



# North Tyneside Climate Emergency Action Plan

*Workshop 1 – vision and strategic priorities* 

March 2020



# **Agenda**

| Item   |  | Time        |
|--|--|-------------|
| Welcome  | Phil Scott, Head of Environment, Housing and Leisure, North<br>Tyneside Council                  | 09.05-09.15 |
| How are we doing?  | Paul Nelson, Environmental Sustainability and Street Lighting<br>Manager, North Tyneside Council | 09.15-09.30 |
| Developing a Climate Emergency Action Plan   | Carbon Trust (Paul Wedgwood)   | 09.30-09.40 |
| Insights from the North Tyneside baseline analysis   | Carbon Trust (Charlie McNelly)   | 09.40-10.00 |
| Strategic vision and objectives  | Group discussion   | 10.00-10.20 |
| Brunch   |  | 10.20-10.50 |
| Challenges and opportunities across heat, power and transport                              | Carbon Trust (Paul Wedgwood/Charlie McNelly)   | 10.50-11.05 |
| Introducing the roundtables  | Carbon Trust (Paul Wedgwood)   | 11.05-11.10 |
| Developing strategic priorities for the<br>North Tyneside Climate Emergency<br>Action Plan | Roundtables (themes: heat, power and transport)  | 11.10-11.50 |
| Next steps and workshop close  | NTC & Carbon Trust   | 11.50-12.00 |



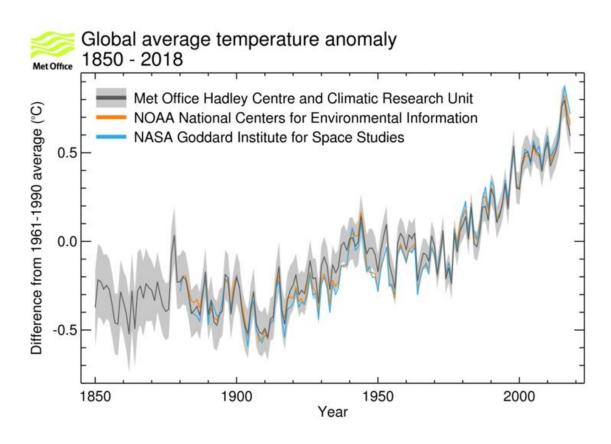


# 1

**Developing a Climate Emergency Action Plan for North Tyneside** 

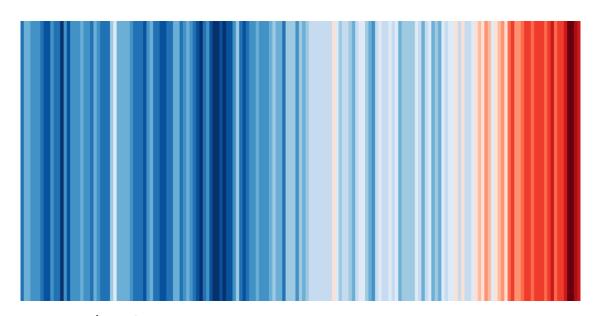


## We are in a climate emergency





# ...or in colour

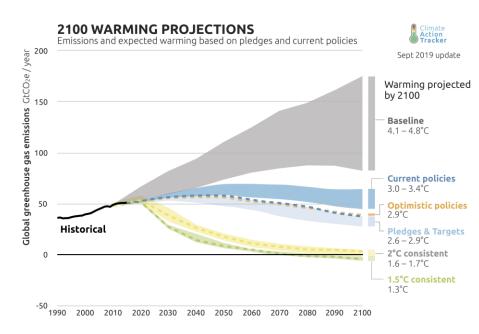


- Each stripe represents a year
- 1850-2018
- @ed\_hawkins



### **Temperature projections for 2100**

- Current global policies on track for 3.3°C temperature rise
- Current global government pledges result in 2.7°C rise

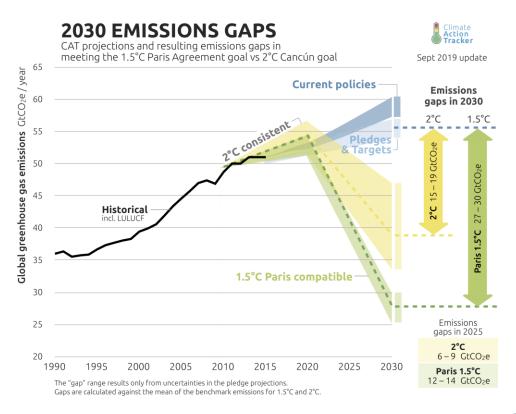


Source: Climate Action Tracker



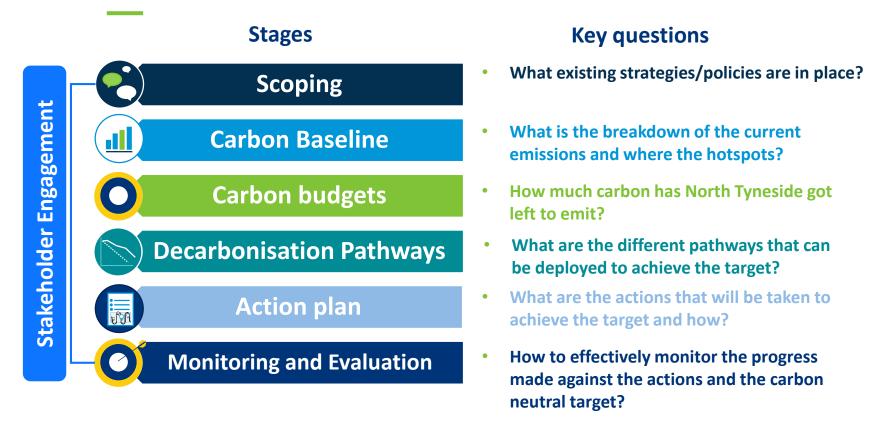
## Meeting the 1.5°C Paris Agreement goal

- 45% reduction in emissions by 2030 required to meet 1.5°C (c/w 2010 levels)
- Net zero by 2050





### A Climate Emergency Action Plan for North Tyneside





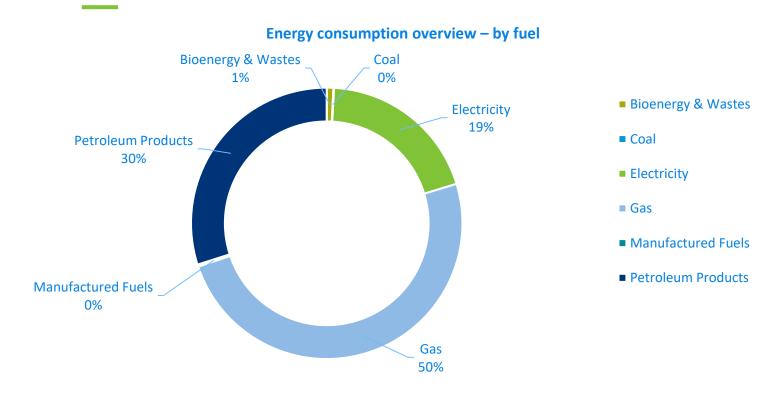


# 2

**Insights from the North Tyneside baseline analysis** 



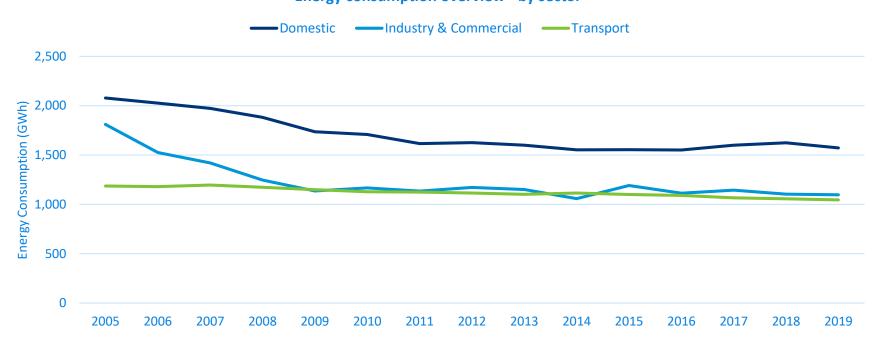
# Gas dominates energy consumption due to heating, with petroleum sizeable due to transport





# Reduction in energy consumption has flattened over the past decade

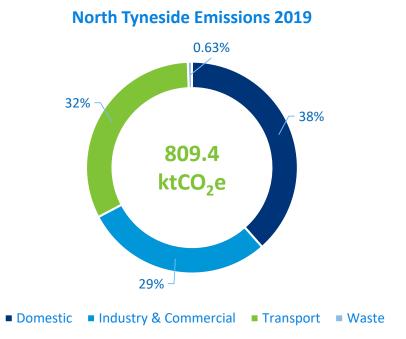






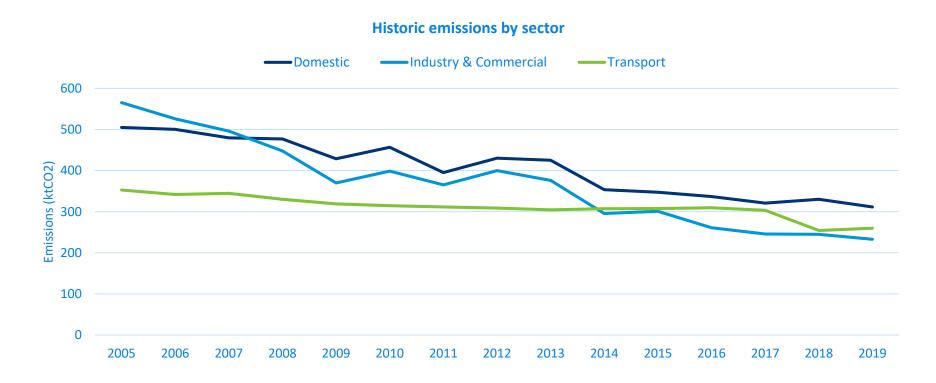
## **Emissions in North Tyneside appear evenly split by sector**

The total carbon footprint for North Tyneside in 2019 is equal to **809.4 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e**.



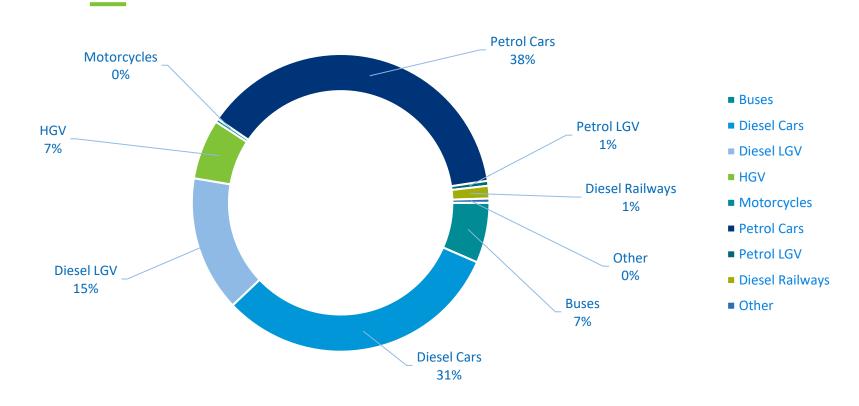


# Although energy consumption is stable, emissions have been falling



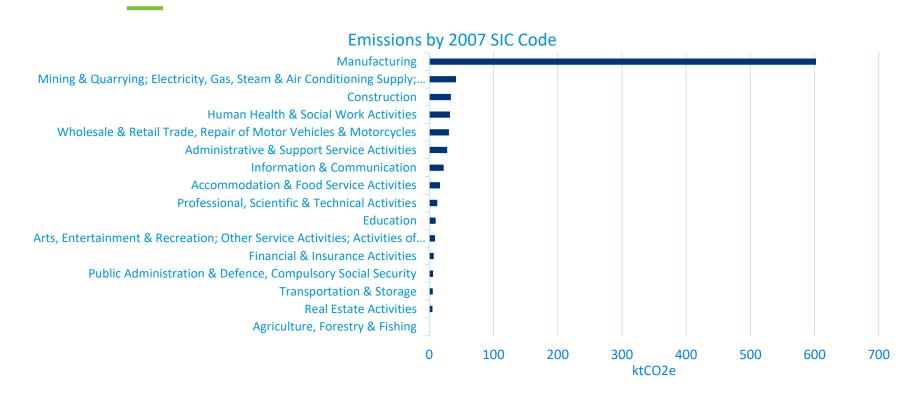


# Diesel is responsible for the highest proportion of transport emissions



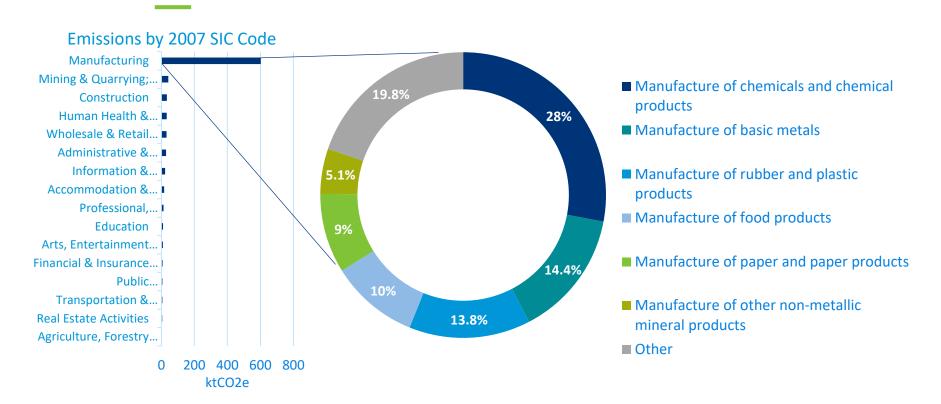


# Manufacturing dominates sub-sector emissions due to associated emissions intensity





# Within manufacturing emissions, chemicals & chemical products is the largest contributor

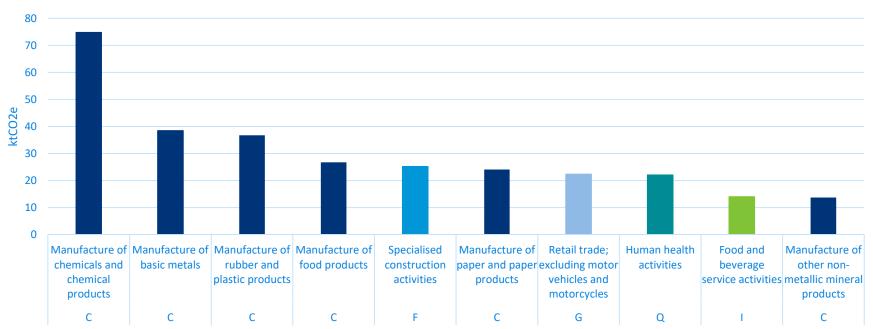




# 60% of North Tyneside's top-10 emitting sub-sectors are in manufacturing



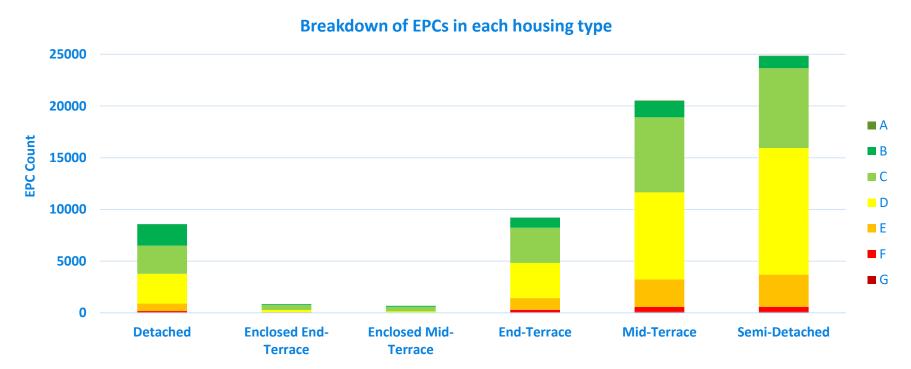






# Semi-detached is the most common housing type, and Band D the most common EPC



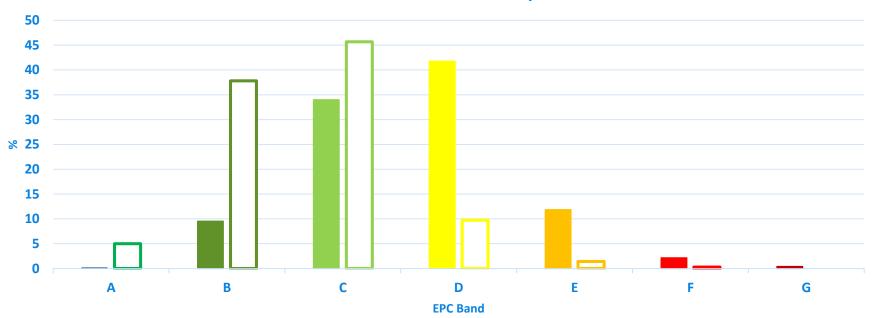




# High potential in EPC Band B, however even with retrofit some inefficient properties will exist



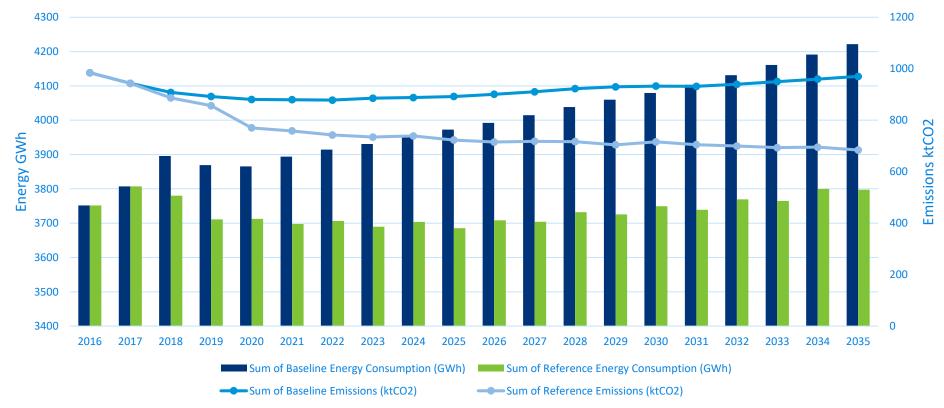






## **BEIS Emissions Projections to 2035**

#### **Business as usual emissions projections**







Strategic vision and objectives



### **Questions**

What would be your 2050 Vision Statement for the North Tyneside Climate Emergency Action Plan? (and what might a 2035 interim look like?)

What are your hopes and concerns for the North Tyneside Climate Emergency Action Plan?

What support could you / your organisation commit to delivering the North Tyneside Climate Emergency Action Plan?

What key priorities should the North Tyneside Climate Emergency Action Plan focus on?



# Break

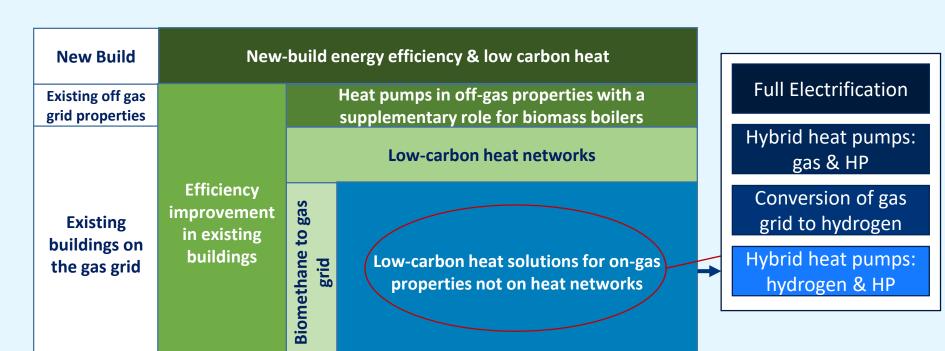




**Heat: challenges and opportunities** 

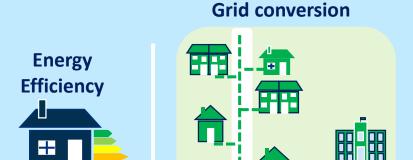
### **Heat Decarbonisation: Technology options**

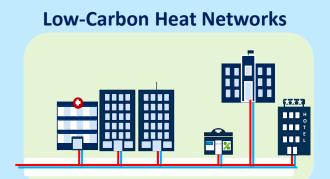
A 2016 Committee for Climate Change (CCC) report summarised the heat decarbonisation options as:



### **Technologies key to decarbonising heat**

Hydrogen





Heat Pumps & Hybrid Heat Pumps



- The pathway to the decarbonisation of heat is uncertain
- Solutions are likely to be place-based
- No one-size-fits-all technology





# 

**Power: challenges and opportunities** 



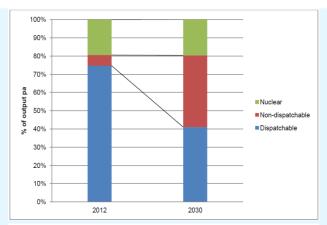
## **Electricity system**

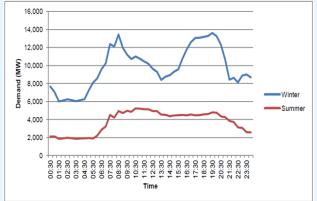
Historically based on large centralised thermal power generators feeding consumers through transmission networks (National Grid) and distribution networks (e.g. Northern Powergrid)

Requirement to decarbonise power generation **increases amount of non-dispatchable capacity** e.g. wind and solar, low carbon nuclear, and a reduced fraction of dispatchable thermal e.g. coal and gas

#### Different generation technologies have different characteristics:

- Base load
- Dispatchable
- Non-dispatchable







# **Opportunities**



- Under exploited renewable energy resources in North Tyneside could allow further decarbonisation of electricity generation?
- Opportunity to integrate energy requirements of regional economic regeneration with efficient, low carbon generation?
- New demand loads can act as storage of energy from electricity e.g. heat and EV batteries
- Demand side flexibility can reduce electricity system costs and improve efficiency
- Development of markets to reward flexibility



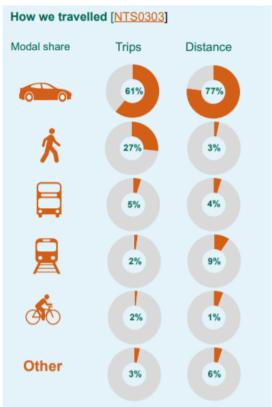


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**Transport: challenges and opportunities** 



#### How we travel



#### UK CO2 emissions 2012-2017



Source: Climate Change Committee





## **Challenges**

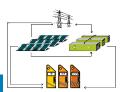


Need to continue delivering reliable service



Building EV / hydrogen infrastructure at scale

Creating sustainable / local supply options



Modal shift /
behaviour change slow

Grid impact of electrification



Affordability for end-users

Vehicle performance requirements





Roundtables: developing strategic priorities for the North Tyneside Climate Emergency Action Plan



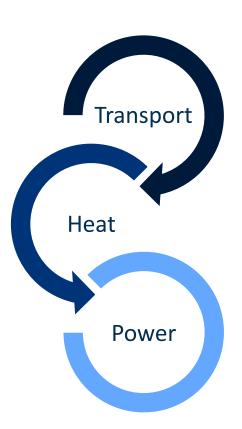
# **Roundtable questions**

What are the priorities & key strategic focus areas for North Tyneside?

What can businesses, public sector, third sector organisations, and households do?

What are the key local strengths and opportunities?

What are the key sector weaknesses and barriers?







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**Next steps and workshop close** 



### **Next steps**

March:

Develop draft vision for North Tyneside





Develop action plan













March-April:

Carbon budgets and pathway analysis May: Refine vision and pathway analysis

July: publish draft
Climate
Emergency
Action Plan



# Any questions?

### **Keep in touch**

Paul Wedgwood, Associate Director, Cities and Regions

