

Foreword



Councillor Perry, chair of the environment and climate change partnership

By 2040, Croydon's vision is to be one of the most enterprising and sustainable boroughs in the UK. The Environment and Climate

Change Partnership (ECCP) is one of the theme partnerships within the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). The partnership works to deliver on the key environmental priorities for Croydon, namely:

- Effective communications and marketing for individual behaviour change
- Tackling climate change by reducing CO2 emissions, including domestic emissions
- Facilitating a modal shift to sustainable transport
- Effective management of our natural resources to ensure climate resilience
- Addressing waste and improving environmental quality
- Supporting the low carbon economy

Key

Icons next to the titles show the trends of the environment and Croydon's efforts.



Getting Better



Staying The Same



Getting Worse



Not Enough Data

More Information

FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE

THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORT 2011

The State of Our Environment 2011

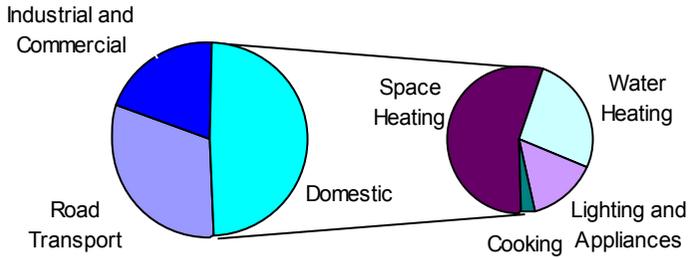
CROYDON
www.croydon.gov.uk

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Our Homes



Proportional Distribution of CO₂ Emissions by Sector and Domestic Housing



- The domestic sector contributes 49% of carbon emissions in Croydon, the highest of all sectors.
- 100% of all suitable existing council homes have cavity wall insulation and at least 100mm of loft insulation.
- New council homes are built to the highest environmental standards since 2006.

Our Air



- Road transport in 2007 accounted for about 21% of CO₂ emissions in Croydon, which is consistent with the London average of 22%.
- Road transport is a key source of local air pollutants, such as NO₂ and PM₁₀ which have an impact on everyone living and working in Croydon, but mainly on the most vulnerable such as children and the elderly.

Our Infrastructure



The three main threats to London from climate change and extreme weather events are:

1. Overheating
2. Flooding
3. Drought

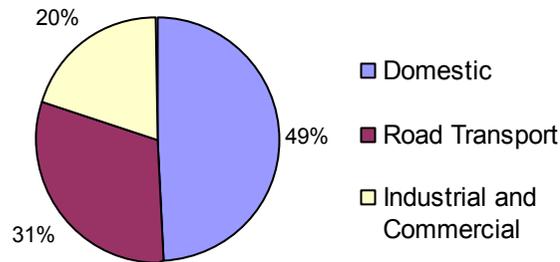
Natural open spaces and green infrastructure (which includes street trees, food growing spaces and green roofs and walls), help to mitigate climate change and also have a key role in adapting to future more extreme weather conditions.

Whilst mitigation measures are aimed at reducing the negative impact of human activity on the climate, adaptation is about responding to the unavoidable changes in climate that are already occurring.

Our Businesses



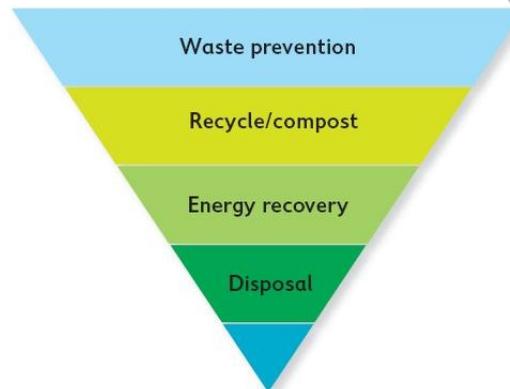
CO₂ Emissions from Industry and the Commercial Sector



Croydon metropolitan centre is one of the busiest areas in the south east, containing 762,000 m² of retail space.

- Council Operations have saved over 2,500 tonnes of CO₂ and £320,000 2005.
- Major developments in Croydon must meet sustainable construction standards, including a requirement to achieve a 10% reduction in site CO₂ emissions

Our Streets



The UK generates about 100 million tonnes of waste. 22 million tonnes of this are generated in London. Most ends up in landfill where the biodegradable part generates methane as it decomposes. Methane is the potent greenhouse gas and has a warming potential 21 times more than carbon dioxide, therefore this has a considerable contribution to climate change.

Our Climate



Changes in precipitation patterns

Wetter winters and drier summers - precipitation levels are projected to increase by up to 33% in winter, with summer rainfall set to fall by up to 40 per cent by 2080

1. Flood Risk

Flooding incidents are likely to become more common with an increase in temperatures. Flooding can result in short and long-term illness, including stress-related conditions within vulnerable communities such as children, the elderly and the less able. The London insurance industry could be exposed to an increased volume of claims from wind storms and flood events.

2. Water scarcity

Climate change could reduce the amount of water available and increase demand in summer.

3. Heat Stress

Increased temperatures will reduce comfort of occupants in domestic, commercial and public buildings, and could lead to business disruption. Increased extreme temperatures could lead to higher levels of mortality related to heat stress.

4. Poorer air quality

Projected increases in dry, sunny weather in summer over the south-east will favour the production of higher amounts of street level air pollutants.