

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan

August 2022



North Tyneside Council



**ACTION ON**  
**CLIMATE**  
**CHANGE**  
NORTH TYNESIDE

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# Foreword



As Cabinet Member for the Environment, I am delighted to present this first refresh of the North Tyneside Council Climate Emergency Action Plan.

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. The Council has been delivering against the strategic actions in that plan to drive down carbon emissions.

The Council's carbon footprint is down by 53% and the borough's is down by 47% and I am delighted with these achievements.

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, 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."

The Council fully understands what a challenge this is. 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 has launched a behavioural change and marketing campaign to stimulate further action by residents, visitors, businesses and stakeholders, and why we have established a borough wide board with large businesses and public sector organisations to address commercial and industrial generated emissions.

As an authority, we have worked very hard to understand and act upon the challenges we face in terms of climate change mitigation and latterly we have revisited our work on climate adaptation. Our vision for a future North Tyneside remains based on collaboration and positively engaging with our communities, businesses, and other public sector bodies.

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 and overall wellbeing of our residents to name but a few.

We are very proud of what we have achieved as a Council and proud of what we see developing across the borough over such a short period of time. We have moved at a 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 all 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 continuing carbon net zero journey.

This document is an update to the 2020 Action Plan and addresses areas of significant change, such as Government policy, 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.



**Councillor Sandra Graham**  
**Cabinet Member for the Environment, North Tyneside Council**

# 1. A Local North Tyneside Context



Growing acknowledgement of the latest science and recommendations from the Committee on Climate Change has resulted in unprecedented recognition of the global climate emergency, and the need to act urgently in order to reduce carbon emissions to limit further global warming and associated environmental impacts. Global initiatives are now focused on limiting warming to well below 2°C, aligning to the pledges outlined in the Paris Agreement.

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.

Despite our efforts locally, global warming continues, with the impacts being felt both nationally and internationally. Our recent work on climate adaptation has identified that across the UK, continued warming is projected to make winters warmer and summers hotter and drier. Sea levels will continue to rise and threaten many coastal communities across the country. Many industrial and farming processes will also be affected by a continuation of rising temperatures, exacerbating impacts that warming will have on communities across the UK.

In 2019, the UK Government set a target of achieving net zero emissions by 2050 and many local authorities including North Tyneside Council declared a climate emergency. The declaration of a climate emergency recognises firstly the crucial role that the authority can play in helping to reduce both the causes and impacts of climate change, but it also provides us with the opportunity to develop effective pathways towards reducing our emissions, which if successfully achieved, will help to reduce the climate impacts at both the local, national and global scales.

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

North Tyneside Council recognises the significant role it can play in helping to accelerate the national transition towards a low carbon economy. The broad themes that this action plan aims to address as part of this transition include the following: -

### **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. The authority has undertaken a number of measures in its social housing stock to improve their energy efficiency. For example, cavity walls and loft s have been insulated as well as the replacement of boilers which are hydrogen ready. More work on energy efficiency programmes is planned on the authority's social housing stock.

The authority is unable to undertake direct measures to make privately owned commercial properties more energy efficient, however are many opportunities to signpost businesses to advice and national government support.

The action plan will consider further practical options to improve the energy efficiency of existing building stock.

### **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 of Business and Industrial Strategy and the North East Local Enterprise Partnership Energy Accelerator 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 authority has also recently installed air source heat pumps in 4 leisure centres and has undertaken a small-scale pilot project using the same technology in its own social housing stock.

The authority is also working in partnership with E-On in the provision of solar PV for homeowners and tenants in order to reduce the demand for electricity from the grid.

## **Decarbonising travel**

Travel contributes to 37% 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, with the Government recently reiterating its intention to end the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040 in the Road to Zero strategy.

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 (ZEVs) 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 its 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.

## **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 processes 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.

## **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 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.

## **Adaptation**

The council 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 authority has embarked on a risk-based revision of climate adaptation to its service provision using the BEIS sponsored 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.

## **Offsetting and insetting**

The authority has identified a range of carbon reduction projects 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. It is these emissions which the authority will focus its approach on in terms of identifying offsetting options.



The council recognises the principles associated with offsetting and inseting remains relatively unclear in a local government context. The ability to achieve net zero or carbon neutrality by 2030 will be very challenging because of the scale of technology and investment required. Offsetting for the authority is only considered as a last resort to address residual emissions beyond all possible actions that have been taken to reduce and avoid emissions as much as possible.

Unlike many other carbon reduction measures, offsetting does not offer a financial 'return on investment' so it should be considered as a last priority. The council recognises that carbon offsetting / inseting works on two aspects: -

- Reduction schemes which cut emissions by reducing the demand on grid derived services such as renewable energy projects like solar PV, air source or ground source heat pumps, or LED lights.
- Removal projects which absorb or eliminate greenhouse gases. They are either nature-based i.e., local woodland creation or technology-based, such as carbon capture and storage solutions.

The authority's approach and policy objectives to offsetting therefore is as follows: -

- Establish robust principles to justify which emissions can and cannot be offset.
- Offset schemes or in-setting projects will be carefully assessed and align to the overall 2030 goal.
- Prioritise carbon removal offsets over emission reduction offsets.

## **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 (section 10 of this update) have direct economic benefits, and therefore are also opportunities for new skills and training opportunities. Also, there are new and emerging jobs that relate directly to the transition to net zero and these include: -

- 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)

This contributes to overall prosperity of the borough and region.

## 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 now to raise the profile of this messaging further to shift consumer behaviours and choices are 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 recognised 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.



This updated action plan is now aligned to the new Our North Tyneside Plan Council Plan 2021-25 policy commitment of:

**“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 action plan addresses both council operation emissions, and borough-wide emissions, and will be updated annually.

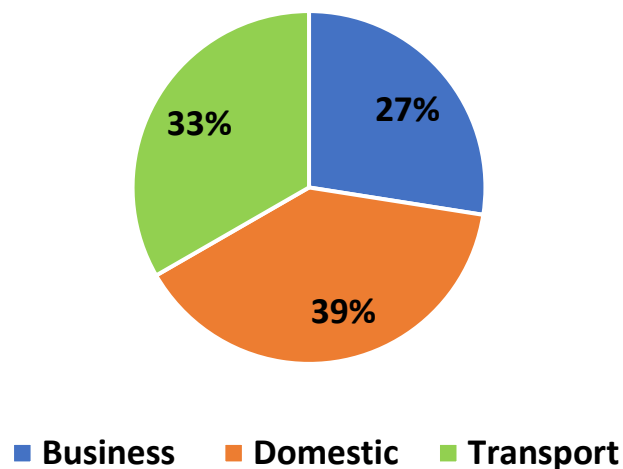
## 2. The Borough and Council Carbon Footprint Overview 2022



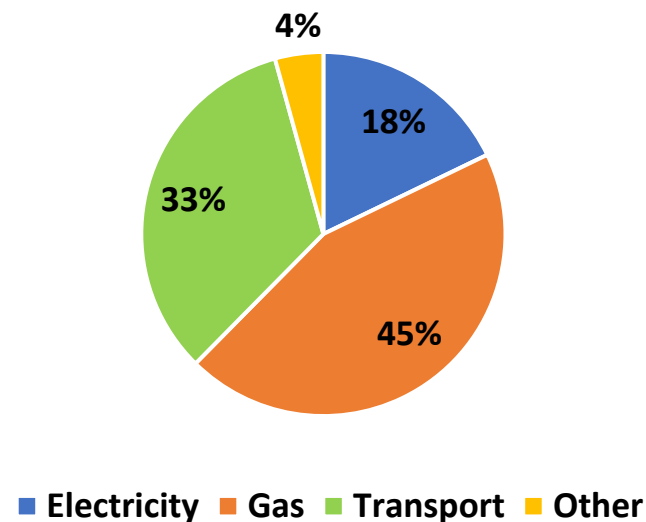
### The Borough's Carbon Footprint

Each summer the Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) produces a breakdown of carbon dioxide emissions by Local Authority area as a subset of its annual inventory of greenhouse gas emissions. Publications can be found [on the BEIS gov.uk website](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/beis-local-authority-emissions). 2020 is the most recently available data. Two datasets are provided. One containing all emissions assigned to Local Authority boundaries. A second containing emissions “within the scope of influence of Local Authorities.” The latter set excludes large industrial sites, railways, motorways, and land-use. There is little difference in emissions between the two datasets for North Tyneside and although not all emissions are in the control of the council, to fully address the climate emergency it is important that the council reports against all emissions.

North Tyneside Borough carbon footprint  
2020

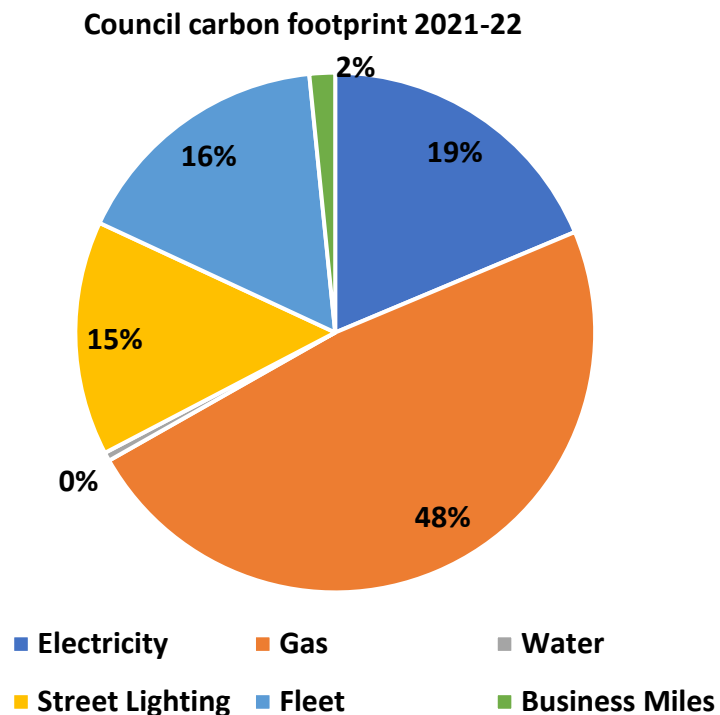


North Tyneside Borough carbon footprint 2020



Overall, the borough of North Tyneside's absolute CO2 emissions have decreased by 47% between 2005 and 2020. There are three main sector-led sources of emissions that make up the carbon footprint of North Tyneside; Business and public sector, housing and transport. There has been greater reduction in some sectors than others, with businesses and public sector reducing emissions by 62% since 2005, followed by a 42% reduction in emissions from our homes (despite a growth in housing numbers) and a 31% reduction in transport related emissions.

When viewing the carbon footprint of the borough by fuel type, it is clear that with gas (45%) and transport (33%) making up 78% of the borough's carbon footprint, decarbonising heat and travel is a key strategic objective of this action plan.





The carbon footprint of the council's operations has decreased by 53% between 2010/11 and 2021/22. This is made up of the electricity, gas and the supply and treatment of water used in council buildings and the sheltered accommodation offer, electricity used in street lighting, petrol, diesel and electricity used in the council's fleet of vehicles and staff members vehicles whilst delivering council services.

Emissions are down across the board, particularly from the electricity used in buildings and street lighting, but an area of significant challenge is reducing the carbon footprint of heating council buildings. The carbon footprint of gas is down by 9% and now makes up 48% of the council's carbon footprint, as opposed to 25% in 2010/11.

Similarly to the borough's carbon footprint, decarbonising heat and travel in council operations is a key strategic objection of this action plan.



A total of 20,000 streetlights are being replaced as part of the authority's work towards being carbon net zero by 2030.

Over 10,000 lamps have already been swapped with modern energy-efficient LED streetlights.

As well as generating energy savings of 1,000 tonnes each year, the 20,000 new LED streetlights will also save the council around £1m in electricity costs.

### 3. What our residents think



Since 2012, North Tyneside Council has undertaken an annual residents' survey to assess residents' perceptions of, and satisfaction with, their local area, council services and health and well-being issues.

For the first time in 2021, residents were asked a series of questions about climate change.

The key headlines are:

- When asked if they thought climate change was an issue in the borough, 76% agreed. This figure climbs to 87% when asked if it is an issue at a national scale, and 90% at a global scale.
- Almost half (46%) of residents say they are unsure if the council is currently taking action on climate change, which suggests that further communication with residents is needed.
- When looking at who residents feel are responsible for protecting the environment, world Governments are most cited (85%), followed by UK Government (81%). Over seven in ten (71%) feel that local councils need to be taking responsibility.
- When looking at current and planned behaviour to reduce carbon footprints, almost all residents say they undertake several measures, including recycling and reducing waste (97%), using reusable products (96%), and shopping locally (91%). Large proportions also cite lowering their home heating, as well as turning their car engine off when idle (87%). Possibly due to the cost of implementation, a small number say they have replaced their fossil fuel car with an electric or hybrid model (9%) or generate energy at home (8%) – although most feel that they will make this transition in the next five years (65% and 61% respectively).
- Cost is the most cited barrier to reducing carbon footprints (58%), followed by a lack of knowledge (29%), a lack of time (25%), or poor public transport provisions (23%). Almost a fifth of residents cite their health (18%) as a barrier to reducing their carbon footprint, while others say it simply takes too much effort (7%)

Clearly residents of North Tyneside are concerned over climate change, think the council has a significant role to play in addressing these concerns, are taking action already and will do more in the coming years, but have also identified a number of barriers to taking some further

actions. The council's behavioural change and marketing campaign will address some of the concerns highlighted by residents and will target action in three key areas; reducing short journeys by car, reducing energy consumption at home and reducing the use of single use plastics.

In addition to the work undertaken on the residents survey, the authority has actively participated in the development and delivery of the [NTCA Citizens Assembly on Climate Change](#) which was commissioned by the North of Tyne Combined Authority (NTCA). This project ran from February to March 2021 with forty-nine people from across the North of Tyne Combined Authority area. The process resulted in thirty recommendations on how to address the climate emergency in our region. The recommendations were reviewed by the authority and have been taken into consideration in the revision of this Plan.



The Action on Climate Change summer 2022 campaign was developed to reflect the residents' survey results and featured advertising at Metro stations, on buses and phone kiosks across the borough.



## 4. National Government Climate Change Policy and Influential Reports since 2020



The Climate Change Act 2008 provides the framework 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 has a net zero emissions target for 2050.

Government action on climate change can be divided between measures to cut carbon emissions and promote cleaner alternatives in energy supply. Each policy paper and the ability to provide consultation responses from a local perspective on government proposals helps North Tyneside Council shape its local policies to meet its 2030 objective.

To date, the national policies below have helped shape the authority's proportionate response to the climate emergency via its updated Action Plan. There is a great deal of transformative potential which can be undertaken by North Tyneside Council; however, this requires much more direct financial and resource support from central government since many local decisions directly affect the environment from economic development plans to local biodiversity offsetting opportunities.

Since the completion of the North Tyneside Climate Emergency Action Plan in 2020, national Government has developed and published the following key policy documents to create milestones to the 2050 target. There are also notable and influential reports from the National Audit Office and the Climate Change Committee which have been used in conjunction with the policy documents to help in the development and forward planning of the authority's internal Action Plan update.

### 1. [Ten Point Plan](#) November 2020

The government's Ten Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution 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.



## 2. [Energy White Paper](#) December 2020

The white paper sets the energy-related measures in the Ten Point Plan in a long-term vision for the energy system, consistent with net zero emissions by 2050 and reduced emissions of up to 230MtCO<sub>2</sub>E by 2032. The measures will support up to 220,000 jobs per year by 2030. In addition to the measures in the Ten Point Plan, the white paper commits to creating a fair deal for consumers by protecting the fuel poor, providing opportunities to save money on bills and balancing investment against bill impacts.

## 3. [Sustainable Warmth: protecting vulnerable households in England](#) February 2021

A household is in fuel poverty if they are on a lower income and unable to heat their home for a reasonable cost. The Fuel Poverty Strategy for England sets out the government's plans to meet the statutory fuel poverty target of ensuring as many fuel poor homes as reasonably practicable achieve a minimum efficiency rating of Band C by 2030. The strategy includes grant schemes to improve energy efficiency and funding to retrofit social housing. Obligations on energy companies to install energy efficiency measures and provide rebates on bills for low income households will be extended. Regulations will drive investment in energy efficiency in the private rented sector and improve energy efficiency standards for homes.

## 4. [Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy](#) April 2021

The Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy aims to show how the UK can have a thriving industrial sector aligned with the net zero target, without pushing emissions and businesses abroad, and how government will act to support this. It covers the full range of UK industry sectors: metals and minerals, chemicals, food and drink, paper and pulp, ceramics, glass, oil refineries and less energy-intensive manufacturing. Part one details the need for a strategy and the government's approach and getting investors and consumers to choose low carbon. Part two includes adopting low-regret technologies and building infrastructure, improving efficiency and accelerating innovation of low carbon technologies. Part three includes net zero in a global market (international collaboration), levelling up (jobs, skills and inward investment in industrial areas) and tracking progress.

## 5. [UK Hydrogen Strategy](#) August 2021

Hydrogen will be critical for the UK's transition to net zero. It could be a replacement for high-carbon fuels, helping to bring down emissions in UK industrial sectors and providing flexible energy for power, heat and transport. The UK Hydrogen strategy sets out how the government will

drive progress in the 2020s to deliver its 5-gigawatt (GW) production ambition by 2030 and position hydrogen to help meet its Sixth Carbon Budget and net zero commitments. The strategy sets out the case for low carbon hydrogen, a whole-systems approach to developing the UK hydrogen economy, securing economic opportunities across the UK, work with other leading hydrogen nations to drive global leadership and tracking progress.

6. [Heat and Buildings Strategy](#) October 2021

The strategy sets out the government's vision for a greener future, which creates jobs, drives the levelling up agenda and generates opportunities for British businesses. It outlines a transition that focuses on reducing bills and improving comfort through energy efficiency, building the markets required to transition to low carbon heat and reducing costs, while testing the viability of hydrogen for heating. The strategy includes an ambition to phase out the installation of new natural gas boilers from 2035, reduce the costs of heat pumps and deploy low-carbon heat networks.

7. [Environment Act 2021](#) November 2021

The Act provides a new domestic framework for environmental governance and makes provision on environmental policy areas, including waste, air quality, water, nature and biodiversity, and conservation covenants. It establishes an Office for Environmental Protection (OEP), which will have scrutiny and enforcement functions. It also makes provision for the setting of long-term environmental targets for air quality, water, biodiversity and resource efficiency and waste reduction.

8. [Climate Change Risk Assessment](#) January 2022

As required by the Climate Change Act 2008, the UK government has undertaken the third five-year assessment of the risks of climate change on the UK. This presented strong evidence that even under low warming scenarios the UK will be subject to a range of significant and costly impacts unless significant further action is taken. It identifies a wide range of potential costly impacts of climate change, including on health and productivity, affecting households, businesses and public services. Impacts range from a deterioration in soil health and agricultural productivity to impacts on water availability and thereby our alternative energy supply.

9. [Net zero-Strategy](#) April 2022

The strategy sets out the government's long-term plan to end the UK's domestic contribution to man-made climate change by 2050. It includes plans for reducing emissions from each sector of the economy and dealing with any remaining emissions with greenhouse gas removals. The policies and proposals address electric power; fuel supply and hydrogen; industry; heat and buildings; transport; natural resources, waste and fluorinated gases and greenhouse gas removals. A delivery pathway shows indicative emissions reductions across sectors up to the Sixth Carbon Budget (2033-2037).

10. [National Audit Office Local Government and Net Zero England](#) July 2021

The NAO report is an assessment of the role of local government and net zero. It considers how effectively central government and local authorities in England are collaborating on net zero, to clarify the role of local authorities in contributing to the UK's statutory net zero target; and ensure local authorities have the right resources and skills for net zero.

While the exact scale and nature of local authorities roles and responsibilities in reaching the UK's national net zero target are still to be formalised, the report identifies that a clear and direct role exists, via service delivery, and indirect role as an influencer of our communities. The report identifies there are serious weaknesses in central government's approach to working with local authorities on decarbonisation, stemming from a lack of clarity over local authorities' overall roles, piecemeal funding, and diffuse accountabilities.

This in turn provides uncertainty over the ability to plan effectively for the long-term, build skills and capacity, and prioritise effort. It creates significant risks to value for money as spending is likely to increase quickly.

The report made seven key recommendations to government departments, and these are summarised below:

- I. establish a clear lead in central government for developing the way departments work with local authorities on net zero. This individual or group should:
- II. work in partnership with local authorities and their representative bodies to develop a dedicated section in the overall and sector decarbonisation strategies to set out how key actions, decisions and responsibilities will be split across national, regional and local government bodies. This should:
- III. set out a clear pathway for how government expects to further align the planning system with net zero in the forthcoming planning reforms.
- IV. convene a local and central government working group to establish a few simple standards for local authority reporting on net zero. This group should have a clear remit to develop standards that make it quicker and easier for local authorities to report net zero

progress, for government to form a picture of overall progress, and to facilitate sharing of good practice, without adding unnecessary burdens. Its recommendations would not need to be mandatory to have benefit.

- V. carry out an overall outline analysis of local authority funding for net zero, to inform the next Comprehensive Spending Review. This should:
- VI. set an appropriate review point, within the next 18 months, to assess the extent to which local authorities have in practice been able to use wider funding for economic growth and 'levelling up' in ways that align with net zero and to identify and address any challenges.
- VII. work with local authorities to assess the skills gaps for their work towards the national net zero target and how these might be addressed, drawing on the work of the Green Jobs Taskforce.

#### 11. [Climate Change Committee - Local Authorities and the Sixth Carbon Budget](#)

The key notes and recommendations made in the report are outlined below:

- The UK Government and local authorities share a common goal to deliver Net Zero.
- The Sixth Carbon Budget can only be achieved if Government, regional agencies, and local authorities work seamlessly together.
- More than half of the emissions cuts needed rely on people and businesses taking up low-carbon solutions – decisions that are made at a local and individual level. Many of these decisions depend on having supporting infrastructure and systems in place. Local authorities have powers or influence over roughly a third of emissions in their local areas.
- Top-down policies go some way to delivering change but can achieve a far greater impact if they are focused through local knowledge and networks.
- Four key things are needed to achieve this vision of collaborative delivery:
  - **Framework:** An agreed framework for delivery for Net Zero incorporating local and national climate action
  - **Financing:** Appropriate long-term financing to support local authorities in delivering Net Zero
  - **Flexibility:** Local operational flexibility around how local areas address climate change
  - **Facilitation:** coherent policy and powers for the facilitation of delivery.

## Specific Recommendations to Local Authorities

The report also acknowledges that local authorities are well placed to deliver climate action in the UK, and should be supported to do so. North Tyneside Council has considered the following over-arching priorities and are confident that action is taking place to satisfy the challenges:

- Develop Net Zero or Climate Action Plans with delivery projects that prepare the area to make the transition to net zero choices from 2030, and align with climate adaptation, biodiversity net gain and other key local strategies. Include immediate actions that kick-start delivery now and that support low-carbon and green skills and jobs.
- Monitor and report on progress in reducing emissions to local communities and government. Where possible share standardised data, benchmark and provide clear evidence to inform policy.
- Conduct policy and service reviews to align policy, spending and functions with Net Zero. Identify contradictions, then put in place mitigation plans to align them at a future date and reduce emissions in the meantime. Develop project and financial appraisal systems that include emissions and climate impacts.
- Implement training and capacity building to deliver Net Zero within the local authority and with key suppliers and contractors. Climate, energy, sustainability and carbon understanding needs to be embedded in the whole authority, across staff and systems. Increasingly specialist skills will be needed around energy systems. Climate change should be central to Elected Member and Senior Director training.
- Develop capacity to innovate and scale up. Climate change action plans help identify future delivery projects for when funding becomes available. Local authorities should prioritise applying for funding and managing funds if successful. This recommendation sits alongside the recommendation to government to implement longer term funding windows, longer periods for funding and flexibility to blend funding streams. It is also backed by a recommendation for more funding for local authorities to act on climate change.
- Collaborate with neighbouring and cross-tier local authorities and other key delivery bodies on strategies and plans which ensure systems-wide transformation is coherent and supportive of Net Zero. This should include energy, transport, housing, infrastructure and skills. This should enable local authorities to cluster to share skills, expertise, achieve economies of scale and deliver more effectively. Local area energy plans should be conducted at a scale larger than small district councils and with awareness of the wider energy assets in the region.

- Develop Green Finance know-how. Private sector investment and Green Finance will be required to deliver the scale of the change needed. Local authority legal and finance teams, and project delivery teams will need to develop their knowledge of the finance industry.
- Communicate and engage with local communities, businesses and partners on Net Zero so that a mandate for action is maintained. Support community action with citizens, schools, businesses and other groups. Assess the skills needed locally to deliver the transition, developing green and low-carbon jobs and supporting a resilient recovery.
- Local authority pension funds should disclose their approach to assessing and managing climate risks and should consider investing in Net Zero aligned schemes within their legal duties.

The authority acknowledges its pivotal role in the climate emergency, and it has continued work with stakeholders including the North East Local Enterprise Partnership and the Combined Authority to make progress to address the CCC recommendations above

In June 2022, the Climate Change Committee published its [Progress Report to Parliament](#).

A key question raised in the report is that of how the Net Zero Strategy will be delivered. The vision of government should clarify roles and responsibilities across central and local government, devolved administrations, regulatory agencies and the wider public sector, and business, how approaches will be coordinated, and how Net Zero interacts with other Government priorities. This is a crucial and imperative starting point to help shape local actions.

**Overall, the report outlines the following key messages:**

- The UK Government now has a solid Net Zero strategy in place, but important policy gaps remain.
- Tangible progress is lagging the policy ambition. With an emissions path set for the UK and the Net Zero Strategy published, greater emphasis and focus must be placed on delivery.
- Successful delivery of changes on the ground requires active management of delivery risks. Not all policies will deliver as planned. Some may be more successful than expected, while others will fall behind.
- Action to address the rising cost of living should be aligned with Net Zero. There remains an urgent need for equivalent action to reduce demand for fossil fuels to reduce emissions and limit energy bills.
- Slow progress on wider enablers. The Net Zero Strategy contained warm words on many of the cross-cutting enablers of the transition, but there has been little concrete progress.

- The UK must build on a successful COP26. The UK presidency of the UN COP26 climate summit in Glasgow last November successfully strengthened long-term global ambition and introduced new mechanisms to support delivery. It should prioritise making those new mechanisms work in practice and strengthening global 2030 ambition, while preparing for a focus on climate finance and adaptation at COP27 in 2022 and COP28 in 2023.
- Whilst the emphasis of the report is targeted at Government Departments, there does remain a strong role for local government in translating policy into local action.

A significant emphasis threaded through the report is that of climate adaptation and the major role of the next National Adaptation Programme, due in 2023. This should set out the Government's vision for a well-adapted UK, alongside the measurable outcomes that the Government is aiming to achieve by the end of the next National Adaptation Programme period (2023 - 2028). Local government will have a role in local resilience and that is covered in the authority's action plan.

The authority will keep a watching brief of how these recommendations by the Climate Change Committee are translated by Government Departments during the next 12 months and act accordingly to inform local actions.



A life-size seal sculpture made from litter collected from North Tyneside's beaches tours the borough's coastline over the summer months, to help people visualise the impact their actions have on marine life and the environment.

Created by local artists Beth Huttly and Alex Welch, the sculpture is made from plastic bottles, straws, empty food cartons, face coverings and plastic bags and other items.



## 5. Outcomes from COP 26



COP26 is the 26th 'conference of the parties' to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The UNFCCC is an international convention which entered into force on 21 March 1994. It was opened for signature at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.

COP26 was hosted by the UK and held in Glasgow from 31 October to 12 November 2021. The UNFCCC has "near universal membership" with 197 countries having ratified it.

The two headline outcomes from COP26 were the signing of the Glasgow Climate Pact and agreeing the Paris Rulebook. The Paris Rule Book provides the guidelines on how the Paris Agreement is delivered. A focus of COP26 was to secure agreement between all the Paris signatories on how they would set out their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to reduce emissions. The finalised Rulebook, includes agreements on:

- An enhanced transparency framework for reporting emissions
- Common timeframes for emissions reductions targets
- Mechanisms and standards for international carbon markets

Other significant deals and announcements, not part of COP26 itself, were also made during the conference. These included commitments on Forest protection, limiting methane emissions, zero emission cars, stepping down from coal in power generation and the use of private finance systems to stimulate net zero plans.

Set to cut the leisure centres' carbon footprint by 39.7 per cent – equivalent to the average car travelling over four million miles – North Tyneside Council is installing environmentally friendly heating systems in four of its leisure centres.

The project will see old heating systems, which rely on gas, supplemented with air source heat pumps. It will significantly reduce the amount of gas used,





## 6. What We Will Do, and North Tyneside's ask of Central Government



The authority is clear that there are a range of actions that can be undertaken within the constraints of current budgets and resources, to make good headway in achieving climate targets. There is recognition that a clear and present gap exists between what the authority can do, and what ask must be made of government to maximise the potential of moving faster and further. The Authority's Action Plan is outlined in section 8.

### ***What we will ask Central Government***

The UK:100 is a network of highly ambitious local government leaders, which seeks to devise and implement plans for the transition to clean energy that are ambitious, cost effective and take the public and business with them.

As a member of the UK:100 group the authority has agreed to the following principles:-

- We will continue to lead the UK's response to climate change, acting sooner than the government's goal by making substantial progress within the next decade to deliver Net Zero.
- We will use our experience and achievements to advocate to the UK government in order to accelerate the delivery of ambitious local climate action. With greater powers and funding, we would go further.
- We commit to do everything within our power and influence to rapidly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and work with our residents and businesses to bring our wider communities' emissions in line with Net Zero as soon as possible.
- We pledge to understand our impact on climate change, prioritise where action needs to be taken and monitor progress towards our goals.
- We will reduce our emissions at source and limit the use of carbon offsets as part of the global effort to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.
- We are closer to the people who live and work in our communities, so we have a better understanding of their needs. This means we can collaborate with them to build consensus for the solutions we need to transition to a Net Zero society that delivers multiple benefits and is fair, just and works for everyone.

The council supports the UK:100 “[Net Zero Local Leadership Communique](#)” and its proposal to Government for immediate action on;

- Financing the transition
- Decarbonising transport
- Decarbonising homes and buildings
- Energy
- Nature
- Local Powers

The council will utilise opportunities associated with its membership of UK100 to act with others as one voice in the lobbying of government for radical change.

The authority is in support of the seven recommendations of the National Audit Office as outlined in Section 4 and those made by the Climate Change Committee and would ask government to actively further the collaboration with local government. Furthermore, alongside our colleagues in the North of Tyne Combined Authority in which Newcastle City Council is both a member and our lead in the national Core Cities group, we would additionally support the joint lobbying of Government to:

- Create a Climate Emergency Taskforce, co-ordinating the response and resources of national and local government, echoing the principles of UK emergency response.
- Develop a radical new UK Climate Strategy to build a fairer country whilst we decarbonise faster and create a climate resilient society and economy.
- Engage and empower citizens, business and public bodies across the UK through a UK Climate Change Communication Programme, to ensure people understand why changes are needed and what the benefits will be, provide access to local services and inspire people to make practical low carbon choices.
- Transform local economies to be based upon clean growth and circular economy principles; decoupling carbon emissions from economic output, providing good quality jobs and attracting investment into cities and the UK.

## 7. Governance, Monitoring and Reporting of the Plan



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 Environment and the Director of Environment. The ten workstreams are:

WS1: Council Assets

WS2: Offsetting and Nature Based Solutions

WS3: Fleet

WS4: Organisational Culture

WS5: Catering

WS6: Transport

WS7: Waste & Single Use Plastics

WS8: Housing

WS9: Supply Chain

WS10: Behaviour Change and Communications

**The Borough Climate Emergency Board** brings together senior representatives from the business and public sector who wish to work together to achieve carbon net zero targets.

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 borough-wide Action Plan
- Support the development of projects which will contribute to the 2030 Action Plan
- Strategically monitor the progress of projects and emissions in the borough and
- Support the updating process of the borough Climate 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.
- Has 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 a number of household names and internationally well-known organisations:



This Board is a new collaboration and at the time of writing this update, in the initial period of developing and detailing its programme of work plan.

The next iteration of the Climate Emergency Action Plan will include an update and outline of the adopted programme of work. The Borough Climate Board meets every 2 months.



## Updating of the Plan

An annual performance review of progress against the authority internal net zero plans will be undertaken and published on the authority's website. Further revisions of the Climate Emergency Action Plan will be undertaken annually by the council.

During 2022: New collection bins for recycling small electricals have been rolled out at council buildings across the borough, new and enhanced recycling stations were in place at our Mouth of the Tyne Festival and additional water fountains have been installed.



## 8. North Tyneside Council Net Zero Action Plan 2022



The Net Zero Action Plan below is a simplified summary of detailed projects and plans. These detailed projects and plans form the basis of a set of authority investment proposals. The authority recognises that there is a significant gap in financing all of the projects to meet the net zero ambition, and this will result in prioritising projects based on costs and carbon savings.

In order to assess the impact of our actions, the Authority has assessed carbon savings and additionally has considered a range of co-benefits that the actions will deliver. The main co-benefits used in this overall assessment are:-

- Improved air quality
- Health and well being
- Biodiversity
- Local or regional economic benefits
- Skills development and training opportunities
- Climate adaptation and resilience,
- Just transition

The actions and their carbon impacts have been categorised into areas where the carbon savings are most likely to contribute to either the council carbon footprint or borough carbon footprint.

Our work has identified significant costs and resources needed, in addition to our existing budget resources, to deliver all of these actions. The action plan clearly states which of these actions currently have funding assigned to them. For those actions that are not currently funded, we will continue to seek funding from appropriate sources, including Government grants, and develop the business case for investment. The council is willing to do more, but it needs to be in conjunction with significant national resources being put in place.

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
<b>PUBLIC BUILDINGS, COUNCIL VEHICLES &amp; STREET LIGHTING</b>				
• Complete the installation of roof mounted solar PV systems, solar PV car ports and battery storage at the council's Killingworth eco-depo	High	S	Council	Yes
• Complete the heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency projects at 4 wet leisure centres; Hadrian Leisure, Lakeside Leisure, Tynemouth Pool, Waves	High	S	Council	Yes
• Complete the replacement programme for the Public Buildings Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)	Low	S	Council	Yes
• Assess the potential for Solar PV installations to 27 public buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes
• Complete heat decarbonisation plans for 27 public buildings covering almost 90% of public building emissions	Low	S	Council	Yes
• Develop an investment plan following development of heat decarbonisation plans for authority buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes
• Submit bid for next round of Public Sector Decarbonisation (SALIX) grant to deliver low carbon heating works in public buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes
• Install low carbon heating systems in public buildings	High	S	Council	Yes
• Install LED lighting in public buildings	High	S	Council	Yes
• Upgrade all council owned street lights to energy efficient LED lamps	High	S	Council	Yes
• Develop low carbon heating options for all boiler replacements in public buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes

• Replace 2 cremator units at Whitley Bay Cemetery with 1 new energy efficient unit.	High	S	Council	Yes
• 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
• 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
• 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
<b>ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE</b>				
• Embed climate change into staff IPR discussions	Low	S	Council	Yes
• 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
• Consult with colleagues and work with our supplier to move all car leases to all electric by summer 2023	Medium	S	Borough	Yes
• 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
• 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
• Create an annual climate change campaign across the workforce linked to behaviour change work	Low	S	Council	Yes



• Explore Potential for Volunteering opportunities to support climate projects or cultural activities around climate change	Low	S	Council	Yes
• Include climate questions in the staff survey/pulse survey – to measure staff perception on climate change within the workplace	Low	S	Council	Yes
• 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 move 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
<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	Borough	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	Borough	Yes
<b>WASTE, RE-USE &amp; RECYCLING</b>				
• Manage the 10 Year Plan for Waste Plan	High	L	Borough	Yes
• Introduce a separate food waste collection service	High	M	Borough	Awaiting Gov't guidance
• Support the introduction of a deposit return scheme and the extended producer responsibility scheme.	High	M	Borough	Awaiting Gov't guidance
• Run a waste minimisation campaign	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Encourage re-use of resources and sharing of materials to avoid them entering the waste stream.	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Open a re-use shop linked to the Household Waste Recycling Centre	Medium	S	Borough	Partial
• Install more public water fountains in the borough	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Remove all 'non-essential' single use plastics from council premises and council activities, where possible, by 2025	Low	M	Council	Yes
• Improve recycling facilities in council buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes
• 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
<b>BEHAVIOUR CHANGE CAMPAIGN</b>				
• Deliver the council's Action on Climate Change behaviour change campaign	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Co-ordinate and develop a planned communications and marketing approach to achieve coverage about the climate emergency and associated work.	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• 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
• Develop a communications strategy to stimulate retrofitting demand, focussing on energy efficiency and carbon reduction.	High	S	Borough	Yes
• 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
• Develop a "Knowledge Bank" for the sharing of locally relevant retrofitting information, evaluation and case studies.	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• 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

SUPPLY CHAIN				
• 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 carbon neutral 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
ECONOMY & SKILLS				
• 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	Borough	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	Borough	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	Borough	Yes
• Ensure that there is an understanding of career paths and progression opportunities for young people and adults	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Ensure that there is support in place to support local residents to access these emerging career opportunities.	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<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 the Biodiversity Action Plan and a range of biodiversity projects	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
<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

• Encourage Central Government to extend/expand fleet incentives to accelerate EV uptake (BIK reduction/tax relief/scrappage schemes)	Medium	S	Borough	No
• Support funding bids for Bus Fleet upgrades to EV	Medium	M	Borough	Yes
• Taxi Policy – adopt and maintain a vehicle age policy to accelerate ULEV uptake	Low	S	Borough	N/A
• Bid for EV Charging Infrastructure (On-Street, Fast, HPC)	Medium	M	Borough	Partial
• Investigate the potential for a borough-wide eBike hire scheme and leasing options	Low	S	Borough	No
• Metro Fleet Upgrade	Low	M	Borough	Yes
• Investigate Micro-mobility trial (e-scooters)	Low	S	Borough	No
• Advocacy for Delivery & Servicing Vehicle Upgrades	Medium	S	Borough	No
• Creation of fully connected cycling network (LCWIP)	Medium	M	Borough	Partial
• Cycling Parking at all key amenities	Low	S	Borough	Partial
• Bikeability, Cycle Training, Access to low-cost bicycles	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Regional roll-out of Public Transport Smart Ticketing	Medium	S	Borough	No
• Behavioural Change Advocacy and Support	Medium	S	Borough	Partial
• Low Traffic Neighbourhoods and School Streets	Low	S	Borough	Partial
• Footpath Upgrade Programme	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Regional Bus Service Improvement Plan (increased bus priority, night buses, new service routes, integrated multi-modal ticketing)	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
• Mobilityways Dashboard – Sustainable travel benchmarking and monitoring for all NT businesses	Low	M	Borough	Partial
• 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
• Zero emission deliveries (ShopNT)	Medium	S	Borough	Yes
• Deliver North Tyneside EV Policy	Medium	S	Borough	Yes
• Investigate emissions-based Parking Charging Trial	Low	S	Borough	No
• Anti-Idling campaign	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Metro & Bus low carbon electricity supply	Low	M	Borough	No
• Traffic Signals ULV upgrades	Medium	S	Borough	Partial
• Increase in recycled materials for surfacing, reduced highway operations emissions	Medium	M	Borough	No
• EV Charging Infrastructure Off-Grid (Solar PV) installations/upgrades	Low	S	Borough	No
• Roll-out an anti-idling campaign	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• Reduce car-based school trips by 5% annually	Medium	M	Borough	Yes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The council will require all new developments to provide EV charging points</li> </ul>	Medium	M	Borough	Yes
<b>INDUSTRY &amp; COMMERCE</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a work programme with the members of the borough-wide Climate Emergency Board</li> </ul>	Medium	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the integration and connection of large industry within the borough to promote retrofitting and deliver decarbonisation through industrial clustering.</li> </ul>	Medium	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with North of Tyne Combined Authority on a Business Decarbonisation Support Programme.</li> </ul>	Medium	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with businesses to help them reduce energy consumption, travel and their carbon footprint</li> </ul>	Medium	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce a Green award at the annual North Tyneside Business Awards</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<b>HOUSING</b>				
<b>Council Homes (General Needs)</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refresh of SAP rating and EPC (Energy Performance certificates) data currently held for our housing stock to help define baseline position</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and analyse average energy usage and develop carbon reduction options for our council-owned homes</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop CO2 tracker to model year on year average energy and CO2 usage and track any reductions delivered through the installation of physical measures</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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> </ul> </li> </ul>	High	M/ L	Borough	Yes



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Renewal of existing Cavity Wall Insulation (1,576 homes)</li> <li>- Additional loft insulation top ups (1,538 homes)</li> </ul>				
• 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/ Long	Borough	Yes
• Deliver additional Carbon reduction works across our Housing stock	Low	M/ L	Borough	No
<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

• Review, develop and cost Carbon reduction options across our communal areas	Low	S	Council	Yes
• 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
• Deliver Carbon reduction works across our Communal areas	Low	M/ L	Borough	No
<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
• Design Team along with Specialist consultant developing new build standards that include decarbonisation measures	Low	S	Borough	Yes
• 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
• Deliver all new homes that meet the Governments Future homes standard from 2025	Medium	M	Borough	Yes
<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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include carbon reduction works within Housing Revenue Account Capital Investment Plans as part of budget setting process 2022 to 2027 and refresh these annually</li> </ul>	Medium	M	Borough	Yes
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a shareholder in Newcastle International Airport, deliver the proposed solar PV farm within the airport boundary.</li> </ul>	High	S	Borough (Newcastle)	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publish an annual performance report for the council and the borough's respective carbon footprints</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the decarbonisation of the national grid and track carbon emission benefit in annual reporting.</li> </ul>	High	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to explore hydrogen as a source of energy for homes, business and transport</li> </ul>	Low	M	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an offsetting tracker report which will be linked to existing carbon emissions reporting</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess options for the development of a borough-wide heat and energy plan</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete the Killingworth Heat Network Feasibility Study</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit funding application for Howdon riverside heat network feasibility study</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with the North East Procurement Organisation to develop a Power Purchase Agreement for renewable energy</li> </ul>	Low	S	Borough	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Low	M	Borough	Yes