



**ACTION ON  
CLIMATE  
CHANGE**  
NORTH TYNESIDE

# **Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24**



**North  
Tyneside  
Council**



## Foreword by Cllr Sandra Graham: Cabinet Member for Climate Emergency

This Action Plan is the second revision of the North Tyneside Council approach to the Climate Emergency, and as Cabinet Member for the Climate Emergency, I am delighted to present its contents.

In 2019, North Tyneside Council declared a climate emergency. This declaration set a target to reduce the carbon footprint of the council's operations, and the borough, by 50% by 2023 and to align to the Government's net zero target of 2050. This aimed to build on the excellent work we had already undertaken to enhance and protect our environment. During 2020 we worked with industry experts The Carbon Trust, and consulted with a wide range of stakeholders in the production of our Climate Emergency Action Plan, and this was presented to Cabinet in October 2020.

However, in light of rising global emissions and the evidence of the need to take significant action well in advance of the 2050 target to limit global warming to well below 2°C, the Council published a new ambitious policy commitment in the Our North Tyneside Plan Council Plan 2021 - 25, stating:

"We will publish an action plan of the steps we will take and the national investment we will seek to make North Tyneside carbon net zero by 2030."

Our 2030 target is ambitious and ahead of the national 2050 target and we know there are significant challenges. The council has been delivering against the strategic actions in our Plan to drive down carbon emissions - the council's carbon footprint is down by 58% (22/23 financial year) and the borough's is down by 45% (2021 calendar year). It is important to note that the carbon footprint of the Council's operations is less than two percent of the carbon footprint of the borough. That is why the council continues its work on the "Action on Climate Change" marketing and behavioural change campaign to stimulate further action by residents, visitors, businesses and stakeholders.

Our vision for a future North Tyneside remains as it did in 2019 - based on collaboration and positive engagement with our communities, businesses and other public sector bodies. We have established a borough-wide Climate Emergency Board with large businesses and public sector organisations to address commercial and industrial generated emissions. The Board is passionate about supporting businesses across the borough and has recently developed some practical tools to share, including the Carbon Reduction Award Toolkit and the Climate Adaptation Toolkit.

Whilst challenges do exist, there are also opportunities ahead which we will maximise for the benefit of the borough. This 2023 Action Plan update retains its stakeholder's core ambitions and vision, including a focus on the green skills agenda and the principles of a Just Transition towards a low carbon future.

At the heart of this shared vision is an approach that not only positively addresses wider environmental challenges, but also has clear co-benefits for other key quality of life aspects such as health, the economy, inequalities and overall wellbeing of our residents. We are working very hard to understand climate impacts and act positively. Whilst this action plan has a clear focus on reducing carbon emissions, we are also adapting our services in response to the extreme weather events we are already experiencing and are likely to see increasing in coming years. We continue to work with government departments and the academic sector to strengthen our approach and we continue to search out and apply for grant funding to aid our journey to net zero.

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



We are very proud of what we have achieved as a Council and ambitious about what we see developing across the borough over such a short period of time. We have moved at pace with this work, but there is still much more to do and this why we will be closely monitoring our performance and reporting annually to all our stakeholders.

We would like to thank the stakeholders who made valuable contributions to the development of the initial Action Plan through their participation in a range of engagement activities as well as their continued engagement throughout the course of our ambitious carbon net zero journey.

This document is an update to the first 2020 Action Plan and addresses areas of significant change, such as Government policy. It provides updated carbon footprint data and clearly sets out the actions we will take and our asks of Government in working towards our new carbon net zero 2030 policy commitment. In reflection of the importance of this policy commitment and our ever-evolving programme of work, the action plan will be updated every year and presented to Cabinet.

We hope you continue to undertake this journey with us.



**Councillor Sandra Graham,  
Cabinet Member for Climate Emergency**

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## Summary Highlights 2022/2023

Converting the remaining

**20,000  
streetlights**

to energy efficient LED. This will complete the street lighting LED programme



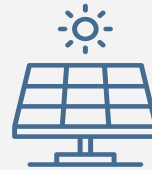
Awarded the

**Best North East Council**

in the Energy Efficiency Awards and shortlisted for the National Energy Efficiency Awards



Installed **roof top Solar PV & Solar Car Portals** and a **commercial scale battery storage** unit to the Killingworth Site



Published an **EV Charging Policy** for staff

Initiated a **cross-party working group** to assess options for **on-street EV charging** for the public

Secured

**£11m**



of grant funding to complete the Sustainable Seafront Route

Planted over

**10,000**



trees across **15 hectares** in the Borough as part of the North East Community Forest

Grant Award for **Home Upgrade Funding**



for **£621,000**

Included **questions** in the **resident's survey** on the **climate emergency**

Launched the **Action on Climate Change**



awareness campaign, informed by the residents survey responses

Delivered successful **2** Business Net-Zero and Business Events



**10**



Businesses awarded with Carbon Reduction Award Scheme certificates

Undertaking a full review of **practical interventions** for **renewable energy** on **26 North Tyneside Living Schemes**

Developed and promoted a **Climate Adaptation Toolkit** to support North Tyneside businesses



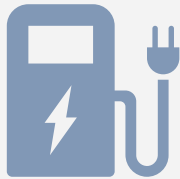
Updated the **business resource and funding guide** to **support** the **low carbon transition** on the authority website

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



Secured **£117,000**

in grant funding from the Office of Zero Emissions Vehicles to deliver new EV charging infrastructure and to replace legacy charging infrastructure



Completed the installation of air source heat pumps and other energy efficient measures to **4** of our leisure centres using **£3.2m** funding from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Grant

Killingworth Site Net Zero refurbishment project awarded **Best Non-Residential Extension or Alteration** category in the Local Authority Building Excellence Awards for 2022.



Increased the number of energy efficiency and solar PV installations for

**2,333**

properties in the Housing Revenue Account Business Plan

**(carbon saving of 287 tonnes)**

Working with our **young, elected representatives** to **shape** our plans around climate emergency, waste, recycling and reducing single use plastics usage.



Under the second phase of Green Homes Grant (Round 2), **120** measures were installed in **102** homes, bringing a further **67** homes up to EPC C grade. Delivery of Round 3 is ongoing with **230** measures installed to date.

**Continued to update** the authority's **"Climate Hub"** on the website which includes climate emergency information, press releases, key documents and grant information.

**Continued to:**

- Embed a **climate emergency section** in all **staff performance reviews**
- Include the **climate emergency priority** in all **job descriptions** and **recruitment packs**
- Include the **climate emergency priority** in the **new starter's induction day**

Secured **funding** to further the assessment and feasibility of technical and financial options for a **mine water Heat Network** in the Killingworth area



Delivery of the Green Homes Grant funding (Round 1b) scheme in which **486** energy efficiency and renewable energy measures were installed in **400** homes. These measures enable **319** additional homes to be assigned Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) C grades

Published its **2022/23 Annual Greenhouse Gas Report**, detailing performance on reducing the carbon footprint of the Authority and the Borough.



Working with the North of Tyne Combined Authority to further the deployment of the Green New Deal, with **£9m** of public sector investment with an additional **£9m** private sector investment

## 1. North Tyneside Context

The North Tyneside Net Zero 2030 Action Plan is a rolling programme of projects which are identified by the authority and its stakeholders on an ongoing basis and therefore whilst some projects have a defined life cycle; others do not.

This updated Plan is used as a communication tool to describe and showcase what is happening within the authority's processes and practices, and to highlight work that we are aware of happening in the borough. We have direct control over all our own operations as an authority, however we continue to strive to influence others to make their best efforts to support the 2030 target. This includes our residents, businesses and third sector organisations. Net Zero means achieving a balance between the number of emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. It requires the reduction of existing emissions and the subsequent removal of remaining emissions. There is no set standard for Local Authorities and the Net Zero challenge however North Tyneside Council has adopted a 'no regrets' approach in setting out in its ambition and programme of actions.

### Purpose

Our Plan is based on over 150 projects across all areas of our direct control and spheres of influence, and we acknowledge we do not have the funding or resources to deliver everything in one stage. We need to work very closely with national government via our channels of communication to lobby for greater access to the budget required to meet our share of the climate burden.

Our Action Plan and its annual update allows the authority to share what we are doing so everyone can see:-

- the actions we are undertaking to tackle the climate emergency
- the level of our commitment to delivering change in the short, medium and long term
- how our holistic approach to tackling the Climate Emergency sits alongside other work happening in the borough which in turn can contribute to co-benefits
- the progress we are making.

The latest IPCC Synthesis Report, summarises the state of knowledge of climate change, its widespread impacts and risks, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. The authority's Action Plan recognises all these aspects in a local policy and project context. In doing so, we are confident that we are addressing our share of action needed to reduce carbon emissions to limit further global warming and associated environmental impacts.

We continually offer ways in which to enable our stakeholders to share their views and ideas with us and we offer our key stakeholders a means to influence the iterative process. By 2024, we will have been working on the Climate Emergency for 5 years. At this point we will undertake a major consultation on the progress we have made and what our residents and stakeholders want us to consider for the next five years.

The previous 2022 plan update acknowledged that North Tyneside Council has been successful in managing its impacts on climate change for over a decade and has been successful in having these efforts recognised by a range of awarding bodies. In March, North Tyneside was recognised as exemplary in its work on energy efficiency.

### Links with the North Tyneside Plan

The authority's Our North Tyneside Plan 2021-2025, sets out bold ambitions for making North Tyneside an even greater place to live, work and visit by 2025. The plan outlines a vision of building a better North Tyneside, looking to the future, and listening to and working better for residents. There are four key areas within this document which supports the Climate Emergency, and these are as follows:

1. We will keep increasing the amount of waste that can be recycled and introduce food waste collections and deposit return schemes
2. We will secure funding to help low-income households to install low-carbon heating
3. We will increase opportunities for safe walking and cycling, including providing a segregated cycleway at the coast
4. We will publish an Action Plan of the steps we will take and the national investment we will seek to make North Tyneside carbon net zero by 2030

This 2023 Action Plan addresses both council operation emissions, and borough-wide emissions, and will continue to be updated annually.

One of the co-benefits of all our work on the Climate Emergency is the contribution it can make in accelerating the national transition towards a low carbon economy and this aspect is covered further in this report. The themes outlined below remain the same as outlined in the original 2020 Plan. We have also included some examples of local good practice to support the transition. The themes are a key focus for the authority, and some are more challenging to manage. They are: -

- **Energy efficiency**

The authority is clear that to reduce the demand for power and heat in buildings across all sectors, the energy efficiency of existing buildings must continue to improve.

In terms of buildings under its direct influence and control, the authority has undertaken a range of measures such as replacing internal lighting with LEDs, making changes to improve the efficiency of air handling units, replacement double glazing, and improvement to heating controls. Some of our larger buildings, specifically four leisure centres, have been the subject of successful grant funding to enable the authority to replace fossil fuel boilers with air source heat pumps. Twenty-two of the highest energy consuming sites owned and managed by the authority have their own Heat Decarbonisation Plans in place, and these act as individual site master plans for improvement works and where the authority needs to target efforts as budgets or external funding becomes available.

## **Killingworth Low Carbon Depot Project**

The Low Carbon Depot Project has its roots in mid-2016 when the authority was in the midst of delivering its second Carbon Reduction Plan and developing its plans for carbon reduction through asset rationalisation. The Project amalgamated these two dual strategic policy commitments as the basis of a successful ESIF Sustainable Urban Development grant bid to further extend and maximise funding of existing Depot plans.

The project is a combination of refurbishment of the existing office accommodation, workshops, welfare and other facilities on the site, whilst 'future proofing' its operation, energy efficiency and functionality using a range of energy efficiency products, alongside energy generation and energy storage solutions

In essence, the core philosophy and driver for the Depot Project is the plan to adopt, create and integrate a smart building and "intelligent" mini grid of innovative technology as part of a whole place solution approach.

The Sustainable Urban Development funding specifically enabled the adoption of the following low carbon, energy efficiency and renewable energy works:

- Highly efficient heating & electrical systems
- Rooftop and car port photo-voltaic arrays (1542No 450w panels delivering 702KWp generation)
- Battery energy storage in conjunction with both roof top and car port solar PV arrays
- Electric vehicle (fleet & staff) charging points (as part of solar car ports and wider infrastructure)

The Depot Project has been recognised as a national exemplar.



More public buildings will undergo the process of having Heat Decarbonisation Plans developed over the next period of reporting on progress.

The authority has undertaken a number of measures in its social housing stock to improve their energy efficiency. For example, cavity walls and lofts have been insulated as well as the replacement of boilers which are hydrogen ready. The authority is working with a range of partners to ensure further measures are also put in place for energy generation i.e., solar PV arrays as well as the transition to domestic air source heat pumps. New build social housing has moved towards modern methods of construction and require little in the way of fossil fuel use. This particular construction method called HUSK has placed the authority at the forefront of the Net Zero transition. More work on energy efficiency programmes are planned on the authority's social housing stock as well as how the authority supports the owner occupier and private rented sectors. The authority is unable to undertake direct measures to make privately owned commercial properties more energy efficient, however there are many opportunities to signpost businesses to advice and national government support.

## **Social Housing Decarbonisation Scheme**

The authority has successfully been awarded £12 Million of matched funding via the Social Housing Decarbonisation Scheme to improve efficiency within homes around the borough. This will mean that a total of £2.4 million will be spent over the next 2 years and will go towards home improvements such as solar PV installations, internal wall insulation and external wall insulation. The scheme has been introduced by the government to support our Net Zero initiative and will contribute to energy savings for our tenants. The authority is currently in the planning stages of the project, with installations scheduled for later this year. Residents will be able to participate at our local events and QA sessions which will be available to everyone in the local area.

## **Newbuild Social Housing - HUSK**

The HUSK patented method of construction has been developed to unlock previously undevelopable garage infill sites in the borough with a turnkey package of design enabling work and off-site manufacture. HUSK and North Tyneside Council were able to deliver a high standard product with construction on site taking only 9 months to deliver and had the added benefit of minimising the disruption to existing local residents. The project was able to provide bungalows for local residents allowing them to stay in their community. The project specifically focussed on 52 garages which were built in the 1950s and were no longer in use. The existing outer garage walls were retained, and the homes are designed to fit the existing footprint.

The units are manufactured in factory-controlled conditions to exact laser-measured dimensions. This includes the structure, internal finishes and fittings and external finishes where possible. Offsite manufacturing reduces the build costs and construction timescales. The pre panelised insulated timber frame system is prepared in the factory to exact dimensions, ensuring high levels of airtightness.

The controlled factory conditions ensure accuracy and airtightness, ensuring that the bungalows achieve an EPC rating A. The installation of a sustainable heating system (air source heat pump with Solar PV) keeps running costs low for our tenants.

- **Decarbonising / generating heat and power**

Within the borough, the authority is clear that opportunities may exist to enable the generation of heat and power to support its own demands as well as those of businesses and households.

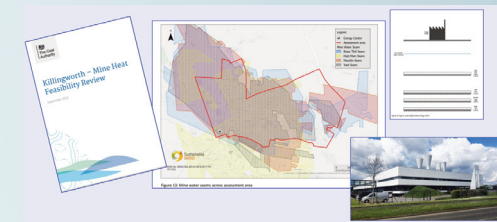
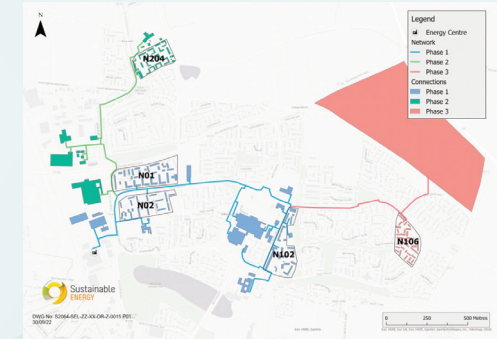
In reducing demand for heat in existing and new buildings, the authority is working with the Department for Energy Security Net Zero (the former Department of Business and Industrial Strategy) to assess the roll-out of heat networks using zero carbon heat supplies i.e., geothermal and mine water. The development of a heat network provides the opportunity to produce both a renewable heat, and electricity supply.

## The Killingworth Heat Network Study

In 2022, the authority completed a feasibility study to assess the potential to supply low carbon heat to public sector and commercial buildings, as well as domestic properties in the Killingworth area of the borough, via a connected heat network. The source of heat supply assessed in this study with the assistance of the Coal Authority, was potentially derived from mine water from redundant coal seams below the Killingworth area.

Beyond this feasibility stage, the authority is proceeding to a more comprehensive Detailed Project Stage which will refine the technical merits of the scheme as well as focussing in on financial modelling and the legal aspects of developing a project.

The authority has been successful in securing grant funding from central government as well as regional support to help accelerate funding and commercial sector input to progress the scheme.



## The Role of Street Lighting

During 2017-2019 NTC commenced their initial LED replacement scheme covering some 7300 columns. The average energy saving came in at 60% on this part of the street lighting portfolio. As well as the reduction in lamp wattage, where applicable, trimming and dimming were introduced and some part night switch-offs. These were also part of an intelligent management system allowing flexibility in the burning profiles and constant monitoring.

The reduction in street lighting energy consumption from 2017/18 to 2022/23 is 27.5% and an extra benefit is the carbon savings from this transition which has reduced to 143 tonnes (2022/23) from 361 tonnes in 2017/18 (60%).

More recently phase two has started replacing a further circa 20,000 units over the next 2 years with similar target of 60% saving. It is anticipated that all convertible stock will be LED by mid 2025.

## • Decarbonising travel

Travel contributes to 30.4% of the borough's carbon footprint. Reducing vehicle emissions and usage by encouraging modal shift and accelerating the transition to low carbon transport is integral to decarbonisation and improving air quality.

Decarbonising road transport is a national ambition. The proposed regulatory framework (recently under consultation May 2023) for new car and van emissions is a devolved policy area under the Climate Change Act 2008, meaning there could be the potential for separate ZEV mandates and CO2 emissions trading scheme regulations across the UK. In November 2020, the UK Government announced that all new cars and vans must be fully zero emission from 2035, bringing forward the target from 2040. Additionally, no new petrol or diesel cars or vans may be sold from 2030, and government set out that between 2030 and 2035, new cars and vans can only be sold if they have significant zero emission capability.

The rise in electric vehicles is currently very rapid, driven largely by the development of technology and market forces, with their registration doubling every year. It is expected that by or before 2028, every second new car will be an electric vehicle.

The authority has recently published its Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) Strategy and Action Plan which is designed to be flexible and responsive. It will be refreshed as required to reflect the ongoing development of ZEV technologies.

The authority is also developing a programme of road improvement schemes to enable safer cycling and walking modal shift. The Action Plan will continue to consider the necessary steps to transition to low and zero carbon travel.

## Transitioning to Ultra Low Electric Vehicles

Published in December 2021, our Zero Emissions Vehicle Strategy is an 8-step Action Plan which calls for us to act as a key facilitator in the development of EV charging infrastructure. The authority has subsequently established a cross-team working group in order to bring about the aims of our strategy. Officers conducted an internal workshop with colleagues across several council worksites to highlight and identify strengths and weaknesses within our current provision of publicly available EV charging infrastructure. Thereupon, officers have identified 6 new sites across the borough in which we will install EV charging points, with 3 existing sites having legacy equipment upgraded, following a successful application to the Office for Zero Emissions Vehicles for On-street residential chargepoint funding. The sites are as follows:

- Front Street Car Park, Cullercoats (near Victoria Crescent)
- Cauldwell Avenue Car Park, Monkseaton
- Low Lights Car Park, North Shields
- Coronation Street Car Park, Wallsend
- Park Road Car Park, Whitley Bay
- John Willie Sams Centre Car Park
- Beaconsfield Car Park, Tynemouth
- Bournemouth Gardens Car Park, Whitley Bay
- Norfolk Street Car Park, North Shields

This work will complement the short- and medium-term projects the authority will be developing to support the EV transition.

- **Waste and recycling**

The Authority has a statutory duty to collect and dispose of household waste arising within the borough. To achieve this, it directly provides a kerbside collection service and contract arrangements are in place to dispose of residual waste, reprocess recyclable material and operate a Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC).

The process of managing waste contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. For example, when organic waste decomposes, carbon dioxide and methane gas is created. The production and incineration (energy from waste) of inorganic waste uses natural resources such as water, fuel, metal, timber in their production and this results in the emission of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide and other pollutants.

Plastic waste produces greenhouse gas emissions during every stage of its lifecycle. The extraction and transportation of plastic is dependent on oil, gas, and coal. The production and disposal of plastics also release carbon emissions.

The Action Plan includes policy commitments around the introduction of separate food waste collections and implementation of emerging government legislation on consistency in collections and deposit return schemes.

The aspect of waste and resource management is looked at in more detail in Section 8 of this update.

### **Extending the opportunities to recycle**

North Tyneside currently has 8 small Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) bring banks, placed in Council buildings and customer centres. Residents can visit the locations to dispose of their small electrical items safely and responsibly. This allows us to collect and recycle around 250kg of small electricals per week through bring banks.

Additional grant funding has enabled the authority to install 30 more small electricals bring banks in schools and community centres and deliver a communications campaign to our residents around the importance of recycling e-waste. Funding has also enabled us to install 20 vape disposal bins in appropriate public buildings, throughout the borough. This will increase small electricals recycling in North Tyneside from 15.5 tonnes to 73.5 tonnes per year.

- **Food**

The authority recognises that the potential impact of more sustainable food policies can be a significant factor in carbon emissions reduction.

Food system activities, including producing food, transporting it, and storing wasted food in landfills, produce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that contribute to climate change. Of these sources, livestock production is the largest, accounting for an estimated 14.5 percent of global GHG emissions. Meat from ruminant animals, such as cattle, are particularly emissions intensive.

The authority provides a range of healthy balanced meal options in schools and operational buildings which includes non- meat options. In conjunction with the provision of food the Authority has adopted energy efficient kitchen technologies for cooking, dish washing, cooling, and freezing.

### **Food Fix – Surplus School Food Redistribution**

To help tackle food waste, we have connected Howdon Community Hub with Churchill and Burnside Colleges to create Food Fix - a programme which redistributes surplus food and reduces food waste.

Howdon Hub visits the schools to collect pre-packaged sandwiches that are due to be thrown away and redistributes them to Hub users. During the Easter half-term, around 150 sandwiches were saved from being needlessly wasted.

UK households and businesses waste around 9.5 million tonnes of food every year. 70% of this is edible - enough to feed the entire UK population 3 meals a day for 11 weeks. This is associated with over 25 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions, equivalent to 10 million cars on the road.

We now have plans to expand Food Fix to more schools and community centres across the Borough. It is our ambition to redistribute over 2,500 sandwiches each year, which could save around 260kg of carbon emissions – that's the equivalent of driving an average family car 1,000 miles

For more information on Food Fix, please contact [carbon@northtyneside.gov.uk](mailto:carbon@northtyneside.gov.uk)

- **Adaptation to Climate Change**

The authority is clear that to meet its climate ambitions, adaptation to climate change must be an inherent and core part of the Action Plan.

Adapting to current and predicted changes to our climate, both at the national and local levels, is a vital necessity to protect the economy and protect society. All the current science and evidence suggests that climate change is leading to increasing frequency of severe weather, be that high rainfall and flooding or heatwaves. North Tyneside is as vulnerable to these types of events as the rest of the Northeast of England. Storm Arwen (November 2021) is an example of how extreme weather can impact the borough.

There are short, medium- and long-term climate change risks to residents, business, and infrastructure as a result of hotter and drier summers, more intense rainfall, stronger winds and more storminess, and warmer winters.

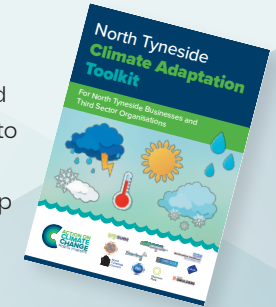
The authority has embarked on a risk-based revision of climate adaptation to its service provision using the Local Partnerships sponsored Climate Adaptation toolkit and its five-step process.

More detail on Climate Adaptation can be found in Section 5 of this update.

## **The Climate Adaptation Tool Kit**

The authority has developed in conjunction with the borough Climate Board representatives, the North Tyneside Climate Adaptation Toolkit. The toolkit has been developed for businesses and the third sector to assess, evaluate, plan and monitor risks to their day-to-day operations related to extreme weather. By following this approach and using knowledge of services and operational processes, any organisation can transition towards better climate resilience. The toolkit is made up of three components: the Climate Risk Identification Tool, the Operational Risk Scorecard and the Climate Risk Register.

All North Tyneside organisations all eligible to receive our climate adaptation toolkit. Simply email the Environmental Sustainability Team at [carbon@northtyneside.gov.uk](mailto:carbon@northtyneside.gov.uk) to receive the free toolkit.



- **Offsetting and Insetting including nature based solutions**

The authority has identified a range of carbon reduction projects in the Action Plan which will impact on reducing its own direct emissions and emissions from the borough. There is however recognition that there are some emissions which will not be addressed by physical technology interventions or cultural behaviour. A current practice in the commercial / private sector is the use of carbon offsets which tend to provide an opportunity to sponsor projects across the globe for a range of costs per tonne of carbon emissions.

The public are becoming better educated on climate change matters and are likely to scrutinise offsetting issues around additionality, permanence, verification of emissions savings. This scrutiny could be compounded by the lack of choice taxpayers would have in how their money is invested. There is to date no direct option for the public sector to engage in offsetting as government policy remains unclear and it is anticipated that significant development work will be required to enable this to happen. There is also a balance of public perception and the use of public money on investing in offsetting projects. At this point in time the authority does not consider this practice as acceptable best value for money.

The authority is now focussed on developing an approach to these emissions and alternative means of supporting the Net Zero transition as required and one of these is to look more closely at Area Based Insetting (ABI).

Area Based Insetting (ABI) is a new mechanism being developed by a small number of local authorities including North Tyneside Council that builds on the principles of traditional 'offsetting', by shifting the focus of the carbon saving project from a value chain into the geographic boundary of a local authority. ABI applies relevant principles and learnings from offsetting, including the use of credits to raise finance. It also seeks to retain insetting's potential to connect local stakeholders and generate mutual benefits. This project commenced in March 2021. ABI projects can take the form of technological as well as nature-based solutions.

### **A nature-based solution which fits into Area Based Insetting**

North Tyneside Council is a proud member of the North East Community Forest - a 30 year, multi-million-pound project that will see tens of thousands of trees planted across 6,000 hectares.

Supported by Defra's Nature for Climate Fund, North Tyneside Council has planted over 10,000 trees as part of the North East Community Forest. Sites include Henley Gardens in Wallsend, Brunswick Green in Wideopen, Love Avenue in Dudley, Seaton Burn Cricket Ground, and Rising Sun Countryside Park.

The planting of these trees will strengthen existing tree lines to reduce the impact of major roads and remove carbon emissions from the atmosphere. Additional woodland will increase biodiversity and enhance the aesthetic nature of the area. We are also planting replacements for trees damaged by storms or disease.

We will continue to identify new planting sites to increase the tree coverage of North Tyneside, working with local schools, parks, businesses, and residents.

## **The role of Biodiversity Net Gain**

The authority is very aware that in order to meet the challenging 2030 target, action needs to be aligned with climate adaptation as mentioned in section 5 of the report. Other key local strategies include the local plan, biodiversity action plan, green infrastructure strategies and Local Nature Recovery Strategies. Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a requirement of the Environment Act 2021, imposing a mandatory 10% increase in biodiversity after development compared to the level of biodiversity before the development. This requirement will ensure that there is an increase in biodiversity through new developments in North Tyneside whilst also protecting, enhancing and restoring habitats and wildlife. The delivery of Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) in the region will be key to helping identify suitable land to deliver net gain.



- **Economy and skills**

The authority's ambition for a low carbon and clean growth economy means that we will continue to nurture a broad range of low carbon industries, including some sectors which have world leading positions; this success to date is built upon wider strengths in the borough in support for innovation and excellence.

Both mitigation of carbon emissions as outlined in this Action Plan and adaptation to climate change have direct economic benefits, and therefore are also opportunities for new skills and training opportunities. There are also new and emerging jobs that relate directly to the transition to net zero and these include: -

- ***the energy transition (including oil and gas, on and offshore wind, hydrogen, electricity, carbon capture and storage)***
- ***construction (including the retrofitting of housing and non-residential properties)***
- ***manufacturing (with a focus on engineering)***

The work carried out by North Tyneside Council on these subjects not only contribute to the overall prosperity of the borough but also the region.

## **Working Well North Tyneside**

The Working Well Partnership are supporting environmental awareness and sustainability in the delivery of this innovative work and health hub based in North Shields. Co-location of partner services in one location is helping partners to make substantial savings on energy costs whilst the Hub delivers a range of activities including:

- Sustainable partnering – SmartWorks and Suitability (donated clothing for residents for interviews) or the Kit Box (recycled activewear).
- Travel planning to support sustainable modes of transport and raise awareness of the free bicycle scheme (via Support and Grow) where the free bikes enable active travel to work.
- Facebook groups like 'Pass It On for free' and 'Unwanted items' to support residents with anything from furniture to baby clothes and toys to workout equipment are promoted.
- Green skills courses such as Skills Bootcamps delivered by RE:Geon to encourage residents into Domestic Retrofit and increase understanding of this in homes.
- Delivery of distance learning courses in Environmental Awareness.

## **Get into Smulders**

In September 2022 a partnership between North Tyneside Council, the North of Tyne Combined Authority and a specialist training provider, Nordic Training, developed a training programme to support this international company based on the banks of the Tyne in Wallsend to address a major recruitment need to increase capacity in the offshore wind industry. Working together to provide good quality jobs for local residents, three Get into Courses were run between October 2022 and March 2023 supporting 69 residents. 47 progressed to first stage training and 26 to formal welding training, taking up roles as trainee welders working in Offshore Wind Manufacturing.

## • Behaviour change

The authority has a long history of promoting messages to households to make small and easy changes to reduce the impacts of lifestyle on the environment. It is now recognised there is a need to raise the profile of this messaging in order to accelerate consumer behaviours and choices to the scale needed to match the pace of the authority's action planning. For the purposes of equity and inclusion and a just transition to a low carbon future, the authority recognises that public change need not be expensive or reduce well-being, and also that changes could deliver huge co-benefits to health and other aspects.



## Communications and Marketing

Given the importance and profile of the authority's work, it's important a communications and marketing plan, including a forward plan of activity, is developed and implemented each year. All communications activity encompasses all initiatives associated to the climate work, and will highlight the efforts of residents, community groups and businesses, as well as encouraging others to take part. The overall approach of our work is determined in the main, by insights from the Residents' Survey climate change questions.

The objectives of the Communications and Marketing plan are to co-ordinate and develop an approach to achieve coverage about the Climate Emergency and associated work, both online and in print, which will:

- Communicate, raise awareness and reinforce the council's commitment to reducing the borough's carbon footprint.
- Highlight to residents, businesses and other organisations in the borough how they can play a part, influence their behaviour and showcase their efforts.
- Ensure we keep colleagues and elected members informed and encourage them to reduce their carbon footprint.
- Respond to any challenging or potentially negative issues to protect and promote the council's reputation.
- Target marketing activity at those geographical areas and audiences which the Residents' Survey tells us will be most effective, using a range of methods and messages.

We will target marketing activity around those behaviours which are in line with results from the Residents' Survey:

- Reducing single-use plastics
- Choosing plastic-free packaging
- Considering sustainable travel methods for short journeys

All communications and marketing activity is monitored on a monthly basis and reported to a project board.

## 2. The Borough and Authority Carbon Footprints

### Emissions covered in the Action Plan

We have included different types of emissions sources in our baseline assessment for this plan. North Tyneside's Borough-wide footprint covered Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 emissions, including:

- Energy use in buildings
- Grid electricity
- Road transport across North Tyneside
- Waste generation and management across the Borough (including domestic and commercial)

Some are associated with our own (direct) activities and others relate to the actions of others (indirect). The Action Plan covers North Tyneside emissions across Scope 1, 2 and limited Scope 3 (as detailed below). Borough - wide emissions are for Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions only.

### Scope 1

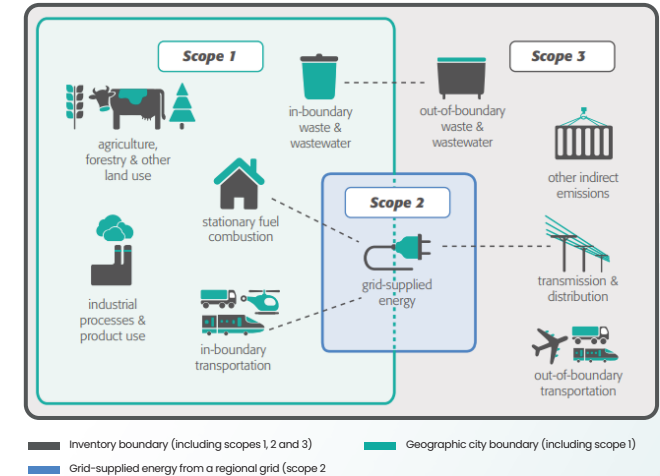
Emissions directly owned or controlled by the authority. This is typically the combustion of gas, for heating or fuel use by vehicles in North Tyneside buildings and fleet.

### Scope 2

Emissions linked to the consumption of electricity by the authority. The electricity (and associated emissions) is generated outside of North Tyneside, but used within the borough, so the indirect emissions are attributed here.

### Scope 3

Indirect emissions relating to the authority, but are outside of our direct control. This can include purchased goods, services, food, waste and travel outside of the borough. Measuring and calculating Scope 3 emissions is an extensive and complex process.



Source: [ghgprotocol.org/ghg-protocol-cities](https://ghgprotocol.org/ghg-protocol-cities)

The authority is now presenting its annual greenhouse gas report using the Local Partnerships Greenhouse Gas Accounting Tool for Local Authorities developed with the Local Government Association, and this includes a detailed calculation of the emissions associated with our waste and recycling services.

Overall, the borough of North Tyneside's absolute CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have decreased by 44.6% between 2005 and 2021. There are three main sector-led sources of emissions that make up the carbon footprint of North Tyneside. The public sector has led this transition, reducing its carbon footprint by 2 thirds. There has also been significant progress in the commercial (-67.5%) and industrial (-49.1%) sectors. Domestic (-40%) and transport (-28%) have made relatively slower progress.

### **Scope 3 Emissions**

The authority is now exploring its Scope 3 emissions in greater detail to produce a baseline from which to measure its progress in reducing the size of its overall carbon footprint.

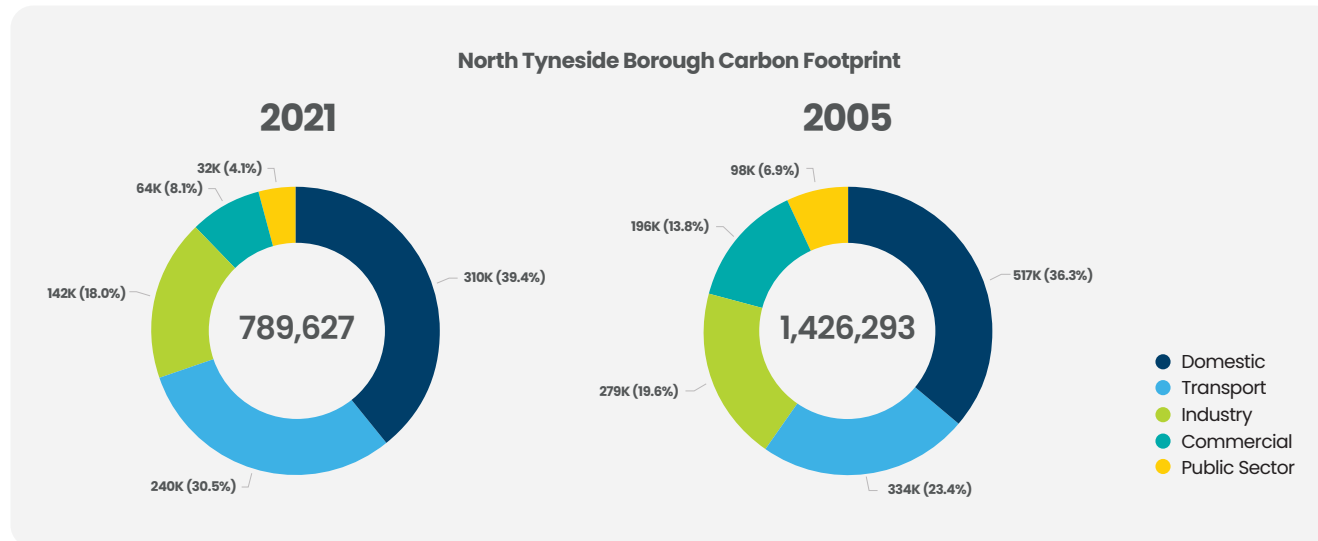
The authority however recognises that its own Scope 3 emissions are likely to represent a large proportion of its carbon footprint and whilst there is no direct control of our value chain, the approach we take in spending our budgets has a direct and significant impact. The authority is clear that when using our procurement powers, we have an opportunity to create positive carbon outcomes from that spending and therefore deliver the best outcomes for our communities. This Action Plan already contains an entire workstream devoted to reducing carbon emissions and improving environmental practices across the council's supply chain.

At a borough-wide level, Scope 3 emissions – or “consumption-based emissions” are also very significant. The impact of these emissions goes far beyond the borough's boundaries. From the electronics we buy and the food we eat to the clothes we wear, most are produced and transported globally, and our travel choices can contribute substantially to climate change. Understanding emissions related to our consumption patterns can help us better understand and plan to reduce North Tyneside's wider carbon footprint. Tackling borough-wide carbon emissions is a huge challenge as carbon footprints vary significantly across the borough. We know that behavioural changes can have a large impact on the carbon emissions linked to our residents and businesses and this feeds into our work towards a fair and just transition for the borough as a whole.

Embedding circular economy principles across our waste and recycling and procurement is one element of tackling Scope 3 emissions. The authority is exploring ways it can build circular economy into other policies to transition to a low carbon economy working with residents, community groups and businesses to help us achieve net-zero emissions across the whole borough.

## 2.1 North Tyneside Borough Emissions

From 2005, the borough has seen a 44.6% reduction in its carbon footprint.

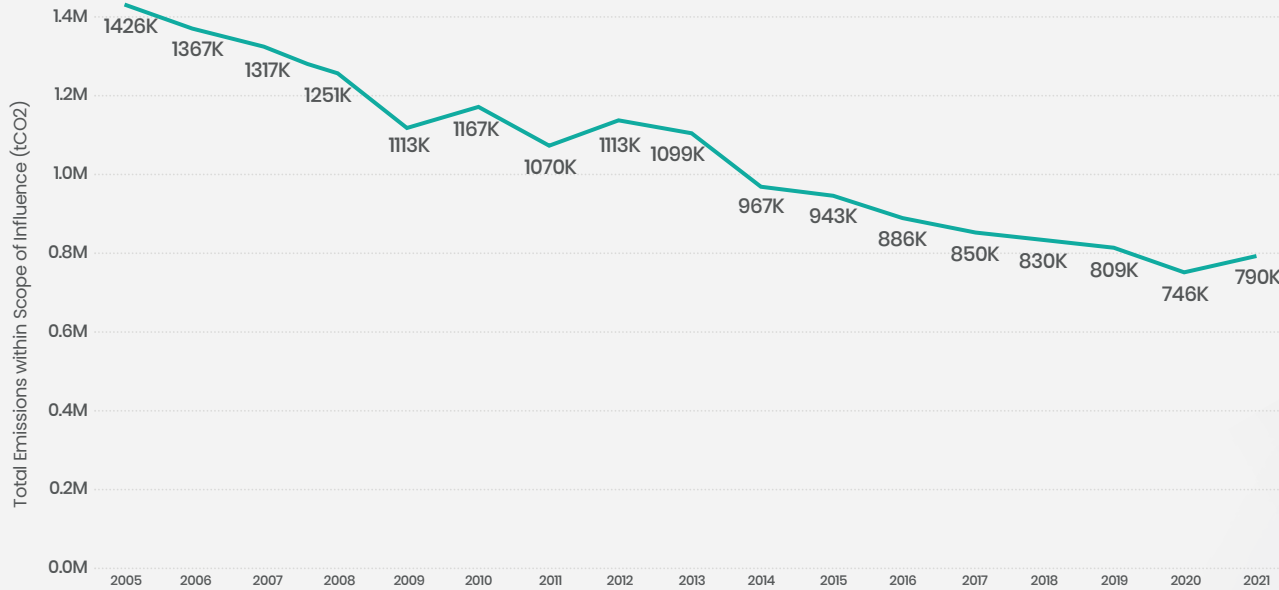


Emissions in the borough of North Tyneside have undergone changes in the past year, with total emissions increasing from 746 KtCo2 to 790 KtCo2 (+5.9%). This is in line with a UK-wide increase in emissions of 6.3%. Compared to 2019, the most recent pre-pandemic year, 2021 CO2 emissions are down 2.3%.

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



North Tyneside Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Industry has seen the largest rise with an additional 20.5k emissions, mainly driven by a 15k growth in gas emissions. This follows the 2021 easing of nationwide lockdowns and restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The same easing of restrictions applied to transport. With residents no longer instructed to stay at home, there was an increase of 9.1k emissions. There was an 8.8k increase in residential emissions between 2020 and 2021, with the colder temperatures in 2021 likely to be the main factor, resulting in more energy being used to heat homes.

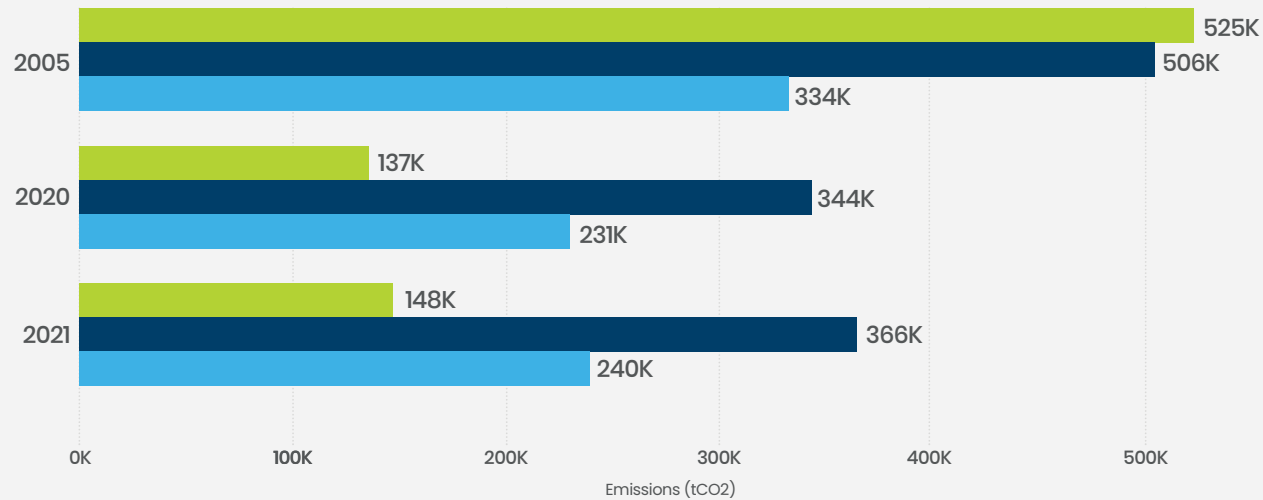
The Public Sector has performed well, with emissions decreasing by 2.5k. This has been driven by a change in the fuel mix, with a 2.3k increase in electricity emissions being offset by a 4.8k decrease in gas emissions.

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



Changing Fuel Emissions in North Tyneside

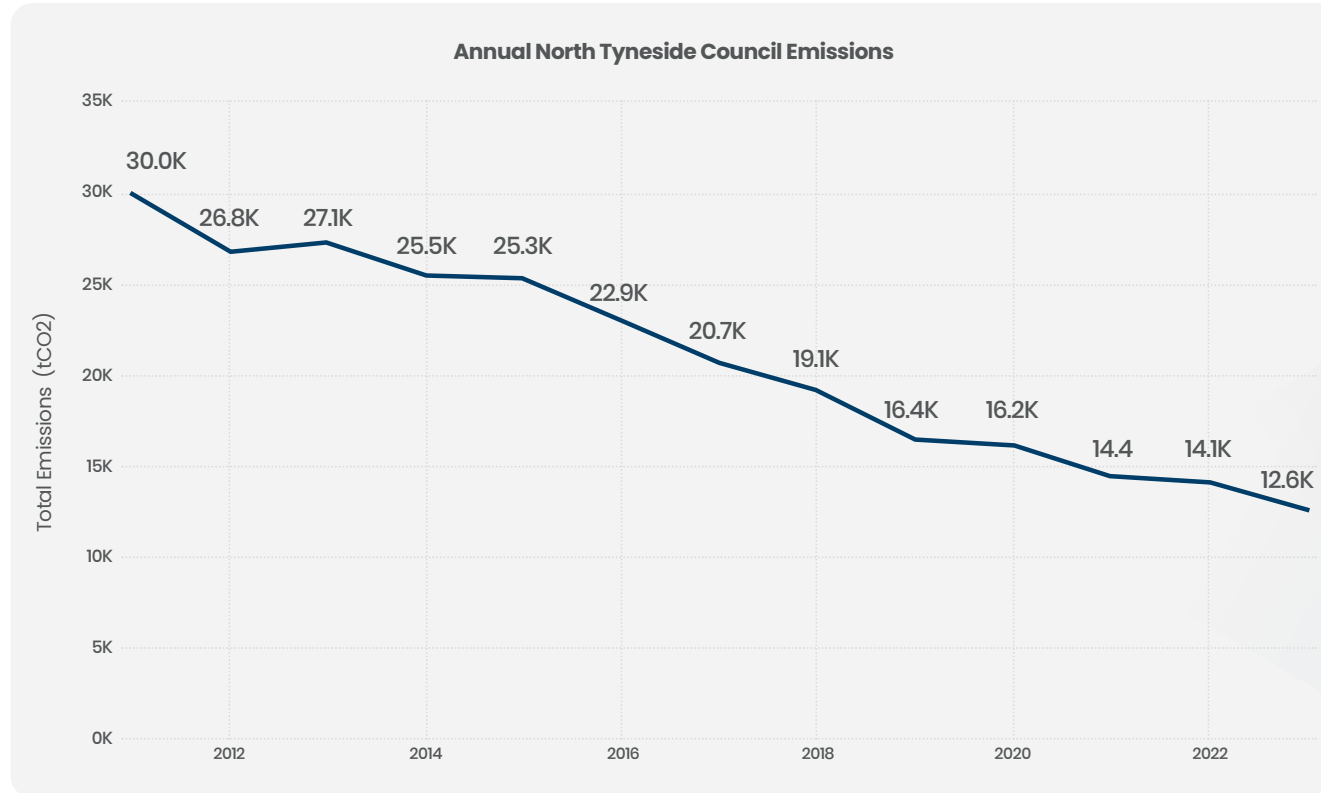
● Electricity ● Gas ● Transport



A cleaner grid means lower emissions for North Tyneside. Since 2005, the national energy supply has reduced its carbon emissions by 63%. This cleaner energy contributes to North Tyneside's electricity emissions reducing by 72% from 2005 to 2021.

In 2021, there was a 3% increase in energy supply emissions compared to 2020. Higher demand compared to the previous year drove 9% and 14% increases in the use of gas and coal respectively. This, combined with a 4% decrease in renewables meant that our electricity use generated an additional 8% emissions compared to the previous year.

## 2.2 North Tyneside Council Emissions



Since base year 2010/11, North Tyneside Council has reduced its emissions by 58%. This has followed an average trend of a 4.8% reduction year on year. This year performed slightly above average, with an additional 5% fall in CO<sub>2</sub>.

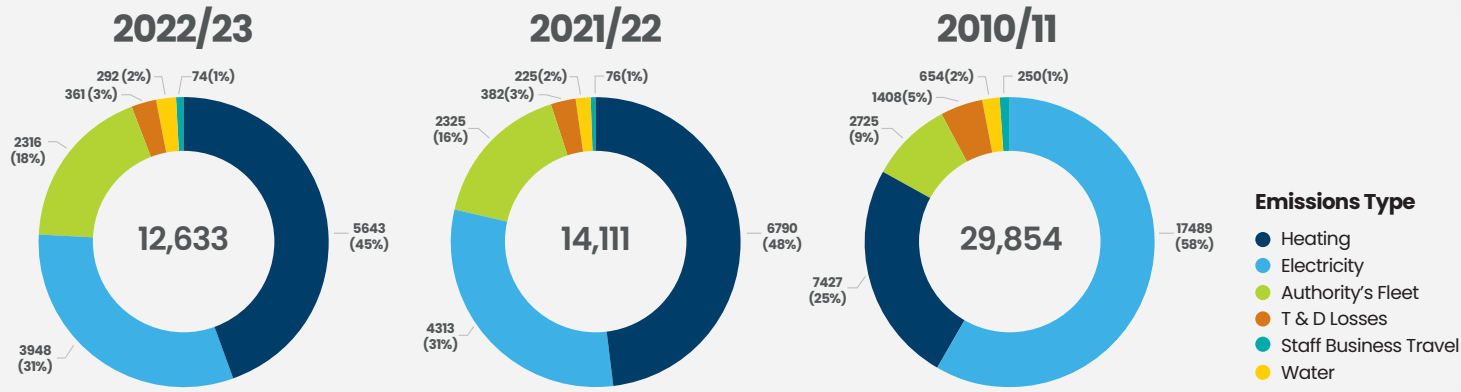
The key drivers of the change since base year have been a 13,500 tCO<sub>2</sub> (77%) decrease in electricity emissions and a 1,500 tCO<sub>2</sub> (20%) reduction in gas emissions.



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24

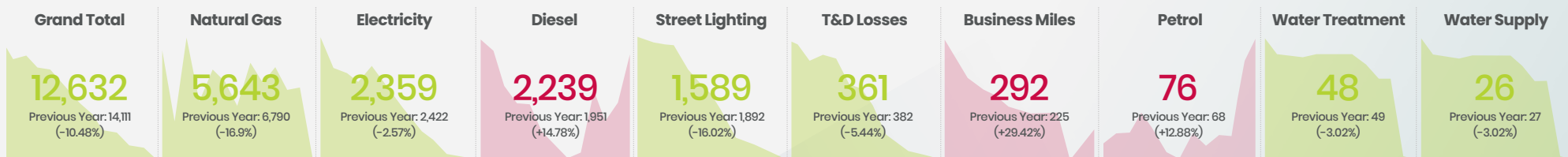


## North Tyneside Council Emissions



The last year has seen sweeping emissions reductions across the council. The most important changes have come with a 17% fall in natural gas emissions followed by a 16% reduction in street lighting.

## North Tyneside Council Emissions Sources

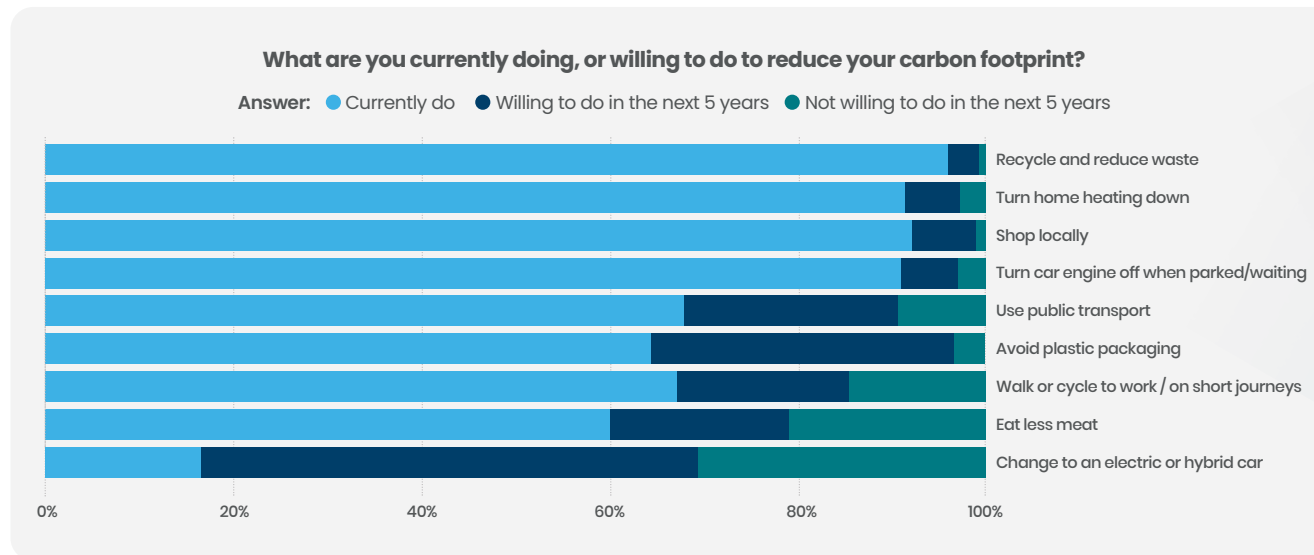


## 3. What Our Residents Think

Since 2012, North Tyneside Council has undertaken an annual residents' survey to assess perceptions of, and satisfaction with, their local area, council services and health and well-being issues. In 2023, residents were asked a series of questions about climate change. The results are as follows:-

- What are you currently doing or willing to do to reduce your carbon footprint?**

Residents are clearly engaged for the fight against climate change, with most respondents currently or willing to take the following measures to reduce their impact on our planet:



Transport is a key area where our residents are making an impact. Over 90% of residents minimise their driving emissions by shopping locally and turning their engines off while waiting. In choosing sustainable transport, at least 2 in 3 residents use public transport or walk on short journeys. There is huge potential to further improve, with over half of residents willing to change from their traditional car to an electric or hybrid. This information on EV features in the authority's modelling for future charging infrastructure points provision in the borough, and what types of chargers we need.

At home, over 95% of residents cut down on waste by using the council's recycling service and reducing what they throw in the bin. 92% also turn their heating down and 60% put less meat on the dinner table. The biggest area for change might come with a third of residents willing to begin avoiding plastic packaging in the next 5 years.

North Tyneside Council will continue to target the barriers to these changes most felt by our residents. The cost of change is the biggest hurdle (57%), with lack of time and knowledge also issues for a fifth of residents. 18% of residents report health issues that impact their actions to reduce their carbon footprint, while 7% simply find it too much effort.

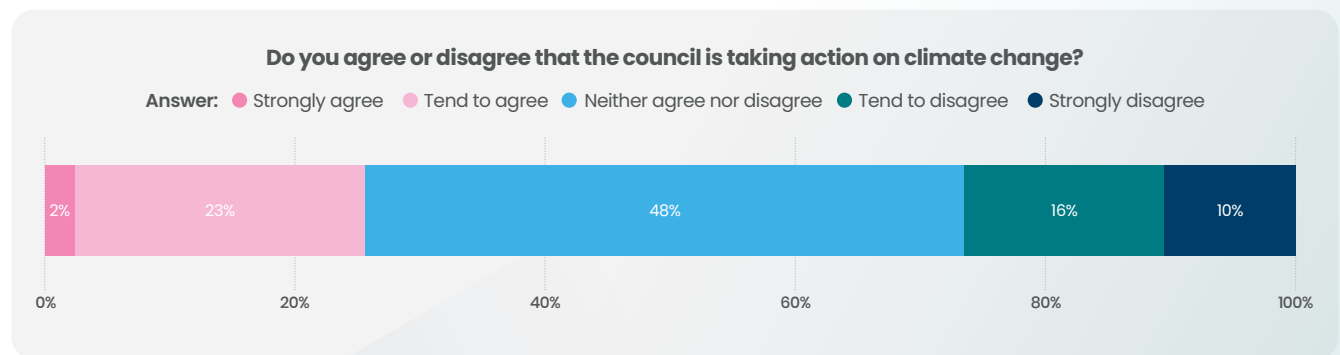
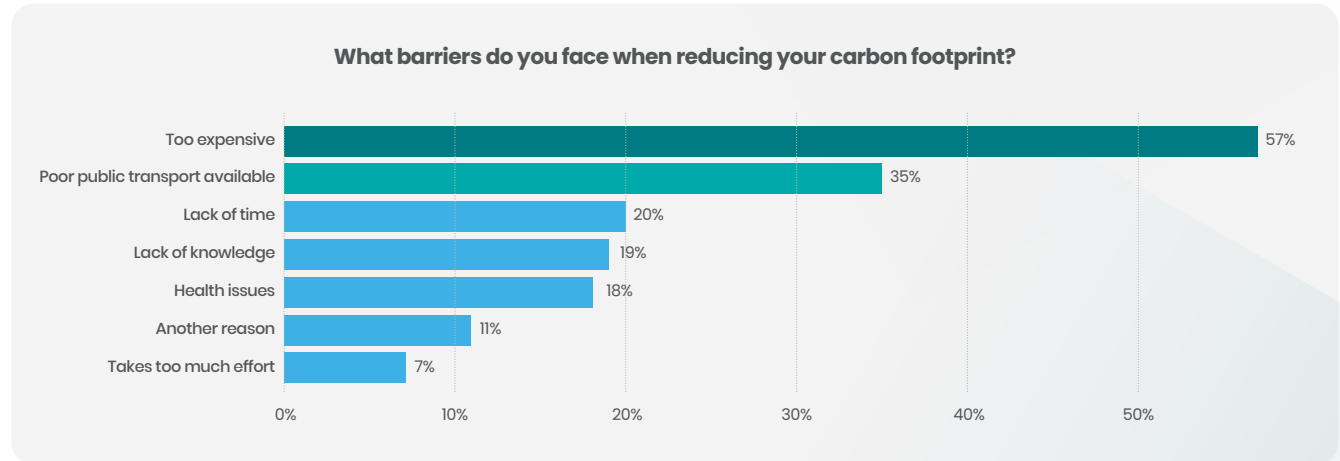
- **What barriers do you face when reducing your carbon footprint?**

The council has been helping to eliminate these barriers, and 26% of respondents agree that the council has been taking action on climate change. More work on communicating progress with residents could be done, with nearly half of residents have no strong feeling on the climate work of North Tyneside Council and 27% of residents yet to be convinced that the council is taking action.

- **Do you agree or disagree that the council is taking action on climate legislation?**

The authority continually works with a wide range of internal and external stakeholders such as businesses, officers, elected members and residents in the delivery of the Climate Emergency Action Plan and have ensured that communications and feedback on progress is inherent to the authority's ambitions to sustain and continue support. The authority recognises that high quality and meaningful communication through a continued engagement plan and education using a range of media to enable behaviour change is essential to enable words to turn into actions.

The Climate Emergency communications and marketing plan makes use of a variety of channels to inform stakeholders of the council's work – including local media, digital platforms, internal communications and other free of charge communication channels. The activity has and will continue to encompass all initiatives associated to the Climate Emergency and will highlight the efforts of residents, community groups and businesses, and encourage others to take part.



## 4. Key National Government Policy Updates since 2022

The authority routinely monitors and tracks a range of national policies which continue to shape the authority's proportionate response to the Climate Emergency via its annually updated Action Plan. At the start of our accelerated journey on the transition to a net zero future by the authority, it was recognised that much more direct financial and resource support from central government would be required since many local decisions directly affect both our local and global environment.

The Climate Change Act 2008 provides the framework and basis for UK climate change policy. It established long-term statutory targets for the UK to decarbonise by reducing its greenhouse gas emissions and under this Act, the UK as a whole has a net-zero emissions target for 2050. The authority is also closely following the progress of the government's Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution which will reduce UK emissions by 180 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) between 2023 and 2032. The plan covers energy, transport, buildings, protecting the natural environment, green finance and innovation. Energy points include offshore wind, hydrogen, nuclear power and carbon capture, usage and storage. Transport points include zero emission vehicles, public transport and cycling and walking.

National Government action on climate change offers a broad range of measures which support cuts to carbon emissions and also the promotion of alternatives in heat and energy supply. Emerging government policy provides the opportunities to undertake consultation responses from a local perspective, on proposals. This in turn, helps North Tyneside Council shape

local plans and influence the practices of others to meet its 2030 objective.

Since the completion of the first North Tyneside Climate Emergency in 2020, national Government have developed and published a range of key policy documents to create milestones to their own 2050 target. Examples of key National Policies over the period of 2022-2023 are highlighted below.

- **The Energy Bill – July 2022**

The Energy Bill is a piece of legislation designed to establish a cleaner, more affordable, and more secure energy system. The bill includes measures to ensure the safety, security, and resilience of the UK's energy system. It aims to promote fuel resilience, facilitate the clean-up of nuclear sites, and maintain high standards in the oil and gas sector. Key objectives are to leverage private investment in clean technologies and build a homegrown energy system. Additionally, the Bill plans to reform the energy system to protect consumers from unfair pricing.

- **UK Hydrogen Strategy Update – December 2022**

In August 2021, the government published its Hydrogen Strategy, along with updates to the market in July 2022 and December 2022. Together they outline how the UK plans to scale up production and stimulate investment to generate a low carbon hydrogen economy and achieve 10GW hydrogen production capacity by 2030. The Hydrogen Strategy's 2020s roadmap sets out plans to develop a hydrogen economy to decarbonise heat in buildings and the transport sector.

Up to 20GW of potential hydrogen projects have been identified through to 2037.

- **Mission Zero: Independent Review of the Net Zero Strategy – January 2023**

In response to the government's Net Zero Strategy, Mission Zero was conducted to ensure that delivering net zero did not place undue burdens on businesses or consumers. The report argues that action is needed from government, industry, and individuals to reduce costs and deliver successfully.

The "25 key actions for 2025" section recommends specific actions in several areas, such as domestic and non-domestic energy efficiency; carbon capture, usage, and storage (CCUS); the transition to electric vehicles; and accelerating renewable energy. Further actions include accelerating infrastructure implementation, beginning the transition to a circular economy, and empowering local action.

- **Electric vehicle smart charging Action Plan – January 2023**

The UK aims to integrate charging infrastructure into a smart energy system to increase efficiency, lower costs, and reduce emissions. The EV Smart Charging Action Plan seeks to make smart charging the norm for EV drivers and promote energy flexibility. The government has made commitments to improve smart charging through better information provision to customers, creating an evidence base for smart charging benefits, ensuring secure and interoperable private charge points, addressing public charging barriers, and delivering the Vehicle-to-X Innovation Programme by 2025.

- **Environmental improvement plan 2023 – February 2023**

Defra has published the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023, which aims to halt biodiversity decline and restore nature. The plan includes the implementation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies and Biodiversity Net Gain to create, enhance, and restore habitats. The government also plans to reduce air pollution and improve water quality to mitigate environmental risks to public health and the natural environment. To curb the impact of litter, waste reduction measures will be implemented, including extended producer responsibility, a deposit return scheme, consistent recycling across councils, and the ban of single-use plastics.

- **UK Net Zero Research and Innovation Framework: Delivery Plan 2022–2025 – March 2023**

The Net Zero Research and Innovation Framework identifies the scientific and technological challenges that need to be overcome to achieve the country's net zero target by 2050. Strategic investment in research, innovation, skills, and infrastructure will be necessary to secure a prosperous and efficient transition to net zero.

The government plans to invest approximately £4.2 billion in net zero research and innovation between 2022 and 2025, concentrating on the costs of clean technology, with a focus on knowledge exchange and accelerated global delivery. The delivery plan is weighted towards transport and power, with significant investments in areas including industry, hydrogen, CCUS, greenhouse gas removals, and heat and buildings. Initiatives such as the Net Zero Hydrogen Fund and Industrial Energy Transformation Fund have also been launched to support decarbonisation measures.

- **Carbon Budget Delivery Plan – March 2023**

The UK government has put forth a set of proposals and policies to meet the national carbon budgets. The policies will meet Carbon Budgets 4 and 5 and are expected to account for 97% of Carbon Budget 6. While further work is needed to ensure that Carbon Budget 6 is met, the government asserts that they will be able to meet this target. The policies aim to improve energy efficiency in buildings, reduce emissions through place-based transport interventions, and conduct research in Agriculture and Land Use, Land-use Change and Forestry sectors.

- **Powering Up Britain: Net Zero Growth Plan – April 2023**

In response to the Skidmore Review, the Net Zero Growth Plan outlines actions to ensure the UK leads on the transition to net zero while meeting statutory obligations under the Climate Change Act. The plan focuses on driving investment into key green industries and ensuring carbon budgets are met on a national and local level. The government is also establishing a Net Zero Business & Investment Group to accelerate decarbonisation in key business sectors.

The government has announced various milestones to achieve its goal of reaching Net Zero. These include decarbonising the electricity system by 2035, promoting decarbonisation in industry and rail, and launching initiatives such as the Great British Insulation Scheme and the Boiler Upgrade Scheme. There are also plans to introduce a ZEV mandate and publish a Low Carbon Fuels Strategy.

- **Powering Up Britain: Energy Security Plan – April 2023**

In their Energy Security Plan, the government has announced a series of commitments to ensure the UK's energy security and transition towards a Net Zero economy. This includes exploring the role of gas storage and flexibility, delivering energy efficiency upgrades and supporting clean heat technologies. The creation of Great British Nuclear and the launch of a competitive process for Small Modular Reactors will also play a key role. In addition, various schemes and consultations have been launched to support carbon capture, hydrogen production, and energy infrastructure planning. The government also intends to address the balance between gas and electricity, with plans to outline a clear approach by the end of 2023/4.

- **Mobilising green investment: 2023 green finance strategy – April 2023**

The Green Finance Strategy aims to invest trillions of pounds into new projects for climate change, biodiversity, and environmental degradation. The strategy has five objectives: support the UK's financial services, attract private investment, ensure financial stability, incorporate nature, and align with global partners. The approach to green finance is based on aligning markets with UK climate goals and mobilising private investments into key sectors.

There are plans to conduct an industry-led market review, establish a UK Green Taxonomy, and take actions to enable financial markets to support a net-zero economy. Consultations are planned on requirements for large companies to disclose transition plans, reviewing stewardship guidance for trustees, and incorporating a nature-based financial framework into UK policy.

## 5. Adapting to a Changing Climate

### What is Climate Adaptation and why is it necessary?

The authority is clear that to meet its climate ambitions, adaptation to climate change must also be an inherent and core part of the Action Plan. Adapting to current and predicted changes to our climate, both at the national and local levels, is a vital necessity to protect the economy and protect society. All the current science and empirical evidence suggests that climate change is leading to increasing frequency of severe weather, be that high rainfall and flooding or heatwaves. North Tyneside is as vulnerable to these types of events as the rest of the Northeast of England.

There are short, medium- and long-term climate change risks to residents, business, and infrastructure as a result of hotter and drier summers, more intense rainfall, stronger winds and more storminess, and warmer winters. The UK's average surface temperature has increased by 1.2 degrees Celsius since pre-industrial levels already and evidence suggests this will continue to rise. Indications suggested that extreme weather is likely to cost the UK billions of pounds and wipe at least one per cent off GDP growth every year by 2045.

Notwithstanding the current economic crisis and the impacts on basic food prices and other aspects of life in the borough, global warming could lead to a predicted 20% rise in global food prices by 2050. There are also known risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures, risks to people, communities and buildings from river and surface flooding, risks from winter household energy demand, and risks to health from vector-borne diseases.

The authority has embarked on a risk-based revision of climate adaptation to its service provision using the simple principles of the Climate Adaptation toolkit and its five-step process.

This work builds upon previous risk assessments undertaken in line with the government's former National Indicator 188. We have worked with colleagues across the authority to ensure that service continuity can occur in the event of extreme weather and other climate change related incidents. Some of the key aspects we have had to consider in adapting our services to climate change have included maintaining staffing levels, extreme weather mitigations, utility failure, key equipment backup plans, fuel reserves and supplier engagement.

### Climate Change Impacts on North Tyneside Council

#### 1. Buildings and Council Homes:

We may see damage to council building's interior, mechanical, electrical and water services from flooding or water penetration. Pipes may burst from ice and frost. This could lead to higher maintenance and repair costs, an increased need for water efficiency measures and cooling and greater risk of power outages.

#### 2. Roads and Transport:

We expect to see damage to road surfaces. Increased costs and demands on staff time for flood response, snow clearance and gritting, and travel disruptions. This could lead to higher maintenance and repair costs for road and path surfaces, potholes and sink holes. Lifespan of roads, pavements and paths could be reduced. We expect increased demands on staff for flood response.

#### 3. Waste/Parks:

Waste and recycling collections could be disrupted by storms, flooding, and snow. Trees could be damaged or fall. There may be damage to waste infrastructure. Waste and recycling collections disrupted from increases in flooding, heavy rainfall, and storms. Demands on staff time for post flooding clean-up operations. There may be an increase in tree damage or a longer growing season. There could be an increase in pests, disease, and risk of wildfire.

#### 4. Leadership/Finance/Procurement:

Increased costs for damage and repairs. Emergency response and recovery may be necessary in the event of extreme weather or flooding. This could put increased pressure on budgets e.g., through increased insurance costs or the delivery of services could be impacted. There could be increased demands for emergency response and recovery. Impacts on the cost and availability of goods. The need for mitigation and adaptation developments and businesses cases e.g., retrofits.

#### 5. Public Health:

Increase in excess deaths resulting from climate change or extreme weather events like heatwaves. An increase in pests could see the spread of new forms of disease, putting additional strain on services. We might see an increase in preventable deaths from poor air quality.



Adjacent is a diagram demonstrating aspects of how North Tyneside Council have developed and approached a rolling programme of climate change adaptation in its key service areas as well as supporting other businesses in the borough.

## 6. Decarbonising Heat in North Tyneside

At present, heating our buildings makes up nearly a quarter (23%) of the UK's total greenhouse gas emissions.

The decarbonisation of heat remains one of the major energy system challenges that we need to address, with heating in buildings and industry contributing approximately 40% of North Tyneside emissions. Deployment of low carbon heat technology in North Tyneside is very low, EPC data suggests that less than 5% of homes have renewable heat installations in North Tyneside.

Heat decarbonisation across the UK's building stock – changing away from oil and gas boilers is essential to ensure the long term security of our energy system, and will be key to unlocking market growth, creating green jobs, and mitigating against energy price volatility. To facilitate the transition to low carbon heat, we will need highly coordinated planning of infrastructure at the national, regional, and local levels, alongside an effective policy and regulatory framework. At a national level, the UK Government is yet to commit to a clear strategy for heat decarbonisation. Key strategic decisions such as the role of electrification versus the use of alternative fuels such as hydrogen, and the potential for geographically distinct approaches, are yet to be made.

But this shouldn't be at the expense of taking action now, in the short term we need to focus on implementing low-regrets options and at at-scale demonstrator projects. This will include a focus on improving the efficiency of our building stock, strengthening policy to ensure new buildings are highly efficient and use low carbon heat, rolling out low carbon heat

networks in dense areas, greening gas through biomethane injection and hydrogen blending and implementing large scale trials and demonstrators for heat pumps, hybrid heat pumps and hydrogen (particularly with electrolysis). We also need to tackle the skills gap and provide the training needed for the low carbon heat transition as outlined in the Fair and Just Transition section of this report.

The authority is progressing heat decarbonisation in three ways:

1. Improving the energy efficiency of our buildings and social housing.
2. Installing low carbon heating systems in homes in the form of air source heat pumps, public buildings as well as promoting their use to private rented sector and owner occupiers.
3. Undertaking feasibility studies for larger scale heat networks to include public buildings, commercial sector properties and social housing.

The authority is forecasting a range of heat decarbonisation solutions will be needed in order to meet ambitious targets. Heat pumps are likely to be the dominant low carbon heating technology and these in some instances could work as hybrid systems alongside other fuels, within the transition to net zero. The authority is also monitoring progress on the future deployment of hydrogen.

In North Tyneside property developers are also beginning to reflect the necessity and benefits of decarbonised heating,

### Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme

In 2020 The former Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), now Department of Energy Security and Net Zero launched the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme. This is a competitive grant award process which opens in autumn on an annual basis.

The authority was successful in 2021 in being allocated grant funding to develop efficiency and heat decarbonisation projects within 4 of the authority buildings which are among the highest consumers of gas energy across our public building's portfolio. These sites are Hadrian Leisure Centre, the Lakeside Centre, Tynemouth Swimming Pool and Waves Leisure Centre.

The work involved replacing the existing fossil fuelled gas fired boilers with energy efficient air source heat pumps, together with replacement Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS) control systems. Other incidental works involved upgrading the existing lighting with LED luminaires, and/or the installation of roof insulation where necessary.



## 7. A Just and Fair Transition

The authority is clear that fairness in the transition towards a low carbon future for our businesses and residents is paramount across the borough. The principles of a just and fair transition fall into two main themes;

1. those of adaptation to a future physical climate change with, for example an increase trends towards events of unprecedented weather extremes
2. the adaptation to a transformed economy where the demands for greener services and products will become the norm. In this is the fundamental aspects of skills and training towards that future.

An holistic plan is required to ensure all stakeholders of the borough are a core part of the transition process and not excluded from opportunities. It is also recognised that there is a regional role to be undertaken and we will play a key role in this. Transitioning towards a greener economy is something that requires a coordinated and joint approach. This will be challenging in the context of a changing climate specifically in the areas of economic development where new technologies and the associated skills supersede the tried/tested and traditional practices. Additionally, climate change impacts and adaptation actions will have unequal effects. For many climate impacts, it is the most vulnerable within our communities that will be most affected and have the least ability to adjust. The authority will manage the transition to limit effects.

### Preparing the Work Force

In terms of ensuring equal access to a low carbon future jobs market, there is a requirement on the authority to ensure a balance of focus in both:

- the existing workforce in the provision of training to successfully participate in economic development off opportunities, either directly or indirectly via supporting supply chains into greener products or services; and also
- provision of new learning opportunities for and refreshed training for the up-and-coming generation who will witness the change process which a low carbon economy will bring.

By actively developing a twin track approach, the authority and its regional partners can circumvent any gaps in the opportunity to participate.

## 8. Waste and Resources

The national policy landscape defines the council's statutory obligations and a number of key national strategies inform our management of waste and recycling including the 25-year Environment Plan, Resources and Waste Strategy for England and Net-Zero Strategy, as well as anticipated new policies stemming from consultations issued by the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs including:

- Consistent collection, which seeks to optimise collection for plastics, metal, glass, paper and card, food waste and garden waste.
- Extended producer responsibility, which incentivises packaging producers to take greater responsibility for the environmental impact of their packaging.
- Deposit return scheme, which will enable residents to return containers for recycling at points across the borough.
- A revised Waste Prevention Programme on how to move towards a more resource-efficient economy, by reducing waste in the first place, and increasing recycling rates

These government strategies have a significant impact on the way in which the council is required to deliver its waste and recycling collection services and the 10 Year Plan for Waste remains under constant review to ensure we are well-placed to respond as the national landscape develops. In the meantime, we:

- Work closely with our residents to make sure our recycling is not contaminated – thanks to our residents,

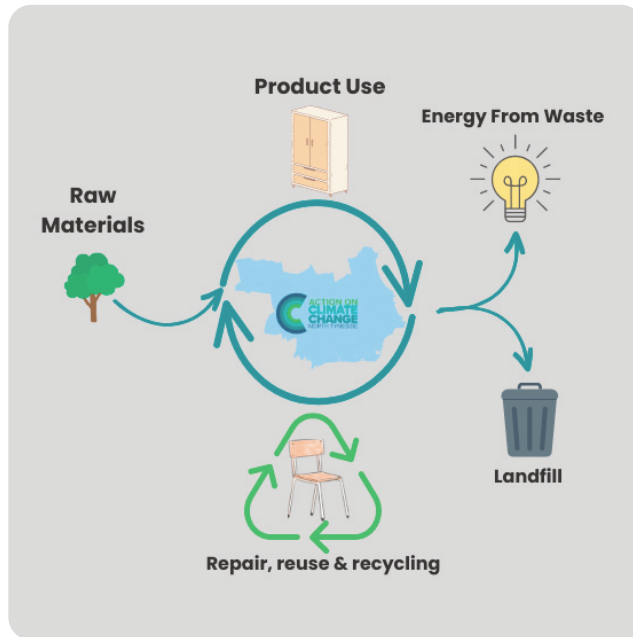
North Tyneside has one of the lowest contamination rates across the country at 4.57%

- Provide a variety of sites where residents can deposit harder-to-recycle materials for reuse, upcycling or recycling, such as textiles, as well as lots of additional glass and plastics recycling points across the borough
- Divert almost all non-recyclable waste from landfill: only 5.04% of all waste collected went to landfill in 2022/23.
- Set up food waste pilots including Food Fix whilst we await guidance on food waste collections
- Encourage re-use before recycling, for example by providing water fountains across our open and communal spaces.
- Work with a variety of community groups to promote reuse and recycling at our beaches and elsewhere

Waste creation and disposal not only leaves toxic pollution and microplastics in our seas, but it is a significant contributor to carbon emissions. This means that how we produce, purchase, consume and dispose of resources needs to change in order to reach Net Zero across our borough.

The circular economy presents an opportunity to prevent waste and its contribution to air pollution and climate change. As a society we must consume less, waste less, whilst reusing, repairing, sharing and recycling more. Our 10 Year Plan for Waste reflects these principles of the waste hierarchy and the council's use of second-hand electric vehicle batteries to maximise solar generation is an example of circular economy in practice. In many cases, circular alternatives are also better,

cheaper and more efficient than new options, particularly if produced and purchased locally. North Tyneside already boasts examples of local businesses and initiatives that embrace this approach and the council is working to support the expansion of community projects and businesses that place circular economy and net-zero at their heart to help create resilient, thriving neighbourhoods.



## WARPit

The responsibility for integrating the circular economy does not just sit with waste management, but cuts across all functions and services.

The council uses and promotes WARPit (Waste Action Reuse Portal) for its own procurement and to community and voluntary organisations. WARPit is an online resource which enables staff to advertise resources they no longer need or want - free of charge. This makes it easy for departments to give away, loan or claim items unwanted by others within the council and beyond.

Items include reusable furniture, electrical equipment, fixtures and fittings, office consumables (such as stationary and ink jet cartridges), lab equipment - but any resource can be placed on and obtained from WARPit.

## 9. Governance, Monitoring and KPIs

### The Authority Net Zero 2030 Board

The overall governance of the Climate Emergency is split between the authority's Carbon Net Zero 2030 Board (Internal) and the borough wide Climate Emergency Board (External).

The authority has a role in managing the continuity between the two Boards and this extends to the reporting of progress. Insofar as monitoring and updating the Climate Emergency Action Plan, this will be done on an annual basis by the authority with the support of the stakeholders who have been a central supporting factor in its development.

The Carbon net zero 2030 Board is the authority's internal board and governance structure which serves to oversee and steer the reduction of its own operational carbon emissions. This Board is made up of 10 specific workstreams, led by senior managers and officers, and is jointly chaired by the Cabinet Member for Climate and the Director of Environment. The Board meets on a monthly basis.

The ten workstreams are:

1. WS1: Council Assets
2. WS2: Climate Adaptation, Insetting & Nature-based Solutions
3. WS3: Fleet
4. WS4: Organisational Culture
5. WS5: Travel
6. WS6: Waste & Re-Use
7. WS7: Housing
8. WS8: Supply Chain
9. WS9: Green Skills
10. WS10: Industry / Commerce / Business support  
Miscellaneous Projects

### Borough Climate Board

The Borough Climate Board has a focus on commercial and industrial related emissions and brings together senior representatives from the public and private sector who have a shared goal of decarbonising their operations and the Borough. Each representative organisation has embarked on a pathway to reduce carbon emissions and has agreed to work collaboratively where possible to:

- Mobilise individuals and organisations to work towards actions which will contribute to the Council's borough-wide Action Plan. This can include working with staff members, customers and the supply chain
- Support the development of projects which will contribute to the 2030 Action Plan
- Strategically monitor the progress of projects and emissions in the borough
- Support the updating process of the Council's 2030 Action Plan

The Board is made up of representatives from organisations which can shape the actions of others i.e., via an influencing role, provision of services or infrastructure, and Board Members are representatives for organisations which:

- Can demonstrate commitment to the Climate Emergency vision of the borough
- Have the ability to engage with other Board members and supply chains.
- Bring relevant experience to the Board
- Take a leadership role within their organisation
- Have a carbon footprint within the borough

The Borough Climate Emergency Board Membership includes several household names and internationally well-known organisations:

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



In its first year the Borough Climate Board focussed in on the following climate change related themes:

- Offsetting and Insetting
- Renewable Energy
- Developed and delivered a successful Net Zero Business Event
- Climate Adaptation

The first two meetings of the Board (March, April 2022) were focussed on mobilisation and planning; therefore, the work programme began in July 2022.

Some examples of Board project outputs are below, the Carbon Reduction Award Scheme and Climate Adaptation toolkits are now available from the authority website.

The Board will continue to meet on a two-monthly basis over the 2023-24 period. The draft work plan is as follows (subject to change).

- Greening economic development
- Developing and delivering low carbon themed Business Workshop Events
- Transitioning the business fleet to ultra low emissions vehicles (ULEV)
- The challenge of decarbonising heat
- Re visiting carbon emissions and area based insetting projects

## Key Performance Indicators

The authority recognises that using key performance indicators (KPIs), it is able to measure aggregated data to measure our performance towards our targets. The accessibility and use of data determines the success the Action Plan and its implementation. The following three themes are the current basis of KPIs used in measuring our performance.

### • The Our Carbon Footprint of the Authority

By measuring emission scopes 1, 2 and developing robust ways to further define our scope 3 emissions we develop a clearer picture of our overall carbon footprint.

### • The Carbon Footprint of the Borough

Our base year for reporting the carbon footprint of the Borough is 1st January 2005 to 31st December 2005. This is the earliest data provided by the former Department of Energy and Industrial Strategy. The Borough's carbon footprint is made up of the power and heat used in the commercial, industrial and domestic buildings across the whole of the Borough, emissions from road and rail transport, and land use and forestation activities, which can result in either a release into or removal of emissions from the atmosphere.

### • Energy Consumption

The authority has energy consumption data for all of its built assets. With the improvement of Building Energy Management Systems across the authority assets, greater detail in monitoring consumption in various parts of buildings can be undertaken. This can then be used to determine where efficiency measures could be deployed which results in cost savings and ultimately fewer emissions.

### • Waste reduction and recycling rates

The authority operates a household recycling and residual waste collection /disposal service through contracts with external companies. Associated with the materials collected and processed, is a range of very detailed data on tonnes and types of waste. As outlined in the Waste Section of this plan, waste management is a key component in the route towards Net Zero.

## 10. The Action Plan

Please note that whilst some projects are classed as Green status, in many cases there is likely to be ongoing aspects of management required. Therefore, these actions will roll over in the subsequent year's reports.

What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, COUNCIL VEHICLES &amp; STREET LIGHTING</b>					
Complete the installation of roof mounted solar PV systems, solar car ports and battery storage at the Council's Killingworth operational site	High	S	Council	Yes	Green
Complete the heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency projects at 4 we leisure centres	High	S	Council	Yes	Green
Complete the replacement programme for the Public Buildings Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Assess the potential for solar PV installation to 27 public buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Complete heat decarbonisation plans for 27 public buildings covering almost 90% of public building emissions	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Develop an investment plan following development of heat decarbonisation plans for authority buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Submit bid for next round of Public Sector Decarbonisation (SALIX) grant to deliver low carbon heating works in public buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, COUNCIL VEHICLES &amp; STREET LIGHTING</b>					
Install low carbon heating systems in public buildings	High	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Install LED lighting in public buildings	High	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Upgrade all Council owned street lights to energy efficient LED lamps	High	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Develop low carbon heating options for all boiler replacements in public buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Replace 2 cremator units at Whitley Bay Cemetery with 1 new energy efficient unit.	High	S	Council	Yes	Green
Carry out a full review of the Authority's fleet and replace all small diesel vehicles (and some medium size vehicles) with electric, where options are available and where this can be supported financially	High	S	Council	Partially	Green
Monitor technology and fuel developments that will support the transition to low carbon HGV's, including electric models and hydrogen	Low	M/L	Council	Yes	Amber
As part of a longer-term plan, replace heavy goods vehicles, e.g. refuse collection vehicles, as technology develops and where it is financially viable to do so	Low	L	Council	No	Amber

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE</b>					
Embed climate change into staff IPR discussions	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Include a standardised statement within all new job descriptions around a responsibility towards sustainable working practices that supports the Climate Emergency policy framework	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Consult with colleagues and work with our supplier to move all car leases to all electric by summer 2023	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Deliver a suite of education and training materials to support building knowledge and skills around achieving carbon net zero with the workforce	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Review our employee benefit package to determine if we can incentivise climate change offers such as better deals on electric lease cars or introduce new offers to support policy direction	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Create an annual climate change campaign across the workforce linked to behaviour change work	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Explore Potential for Volunteering opportunities to support climate projects or cultural activities around climate change	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Include climate questions in the staff survey/pulse survey – to measure staff perception on climate change within the workplace	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE</b>					
Review the authority's approach to future working taking into account environmental working practices including Digital and the Digital skills agenda	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Increase digital skills of workforce - To increase the digital footprint and capability of our workforce and more away from paper based working practices	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Integrate Climate Emergency policy framework into all service plans from 22/23	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Reduce the amount of paper communication with our frontline workforce	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Use the Energy Saving Trust recommendations to create a workable travel hierarchy and changes to policy and practice	Low	S	Council	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>FOOD &amp; CATERING</b>					
Increase the promotion of meat free recipes in outlets where catering is provided by NTCCS whilst retaining compliance with school food legislation	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Work with procurement and catering suppliers to source alternative products to remove the use of single-use plastics in catering outlets	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Work with catering suppliers to reduce food miles whilst ensuring food is from sustainable sources	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Set up separate food waste collections for school kitchens	Medium	S	Council	Yes	
Promote food options with a lower carbon footprint, including meat free meals and local sourced produce.	Low	S	Council	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



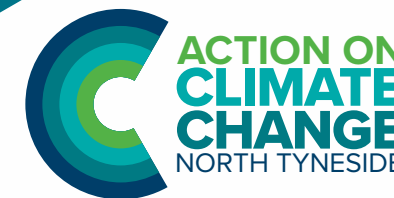
What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>WASTE, RE-USE &amp; RECYCLING</b>					
Manage the 10 Year Plan for Waste Plan	High	L	Borough	Yes	Green
Introduce a separate food waste collection service	High	M	Borough	Awaiting Gov't guidance	Amber
Support the introduction of a deposit return scheme and the extended producer responsibility scheme	High	M	Borough	Awaiting Gov't guidance	Amber
Run a waste minimisation campaign	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Encourage re-use of resources and sharing of materials to avoid them entering the waste stream	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Open a re-use shop linked to the Household Waste Recycling Centre	Medium	S	Borough	Partial	Red
Install more public water fountains in the borough	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Remove all 'non-essential' single use plastics from council premises and council activities, where possible, by 2025	Low	M	Council	Yes	Amber
Improve recycling facilities in Council buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>WASTE, RE-USE &amp; RECYCLING</b>					
Increase the usage of the Council's WARPit furniture and equipment re-use software	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Increase the number of "bring banks" and recycling points across the Borough	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Produce a map of all recycling points across the Borough	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
The street trading licensing scheme will include conditions to end the use of single use plastics	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Remove single use plastics from authority managed events	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Ensure the Council's re-tendered recycling contract maximises the materials that can be recycled	High	M	Borough	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>BEHAVIOUR CHANGE CAMPAIGN</b>					
Deliver the Council's Action on Climate Change Behaviour change campaign	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Co-ordinate and develop a planned communications and marketing approach to achieve coverage about the Climate Emergency and associated work	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Deliver a campaign to raise awareness of affordable energy efficiency solutions in households across the borough to help residents reduce household bills and fuel poverty	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Develop a communications strategy to stimulate retrofitting demand, focussing on energy efficiency and carbon reduction	High	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Develop a pledge that residents and businesses can sign up to, demonstrating commitment to carbon reduction and actions that they will take	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Develop a "Knowledge Bank" for the sharing of locally relevant retrofitting information, evaluation and case studies	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Amber
Work with the Young Mayor and Youth Council to support their environmental ambitions, including North Tyneside School's in achieving Green Flag Status	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	Green

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>SUPPLY CHAIN</b>					
Implement the Procurement Strategy 2022- 2025					
All contracts will have a greener target embedded by 2029 (save for PFI schemes)	High	L	Borough	Yes	
Bi-annually a report will be presented to Cabinet detailing the change and impact this has made	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Ensure our strategic partners annual service plans are aligned to the Authority's priority and have targets embedded therein	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Review every specification prior to tender to ensure it maximises/enhances our Net Zero ambition	High	S	Borough	Yes	
Pilot the enhanced social value question on the 'greener' priority	Low	S	Borough	No	
Establish appropriate metrics for baselining and measuring are considered and implemented	Low	S	Borough	No	
Review pipeline of procurement activity over 4 years, identify contracts where the 'greener' social value priority will apply	Medium	M	Borough	No	
Strategic Partnerships – ensure our Strategic Partners are committed to support the Climate Emergency and provide metrics to support the Authority	Low	S	Council	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>ECONOMY &amp; SKILLS</b>					
Work with colleagues from the North of Tyne Combined Authority (NTCA) and North East Local Enterprise Partnership (NELEP) to understand and utilise data on 'green' roles required and skills needed to influence the allocation of current and future funding	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Ensure that available funding, including via the North of Tyne Combined Authority (NTCA), supports the Green Skills agenda addressing skills needs and gaps	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Ensure that there is an accurate understanding of labour market supply and demand including future forecasts to inform the funding and development of provision	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Ensure that there is an understanding of career paths and progression opportunities for young people and adults	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Ensure that there is support in place to support local residents to access these emerging career opportunities.	Low	S	Council	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS</b>					
Develop an Offsetting/ Insetting Strategy for the Authority	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Build on the success of year 1 of the North East Community Forest through further tree planting and woodland creation	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Develop existing i.e., North East Community Forest, and new projects to support insetting within authority workstreams and borough wide emissions	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Support the delivery of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Deliver a range of biodiversity projects that contribute to the delivery of the Biodiversity Action Plan and the North of Tyne LNRS (Local Nature Recovery Strategy)	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Implement the introduction of biodiversity net gain planning requirements	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
<b>ADAPTATION</b>					
Develop a risk-based approach to Climate Change Adaptation for all relevant authority Services	Low	S	Council	Yes	



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>TRAVEL</b>					
Investigate the potential for a Borough wide EV Car Club to provide more cost-effective access to EVs for all residents	Low	M	Borough	No	Green
Support funding bids for Bus Fleet upgrades to EV	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	Green
Taxi Policy - adopt and maintain a vehicle age policy to accelerate ULEV uptake	Low	S	Borough	N/A	Green
Bid for EV Charging Infrastructure (On-Street, Fast, HPC)	Medium	M	Borough	Partial	Green
Investigate the potential for a Borough wide eBike hire scheme and leasing options	Low	S	Borough	No	Green
Support Metro Fleet Upgrade	Low	M	Borough	Yes	Green
Investigate Micro-mobility trial (e-scooters) - Northumberland Park Economic Corridor	Low	S	Borough	No	Green
Advocacy for Delivery & Servicing Vehicle Upgrades	Medium	S	Borough	No	Amber
Creation of fully connected cycling network (LCWIP) and school streets programme	Medium	M	Borough	Partial	Green
Cycle Parking at all key amenities	Low	S	Borough	Partial	Green
Bikeability, Cycle Training, Access to low-cost bicycles	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>TRAVEL</b>					
Regional roll-out of Public Transport Smart Ticketing	Medium	S	Borough	No	
Behavioural Change Advocacy and Support	Medium	S	Borough	Partial	
Footpath Upgrade Programme	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Support the delivery of the Regional Bus Service Improvement Plan	Medium	S	Borough	Partial	
Cobalt Metro Line extension (Northumberland Park to Percy Main, with stops at Cobalt Business Park, Silverlink Retail Park, Tyne Tunnel Trading Est.)	High	L	Borough	No	
Metro Flow (Track Dualling) – Increased service frequency	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
New Metro Stations (Murton Gap / Killingworth Moor Strategic Housing Sites)	High	M	Borough	Partial	
Northumberland Line (NP) Heavy Rail link to SE Northumberland and direct service to Newcastle)	High	S	Borough	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>TRAVEL</b>					
Deliver North Tyneside EV Policy	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Investigate emissions-based Parking Charging Trial	Low	S	Borough	No	Red
Traffic Signals ULV upgrades	Medium	S	Borough	Partial	Green
Reduce carbon emissions from highways construction	Medium	M	Borough	No	Green
EV Charging Infrastructure Off-Grid (Solar PV) installations/upgrades	Low	S	Borough	No	Yellow
Roll-out an anti-idling campaign	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Yellow
Reduce car-based school trips via Go-smarter initiatives	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	Green
The Council will require all new developments to provide EV charging points	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	Green

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>INDUSTRY &amp; COMMERCE</b>					
Develop and implement a work programme with the members of the Borough wide Climate Emergency Board	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Promote the integration and connection of large industry within the Borough to promote retrofitting and deliver decarbonisation through industrial clustering	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Work with North of Tyne Combined Authority on a Business Decarbonisation Support Programme	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Work with businesses to help them reduce energy consumption, travel and their carbon footprint	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Introduce a Green award at the annual North Tyneside Business Awards	Low	S	Borough	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>HOUSING</b>					
<b>Council Homes (General Needs)</b>					
Refresh of SAP rating and EPC (Energy Performance certificates) data currently held for our housing stock to help define baseline position	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Develop and analyse average energy usage and develop carbon reduction options for our Council owned homes	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Develop CO2 tracker to model year on year average energy and CO2 usage and track any reductions delivered through the installation of physical measures	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Carry out the installation of our Carbon reduction works included in our HRA Business Plan from 2023 to 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solar PV installations (1,538 homes)</li> <li>High Efficiency Condensing Boilers (5,640 homes)</li> <li>Supply of Low Energy Lighting (4,720 homes)</li> <li>Renewal of existing Cavity Wall Insulation (1,576 homes)</li> <li>Additional loft insulation top ups (1,538 homes)</li> </ul>	High	M/ L	Borough	Yes	
Review, develop and cost Carbon reduction options across our housing stock; including refreshing options as new technology becomes available	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Identify funding opportunities and /or lobby government for external funding to deliver Carbon reduction works within our housing stock	Low	S/ M/ L	Borough	Yes	
Deliver additional Carbon reduction works across our Housing stock	Low	M/ L	Borough	No	

What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>HOUSING</b>					
<b>Sheltered Housing Schemes (Communal Areas)</b>					
Analyse energy usage and develop carbon reduction options for our sheltered housing schemes	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Complete and review 'Heat Decarbonisation' surveys across 4 sample schemes to develop Carbon reduction options for our wider sheltered housing stock	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Develop CO2 tracker to model year on year energy and CO2 usage and track any reductions delivered through changes in behaviour or installation of physical measures	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Review, develop and cost Carbon reduction options across our communal area in our Sheltered schemes	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Identify funding opportunities and /or lobby government for external funding to deliver Carbon reduction works within our Sheltered Housing communal areas	Low	S/ M/ L	Council	No	
Deliver Carbon reduction works across our Sheltered Schemes	Low/Medium	M/ L	Council	No	
<b>Communal Areas (General Needs)</b>					
Analyse energy usage and develop carbon reduction options for Carbon reduction measures in our 313 Communal Areas	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Develop CO2 tracker to model year on year energy and CO2 usage and track any reductions delivered through the installation of physical measures	Low	S	Council	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>HOUSING</b>					
<b>Communal Areas (General Needs)</b>					
Review, develop and cost Carbon reduction options across our communal areas	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Identify funding opportunities and /or lobby government for external funding to deliver Carbon reduction works within our communal areas	Low	S/ M/ L	Council	No	Green
Deliver Carbon reduction works across our Communal areas	Low	M/ L	Borough	No	Amber
<b>New Build</b>					
Implement enhanced PART L 1A 2022 Building Regulations to reduce Carbon in new build affordable homes moving forward	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Design Team along with Specialist consultant developing new build standards that include decarbonisation measures	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Ongoing delivery of our HRA New Build programme; including from 2023 we will no longer use gas to heat our new build homes and we will introduce low-carbon alternatives. This is two years ahead of the Governments 2025 target	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	Green
Deliver all new homes that meet the Governments Future homes standard from 2025	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	Amber

What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>HOUSING</b>					
<b>Owner Occupied, private and Registered Social Landlord</b>					
Promote and deliver further low carbon measures as part of successful Local Authority Delivery Grant received from government	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Identify funding opportunities and /or lobby government for external funding to deliver Carbon reduction works within Private Sector Homes	Low	S/ M/ L	Borough	Yes	
Continue to influence and promote the installation of low Carbon solutions within Private Sector homeowners	Low	S/ M/ L	Borough	Yes	
Work in partnership with North of Tyne Combined Authority and North East Procurement Organisation to develop a framework for the procurement and delivery of low carbon technology installers	Medium	S/ M/ L	Borough	Yes	
Work with North of Tyne Combined Authority to develop a 'one stop shop' retrofitting strategy for domestic retrofit works	High	S	Borough	Yes	
Include carbon reduction works within Housing Revenue Account Capital Investment Plans as part of budget setting process 2022 to 2027and refresh these annually	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2023/24



What We Will Do	Impact (carbon and co-benefits)	Target implementation date S = by 2024 M = by 2027 L = by 2030	Impact on Borough or Council Carbon Footprint	Funded	Status Green – Done Amber – In progress Red – Behind schedule
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
As a shareholder in Newcastle International Airport, deliver the proposed solar PV farm within the airport boundary	High	S	Borough (Newcastle)	Yes	Amber
Publish an annual performance report for the Council and the Borough's respective carbon footprints	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Monitor the decarbonisation of the national grid and track carbon emission benefit in annual reporting	High	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Continue to explore hydrogen as a source of energy for homes, business and transport	Low	M	Borough	Yes	Green
Develop an offsetting tracker report which will be linked to existing carbon emissions reporting	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Assess options for the development of a borough wide heat and energy plan	Low	S	Borough	No	Amber
Complete the Killingworth Heat Network Feasibility Study	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Submit funding application for Howdon riverside heat network feasibility study	Low	S	Borough	No	Amber
Work with the North East Procurement Organisation to develop a Power Purchase Agreement for renewable energy	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Amber
Work with the District Network Operator and Nation Grid to improve the grid connection process, support decarbonisation scenario mapping and support supply led grid changes	Low	M	Borough	Yes	Amber