



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



North  
Tyneside  
Council



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

When the Council set out our ambition for the Climate Emergency in 2019, and subsequently published our first Action plan in 2020, we committed to revise our Plan annually to present to our residents and businesses to let them know what we are doing in this important matter of climate change.

This year is a major milestone in our journey towards our 2030 target. It is five years since we declared the Climate Emergency and nearly halfway to our 2030 goal.

As Cabinet Member for the Climate Emergency, I am very proud of what we have achieved to date and am very hopeful for our collective impact. This annual revision was designed to reflect on success and learning over the previous twelve months, allowing us to develop as national policy expands and local policy priorities mature and are delivered.

We understand the seriousness of the climate debate and do all we can across all Council services to reduce our carbon emissions and increase biodiversity taking into account the national picture and funding opportunities. At the same time we help with information to help our people make the right decisions of what to do with their waste and the wider circular economy.

Our Borough Climate Board continues to support us in partnership working. This enables businesses and public sector organisations to share best practice and develop further

ways of working to do all we can to improve the environment of our borough and have those light bulb moments. In late 2023, we were awarded an 'A' rating for our submission to the international Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and this provides solid evidence that demonstrates our leadership in this field.

Despite our successes and continued progress, there are ongoing external factors impeding progress, both for the Council and for our communities. Working towards Net Zero we know that we continue to seek support from central government and other bodies to assist us. With the election of a new government we look forward in anticipation to the creation of Great British Energy and its impact for our residents and businesses. We have great plans for the future and hope to be able to find way of funding these exciting and necessary projects to enable us to progress on the net zero path for the benefit of our area.

In terms of our performance on carbon emissions reduction I am pleased to report that this year, the borough emissions have reduced by 49% between 2005 and 2022\*.

For our own Council emissions, these have decreased by 59% between 2011 and 2023/24. In addition to these direct emissions from our own activities we are now working with our procurement team to influence the wider supply chain and bring in greater social value for the good of everyone.

We need to take people with us and continually explain what we are doing, and this Report does share this information with our people.



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

\* The data for carbon emissions for UK districts is produced by central government and is released two years in arrears, meaning the latest data released in 2024 was for the year 2022.

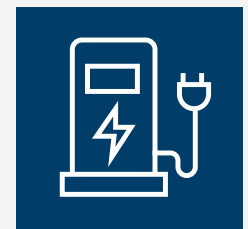
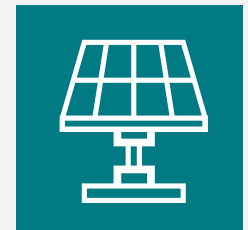
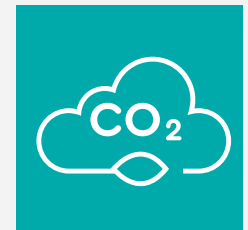
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## 1. Key Achievements from 2023

- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) – the Authority was graded as ‘**A**’ by an international independent assessment and verification panel and achieved **international acclaim** as one of **119** authorities worldwide, leading on climate action.
- Regional and National Energy Efficiency Awards. The Authority was presented with **best North East Council** for the holistic approach to energy efficiency and carbon reduction. The Authority subsequently entered the National Awards and was placed **2nd overall**.
- The Authority has been presented a **Carbon Literacy Bronze award** for the number of staff which have been trained in Climate Change and Carbon
- The Department of Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) have invited NTC to participate in the 2024 Pilot for Local Authorities to report on Adaptation to climate change. The Authority is **one of twenty-eight pilots** in England. It is anticipated that reporting will become a statutory obligation.
- Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme – The Authority has secured **£1.7m** to undertake the replacement of end of life gas heating systems in two buildings and replace them with air source heat pumps and other energy efficiency measures.
- The Authority has secured **£76.5k** for the delivery of the Borough contribution to the North East Community Forest.
- The **six strategic themes** which guide the work of the Authority on Climate Change and Net-Zero have been identified as having a positive environmental impact and are now subject to an assessment from a health perspective. Public Health is now represented on the Net-Zero 2030 Climate Board.
- Currently converting almost **20,000** street lights to energy efficient LED. This will complete the street lighting LED programme.
- Completion of a Full Council cross-party working group to assess options for on-street EV charging for the public.
- Delivering **9** EV charging points and replacement of legacy charging infrastructure.
- Continued to progress the Sustainable Seafront Cycling Route which involves creating a permanent, segregated, unbroken two-way, safe space along the seafront.
- Continuing to utilise external funding to develop the North Tyneside contribution towards the North East Community Forest. In the last year **2,733** trees have been planted which cover an additional **10** hectares.



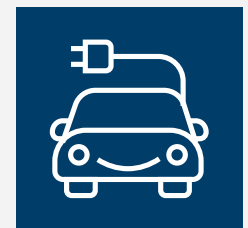
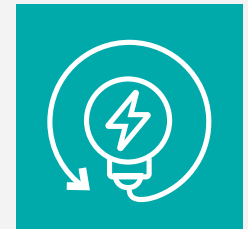


# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## Key Achievements from 2023

- The Authority has installed **432** Solar PV Installations on Council homes.
- Installed low energy lighting to **533** Council homes.
- Undertaken the renewal of existing cavity wall insulation in **375** homes.
- Completed **525** roof insulation top-up measures.
- **Completed Phase 2** of HUSK properties in Wallsend with plans to develop a further **3** sites.
- Continues to work on the Local Authority Delivery (LAD3) Housing Grant work with **274** measures installed to date.
- Energy efficiency and solar PV installations have been built into the Housing Capital Plan in which **2,333** properties will benefit from carbon reduction works which will see a saving of **287** tonnes of carbon emissions.
- The Authority being successful in applying for Home Upgrade Grant Funding for **£621k** to support off-gas grid homes transition to more efficient forms of low carbon heating measures i.e., air source heat pumps, and energy efficiency measures such as internal/ external wall and loft insulation.
- The Authority including a number of questions in the Residents' Survey on Climate Emergency including surveying what steps residents already take to mitigate against climate change and what they are willing to do in future.
- Continued to promote the Action on Climate Change awareness campaign, informed by the Residents' Survey responses.
- Continuing to update the Authority's "Climate Hub" on its website which includes Climate Emergency information, press releases, key documents and grant information.
- Securing additional funding from the North East Local Enterprise Partnership Energy Accelerator programme and Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), to further the assessment and feasibility of technical and financial options for a Heat Network in the Killingworth area. This includes connecting the depot site, other Authority buildings, surrounding commercial and industrial sites as well as housing to a low carbon heat source (mine water).

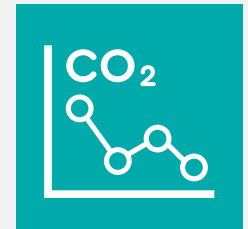


# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## Key Achievements from 2023

- The North Tyneside Carbon Reduction Award scheme has recognised **5** organisations at **Gold** level, **2** being awarded **Silver** and now working towards Gold, **1** awarded **Bronze** & **7** working towards their first award.
- Assessing practical interventions for renewable energy on **26** North Tyneside Living Schemes.
- Continuation of the Organisational Development Action Plan, including embedding a Climate Emergency section in individual performance reviews, including a statement on Climate Emergency in all job descriptions and recruitment packs, and incorporating the Climate Emergency into the recently launched new starter's induction day.
- Continuation of promoting a Climate Adaptation Toolkit to support North Tyneside businesses to improve their climate resilience.
- Updating the business resource and funding guide to support the low carbon transition on the Authority's website.
- Developing a twelve-month work programme for the borough-wide Climate Emergency Board.
- Organising and successfully delivering a Climate Adaptation Event for utilities providers, commercial and public sector focussed event.
- Continuing to work with the elected North Tyneside Young Mayor and Youth Council to shape our plans around Climate Emergency, waste, recycling and reducing single use plastics usage.
- The Authority published its 2023/24 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 promote and further the uptake of the Green New Deal, with **£9m** of public sector and additional **£9m** of private sector investment.
- Securing **£15k** from Material Focus to rollout **28** electricals recycling bring banks and **27** vape recycling tubes to public buildings, community centres, and schools.



## 2. North Tyneside Context 2024

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 its ambition and programme of actions.

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 and will be managed on an on-going basis.

This 2024 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.

## 3. The Borough and Authority Carbon Footprints

### 3.1 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)

#### Scope 1

Emissions directly owned or controlled by the Authority. This is typically the combustion of gas, for heating in buildings 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.

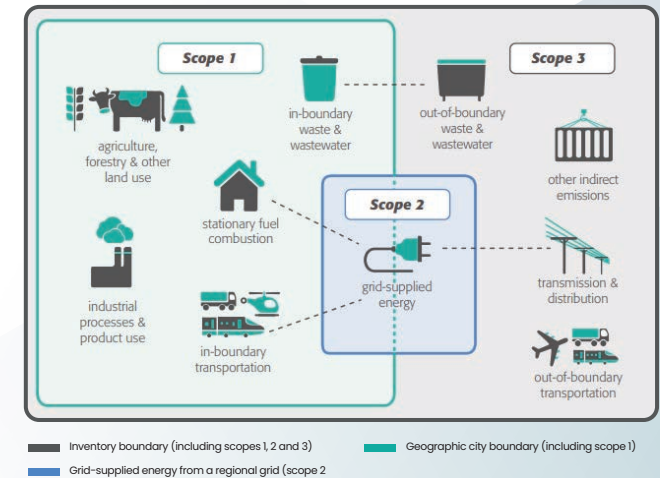
#### Scope 3

Indirect emissions relating to the Authority but 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.

### 3.2 The Authority's Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions pose a data collection challenge as they are not directly controlled by the Council. It is especially difficult to measure the emissions from the goods and services that the Council purchases, due to the large number of suppliers and the immaturity in emissions reporting seen across many organisations nationally.

However, the Council recognises that the procurement of goods and services represents the bulk of our overall carbon footprint.



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



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## North Shields Transport Hub Case Study

North Shields Transport Hub is a first-of-its-kind sustainable transport solution. It connects bus services with nearby public transport systems, the Tyne and Wear Metro, the Shields Ferry, and local cycling infrastructure to make it easier for people to choose cleaner, greener travel. Completed in September 2023, the Transport Hub is the first development by North Tyneside Council to achieve net-zero carbon in both construction (embodied carbon) and in operation and is one of the first buildings of its kind in the UK.

The design follows the UK Green Building Council (UKGBC) net-zero carbon framework to reduce the whole life carbon impact. The building itself is expected to be close to or zero emissions in operation, thanks to its solar array and enhanced insulation, heat pumps and energy storage: it is an EPC A+ rated building. The focus on reducing highly carbon-intense materials, for example minimising concrete and maximising the use of timber over steel, resulted in a reduction of 48% embodied carbon.

We recognise the construction of the building has still resulted in carbon emissions outside our geographically boundary. As part of our commitment to meet the UKGBC requirements for net-zero carbon buildings, residual carbon emissions from construction will see 547 tCO<sub>2</sub>e offset in line with UKGBC guidance.

The project will select verified offsets that

- demonstrate a varied portfolio of carbon avoidance, reductions and removals,

- mirror the carbon reductions made on site, and
- reflect North Tyneside's local geography and the potential that could be explored in this region for more locally based offsetting opportunities.

The Council will select some blue carbon offsets, something which is being explored but not yet available as an offset in the UK, including seagrass restoration and protection in the North Sea. Other selected offsets are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the Transport Hub and net-zero co-benefits:

- solar water heating reflects the use of solar for the Transport Hub, promotes the local economy and energy independence.
- clean cooking options support the world's poorest countries, supporting local employment and helping to address air pollution, which a co-benefit of decarbonising our transport systems here.

Finally, the Council will fund long-term removals that are essential for true net-zero: making even a small contribution to essential removal options such as biochar helps to drive this market to create more, and more affordable, opportunities for long-term sequestration, which will be crucial to the UK hitting its net-zero targets.

North Shields Transport Hub has already won the Large Project Award, Net Zero Award, and Most Collaborative Project from The Institution of Structural Engineers (Northern Counties), and is nominated for a number of other upcoming awards

The project also reflects other objectives across the Carbon 2030 Net-Zero Action Plan, including the introduction of native hedgerow species, street trees and grassland into the urban space, which delivers a 100% increase in biodiversity net gain.

Whilst there are a variety of offsets available through recognised voluntary programmes, the project highlights the lack of verified offsetting opportunities in our local area. The Council is working with Anthesis and local authorities across the UK to address this gap and create Area-Based Insetting (ABI), an innovative solution which seeks to leverage private sector investment to fund local carbon-saving projects. This reduces reliance on offsetting projects overseas, where the co-benefits are not felt by our residents.

Through our regional networks, we will share learnings and best practice from ABI and our Transport Hub with the wider community, including through a dedicated public-private sector working group established through the Net-Zero North-East England Partnership.

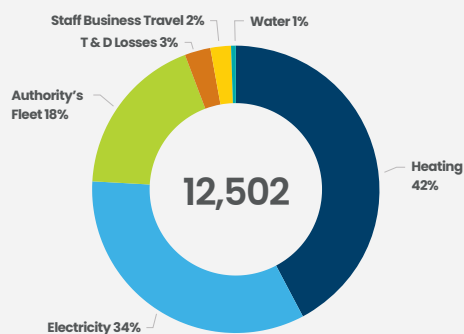
# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## 3.3 North Tyneside Council Emissions

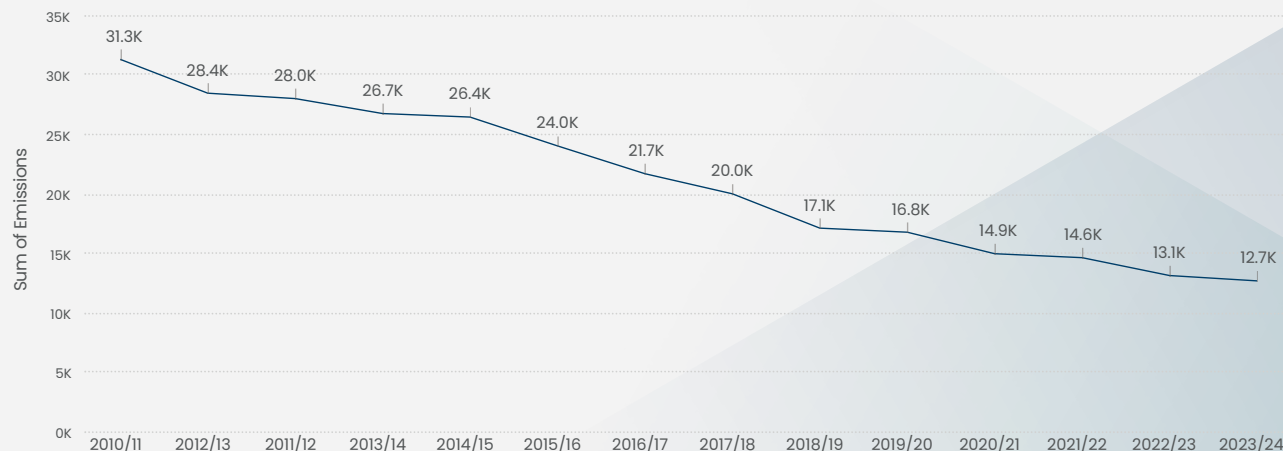
Since base year 2010/11, North Tyneside Council has reduced its emissions by 59%. The charts below show the source of where Authority emissions originate and the annual reduction of emissions reduction since the 2010/11 base line year.

2023/24 Emissions

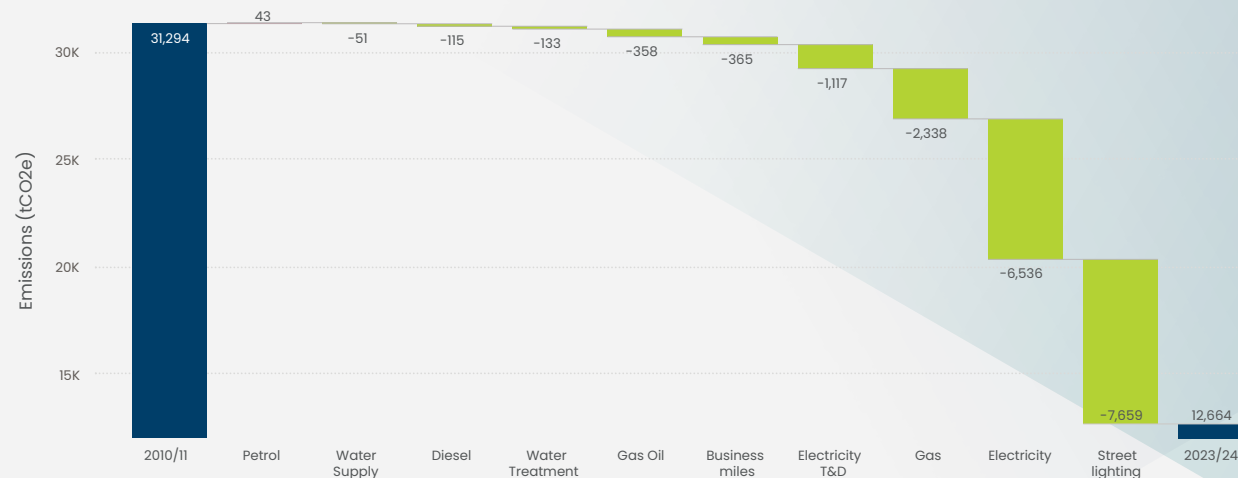


The chart adjacent shows where the Authority carbon reduction savings have been made. Street lighting has seen the biggest decrease at 7,659 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

North Tyneside Council Emissions



North Tyneside Council Emissions Savings v Baseline



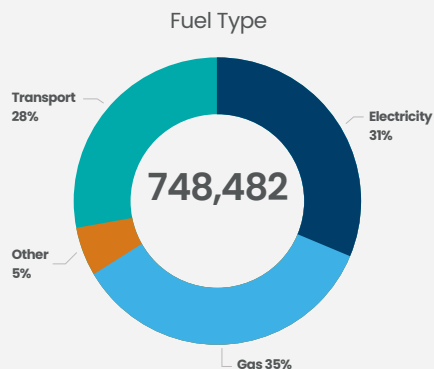
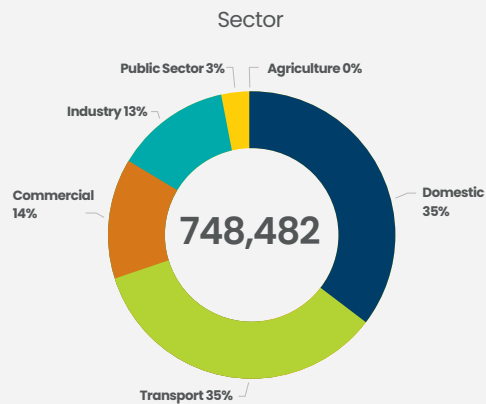
# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



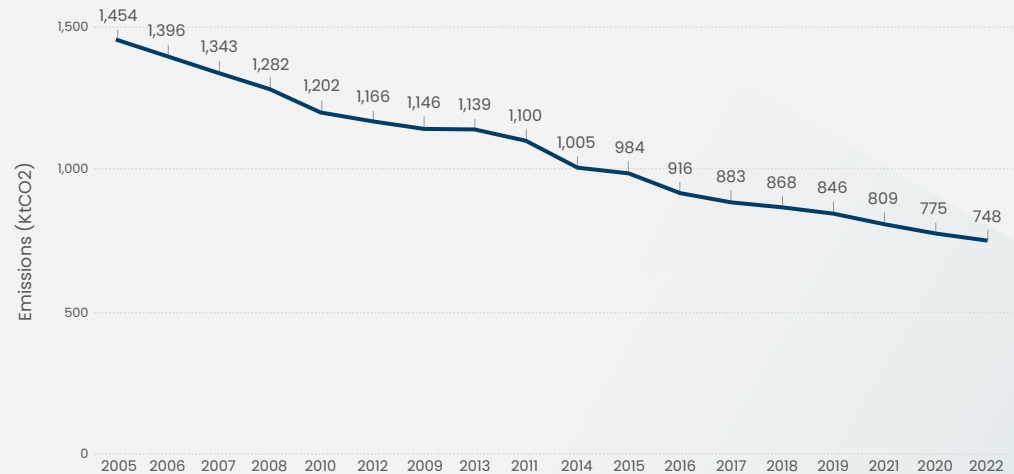
## 3.4 North Tyneside Borough Emissions

Overall, the borough of North Tyneside's absolute CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have decreased by 49% between 2005 and 2022. The charts below show the sources of emissions by fuel type and the emissions from specific sectors.

**Borough Carbon Footprint 2022**

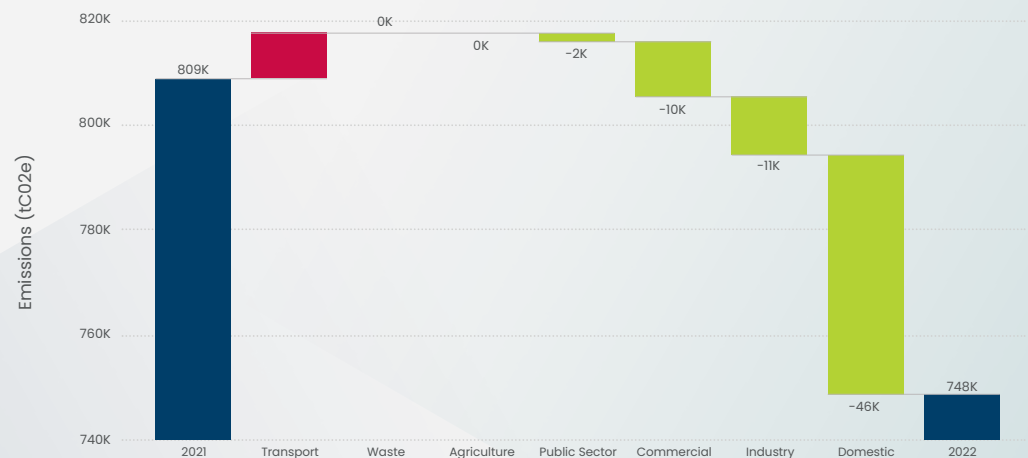


The chart adjacent shows the steady annual change and overall reduction in borough emissions.



The graph adjacent shows where the emissions have been reduced since the previous year. Domestic emissions have seen the largest reduction of 46,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

**Borough Emissions Savings vs Previous Year**



## 4. Purpose of the Action Plan update

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 budget 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. This major consultation on the progress we have made and what our residents and stakeholders want us to consider for the next five years features in a separate section of this report.

The previous Action 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 autumn of 2023, North Tyneside Council was recognised as exemplary in its work and supporting activities on the Net Zero agenda. This was carried out by the industry experts of the international Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).

### • Links with the North Tyneside Plan

The Authority's Our North Tyneside Plan 2021-2025, sets out bold ambitions for making the borough an even greater place to live, work and visit by 2025. The plan outlines a vision of building a better borough, 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 Action Plan addresses both Council operation emissions, and borough-wide emissions, and will continue to be updated annually.

### • Links with National Policy

The UK Government continues to introduce a range of policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions which cause climate change. The Government's main climate change policy document is the Net Zero Strategy (Build Back Greener) which was published on 19 October 2021 (updated April 2022). It set out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet the Government's net zero target by 2050. The Authority monitors the development of key supporting policies and consultation opportunities which build upon the Government's Ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution which was published on 18 November 2020.

## 5. 2024 – A Key Milestone in our Journey

The Our North Tyneside Plan sets out North Tyneside Council's bold ambitions for making the borough an even greater place to live, work and visit by 2025. The plan outlines a vision of building a better borough, looking to the future, and listening to and working better for residents.

As an Authority, we pride ourselves on listening to our residents and caring about their needs, so it is crucial that we have an Engagement Strategy that outlines how we will involve our communities in decision making and service delivery. Our approach to delivering Net Zero is predicated on this and our first Net Zero Action Plan, published in 2020, was a co-produced effort which enabled over 100 participants to have a direct input. We hope that by implementing the same engagement approach that we retain our momentum of working together with as many sectors as we can, in order to demonstrate the shaping of local policy. Our engagement approach and the provision of opportunities to all on the Net Zero theme has enabled us to broaden our participation to include a diverse range of residents who wish to share their views.

We are very mindful that delivering our Net Zero ambition is a social as well as a technical challenge in that we need to win hearts and minds in this low carbon future transition. To reach Net Zero in North Tyneside, more far-reaching reductions in carbon emissions are required and many of these will have important implications for people's lives.

Therefore, the potential to deliver policies and changes that support this ambition means that we have to work very hard in people-centred approaches. Our consultation and engagement programme for the 2024 review of our work has somewhat tested the extent to which social and behavioural change is required. It has also assessed the appetite for changes in the way our communities travel, how they heat their homes, consider the natural world and how they view the management of waste in all of its permutations.

This year the Authority has undertaken further strides to assess a range of co-benefits associated with the emissions reduction work it is undertaking, including a more focussed assessment of health implications. Climate adaptation and waste management feature more predominantly in moving forward towards our 2030 goal and these begin to form a much more integrated position. For example - we are now making inroads into looking at the impacts of our actions on public health and that is detailed in Section 7.

We have already undertaken an initial assessment and arising actions are now embedded into our monitoring work. Additionally, our actions surrounding adaptation to climate change are becoming equally as important as our emissions mitigation measures. The Authority has been invited to participate in a pilot project with the Department of Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to develop a specific Climate Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for the

borough and then to report on it as part of the 4th formal Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP4). We recognise there will be a need for further support for developing relevant approaches, such as climate vulnerability assessments, risk assessments, economic and/or sustainability impact assessments, and decision-making support tools. We will continue to develop our approach.



## 6. Key Themes of this 2024 Action Plan

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 fossil fuel boilers with air source heat pumps in some of our larger buildings, 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 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.

Residents in the borough will benefit from a new free comprehensive energy advice service aimed at improving home energy efficiency. The Home Energy Advice North East service will guide residents through the steps needed to make home energy improvements, enabling them to reduce their carbon emissions and lower their energy bills.

### Case- Study: Street Lighting

Since 2011/12, North Tyneside has undertaken a comprehensive energy efficiency programme for its street lighting portfolio. This initiative has significantly reduced electricity consumption and associated costs while contributing to the Council's carbon reduction goals.

#### Key Actions:

- LED Retrofit: Replacing traditional street lighting with energy-efficient LEDs.
- Trimming and Dimming: Adjusting lighting schedules and intensity to match usage patterns and reduce waste.
- Part Night Switch Off Programme: Implementing selective switch-offs during low-traffic hours to save energy.

#### Outcomes:

- Electricity Consumption: Reduced by over 50%.
- Carbon Footprint: Decreased by nearly 7,000 tonnes annually.
- LED Conversion Rate: Approximately 87% of street lights converted to LED, with fewer than 5,000 units remaining.

#### Conclusion:

The energy efficiency projects in North Tyneside's street lighting portfolio have substantially lowered both environmental impact and operational costs. North Tyneside is on track to fully transition its street lighting to more sustainable and cost-effective solutions.

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## • 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 Killingworth Heat Neat Network Study has identified that a centralised heat production can deliver the reduction of energy (heat) waste and also lower carbon emissions. A scheme could contribute to cost savings for consumers as well as stimulate local economic growth by creating jobs and investment. Additionally, heat networks improve energy security and can play a crucial role in reducing fuel poverty, ensuring everyone has access to affordable and sustainable heating solutions.



## Case- Study: Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme and Heat Decarbonisation

To support the decarbonisation of heat in public buildings, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (formerly the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) has established the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS). This financial support is management by 'Salix' which is a non-departmental public body, owned wholly by Government.

The Authority has previously been successful in securing PSDS grant funding to support heat decarbonisation in four leisure centres – Hadrian Leisure, Lakeside Leisure, Tynemouth Pool and Waves.

In late 2023, the Authority applied for the latest round of PSDS grant funding to support heat decarbonisation in North Shields Customer First Centre and the Killingworth Customer First Centre.

The recent PSDS grant will enable the Authority to replace gas boilers at both sites with air source heat pumps, reducing the carbon footprint of the building by almost 50%.



## Case –Study: The Killingworth Heat Network Study

The Killingworth Heat Network study is set to explore how a fully operational system could distribute clean heat across the wards. In 2022, the Authority undertook an initial high-level feasibility study which recommended a three-phase scheme. From an energy centre located in North Tyneside Council's Killingworth depot, to residents, businesses, and public buildings, the first possible phase of the network is shown below. In subsequent years, there is the potential to expand the network with two additional phases. Over its lifetime, a scheme of this scale could save 80,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> and put millions of pounds of investment into the area.

### Minewater Heat

The industrial heritage in Killingworth means there are miles of abandoned mineshafts under foot. These contain warm water which could be used as a valuable resource to provide clean, sustainable heat in a network. We have worked with the Coal Authority to study the mine workings, and they anticipate it to be a viable heat source for the energy centre to draw heat from.

## Case –Study: The Killingworth Site

The Authority's Killingworth Site Operations Depot was originally a British Gas (formally National Gas Council) Engineering Research Station. The Authority purchased the site in 1995. The depot was the highest heat and energy consuming site within the Authority's asset portfolio.

The project rationalised operational depot provision which was currently delivered from several locations into one unique low carbon building which was set to be an exemplar of fabric first design, energy generation and low carbon technology integration.

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.

The Authority uses consumption data from 277 sites in our Carbon Reporting. The Killingworth site has reduced its emissions by 1,072 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (61%) since base year 2010/11.



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## • 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 emissions at the tailpipe by 2035.

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 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.



## **Case –Study: North Tyneside Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) Strategy**

The North Tyneside Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) Strategy, approved by Cabinet in November 2021, aims to support the take-up of zero-emission vehicles in preference to petrol or diesel vehicles in the borough. Within the wider context of the regional North East Transport Plan and the North Tyneside Transport Strategy, this complements the Authority's efforts to encourage and support active travel (walking, wheeling and cycling) and public transport as convenient, affordable and sustainable ways to travel.

We are working with partners in the region to install new publicly accessible electric vehicle (EV) chargepoints in car parks in the borough, with the use of external funding including Levelling Up Fund (LUF) grant funding secured at North East level. This provision will complement the 'Rapid' chargepoints already in service at several of the Authority's car parks in the borough, and publicly accessible chargepoints provided commercially by businesses such as retailers.

We are also contributing to the development of the North East's application for funding from the Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) capital grant programme. Subject to being successful in obtaining funding, this will enable the wider roll-out of publicly accessible EV chargepoints.

To foster collaboration, we arranged an internal workshop in May. Officers from across the Authority, including Property, Environment, Housing, Fleet, Highways and the People Team, shared discussion of our activities, future plans and potential opportunities.

We are actively engaging with key stakeholders, including the distribution network operator Northern Powergrid, major workplaces such as Cobalt and Quorum business parks, and with other local Authority officers through regular regional workshops. Officers are also participating in the Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (EVI) training course run by national organisations Cenex and the Energy Saving Trust, to keep updated on best practice and emerging industry trends.

Alongside our wider promotion of sustainable and active travel, our involvement in the ZEV initiatives described above will help to support sustainability and quality of life for our residents, businesses, and visitors.



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024

## • Decarbonising the Authority Fleet

The Authority fleet in 2024 consists of 411 vehicles ranging from cars to larger refuse collection vehicles. Fifteen of the smaller fleet vehicles are currently electric. Across the entire NTC fleet, a study carried out in 2021 identified opportunities to reduce CO2e emissions by 1,460.2t/year (71%) by 2028. Further work is required to assess the cost of vehicle types across their operational life where vehicles are travelling significant daily mileages and kept on fleet or leased for several years. Further work will assess whole life costs and include:

- the funding method (outright purchase or lease)
- the fuel/ energy cost
- servicing
- vehicle excise duty

There is a significant challenge to address in transitioning to a decarbonised fleet as overall costs may be reduced, there are however higher up front capital costs for vehicle purchase as well as additional infrastructure investment. In some vehicle types such as street cleansing, there are few if any viable replacements.

The Authority has a replacement programme for all of its fleet needs and works with the supply chain to assess the availability and viability of models.

Charging requirements are also a consideration and currently the Authority has 66 electric charging points installed at our main depot (Killingworth) and the power consumption is offset by rooftop photovoltaics. Further work is on-going regarding the roll out of vehicle charging infrastructure.



- **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 include 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.

The Authority has developed a Food Waste Strategy which sets out a vision and plan for North Tyneside to tackle food insecurity, food related health inequalities and the impacts of food on our environment.

It has been developed with partners to be an overarching document that begins to consider the different policy areas that impact our food system. This strategy initially has a 1-year action plan with the intention that this facilitates further development work, conversations, and actions both within the Council and with our partners across North Tyneside during 2024 to set out the longer-term approach.

## Food Waste



A significant proportion of greenhouse gas emissions can be attributed to the food we throw away. It has been estimated that if food waste was a country, it would be the third highest emitter of greenhouse gases after the US and China. There is also the economic factor to consider; UK households throw away 300,000 tonnes of meat and fish a year, costing £3.2 billion.

Councils in England will be required to introduce weekly food waste collections by March 2026. Ahead of this milestone, we are taking steps to raise awareness on the importance of food waste prevention and influence changes in behaviours towards waste. By measuring and monitoring food waste, we can provide evidence-based recommendations which encourage people to help reduce the amount of edible food thrown away.

We are supporting Eat Smart, a food waste prevention programme delivered by Bind. Eat Smart is working with some of North Tyneside's primary schools to empower children to prevent food waste by raising awareness of where our food comes from and what happens when it's thrown away.

At Richardson Dees Primary School in Wallsend, over 200 pupils participated in efforts to reduce the school's food waste by 21%. This is the equivalent of preventing over 3,100 meals being binned per year, saving 3.8 tonnes of carbon.

## • **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. An integrated approach of mitigation and adaptation continues with the Authorities inclusion in the Department of Environment of Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) pilot for local authorities in line with the 4th Adaption Reporting Power cycle (detailed below).

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 North East 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 DEFRA Adaptation Reporting Pilot Case Study**

DEFRA have invited North Tyneside Council to be one of twenty-eight local authorities in England to participate in the 2024 Pilot to Report on Climate Adaptation. It is anticipated that following the results of the pilot, reporting will be assessed and potentially required as statutory obligation.

The Authority's Adaptation Plan will show:

- Actions that are clearly linked to the risk(s) they address,
- Clear timescales and ownership,
- The approach to monitoring and evaluation, &
- Prioritisation of risks to be addressed.
- Description of measures necessary to maintain functional delivery in the face of climate impacts.

The DEFRA pilot will conclude in December 2024.

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## • 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.



## Case- Study: The OPAL Project

The Council, in partnership with Suez Recycling and Recovery UK, supports schools registered with the Outdoor Play and Learn (OPAL) project. OPAL aims to enhance children's playtime experiences, which are fundamental to their physical and mental wellbeing.

### Key Actions:

- **Material Recovery:** At the Household Waste Recycling Centre, materials are recovered from different waste streams.
- **Material Distribution:** Recovered materials are stored and then delivered directly to participating schools.

### Recent Implementation:

Two schools in North Shields recently received a variety of materials, including: bikes tyres, a guitar, pipes and a ship's steering wheel.

### Outcomes:

- **Promoting Reuse:** The scheme actively promotes the reuse of materials, reducing waste and supporting sustainability.
- **Enhancing Play:** Provides children with unique and engaging play experiences, contributing to their overall wellbeing.

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## • **Offsetting and Insetting emissions 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, and 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 and is making steady progress. ABI projects can take the form of technological as well as nature-based solutions.

## **North East Community Forest**



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 12,000 trees as part of the North East Community Forest. Sites include Brunswick Green in Wideopen, Castle Square in Backworth, Love Avenue in Dudley, Seaton Burn Cricket Ground, Chollerford Avenue in North Shields, 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. To support this, we have created an online form where people can suggest locations for new trees or woodland.



## • **Offsetting and Insetting emissions including nature based solutions**

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. The publication of a regional study commissioned by Newcastle City Council (Cambridge Econometrics study) on the green economy and green jobs aims to ensure that the North of Tyne Combined Authority area and local Authority areas within it can take advantage of green growth opportunities, and that current employers and communities are not disadvantaged by the transition to net zero. Transitioning towards a greener economy will require structural change in the region, as new technologies and working practices develop and are deployed, while the use of more carbon-intensive technologies and systems declines.

These structural changes will cause shifts in production and consumption throughout all sectors of the economy, particularly shifts from high-carbon-intensive sectors to low-carbon-intensive sectors. A successful transition to decarbonisation has far-reaching implications for the region's labour market, with new opportunities created for workers in existing and new green sectors, while jobs in more carbon-intensive, declining sectors may be put at risk.

There is also a focus on how economy activities and changes can help to increase the scale and scope of sustainable and green products, services, and methods of working to support and accelerate the journey to net zero.

For a successful and socially just transition to take place, the local workforce needs to be equipped with the right skills to adapt to this changing economic structure and the changing nature of jobs, to avoid exclusion and increased unemployment.

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. Seeking to provide skills and training support will ensure local workers are equipped with the necessary expertise to fully realise future employment opportunities in the green economy, and this is particularly important in the region, where skills shortages and mismatches in the context of the transition to net zero have been identified.

## • **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.

## 7. Key National Government Policy Updates since 2023

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 following closely the progress 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 2023-2024 are highlighted below:

### Transport

#### 1. [A zero emission vehicle \(ZEV\) mandate and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions regulation for new cars and vans in the UK](#)

Under the ZEV Mandate, 80% of new cars and 70% of new vans sold in Great Britain must be zero emission by 2030.

This percentage will increase to 100% by 2035. In the first year of implementation, 2024, each qualifying brand must ensure that 22% of their new car sales are zero-emissions vehicles.

### Buildings

#### 2. [Boiler Upgrade Scheme \(BUS\) to 2028:](#)

The Boiler Upgrade Scheme (BUS), designed to promote low-carbon heating by providing grants for heat pump installations, has been extended to 2028. The programme aims to support around 180,000 installations, mostly in residential properties.

Air-source heat pumps (ASHPs) make up the majority of installations, accounting for about 96% of those completed so far. The BUS grants cover approximately 39% of the average cost of an ASHP. The uptake of BUS has been lower than anticipated so more work is needed to raise public awareness of the scheme and streamline the application process.

#### 3. **Heat Networks:** [Heat Networks Zoning Consultation](#)

This consultation provides detail on the role of central and local government, zone identification, requirements in zones (consumer protections, emissions, requirements to connect) and zone delivery (selecting developers and ensuring construction).

Under zoning, central and local government will work with industry and local stakeholders to identify and designate zones where heat networks are the lowest-cost solution to decarbonising heat.

#### 4. **Building Regulations:** [Conservation of fuel and power: Approved Document L](#)

A 2023 update to [Part L](#) of the Building Regulations, aims to enhance energy efficiency and reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in new homes. This improvement ensures that new homes constructed under these updated standards will produce fewer CO<sub>2</sub> emissions compared to those built according to the previous regulations. The change represents a step toward more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly housing, contributing to the broader effort to reduce carbon emissions in the residential sector.

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## Adaptation

### 5. [Third National Adaptation Programme](#)

The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) was released in July 2023 and outlines the UK Government's approach to preparing for the impacts of climate change. NAP3 addresses adaptation policy for England. The programme covers the period from 2023 to 2028, after which it will be succeeded by NAP4. The aim of NAP3 is to strengthen the UK's resilience against climate change effects, laying out strategies to manage risks and adapt to changing environmental conditions. Only around 40% of the short-term actions to address urgent risks identified in the last Climate Change Risk Assessment are progressed.

## Nature

### 6. [Biodiversity net gain](#)

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a rule that requires new building projects to help nature rather than harm it. Under the Environment Act 2021, most new developments in England must make sure that they leave the environment at least 10% better in terms of biodiversity than it was before they started. This law became active in February 2024 for large construction sites and will start in April 2024 for smaller projects. This approach encourages developers to think about the impact on plants, animals, and ecosystems, ensuring that construction results in a positive outcome for the environment.

## Waste

### 7. [Simpler recycling collections and tougher regulation to reform waste system](#)

Defra's new recycling reforms will impact households, businesses, and waste carriers by changing the way recycling is managed in England. The goal is to ensure that recycling is simpler, with more consistent waste collection services across households, and that everyone can recycle the same materials at work as at home.

## 8. Assessing the Health Outcomes of the Climate Action

Many of the climate actions detailed in this report can also benefit our health and wellbeing. The work we do to reduce carbon emissions can improve air quality, encourage physical activity, make homes warmer, reduce the risk of flooding, and more. By exploring published research and targeted local data, we are taking steps to identify how the Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan benefits health and wellbeing in North Tyneside.

Climate change has the potential to negatively impact people's health. Cold temperatures can increase stress on the heart, while air pollution can lead to breathing difficulties. Flooding can spread infection and cause physical injury, while extreme heat can threaten food production and water availability. Climate change can also have indirect impacts on health, through mechanisms such as poverty, stress, mental health, and social isolation.

Climate change affects everyone. However, some communities are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than others. Older people, children, certain occupational groups (for example those working outside), those with disabilities, pregnant people, and those with chronic medical conditions are more vulnerable to climate change impacts. Furthermore, the inequalities in health between our most affluent and deprived communities result from unfair differences in the conditions people grow, live, work and age in. Climate change has the potential to worsen existing health inequalities.

Using local data, we can identify where our most vulnerable communities are. We can use this information to ensure those with the greatest needs are prioritised when it comes to climate change mitigation and adaption actions.

The following themes have been identified as having a positive environmental impact and are now explored from a health perspective.



- **Making homes more energy efficient**

Living in a cold home can worsen health and wellbeing. We understand that improving the energy efficiency of buildings can not only reduce carbon emissions, but also keep homes warmer for longer.

People with circulatory diseases, such as heart attack and stroke, and respiratory diseases, such as lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), are particularly at risk when living in a cold home. Older people face multiple health risks as dementia and Alzheimer's are worsened. Cold temperatures can also increase the risk of falls.

Cold homes can also bring about damp and mould, meaning children are more at risk of developing chest and breathing problems. The risk of slow physical and cognitive development is also increased.

Indirect impacts on health must also be considered as heating an inefficient home can be expensive. As the cost of living rises, worries over bills can result in increased stress and anxiety which can in turn lead to high blood pressure.

- **Decarbonising heat and power**

Using fossil fuels to heat and power the country has a significant impact on air quality. When fossil fuels are burned, harmful pollutants are released into the air we breathe, risking our health and wellbeing.

Long-term exposure to air pollution reduces life expectancy, mainly due to cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

The risk of lung cancer, stroke, and infection are also increased. Older people, pregnant people, and those with existing medical conditions are especially at risk. Children are also particularly vulnerable to pollutants because their bodies, organs, and immune systems are still developing. Air pollution damages health during childhood and increases the risk of disease later in life.

Transitioning to renewable energy, such as wind, solar, and air-source heat pumps, can improve air quality and ultimately our health, since there is no combustion process to create harmful pollutants.

This will also improve energy security as we can reduce our reliance on imported gas. Energy security relates to the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price. This can reduce anxiety and stress for people worried about their energy bills.



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



## • Nature based solutions

Improving North Tyneside's green and blue spaces can result in a number of health benefits, particularly in relation to extreme weather events.

High temperatures can lead to heat exhaustion, dehydration, and fatigue, especially for older people or those with existing medical conditions. Extreme heat can also worsen air pollution, leading to breathing difficulties. Strategic tree planting can provide shade, lower surrounding air temperatures, and remove harmful pollutants from the air.

Flooding will likely become more commonplace as climate change continues. As well as the risk of drowning and physical injury, flooding can cause significant financial loss and long-term psychological harm, particularly for people living in deprived areas. People have been known to experience post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after flooding. Enhancing natural environments such as woodlands, floodplains, and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) can reduce the risk of flooding by slowing and storing excess water.

Green and blue spaces can also bring communities together and reduce loneliness. People who live in greener neighbourhoods often report higher mental wellbeing.

## • Decarbonising transport

Greener modes of transport support our transition to carbon net zero but also provide multiple health benefits for our communities.

Much like heat and power, decarbonising the way we travel can improve the air we breathe. Transport is a major cause of air pollution – in the UK, air pollution is responsible for an estimated 28,000 to 36,000 excess deaths a year. Health costs are estimated to be between £8.5 billion and £20.2 billion a year. Switching to greener modes of travel, such as electric vehicles, bicycles, and clean public transport, can reduce carbon emissions and improve our health.

Increasing active travel, such as walking, cycling, and wheeling, is another co-benefit of decarbonising transport. Physical inactivity is a major factor in obesity-related illnesses and directly contributes to 1 in 6 deaths in the UK. Obesity greatly increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and certain cancers. Active travel increases physical activity and can reduce the health risks associated with obesity.

## • Encouraging recycling and reuse

Preventing the amount of waste we produce is an important step on our path to net zero. Recycling, reuse, and repair can reduce carbon emissions and divert waste away from landfill and incineration. There are also several health benefits in doing so.

If hazardous materials and plastics are sent to landfill, they slowly release toxic chemicals which can contaminate the soil and water supply. This could lead to the spread of food and water borne infections which only increase with high temperatures and heavy rainfall. If waste is sent for incineration, air quality is affected as harmful pollutants are released during combustion, increasing the risk of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

Encouraging reuse and repair can extend the life of household items and create a surplus of affordable goods for those under financial pressure. This could support people living in poverty, who typically have a higher risk of malnutrition and chronic illness. The stress of living in poverty can also contribute to mental health problems such as depression and anxiety, further compromising overall health.

- **Adapting to a changing climate**

The effects of climate change are expected to become more intense over time, bringing an increase in extreme weather events. It is important that we become more resilient to flooding, heatwaves, storms, and the health risks associated with each.

Climate change could impact on the safety and security of our food system. Floods and droughts can ruin crops, destroy livestock, and increase the risk of disease within food sources. Healthy, quality food could become limited and lead to rising costs, increasing the risk of malnutrition and obesity. Meanwhile, excessive temperatures and humidity could allow bacteria to thrive and increase the risk of salmonella and E. coli.

Extreme weather events can also restrict healthcare services. To protect the health of inpatients, it will be essential to ensure healthcare buildings are resilient against extreme cold and heat. As storms become more intense, the risk of power failure also threatens the delivery of healthcare services. In addition, the response times of emergency services depend on the quality of the road network which can become compromised by flooding.

## **Integration of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment into the Action Plan**

The Authority continues to learn from the challenges in the climate-environment-health relationship and our local health systems are on the frontline of protecting populations from the threats of a changing and more variable climate as outlined above. One of the changes in the way the Authority is adapting its approach to this is in the addition of a Public Health Workstream on the Internal Net Zero 2030 Board. This change will broaden out the Action Plan objectives to include a discrete suite of complimentary health focused activities which will be mutually beneficial in informing the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment looking at the current and future climate / health landscape.

## 9. Stakeholder Engagement

### Reaching residents across the borough

North Tyneside Council recognises that the climate emergency challenge must be tackled on a number of different levels, with the combined effort of government, businesses, stakeholders and individuals. As an organisation, the Council's carbon footprint is less than 2% that of the Borough, so it is essential to develop a collaborative approach to the challenge.

Our North Tyneside Plan sets out North Tyneside Council's bold ambitions for making North Tyneside an even greater place to live, work, and visit by 2025. It outlines a vision of building a better North Tyneside, looking to the future, and listening to and working better for everyone in the borough.

A full report on the Stakeholder Engagement process is available.

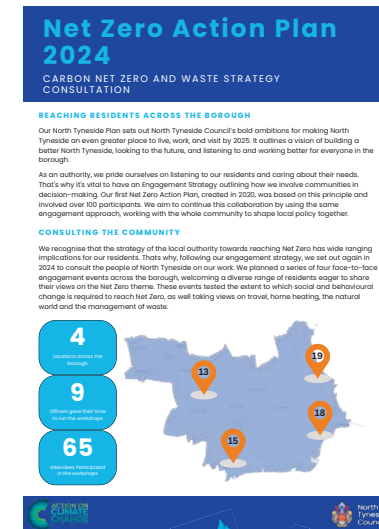
### Consulting the community

We recognise that the strategy of the Local Authority towards reaching Net Zero has wide ranging implications for our residents. That's why, following our engagement strategy, we set out again in 2024 to consult the people of North Tyneside on our work. We planned a series of four face-to-face engagement events across the borough, welcoming a diverse range of residents eager to share their views on the Net Zero theme. These events tested the extent to which social and behavioural change is required to reach Net Zero, as well taking views on travel, home heating, the natural world, and the management of waste.

### What we did in 2024

The Authority has endeavoured to provide a range of opportunities for its communities to participate in this important work. In addition to the face-to-face events during 19th - 24th February we have:

- Designed a survey questionnaire for residents, businesses and the voluntary sector. This was promoted on social media and by email direct to businesses, residents subscribed to Our North Tyneside Voice, and to local voluntary and community sector groups for them to share with their networks. Paper copies of the survey were available in our six community hub venues.
- Promoted the survey questionnaire to young people who are actively engaged in local democracy.
- Actively engaged on a one-to-one basis with residents to target under-represented areas and demographics.
- Worked with the elected Youth Council to seek their views in a workshop environment.



## 10. 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, the most recent of which include the Environment Act 2021 and the policies that stem from this and the Resources and Waste Strategy 2018, such as Simpler Recycling. This includes:

- Consistency in collections across local authorities, which requires all Councils to collect the same types of recycling, including food waste by March 2026 and soft plastics by March 2027.
- Extended producer responsibility, which is intended to shift the financial burden of dealing with packaging waste from local Councils to packaging producers.
- 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.

This year the Council will publish a revision to its 10-Year Plan for Waste, with an increased focus on reuse and circular economy and to support the transition to a recycling rate of 65% by 2035. In the meantime, we:

- Work closely with our residents to make sure our recycling is not contaminated – thanks to our residents, North Tyneside still has one of the lowest contamination rates across the country.
- Provide a variety of sites where residents can deposit harder-to-recycle materials for reuse, upcycling or recycling, such as textiles and electronics, as well as lots of additional glass and plastics recycling points across the borough.
- Divert almost all non-recyclable waste from landfill.
- Making preparations to deliver an efficient food waste collection service in line with national requirements.
- 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.

## 10.1 The Circular Economy

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. The circular economy forms the backbone of the Council's refreshed Plan for Waste, due for publication in 2024.

## 10.2 Waste Emissions

Waste treatment represents around 6% of the Council's wider carbon footprint (which excludes emissions from the Council's waste collection vehicles, which are captured in Scope 1 emissions). Whilst not as significant as other operational emissions, this is a hard-to-abate sector and net-zero for this source of emissions can only be achieved by working with our communities to develop alternative approaches to how we consume and dispose of everything we buy and embrace a shift transition to a circular economy. Non-organic forms of waste – this includes in particular all plastics and many textiles and electricals – have a high carbon footprint and produce far more carbon when disposed of through EfW than other waste materials.

In 2024 we will review and refresh our Waste Management Strategy and 10-Year Plan for Waste to account for recent national policy developments, which includes additional costs levied on local authorities for non-organic materials disposed of using EfW (via the expanded UK Emissions Trading Scheme), and to double-down on actions that amplify the burgeoning zero waste and reuse initiatives across the borough. We will also undertake detailed emissions modelling to identify how changing practices in waste and recycling are contributing to the overall 2030 target.

## 11. 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 Authority is also clear that meeting our net zero target requires continued societal transformations of how we live; and our businesses and residents need to be fully empowered to change. Our work towards supporting this change to a low carbon transition such as electric car charging infrastructure and the deployment and promotion of heat pumps have an important role to play, however they will not be sufficient in isolation. Achieving acceptance requires continued meaningful public engagement and during the 2023/24 period, we have undertaken a wide range of activities to do this. We also need the continued support of national government, regional bodies and local organisations such as the Third Sector to sustain this work.

There are two other aspects of a Just and Fair Transition in which the Authority is working to develop, and these are the themes of;

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.

To enable these aspects to be developed, we are working with others to ensure there are no exclusions 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.

For a successful and socially just transition to take place, our local workforce needs to be equipped with the right skills to adapt to this changing economic structure and the changing nature of jobs, to avoid exclusion and increased unemployment. The provision of skills and training support will ensure the workforce are equipped with the necessary expertise to fully realise future employment opportunities in the green economy. This is particularly important in the region, where skills shortages and mismatches in the context of the transition to net zero have been identified.

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 of opportunities, either directly or indirectly via supporting supply chains into greener products or services; and also
- provision of new learning opportunities 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. The Authority will manage the low carbon transition to reduce and limit negative impacts and effects.



## 12. Governance and Key Performance Indicators

### 12.1 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 12 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 twelve 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
11. Public Health
12. Miscellaneous Projects Including ICT

### 12.2 The 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:

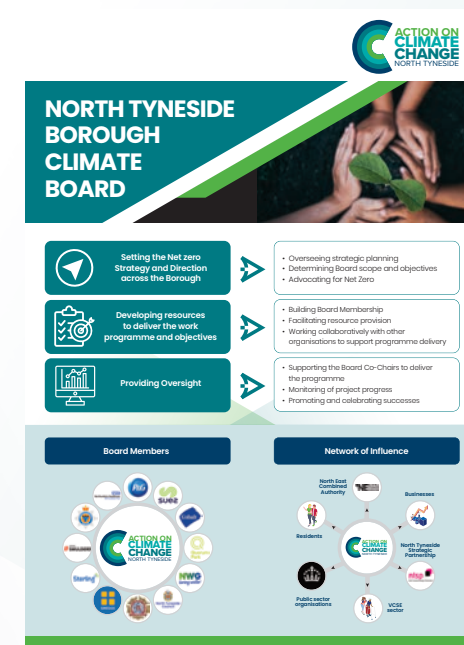
- Mobilise individuals and organisations to work towards actions which will contribute to the Council's borough-wide Action Plan. This can include working with staff members, customers and the supply chain
- Support the development of projects which will contribute to the 2030 Action Plan
- Strategically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

The 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.

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



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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



## North Tyneside Climate Emergency Board – Draft Annual Work Programme 2024/25

Meeting	Themes
<b>2024</b>	
<b>May</b>	Waste (& the circular economy)
<b>June</b>	Climate Adaptation – Call for Evidence Event
<b>August</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Campaigning and Behaviour Change</li> </ul>
<b>November</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Skills and Workforce Transition</li> </ul>
<b>2025</b>	
<b>February</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement and Net Zero</li> <li>Area Based Insetting (as above)</li> </ul>
<b>March</b>	Round up and evaluation of the 2024/25 period

An Annual Report will be produced in March 2025 to highlight the progress made by the Board on the programme of work and associated impacts.

## 12.3 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 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 Emissions Tracker for North Tyneside Council calculates and tracks emissions on a monthly basis.

The tracker represents a focussed look at the key sources of emissions within the organisation: building energy, fleet fuel usage, street lighting, and staff business miles.

The dashboard offers a clear visualisation of emissions data, enabling decision-makers to analyse trends and assess the environmental impact of different operational areas.

This tool serves as a transparent resource, aiding in the identification of areas for improvement and guiding strategic decisions to reduce the Council's 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.

## 13. The Action Plan 2024

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
PUBLIC BUILDINGS / STREET LIGHTING					
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 wet leisure centres; Hadrian Leisure, Lakeside Leisure, Tynemouth Pool, Waves	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Complete the replacement programmed for the Public Buildings Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Assess the potential for Solar PV installations 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	N/A	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 2024



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
PUBLIC BUILDINGS / STREET LIGHTING					
Install low carbon heating systems in public buildings	High	S	Council	N/A	
Install LED lighting in public buildings	High	S	Council	N/A	
Upgrade all Council owned street lights to energy efficient LED lamps	High	S	Council	Yes	
Review of Heat Decarbonisation Plans to prepare for future round of Public Sector Decarbonisation (SALIX) grant to deliver low carbon heating works in public buildings	Low	S	Council	Yes	
Develop low carbon heating options for all boiler replacements in public buildings	High	S	Council		
Replace 2 cremator units at Whitley Bay Cemetery with 1 new energy efficient unit.	High	S	Council	Yes	
Preston Cemetery Heat recovery from the cremators to heat buildings within the boundary of the sties	Low	M/L	Council	No	
The industrial unit at no. 9 Algernon and the proposal to carry out re-roofing, install PV, battery storage and ASHP, and fleet charging stations	Low	L	Council	No	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
ADAPTATION, IN-SETTING AND NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS					
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	
Implement the introduction of biodiversity net gain planning requirements	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Deliver actions in Biodiversity Action Plan	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
ADAPTATION					
Develop a risk-based approach to Climate Change Adaptation for all relevant Authority services	Low	S	Council	Yes	



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
FLEET					
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 (Council and HPS inclusive)	High	S	Council	Partial	
Monitor technology and fuel developments that will support the transition to low carbon HGV's, including electric models and hydrogen	Low	M/L	Council	No	
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	High	L	Council	No	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE					
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	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE					
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	Green
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	Green
Integrate Climate Emergency policy framework into all service plans from 22/23	Low	S	Council	Yes	Amber
Reduce the amount of paper communication with our frontline workforce	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Use the Energy Saving Trust recommendations to create a workable travel hierarchy and changes to policy and practice	Low	S	Council	Yes	Red

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
TRAVEL					
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	
Support funding bids for Bus Fleet upgrades to EV	Medium	M	Borough	No	
Taxi Policy – adopt and maintain a vehicle emissions policy to accelerate ZEV uptake	Medium	S	Borough	N/A	
Continue to work with North East Combined Authority to seek funding for publicly accessible EV Charging Infrastructure (On-Street, Fast, HPC)	Medium	M	Borough	Partial	
Investigate Micro-mobility trial (e-scooters- Northumberland line economic corridor )	Low	S	Borough	No	
Creation of fully connected cycling network (LCWIP) and school streets programme	Low	L	Borough	Partial	
Cycling Parking at all key amenities	Medium	M	Borough	Partial	
Bikeability Cycle Training	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Support regional roll-out of Public Transport Smart Ticketing	Low	S	Borough	No	
Behavioural Change Advocacy and Support	Low	L	Borough	Partial	
Footway Upgrade Programme	Low	S	Borough	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
TRAVEL					
Support the delivery of the Regional Bus Service Improvement Plan	Medium	M	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	
New Metro Station (Murton)	Medium	M	Borough	Partial	
Northumberland Line (NP) Heavy Rail link to SE Northumberland and direct service to Newcastle)	High	S	Borough	Yes	
Deliver North Tyneside EV Policy	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Traffic Signals ULV upgrades	High	M	Borough	Partial	
Reduce carbon emissions in highway construction	High	M	Borough	No	
Continue to roll out an anti- idling campaign	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Reduce car-based school trips annually via Go Smarter initiative	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	
The Council will require new developments (where appropriate) to provide EV charging points	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
TRAVEL					
Roll out an anti- idling campaign	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Reduce car-based school trips annually via go-smarter initiative	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	
The Council will require all new developments to provide EV charging points	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	



# Carbon Net Zero 2030

## Action Plan 2024



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
WASTE, RE-USE & RECYCLING					
Manage the 10 Year Plan for Waste Plan	High	L	Borough	Yes	
Introduce a separate food waste collection service	High	M	Borough	Partial	
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	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
WASTE, RE-USE & RECYCLING					
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	
Set up separate food waste collections for school kitchens	High	S	Council	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
HOUSING					
Council Homes (General Needs)					
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	Green
Develop and analyse average energy usage and develop carbon reduction options for our Council owned homes	Low	S	Borough	Yes	Green
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	Green
Carry out the installation of our Carbon reduction works included in our HRA Business Plan from 2022/23 to 2030	High	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Review, develop and cost Carbon reduction options across our housing stock; including refreshing options as new technology becomes available	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	Green
Identify funding opportunities and /or lobby government for external funding to deliver Carbon reduction works within our housing stock	Low	M	Borough	Yes	Amber
Deliver additional Carbon reduction works across our Housing stock	Low	M	Borough	No	Amber

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
HOUSING					
Sheltered Housing Schemes (Communal Areas)					
Analyse energy usage and develop carbon reduction options for our sheltered housing schemes	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
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	Green
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	Green
Review, develop and cost Carbon reduction options across our communal area in our Sheltered schemes	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Identify funding opportunities and /or lobby government for external funding to deliver Carbon reduction works within our Sheltered Housing communal areas	Low	M	Council	No	Amber
Deliver Carbon reduction works across our Sheltered Schemes	Low/Medium	M	Council	No	Amber

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
HOUSING					
Communal Areas (General Needs)					
Analyse energy usage and develop carbon reduction options for Carbon reduction measures in our 313 Communal Areas	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
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	Green
Review, develop and cost Carbon reduction options across our communal areas	Low	S	Council	Yes	Green
Identify funding opportunities and /or lobby government for external funding to deliver Carbon reduction works within our communal areas	Low	M	Council	No	Amber
Deliver Carbon reduction works across our Communal areas	Low	M	Borough	No	Amber

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
HOUSING					
New Build					
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	S	Borough	Yes	
Deliver all new homes that meet the Governments Future homes standard from 2025	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
HOUSING					
Owner Occupied, private and Registered Social Landlord					
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	M	Borough	Yes	
Continue to influence and promote the installation of low Carbon solutions within Private Sector homeowners	Low	M	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	M	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 2027 and refresh these annually	Medium	M	Borough	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
SUPPLY CHAIN					
Implement the Procurement Strategy 2022- 2025	High	S	Council	Yes	
All contracts will have a greener target embedded by 2029 (save for PFI schemes)	Low	L	Borough	Yes	
Bi-annually a report will be presented to Cabinet detailing the change and impact this has made	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Ensure our strategic partners annual service plans are aligned to the Authority's priority and have targets embedded therein	High	S	Borough	Yes	
Review every specification prior to tender to ensure it maximises/enhances our Net Zero ambition	Low	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	Medium	S	Borough	No	
Review pipeline of procurement activity over 4 years, identify contracts where the 'greener' social value priority will apply	Low	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 2024



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
SUPPLY CHAIN					
Work with procurement and catering suppliers to source alternative products to remove the use of single-use plastics in catering outlets	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
Work with catering suppliers to reduce food miles whilst ensuring food is from sustainable sources	Medium	S	Borough	Yes	
BEHAVIOUR CHANGE CAMPAIGN					
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	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
BEHAVIOUR CHANGE CAMPAIGN					
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	Council	Yes	
Increase the promotion of meat free recipes in outlets where catering is provided by NTCCS whilst retaining compliance with school food legislation	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Amend Council 's Advertising Protocol to exclude advertisements for carbon intensive industries	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Promote food options with a lower carbon footprint, including meat free meals and local sourced produce.	Low	S	Borough	Yes	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030

## Action Plan 2024



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
ECONOMY & SKILLS					
Work with colleagues from the NE Combined Authority 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 NE Combined Authority 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	

# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
INDUSTRY & COMMERCE					
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 2024



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
PUBLIC HEALTH					
Produce a health needs assessment of potential climate change impacts on health in North Tyneside	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Identify climate change vulnerable communities in North Tyneside by mapping climate change vulnerability	Low	S	Borough	No	
Explore an approach to engage with 'at risk' communities in any climate adaptation/ mitigation policy development or implementation	Low	L	Borough	No	
Develop North Tyneside's physical activity strategy, including considerations on active travel, air quality, and green spaces	Low	M	Borough	No	
Monitor infectious disease patterns considering climate change and respond accordingly	Low	L	Borough	No	
Work with Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR) to ensure that the mental health impact of flooding is considered in Recovery	Low	M	Borough	No	
Explore with partners in primary care and social care a programme of work to identify climate change vulnerable cohorts and means of sharing self-care advice	Low	M	Borough	No	



# Carbon Net Zero 2030 Action Plan 2024



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
MISCELLANEOUS					
As a shareholder in Newcastle International Airport, deliver the proposed solar PV farm within the airport boundary	High	S	Borough (Newcastle)	Yes	
Publish an annual performance report for the Council and the Borough's respective carbon footprints	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Monitor the decarbonisation of the national grid and track carbon emission benefit in annual reporting	High	S	Borough	Yes	
Continue to explore hydrogen as a source of energy for homes, business and transport	Low	M	Borough	Yes	
Develop an offsetting tracker report which will be linked to existing carbon emissions reporting	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Assess options for the development of a borough wide heat and energy plan	Low	S	Borough	No	
Complete the Killingworth Heat Network Feasibility Study	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
Submit funding application for Howdon riverside heat network feasibility study	Low	M	Borough	No	
Work with the North East Procurement Organisation to develop a Power Purchase Agreement for renewable energy	Low	S	Borough	Yes	
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	