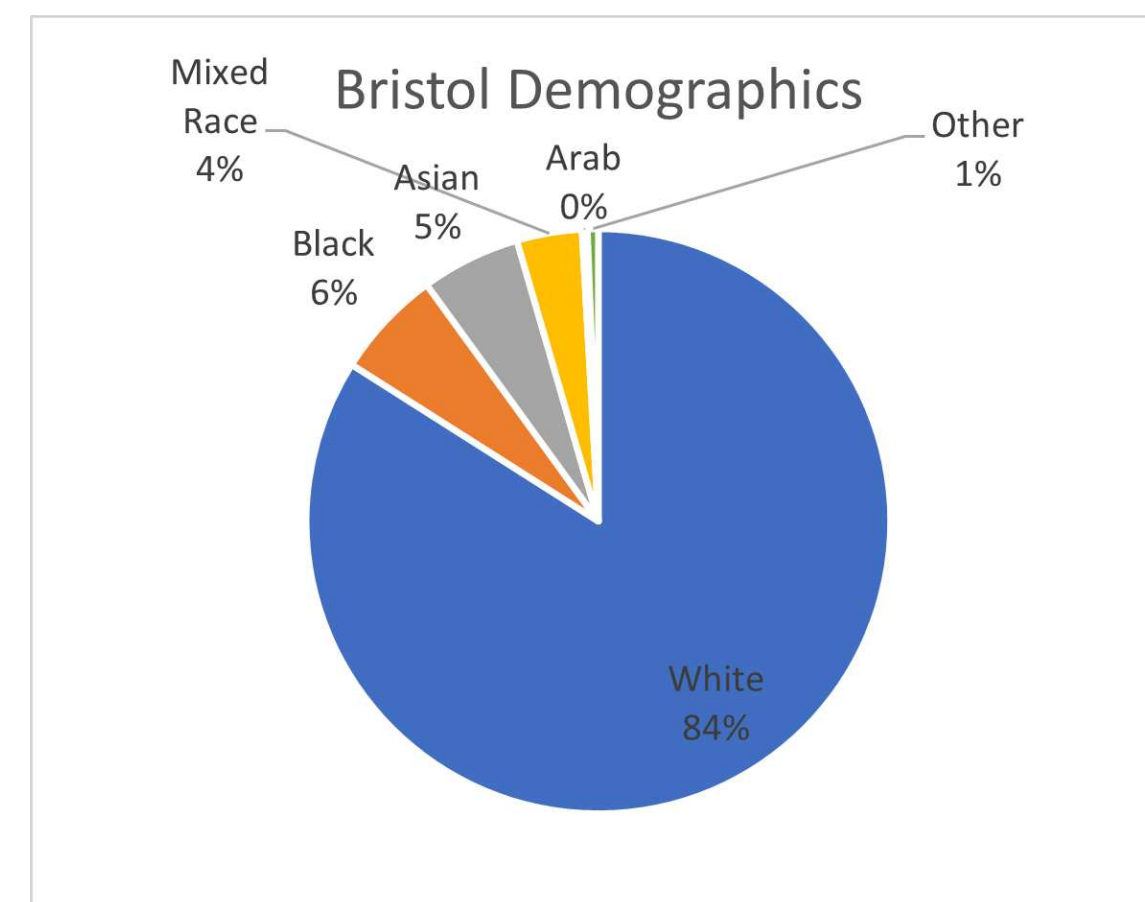
Community portraits

The refugee and global majority 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

Global majority 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.

Our baseline community carbon footprint



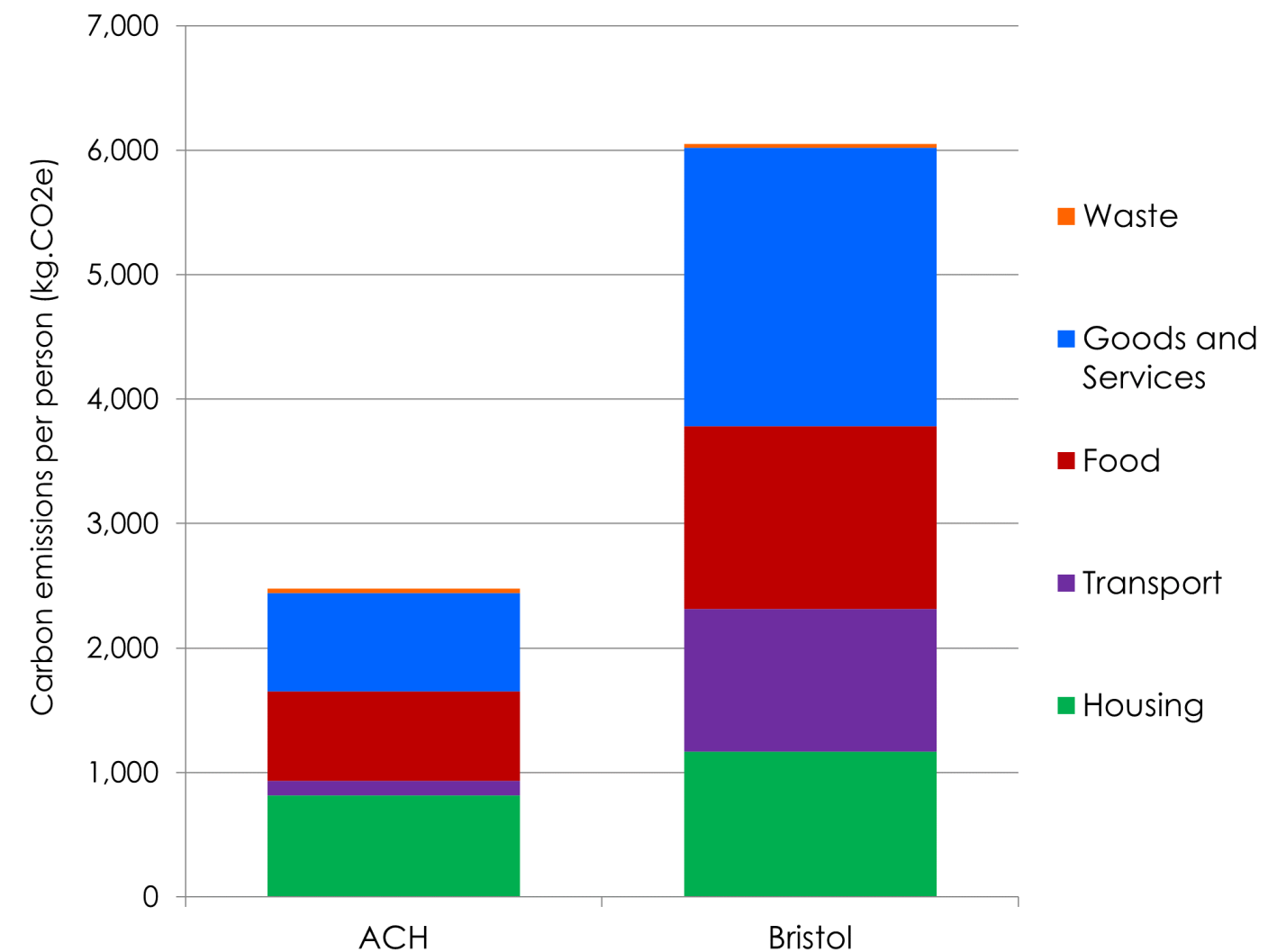
Our community's carbon footprint summary

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



Bristol climate context

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 to prevent disastrous impacts. Climate-related risks to health, livelihoods, homes, food security, the environment, our flora and fauna, raw materials, water supply and economic growth will continue to increase in severity. Even if we manage to limit change to 1.5°C, 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 exposed 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

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, and summer rainfall is projected to decrease by up to 68%.

The future climate is not certain. However, under a high (4.3°C) emissions scenario, by 2080, Bristol could expect to see a 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, to increase the city's resilience in the face of these risks, and to share our successes and challenges openly and generously.

Taking action in Bristol – One City Climate Strategy

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 Ashley's households have a lower than Bristol-average carbon footprint, the community climate action plan has been an opportunity to engage our community's residents in tackling climate change. It explores how they can take the lead on changes in our community, and how we can ensure we maximise the social 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. Preserving and supporting the green spaces of Ashley will decarbonise the air we breathe, improve our mental and physical health. It will also reduce the risk of flooding and extreme temperatures (the two major climate change risks facing Bristol in the coming years), and act as a carbon 'sink' (absorbing carbon from the atmosphere).

Taking action in Bristol – Ecological Emergency Strategy

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% 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%.
- 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.

[You can read a full summary of the recommendations from the Bristol's Ecological Emergency Strategy for the city here.](#)

We have given consideration to the ambitions of both these key strategies when developing the priorities of our community climate action plan.



Bristol City Leap

Another development significant to the communities working on community climate action is the Bristol City Leap programme. This is a 20-year joint venture partnership between Bristol City Council, Ameresco and Vattenfall Heat UK. It is designed to enable the delivery of over £1 billion of investment into Bristol's energy system at a time when the UK is struggling to match resources to the scale of change needed to address climate change and the energy/cost of living crisis.

What will City Leap do?

- Significant expansion of Bristol's Heat Network to provide the city with reliable affordable low carbon heat from sustainable sources.
- Solar panels and low carbon heating systems for local schools.
- The council's social housing will be made more energy efficient to tackle the cost-of-living crisis.
- Substantial investment will go into community-owned renewable energy projects.

City governance

Following a public referendum in May 2022, a significant change in Bristol's governance arrangements has been in place since May 2024, which could change how decisions are made in relation to climate and nature priorities. Bristol has shifted from a Mayor and Cabinet model to a committee system, led by 70 councillors, representing 34 wards. One councillor has been appointed by Full Council as the Leader of the Council.



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Beyond Bristol

The West of England Combined Authority

The city of Bristol is located within the West of England Combined Authority (WECA) area and some significant climate and nature central Government funding and policy comes through WECA and impacts Bristol communities. This includes some aspects of strategic transport, skills and development of major developments along with some aspects of land use planning and the planning of housing. The WECA covers the council areas of South Gloucestershire and Bath & North East Somerset, as well as Bristol. It does not have elected councillors, only the Mayor is elected. Similar two-tier arrangements are in place in most of the larger cities/conurbations across England.

In 2022, the [Climate and Ecological Action Plan for the West of England](#) region was launched.

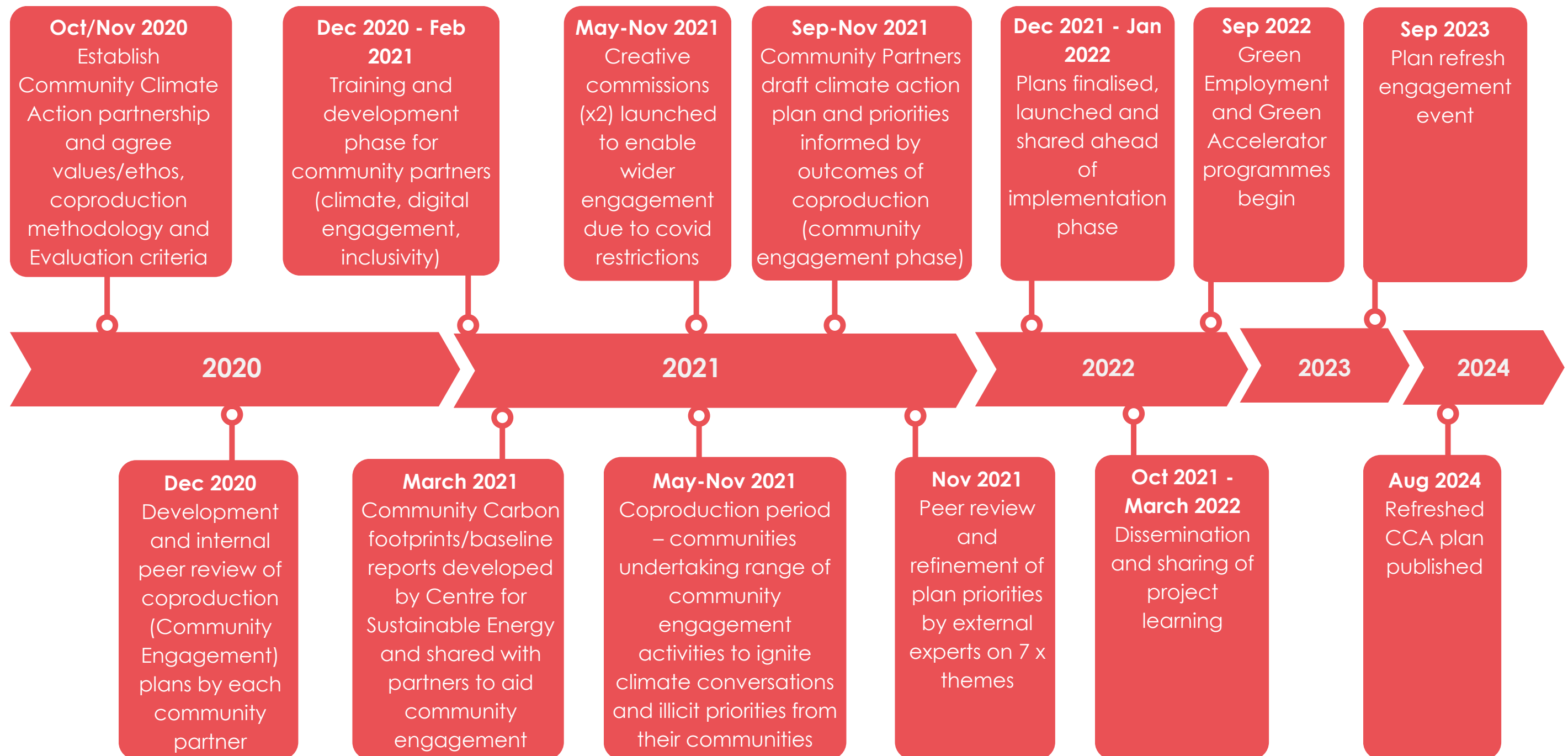
National context

Many of the actions communities want to see are not under the remit of local councils or Combined Authorities. We feel it is important to include these nonetheless - often local authorities can play a role allying with local communities to lobby central government for legislation, funding or policy change.



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

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.

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)

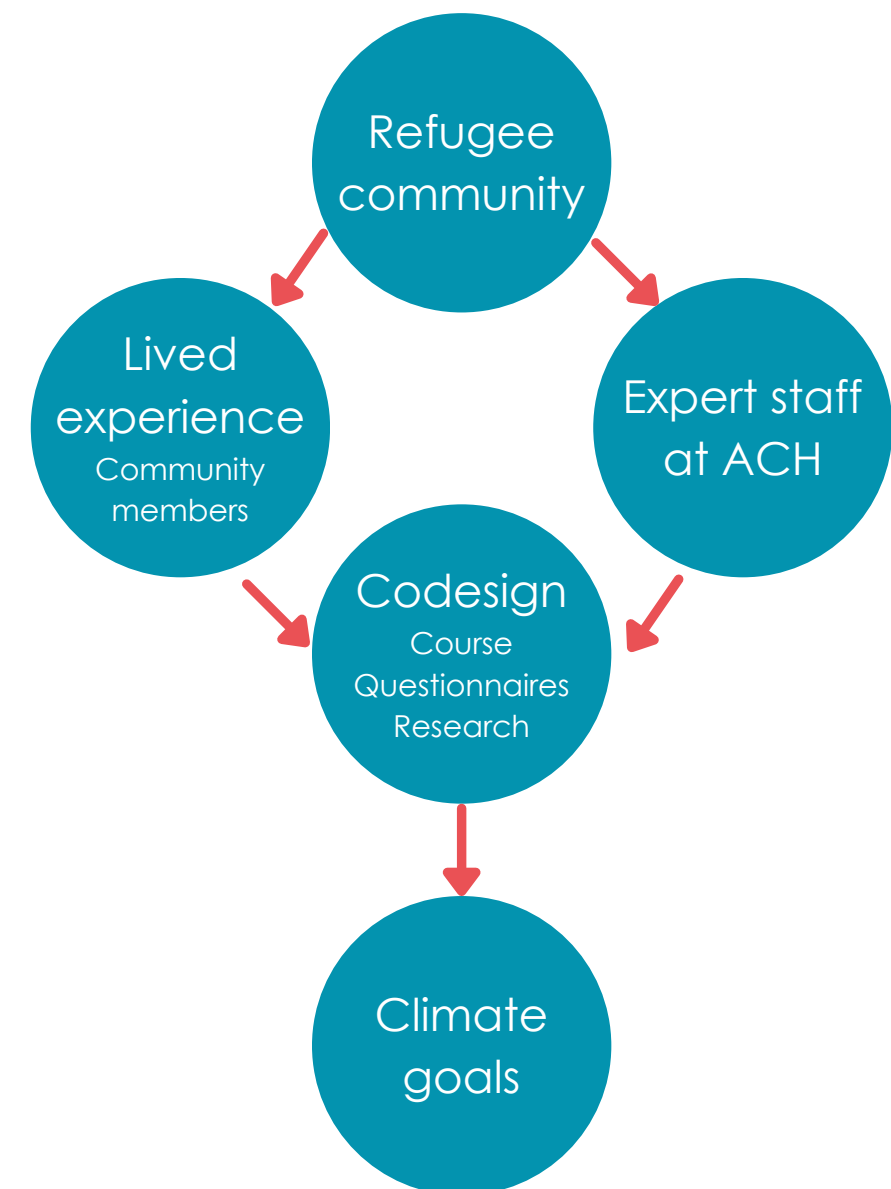
Covers climate change on a more local level.

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's 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 co-design 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.



In September 2023, we updated our project priorities to ensure they are still relevant to our community's needs. We invited our tenants, clients, and colleagues to a community event and asked them to answer the most important issues to them in 7 different areas of life involving sustainability and their lives in Bristol or beyond. We wanted to remind people about the priorities that people had answered in the initial consultation while also capturing new priorities. We held a tick box consultation, writing the previous priorities and asking individuals to tick which priorities were still important to them and give changed priorities.

We found that the area with the most unchanged priorities was housing. Highlighting the need for more focus on these sustainable housing priorities in our community, their priorities include:

- Insulation of housing to save money on bills
- Minimum standards for rented accommodation
- Availability of longer-term leases to prevent frequent moving.

We also found that the theme with the most 'new' priorities was the Economy and Jobs section. Highlighting the want for increased fair participation from our community. Here are some of the new priorities:

- Diversity of people in the green sector
- Jobs for refugees/ migrants according to their education and not just low-paid work
- Recognition that the weight of responsibility for climate change lies with large businesses and not micro/small start-ups

People also supported the priorities in the previous version of the plan, around:

- Equitable access to "green" jobs
- Less focus of green funding on "preaching to the converted"
- Recognition that the weight of responsibility for climate change lies with business

The priority with the most engagement/ votes was to do with energy relating to the affordability of energy bills. Which reflects the current cost of living crisis that many of us are feeling but also highlights that it is greatly felt by all/most of the clients at the event:

- Affordability of energy bills
- Equitable distribution of green economy jobs (solar panel fitting etc.)
- Access to money saving energy tools (solar panels on houses)
- Stop burning coal to generate electricity



The category with the most engagement and was answered the most was food. The following previous priorities were still supported, and a new one about the impacts of ultra-processed food was added:

- Affordability of healthy food
- Access to green spaces to grow food (for those without gardens)
- Food education in schools.
- Teaching about the impacts of ultra-processed food

We asked participants to rank the order of the categories dependant on which of the categories is the most important in affecting their sustainability or life right now. Mostly all groups ranked transport as the biggest sustainability issue facing them currently. Namely the affordability and also reliability of transport.

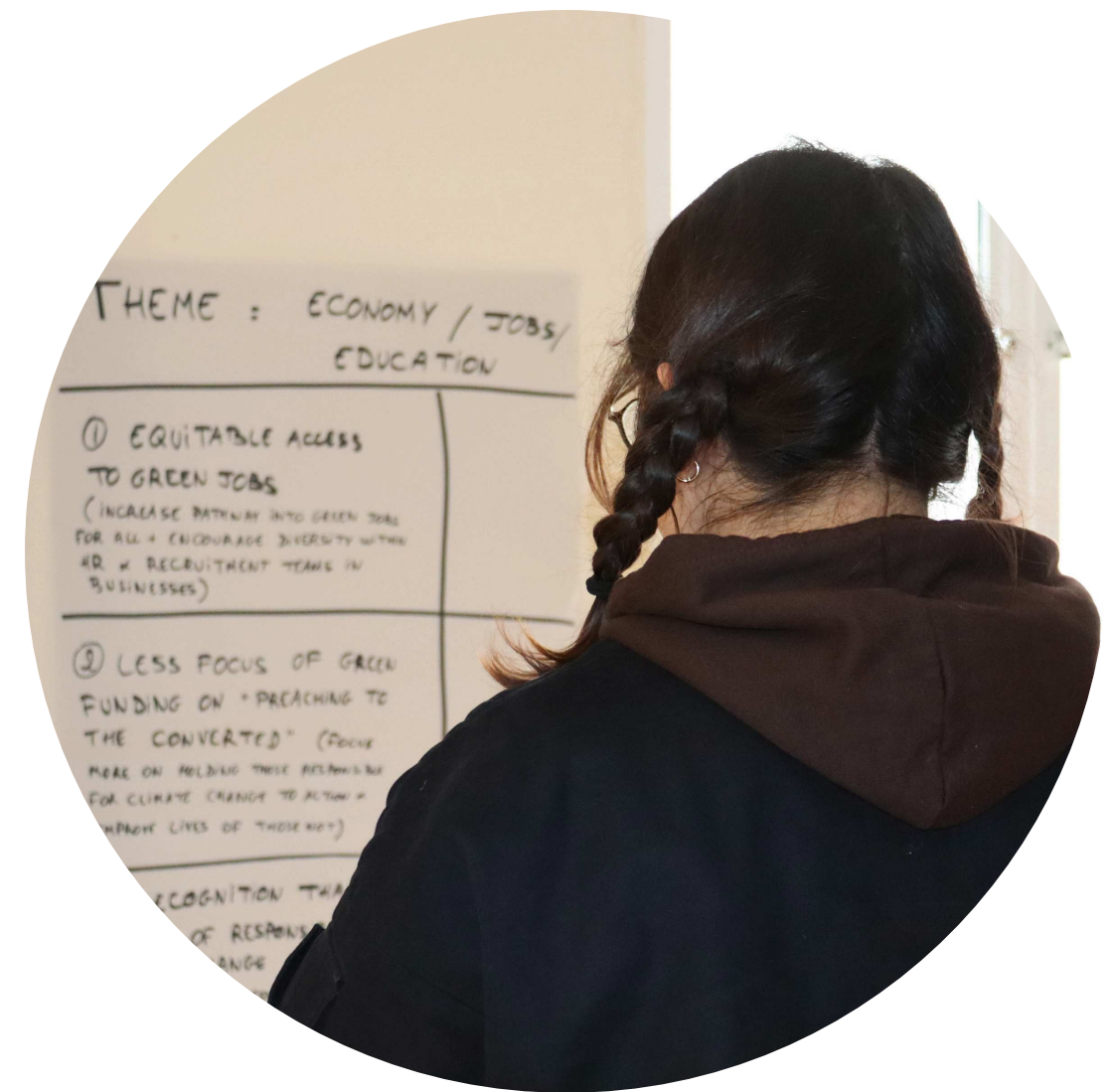
- Affordability of public transport
- Introduction of clean air zones
- High traffic outside schools
- Reliable buses (new priority)
- Bike lanes (new priority)

The waste and consumption ranked the second most pressing issue affecting peoples sustainability:

- Access to low packaging food (affordability and location)
- Distribution of waste food from restaurants etc.
- Fly tipping / rubbish in more economically deprived areas
- More recycling and waste awareness in economically deprived areas and schools (new priority)

And lastly, nature:

- Quality of green spaces (parks) in less economically well off areas
- Education in schools
- Affordability of “green” activities
- More green spaces or parks in some areas (new priority)



Priorities and actions



Residents' priorities and actions to achieve them have been grouped into seven key climate themes – Transport, Homes and Buildings, Energy, Food, Waste and Resources, Nature and Business, Economy and Education.

The following priorities and actions were developed with the local community through our community engagement process and refined with support from Bristol Climate & Nature Partnership and various community climate action partners from across the city. There is also crossover and connection with the priorities developed by partners in other geographic neighbourhoods in the city: Southmead, Knowle West, Bedminster, Brislington, Hillfields, Lockleaze, Easton & Lawrence Hill, Hartcliffe & Withywood, Lawrence Weston and with the citywide priorities in the community climate action plan of Bristol's Community of Disabled People and Bristol's community of refugees and asylum seekers.

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 social benefits (Impact: Community 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. Some of these stakeholders have not yet been involved in developing the plan. Rough timescales for implementation of priorities have also been noted to highlight quick wins alongside significant strategic changes that will take sustained, long-term and citywide action.

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)

5-10 years (significant or complex)



Criteria scored

Resource: cost

Impact: carbon benefits

Resource: people/time

Impact: community benefits

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	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
1.Affordability of public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport companies Transport networks 	4	3	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	1-2 years
2.Create liveable neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC WECA Local Community Groups Clean air alliance Clean air for parents network 	5	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	3-5 years
3.High traffic outside of schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC WECA Local Community Groups: Sustrans Bristol Parents for school streets Mums for lungs 	3	4	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	1-2 years



Priorities: Transport

Scoring of priorities

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

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
4.Reliable buses (Added 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">First BusWECABCCCommunity groups, activists,Wheels4workCampaignersStagecoachGreat Western Railway,Local MPS and Councillors,TravelWestLocal disabilities groups	4 This would require a lot of government subsidies	4 Campaigners, community, and activists WECA, policy makers, local and central government	4 Reduction of inner-city pollution as people are more likely to use reliable and efficient buses and would rely less on privately owned cars Fewer cars on the road can support wildlife thrive	4 Can improve peoples quality of life. Individuals will not have to wait for buses delayed or cancelled buses giving them more time in the day. People can feel more integrated into the city as reliable buses allow for the exploration of different areas. People would be more open to applying/ sign-up for opportunities (e.g. training, education, employment) if transport allowed them to get to opportunities efficiently, therefore supporting individual development.	Mid-long term
5. Bike lanes (Added 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bristol City CouncilSustransSevernNet Life CycleBristol WasteBristol Walking AllianceWECALocal disabilities groups	4/5 High costs of adapting and investing in infrastructure like parking spaces and accessible bike lanes	4 Campaigners, community and activists. WECA, policy makers, local and central governemnt	4 Reduction of inner-city pollution as people are more likely to use bikes if there were safer routes for transport and would rely less on privately owned cars. This would contribute to less traffic build up in urban areas. Fewer cars on the road can support wildlife thrive	4 Can improve individuals quality of life. Individuals can feel safe and autonomous People can feel more integrated into the city as reliable buses allow for the exploration of different areas. People would be more open to applying/ sign-up for opportunities (e.g. training, education, employment) if transport allowed them to get to opportunities efficiently, therefore supporting individual development.	Mid-long term



Priorities and actions: Transport

PRIORITY 1. Affordability of public transport

ACTIONS:

- 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)

PRIORITY 2. Introduction of clean air zones

ACTIONS:

- 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)

PRIORITY 3. High Traffic outside schools

ACTIONS:

- 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

PRIORITY 4. Reliable Buses (Added 2024)

PRIORITY 5. Bike lanes (Added 2024)



Priorities: Food

Scoring of priorities

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

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
1.Affordability of healthy food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC WECA Local Community Groups 	3	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	1-2 years
2.Access to green spaces to grow food (for those without gardens)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC WECA Local Community Groups 	2	3	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.	1-2 years
3.Food education in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DfE BCC WECA Local Community Groups Local Schools 	3	4	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.	1-2 years



Priorities: Food

Scoring of priorities

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

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
4. Teaching about the impacts of ultra-processed food (Added 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SchoolsYouth provision groupsAdult learning and skills development partnersBristol Waste BCC,Supermarkets both local and large corporationsWECAGenecoOfsteadDepartment of Education	4 Schools already feeling financial pressures, so partner organisations/ environmental charity initiatives needed to support along with, Community generated subsidies and funds Training of community leaders on waste and recycling within local context	2 Experts to teach trainers, teachers and community leaders School boards to embed this within the school setting	1-2 Individuals may feel encouraged to make more sustainable food choices which contribute to demand of more sustainable practices	4-5 Improved physical health due to a healthier diet. Support personal development and individual growth Improved mental health/wellbeing because of better understanding of healthier food Opportunities for skills and training	Short-mid



Priorities and Actions: Food

PRIORITY 1. Affordability of healthy food

ACTIONS:

- 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

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

ACTIONS:

- 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

PRIORITY 3. Food education in schools.

ACTIONS:

- 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

PRIORITY 4. Teaching about the impacts of ultra-processed food (Added 2024)



Priorities: Nature

Scoring of priorities

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

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
1. Quality of green spaces (parks) in less economically well off areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BCCWECALocal Community Groups	4	3	4 Better habitat for local wildlife More trees planted	5 Give people more fulfilling things to do in their local areas Increase sense of community pride in the areas in which people live	1-2 years
2. Education in schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BCCWECALocal Community GroupsLocal Schools	3	4	4 Protecting the biodiversity of the city	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.	1-2 years
3. Affordability of “green” activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BCCWECALocal Community GroupsLocal Business'	3	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.	1-2 years



Priorities and Actions: Nature

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

ACTIONS:

- 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

PRIORITY 2. Education in schools

ACTIONS:

- 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

PRIORITY 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



Scoring of priorities

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

Priorities: Waste and Resources

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
1. Access to low packaging food (affordability and location)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local shopsChain supermarkets	3	2	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	3-5 years
2. Distribution of waste food from restaurants etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local restaurants	2	2	4 Altered dietary patterns & reduced food waste	5 Reduction in waste food going to landfill. Reduction in food being thrown away and wasted.	1-2 years
3. Fly tipping / rubbish in more economically deprived areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BCCWECA	4	3	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	1-2 years



Priorities: Waste and Resources

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
4. More recycling and waste awareness in economically deprived areas and schools (Added 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SchoolsYouth provision groupsAdult learning and skills development partners (e.g, SetSquare, LifeCycle, Bristol Textile Quarter)Bristol Waste BCCCharity shops and local community groupsSupermarketsWECAGenecoOfsteadDepartment of Education	4 Schools already feeling financial pressures so partner organisations/ environmental charity initiatives needed to support along with, Community generated subsidies and funds Training of community leaders on waste and recycling within local context	3 Facilitation/engagement / skills training for teachers Citizen action, Community Volunteers with skills	3 Depends on uptake/ impact Positive impact on nature as it could reduce items in landfills and microplastics in the environment, reduce the amount of buying new and ordering online which can decrease carbon costs from transport of goods	3 Depends of uptake/ impact Positive impact on people's comfort in their neighborhood as less fly-tipping giving a sense of a more secure neighbourhood Potential for reduced costs due to increased awareness of waste/ consumption costs.	3-5 years



Priorities and Actions: Waste and Resources

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

ACTIONS:

- 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 be able to put pressure on their suppliers
- e. Support creation of hubs where single-use plastics can be recycled eg. local supermarkets

PRIORITY 2. Distribution of waste food from restaurants etc.

ACTIONS:

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

PRIORITY 3. Fly tipping / rubbish in more economically deprived areas

ACTIONS:

- a. Free/low cost pick up of rubbish/recyclable items to reduce fly tipping
- b. More information around what can and can't be recycled within the city

PRIORITY 4. More recycling and waste awareness in economically deprived areas and schools (Added 2024)



Priorities: Energy

Scoring of priorities

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

PRIORITY ACTION	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
1. Affordability of energy bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BCCWECALocal Community GroupsNational/Local Energy Groups	4	3	1 Affordable heating	5 Reduction in energy bills for residents and a reduced carbon footprint	3-5 years
2. Equitable distribution of green economy jobs (solar panel fitting etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local Community GroupsNational/Local Energy GroupsColleges and local training providers	1	5	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	1-2 years
3. Access to money saving energy tools (solar panels on houses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BCCWECALocal Community GroupsNational/Local Energy Groups	5	3	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	3-5 years



Priorities: Energy

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

PRIORITY ACTION	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
4. Stop burning coal to generate electricity (Added 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Major energy companiesCSECentral and Local governmentsWECABristol City LeapBristol Energy Co-operativeLocal community groups, campaigners and activist	4 Cost of infrastructure to transition from coal to electricity Capital Surveys Installation Costs Staff Space Cost of training / upskilling individuals who already work in the sector	4 Governance, policy change, activist, campaigners, and local community groups	5 This will have a high carbon impact	3 Often the infrastructure needed for this transition requires minerals that are sourced from the global south. There is a human rights cost to mining these minerals. Local people can benefit from lower energy costs which can impact their standard of living	Long-term



Priorities and Actions: Energy

PRIORITY 1. Affordability of energy bills

ACTIONS:

- 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

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

ACTIONS:

- 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

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

ACTIONS:

- 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

PRIORITY 4. Stop burning coal to generate electricity (Added 2024)



Priorities: Business and Education

Scoring of priorities

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

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
1. Equitable access to "green" jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local Community GroupsNational/Local Energy GroupsTraining providers	1	5	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	1-2 years
2. Less focus of green funding on "preaching to the converted"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Local Community Groups	2	5	2 More residents trained within the Green Economy Supporting the local / circular economy	5 Provide more realistic solutions that are applicable to all	3-5 years
3. Recognition that the weight of responsibility for climate change lies with large businesses and not micro/small start-ups (Updated 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy makersBig businessesEmployersSupermarketsCentral and local government,Activists and campaigners,WECABusiness WestBusiness in the CommunityWECA BCC	1 Costs associated with large businesses transition to be more sustainable. Initial costs may be high but long term may be more cost-effective if sustainable principles followed	5 Collective community power, Economists, strategists, activists and campaigners	5 Big businesses such as supermarkets and fast-fashion clothing stores have a large environmental impact. Their commitment to making stores, systems and products more sustainable choices can put pressure on suppliers to also adapt more sustainable practices.	5 Both local business owners and local people can benefit from large businesses making more sustainable choices by taking pressure of individuals and reduce climate anxiety. Employees in the global south who are working in industries affected by big business (e.g. some agricultural, manufacturing and textile industries) would benefit from climate change commitments from big businesses as demand would slow and often employees are often exploited and experience human rights abuses because of market competition trying to push prices down.	Long-term



Priorities: Business and Education

Scoring of priorities

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

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
4. Diversity of people in green sector (Added 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Green EmployersActivists and campaignersCity of Bristol collegeColleges/FE WECAConstruction industryBusiness West Business in the CommunityWECABCC Technical and delivery partners	4 Training and accreditation needed for individuals may have high costs for individuals who currently do not have the skills or have the skills but qualifications are not recognise. Training of employers to support EDI practices for the hiring, retention and development of the refugee, migrant and asylum-seeking individuals	Green Employers schools, and community groups	1 May not have a direct link to carbon however individuals who start working in the sector may inspire others within their community to also make carbon-positive changes. Diverse voices within organizations can create diverse solutions to problems	5 A sense of belonging within the community Job creation Reduced inequalities Improved household finances Opportunities for skills and training for professional and personal development Improved mental health/wellbeing Opportunities for local investment Role models / Improved opportunities for children and young people	Medium-Long term
5. Jobs for refugees/ migrants according to their education and not just low-paid work (Added 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Activists and campaignersCity of Bristol collegeColleges/FEWECAConstruction industryBusiness West Business in the CommunityBCC Technical and delivery partners	1 Training of employers to support EDI practices for the hiring, retention, and development of refugee, migrant and asylum-seeking individuals Upskilling, retraining according to UK standard Translation of qualifications	Green Employers, schools, and community groups, EDI organisations	1 Potential that jobs that individuals are hired in have a positive carbon impact. Diversity in thought can cause diversity in solutions and ways of working which can have the potential to create carbon benefits.	5 A sense of belonging within the community Job creation Reduced inequalities Improved household finances. Opportunities for skills and training for professional and personal development Improved mental health/wellbeing Opportunities for local investment. Role models / Improved opportunities for children and young people	Medium- Long term



Priorities and Actions: Business and Education

PRIORITY 1. Equitable access to “green” jobs

ACTION:

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

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

ACTIONS:

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

PRIORITY 3. Recognition that the weight of responsibility for climate change lies with large businesses and not micro/small start-ups (Updated 2024)

ACTIONS:

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

PRIORITY 4. Diversity of people in the green sector (Added 2024)

PRIORITY 5. Jobs for refugees /migrants according to their education and not just low paid work (Added 2024)



Priorities: Homes and Buildings

Scoring of priorities

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

PRIORITY	POTENTIAL COLLABORATORS + STAKEHOLDERS	RESOURCE: COST	RESOURCE: PEOPLE	IMPACT: CARBON	IMPACT: COMMUNITY BENEFITS	TIMESCALE
1. Insulation of housing to save money on bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC WECA Local Community Groups National/Local Energy Groups Private landlords Housing associations 	2	5	<p>5</p> <p>Hugely reduced energy demand from buildings, including heritage assets</p> <p>Improving all homes to EPC standard C</p> <p>Increased/improved insulation on all housing stock</p>	<p>5</p> <p>Better insulation in housing will lead to a reduction in household bills.</p> <p>Will also reduce damp and other house maintenance issues that potentially cause ill-health.</p>	3-5 years
2. Minimum standards for rented accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC WECA Local Community Groups National/Local Energy Groups Private landlords Housing associations 	4	4	<p>3</p> <p>Improving all homes to EPC standard C</p> <p>Increased/improved insulation on all housing stock</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Minimum standards for rented accommodation will give people a better standard of living</p> <p>This will include standards for boilers etc. which will lead to lower household bills and a reduced carbon footprint</p>	3-5 years
3. Availability of longer term leases to prevent frequent moving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC WECA Local Community Groups Private landlords Housing associations 	3	2	<p>2</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Longer term leases will reduce the need to regularly move</p> <p>Longer leases encourage landlords to make improvements on properties</p> <p>People who live longer in the same property will have a greater sense of pride and are better placed to look after the accommodation.</p>	3-5 years



Priorities and Actions: Homes and Buildings

PRIORITY 1. Insulation of housing to save money on bills

ACTIONS:

- 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

PRIORITY 2. Minimum standards for rented accommodation

ACTIONS:

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

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

ACTIONS:

- 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

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 Thickpenney Ryan
- all the local community groups and organisations that have contributed.
- The Community Climate Action Project partners: Bristol Climate & Nature 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.

**INTRODUCTION
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Let's make change with ACH



Evaluation and wider objectives

This plan was developed as part of the Bristol Community Climate Action Project (coordinated by Bristol Climate & Nature Partnership, and supported by Bristol City Council and the Centre for Sustainable Energy).

The evaluation objectives of the project are:

1. Communities will better contribute to Bristol's 2030 carbon neutral and nature recovery ambitions.
2. There is wider and deeper climate change engagement and leadership in diverse communities.
3. Climate Community Action will support transitions towards a more just and inclusive society.
4. Community Climate Action will support increased community resilience to immediate climate and social challenges.
5. Climate Community Action is recognised as an essential strategic approach towards achieving net zero goals in Bristol, the West of England sub-region (WECA area) and nationally.
6. Communities in Bristol and beyond are inspired and supported to take community-led climate action.

The development phase of the 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.

An insights report was produced at the end of the development phase of the project (April 2022), and a full evaluation report will be produced at the end of the programme (July 2025).

The 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 the 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
- Opportunities for physical activity
- Reduced noise pollution
- Reduced air pollution
- Opportunities to access healthier food
- Improved dietary health
- Improved mental and physical wellbeing

Economy

- Job creation
- Improved business efficiency
- Improved household finances
- Opportunities for skills and training
- Money retained in local economy
- Opportunities for local investment
- Lower energy costs
- Lower energy tariffs
- Reduced travel costs
- Reduced bills
- Reduced cost of buying compost/vegetables/fruit by producing their own

Environment

- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Improved green spaces
- Reduced overheating risk
- Reduced flood risk
- Increased biodiversity
- Reduced waste going to landfill
- Creation of more attractive public spaces
- Less litter in public spaces

Environment

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

Resilience

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

Society

- Reduced inequalities
- High level decision makers (ie national gov) influenced to make positive changes.
- Community brought together
- Improved public sector finances
- Residents feeling safer and more confident in their community
- Increased community ownership and pride
- Reduced social isolation
- Building a stronger, more connected community through sharing resources and skills
- Empowerment of young people

Equalities

- Equal access
- Preventing the creation of new barrier
- Removing a barrier
- 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

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

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)

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

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

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

Buildings ☐ Food ☐ Green Space and Nature ☐ Transport ☒

None ☐ Other ☐

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

Yes ☐ No ☐ Maybe ☒

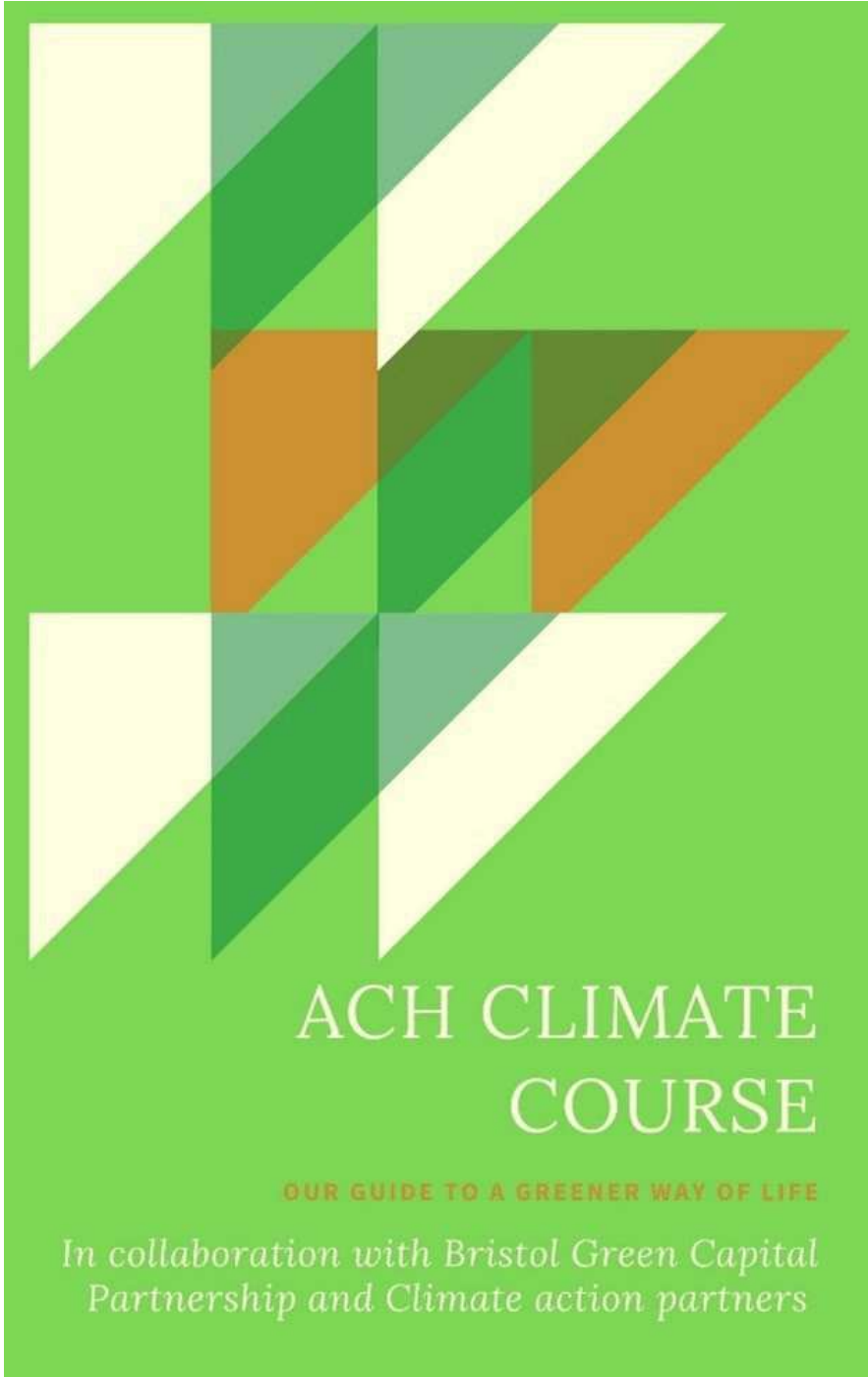
4. Would you Like to Learn more about Climate Change?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Leaflet distributed as part of coproduction



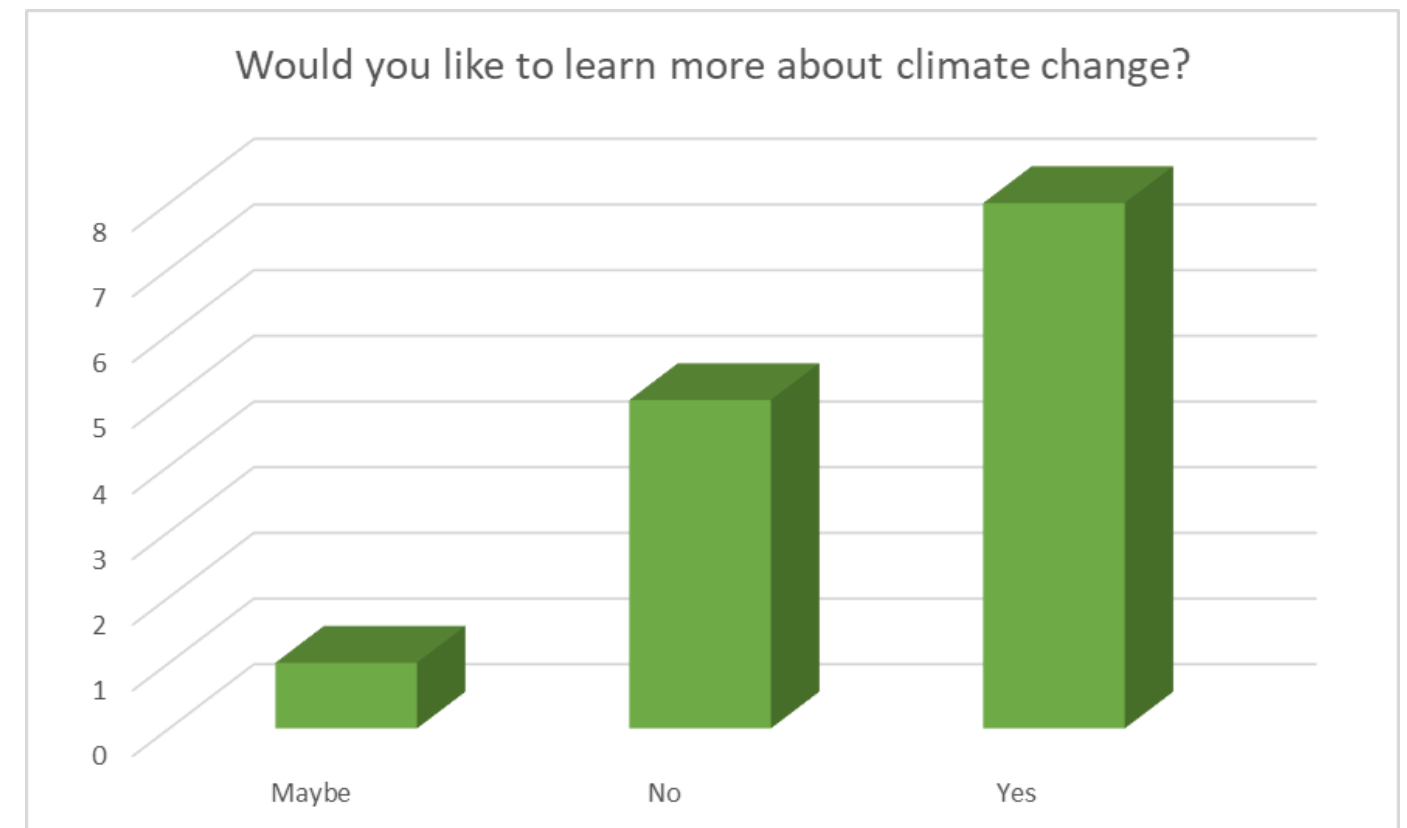
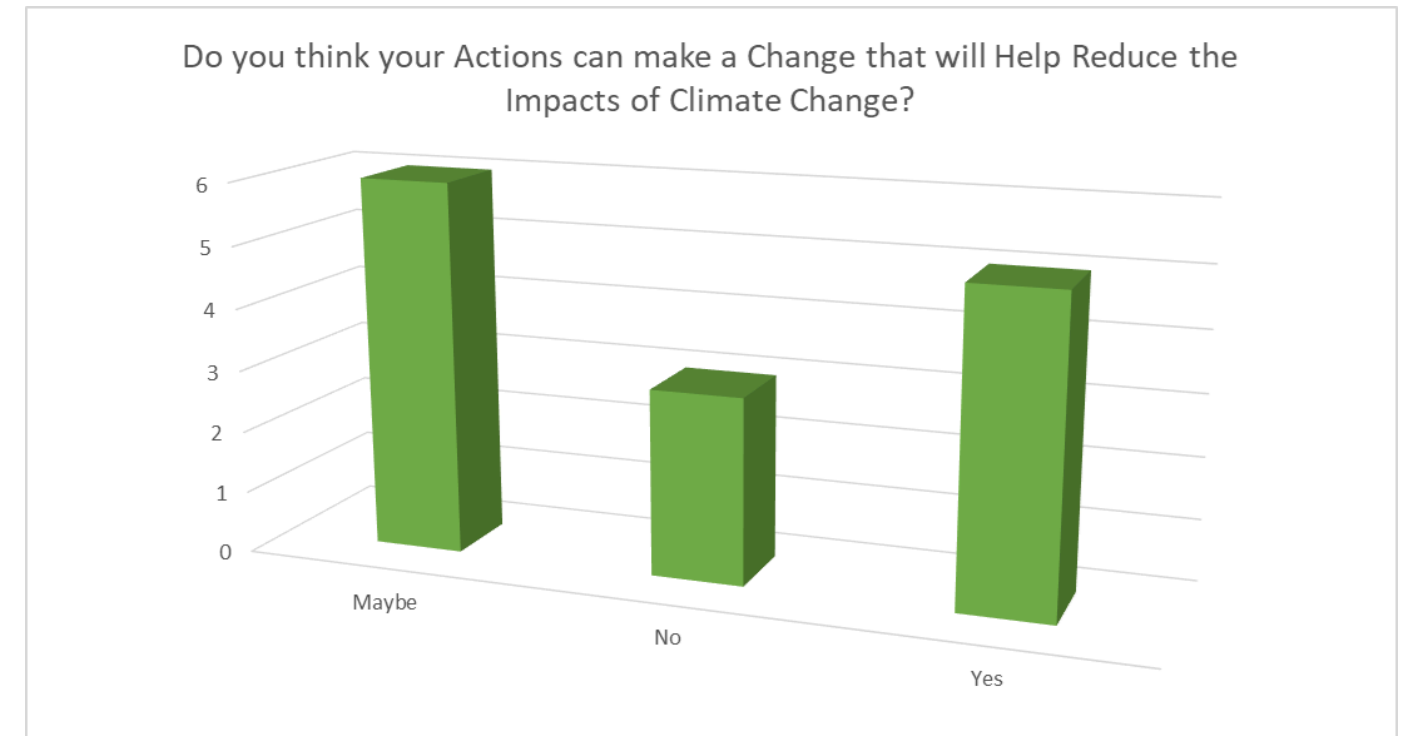
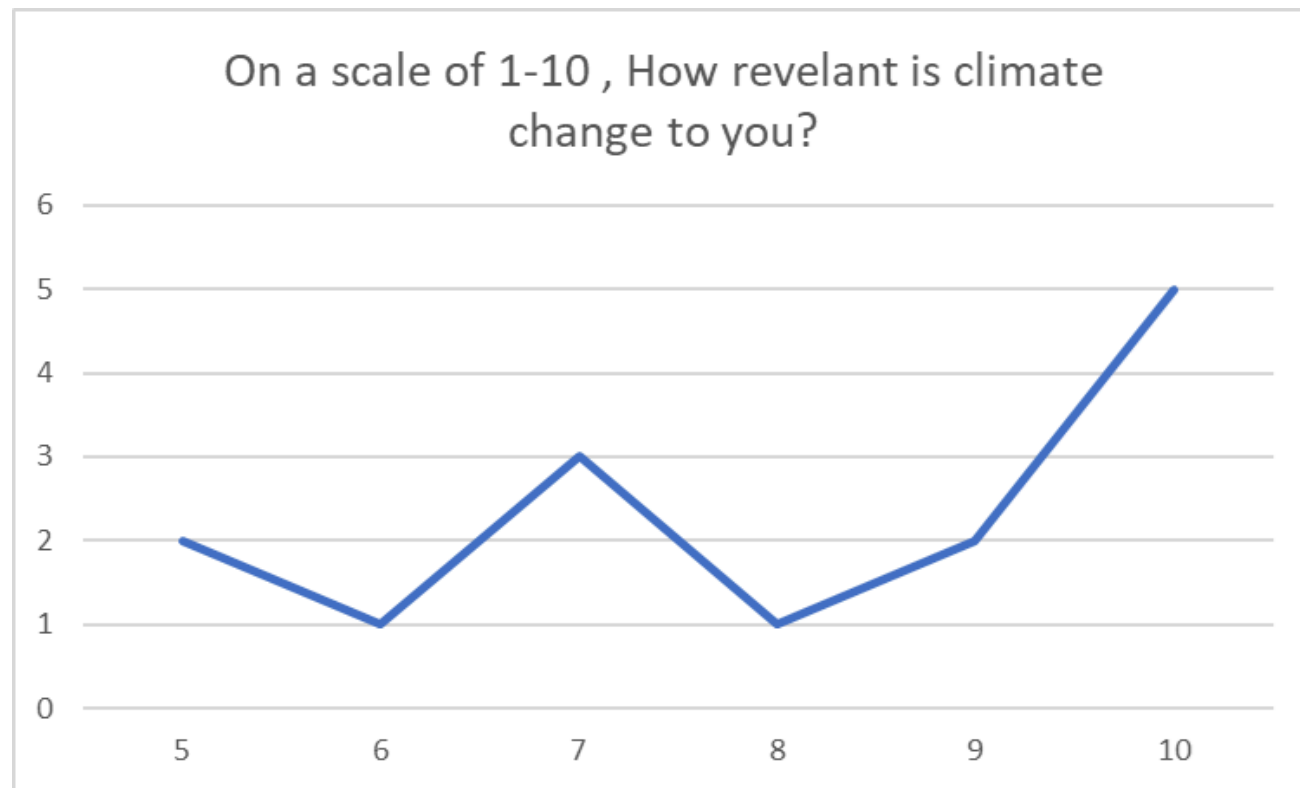
Pictured is the front page of the main course content created as part of the coproduction process as well as a picture of the contents page.



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Graphs from the results of the questionnaires



Glossary of key words



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.

